

FRENCH REPUBLIC.

REGULATION.

TOUSSAINT LOUVERTURE, General in chief of the army of St. Domingo, to his fellow citizens.

My constant solicitude for the welfare of my country, having brought to my knowledge, the numerous abuses which are occasioned by the duty of one-fourth of subvention. I have determined to convert it into a single duty upon objects of importation and exportation. And in order, that the taxes may operate equally on all property, to create an impost on the incomes of houses and several manufactures, equivalent to that which is established on the incomes of plantations, so that the aggregate revenue may be sufficient for the payment of the army, and of the public functionaries, who have a long time been without their salaries.

But, having never been able to procure an exact knowledge of the amount of the public revenues, on account of the complexity of the present administration, and the difficulties attending the collection of the duties; my intention being to procure correct information as to our resources; I have thought that the most easy and certain method to attain that end, was to simplify the operations of the administration, which will at the same time free my fellow citizens from the expenses of collection, which are very considerable, and prevent a multitude of small abuses. I, however, intend, after having obtained correct statements of our expenditures and receipts, to augment or diminish these duties, as the wants of the colony may require.

In consequence whereof, I decree as follows:

ARTICLE 1. From the date of the publication of the present declaration, the duties of one-fourth, one-sixteenth and one-twentieth of subvention, laid on the revenues of plantations and received in produce are abolished.

2. All produce exported from the colony, of whatever nature it may be, shall pay a duty of 20 per cent.

3. On the first day of each decade, the valuations of commerce for the colony, shall fix the current prices of all colonial produce subject to the export duty. After which a table shall be made out and sent to the ordonnateur, who shall, the same day, send copies to all the collectors, to serve as the basis for the collection of the duty of 20 per cent. The said tables shall be officially printed in the Newspapers of the colony. The lowest prices shall serve as the basis for the collection of the duty.

4. All goods or merchandise imported into the colony, of whatever value or quality, shall pay an entrance duty of 20 per cent.

5. The tribunals of commerce for the colony, together with the consuls of neutral nations, shall fix on the first day of each decade, the prices current of all merchandise imported into the colony, on the lowest prices of which the duty of 20 per cent shall be laid. After which a table shall be made out, and sent to the ordonnateur, who shall the same day send copies to all the collectors, to serve as the basis for regulating the duty of 20 per cent. The said table shall be officially printed in the Newspapers of the colony, every first day of a decade, and shall serve as a rule for the collectors, during the decade.

6. No goods or produce shall be imported or exported, into or out of the colony, except at such ports as shall be designated by the government.

7. Custom-houses shall be established at the ports designated for the imports and exports of the colony. The said custom-houses shall be erected by such officers, that all goods imported shall enter at one gate, and those exported at the other. For this purpose, there shall be

established two public wharves, one whereof shall be especially appropriated for imports, and the other for exports. The public scales shall be placed in the custom-houses.

8. In each of the ports designated for imports and exports, there shall be appointed a collector of customs, a public weigher, a searcher and a controller. It shall be the duty of the last named, constantly to oversee the business of the former three.

9. The import and export duties shall be paid in specie. For this purpose, all merchandise or produce, entering the custom-house, shall be weighed or valued, and the account of it, delivered to the proprietor, with which he shall then repair to the treasurer, and discharge the duties. The said account shall be made out by the collector of the customs, from the certificate of the weigher and searcher, and shall be certified to be true by the controller of the customs. No vessel shall be permitted to sail or receive a clearance unless the receipt of the treasurer, answering to the account of the collector of the customs, shall be produced.

10. Every proprietor of a vessel, or his representative, will be bound, from the moment of his landing, in one of the ports of the colony, to present to the ordonnateur or administration officer, an invoice of his cargo, signed and certified by him. This ordonnateur will immediately send faithful copies thereof to the collector of the customs, and to the treasury controller. The officers of the custom-house will certify the cargo is agreeable with the invoice. All goods which shall not appear on the face of the invoice to be confiscated for the French Republic.

11. All goods or produce taken in contravention to the regulations of the present declaration, shall be confiscated for the benefit of him, who having discovered the fraud, will make it known to the government.

12. Every collector, weigher, searcher and controller of the custom-house, who is convicted of pecuniary fraud, in the exercise of his duty, shall be summoned before a council of war, and if declared guilty, shall be judged and punished in conformity to the laws.

13. The trade from port to port in the colony shall be free; but no goods or produce shall be permitted to go from one port to another, unless the captain has previously obtained an acquittal.

14. Every proprietor of a vessel, except those designated for imports and exports, shall have for administrator only a receiver of the national property, who shall be appointed to receive the income of the vessel, and to certify the same to the collector of the customs, who shall weigh the produce, to deliver receipts of duties, and to survey all goods or produce, coming in or going out of his port.

15. Every vessel found fraudulently laden shall be confiscated for the benefit of the republic. In consequence whereof, every officer of administration who may know of any vessel, not having paid the duties, is authorized to detain the vessel thereof, and to have a verbal process made in presence of the commissary of government, or his representative, and of the justice of peace or his assistant. If the fraud is proved, the latter is to add to the verbal process, the tribunals, in order to have the confiscation ordered; and in case of fraud not being proved, the goods or produce shall be re-embarked immediately by the government.

16. The military commandants and municipal administrators are equally authorized, whenever they may suspect any vessel to be fraudulently loaded, to request the administration officer to have her loaded. They shall be bound in the meantime to communicate to the general in chief the motives of their behavior.

17. All the houses of the cities, towns and landing places shall pay a duty of twenty per cent on the amount of their rents.

18. During the time required by the municipal administration to have a general statement made to the general in chief, the proprietors of the houses shall pay a present or householdier will be bound to present during the first 15 days his lease in due form unto the ordonnateur or his department officer. The price of the lease shall be inscribed on the special register, and the twenty per cent, tax on the price of the lease shall be paid by the tenant or accountant of the owner, in three equal terms, the first to be made, as the statement shall be made, it shall serve as a basis of his tax.

19. Every owner, living in his own house, shall be bound to present himself, before the municipal administration of the

place, within 15 days after the present declaration, in order to give information respecting his house. The municipality is bound to assist to the estimation of the value of the rent of the said house, and the verbal process thereof, shall be added to the office of administration.

The estimated price shall be defined on the register for the sale of houses, and shall be the basis on which the 20 per cent, tax shall be paid, in three equal terms of 4 months. There shall be no alteration made in the engagements of the proprietors of the houses, who shall be free from this tax, till the expiration of their lease, as well as those who may reside in future.

20. Every owner or tenant of a house who may not have obeyed the two foregoing articles of this declaration, in the time prescribed, shall be subject to a fine of 20 per cent on the amount of the rent of his house.

21. Every manufacturer of any nature whatsoever, such as distilleries, tanneries, linen manufactures, potteries, bricks kilns, and the kilns of which the manufactures are used in the colony, shall be subjected to a duty of 20 per cent on the value of the objects raised or manufactured thereon.

22. For the more easy payment of the tax imposed on manufactures, an estimate shall be made of the value of their revenue, between the proprietor or tenant, the controller of the navy or his representative, and the commissary of government, appointed by the municipal administration, who shall substitute in their estimation the duty of 20 per cent which shall be regulated. In consequence hereof every manufacturer shall make his declaration, in the form, to the present declaration, to the ordonnateur or administration officer of the place, and the price paid in three equal terms of 4 months.

23. During the fifteen days following the publication of the present declaration, every owner or tenant of a manufactory, shall be held to present himself before the ordonnateur or administration officer of the place, to make a declaration of the manufactory he is in the possession of, which declaration shall immediately be sent by the ordonnateur or administration officer to whom it may concern, in order to proceed to the estimation thereof. Every owner or tenant who may not have obeyed this present article shall be subject to a fine of one year's tax.

24. Every holder of a plantation, whose lease was granted by the administration, and who was before from the subvention duty, shall obtain a deduction of one third of the price of his lease, on account of the increase of export duties, that deduction shall take place from the date of the publication of this present declaration.

25. Those planters who have rented plantations, whose leases were given by the administration, on condition of their paying the duty of 20 per cent on the duty of subvention, after adding together the price of the farm and the duty of subvention, which shall be first attached, shall receive a deduction of one third of the total arising from the rent of the farm, the duty of subvention. This deduction shall likewise take place from the date of the publication of the present declaration.

These regulations shall be printed, read, published and notified, addressed to all the civil and military authorities, and the execution thereof confided to their care and vigilance. All good citizens are invited to inform the proper authorities of such abuses and contraventions as the declaration may come to their knowledge.

Given at Cape Francois, the 21st Frimaire, ninth year of the French republic, one and indivisible.

(Signed) The general in Chief TOUSSAINT LOUVERTURE.

STAFF PAPER.

The following proclamation from the archduke Charles has been published at Prague:

Charles Lewis, prince royal of Bohemia, Archduke of Austria, Emperor and King, endeavours to procure an honorable and lasting peace for the whole of his hereditary dominions, and much as it is to be wished, that in a future happy hour, the enemy would be inclined to join for the same purpose, it nevertheless remains all visible, and is now more than ever absolute necessary, to be prepared for all worth it, contrary to our wishes and hopes, the obstinate refusal and extravagant demands of the enemy should make a continuation of hostilities indispensably necessary, and to prepare for the greatest possible general defence. Precaution and prudence demand speedily and with

fulfillment means, speedily to effect whatever the existing laws and the interests of my subjects require, and to meet at this decisive moment. From this consideration the extraordinary armaments in the Kingdom of Hungary, Transylvania, in Austria and Tyrol, will be effected with the utmost activity in a short period. The same preparation of his majesty also induces to prepare full security for the Kingdom of Bohemia and the adjoining Moravia, as well as for all his faithful subjects, by sending them full and complete security from the enemy. For obtaining this great object, his majesty orders as the most suitable means, to form a legion of 20 battalions of infantry from among the faithful inhabitants of Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia, fully and wholly to be employed in the defence of the country, to be entrusted to my command, and to be called after my own name. This internal armament, however, must be speedily completed, by zeal and courage in every class of inhabitants, according to the present circumstances of the war.

The exertion necessary for this purpose can fully be expected from nations, the proper and prominent features of whose character have ever proved themselves by their valour, their fidelity to their country and religion, by their firm principles and found judgement, which in every thing looks for the evidence of truth, and affixes the stamp of conviction and respect to every thing which is not resolved upon. This conviction will be more decisive and general, as, without having recourse to artificial or intricate reasoning, it is founded on the facts, the strength proofs of the ruin and degradation which have befallen the countries occupied by the enemy, being manifest. Let the melancholy frustration of the wishes of the French Republic, and the patriotic strength! let it steadily animate our spirit of resistance to the arrogant demands of the enemy; let the consciousness of our own strength and the certainty of our ultimate success, convince us that we fear no personal services, nor evade any exertions and sacrifices what ever; let resolution distinguish our proceedings; let nothing prevent our having at least the interests of the country! The enemy being the zeal, which animates our bosom, and the courage which strengthens our arms, will desert from menacing with any attacks. How should we fear the plan on which he resolved whatever it may; it will be defeated by the united exertions of an organization in ed w i e, b increased patriotic sentiments, energy and independence, which will be the means of determining the enemy to an equitable and just peace, and which as experience has shown, is the only form of behavior with which liberty and independence can be connected. On my part, I shall take upon myself, with the most conscientious care, the management of all that, with the honorable confidence placed in me, can lead to the great point in view. It returns I confidently expect from the well meaning states and subjects (agreeably to the plan of organization, which will be communicated to the proper officer) the most vigorous and undivided co-operation in the defence of this just cause, which leaves no choice between destruction and preservation, between ignominy and honor. I am fully persuaded, that every citizen of the French Republic, loyal and brave ancestors, on similar occasions, the security and happiness of our country will further be obtained, as it has hitherto been gloriously effected, by the worthy display of valour, by perseverance, energy and virtue, even at the period of universal danger and misfortune.

(Signed) Charles, Archduke.

Thom as Carpenter, TAYLOR,

GRATEFULLY acknowledges the numerous Favours conferred on him, and informs his Friends and the public that he has entered into a partnership with the late Professor Henry from Philadelphia, on Capitol Hill, opposite Mr CARROLL'S buildings, where, as well as in Pennsylvanias Avenue, he has a large and commodious room, where he has secured the best of workmen and materials he can obtain, and to execute for the greatest possible general defence. Precaution and prudence demand speedily and with

Two specialties wanted. Washington, Dec. 23. 47.