REGULATION.

By Toussaint Louverture, *Commander in chief of the army of St. Domingo.*

Constantly occupied in meditating on the causes which may increase the prosperity of this Colony, I have maturely weighed the advantages and the disadvantages of the duties already established ; I have attentively heard the observations of men, well informed and friendly to the interests of the Colony, and my extreme desire of acting in conformity with these sentiments, has led me to determine on modifications and alterations equally favourable to commerce and to agriculture.

A government cannot exist without taxes : those of the Colony have always been principally founded upon the customs, as the most equal, the most easy and least expensive in the collection ; and agreeably to these ideas I issued my Regulation *of* 21st Frimare last, [*12th of December, of christian calender.*] Before that period, the duties of export and import were reduced to nothing, from the facility with which dishonest captains deceived the administration, by presenting false invoices. It was necessary to put a stop to this abuse, and to oppose it by efficacious measures. These were the motives which gave rise to the valuation of merchandize and produce by the Commercial Tribunal.

Doubtless it would have been more convenient to fix invariably the current price of merchandize and produce—but time was requisite to the perfection of a general Tariff adapted to the commerce of St. Domingo. Experience has shewn me the necessity of it ; and desiring to favor mercantile speculations by giving them the facility of establishing positive calculations, this Tariff has been ordered to be completed.

It is my intention by all legal means to favour commerce, but it is not less so, to secure the receipt of the revenues arising from it. Notwithstanding the precautions taken in my Decree of 21st Frimaire, frauds have still been attempted, and such as have been discovered, having been attempted by foreign merchants, it is necessary to add new precautions to those rendered inadequate by cupidity and dishonesty. The most salutary and the most just are those which present to the government a constant and sure responsibility—French merchants residing in this Colony offer to us a double guaranty, and are an additional security against fraud. By making those consignees of the cargoes arriving in our ports, the government has that security : and this disposition dictated by necessity, is the more reasonable, as it is founded upon experience and the received usage of commercial nations.

I therefore decree as follows :

Art. I. From the date of the present decree, the impost established by the law of 12 Nivose, 6th year, the execution of which is inforced by my decree of 22 Nivose, 9th year, shall be and hereby is suppressed throughout the Colony.

The stamp duty established by the same law, the execution of which is ordered by the same decree, is continued agreeably to the form and tenor thereof.

Art. II. The impost upon patents, established by the law of 22 Nivose, 6th year, the execution of which was ordered by my decree of 26 Nivose, 9th year, shall be completely carried into effect.

The tax of six per centum upon house rents, together with that upon licenses, shall be and hereby is suppressed.

Art. III. The duties of exportation fixed at twenty per centum, by my decree of 21 Frimaire—of importation reduced to ten per cent, by my decree of 10 Nivose last, shall remain the same for all the produce exported or the merchandize imported in the Colony, under the following modifications :

Art. IV. From and after the publication of the present decree, the objects of the first necessity introduced into the Colony, that is to say, flour, biscuit, salted provisions, timber, cordage, hoes, case knives, and other instruments of husbandry, shall pay only six per cent duty.

Art. V. From the 15 Prairial next, [*4th June of the Christian callendar,*] the custom-house duty shall be collected agreeably to a fixed and invariable table, and not subjected to decadary valuations as was ordered by articles 3 and 5, of my decree of 21 Frimaire. The general tariff or table approved by me, shall be printed, and serve to regulate the receipt of the duties of the custom.

Art. VI. In cases where one or several cargoes arrive in the Colony, containing articles not valued in the general tariff, the administration, on suspecting the price in the invoices to be below the real value, is authorised to purchase the same for its use at the invoice price, with an addition of fifteen per cent.

Art. VII. The exportation of specie is severely prohibited. Such money as shall be found in contravention of this decree, shall be confiscated, one quarter for the benefit of the informer, and the other three quarters to that of the Republic, and the person so contravening shall moreover suffer two months imprisonment.

Art VIII. Every captain arriving in the Colony shall be obliged to consign his cargo to a resident merchant.

Art. IX. No person shall be admitted as consignee who is not, 1st a French citizen : 2d. who has at any time failed in his engagements : 3d. who has not a sufficient fortune to establish his responsibility : with exceptions in favor of foreigners, to whom the government reserves the right of granting the same privilege after having examined in o the services they have rendered to the Colony, their punctuality, credit and morality.—Therefore in the commercial towns, lists shall be made out of the merchants having the qualifications rquisite to be admitted consignees. These lists, being approved by the Commander in Chief, shall be posted up in their counting houses.

Art. X. Every consignee shall be personally responsible for the fraud committed on board the vessels consigned to him ; and in cases of conviction of his being the author or accomplice of the fraud, he shall be struck off the list of consignees.

Art. XI. The port duties are, to wit.—

To the master of the port, for pilotage, anchorage, &c.	8 dollars
To the Enterpreter,	8 dollars
To the Custom-House, for each vessel, for lading and unlading together,	8 dollars

All other duties which may be exacted, are declared extortionary, and he who may demand them, or cause them to be demanded or received, shall immediately be dismissed from office.

Art. XII. The articles of my decree of 21 Frimaire, in every part not militating with this decree, shall continue to be executed agreeably to the tenor thereof.

One thousand copies of this Regulation shall be printed and addressed to all the civil functionaries, transcribed upon the records of the administrative and judiciary bodies, read, published and posted up wherever it may be necessary.

Done at Head quarters, at the Cape, the 18 Floreal, [8th May,] 9th year of the French Republic, one and indivisible.

The Commander in Chief,

(Signed)

TOUSSAINT LOUVERTURE.

SPEECH

Of Governor Trumbull,

At the opening of the present session of the Legislature of Connecticut on the 14th ult.

Gentlemen of the Council,
Mr. Speaker, and
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives.

BEING again called, by the free suffrages of my fellow citizens, to take the first seat of government, I have another opportunity of meeting you, on this pleasing anniversary, with expressions of joy and felicitation, on the general prosperity which, under the smiles of an indulgent Providence, our country is still permitted to enjoy, notwithstanding the unhappy tumults and convulsions which almost all other nations at this day are destined to experience. In this view of our present situation, ought we not to excite each other to cheerful effusions of gratitude and praise to the bounteous author of all good for the distinguishing and numerous blessings with which we are indulged? And while we reflect that this singular state of prosperity has been produced under the auspices of the present constitution and union of the states, blessed with a wise and happy administration, may not this circumstance encourage our hearts in faith and hope, that the blessings which we have hitherto experienced are an earnest of that more enlarged measure of happiness, prosperity, wealth and power, to which, under the smiles of Providence, and similar wise administrations, this country is destined to arrive!

With a sincere wish for the further advancement of this state's interest and prosperity, I beg leave to make some observations, which to me appear important, and which I now submit to your legislative consideration. Perhaps no state in the union is better adapted for agricultural pursuits than this ; and no people have greater prospects of wealth and happiness from this source, provided we are careful to seize the precious opportunities which Providence offers for our advancement in various cultivation, under the influence of peace, internal tranquility, moral order, and social happiness. In reviewing the inspection laws of the state, although well designed, they do not appear to me so efficacious in their operation as the interests of our people and the prosperity of our commerce require. The inspection of our salted beef being now performed in each town where it is put up for sale, will not be so uniformly conducted nor so attentively performed as is necessary or desirable. Permit me then to suggest, whether if the inspection was to be made at the several places from whence it is exported it would not be more uniform in practice, more efficacious in its operation, and attended with more beneficial effects, as respects its quality and good order, and consequently be productive of better prices. The quality and size of our beef in foreign markets are of first importance to its ready and profitable sale. No country whatever is better fitted for raising and fattening large and good beeves than ours, if properly attended to. If some mode could be hit upon to prevent the killing and salting for exportation any beef under three years old, I am persuaded it would have a salutary effect in procuring it more reputation in the market, and higher prices to our farmers. Our neighbor states, I am told, have such a regulation, and are experiencing its benefits.

The size and quality of our pork are also worthy peculiar attention. A more critical inspection at the places of its export of this very valuable article must also be important. Our butter and cheese are articles of growing consequence to our agriculture and commerce ; they might be subject to similar regulations of inspection. The goodness of all these articles, which may be deemed our principal staples must be their recommendation in foreign markets and are therefore justly worthy of legislative consideration, in an agricultural as well as commercial point of light.

Some encouragement for raising sheep was proposed by law at our last session. The importance of wool to our family manufactures is so great that I think it worthy of your consideration, whether that encouragement is such as will prove adequate to the object then sought for. Particular attention to the kind and breed of sheep, together with more careful and full feeding of them, if adopted and pursued by the farmers at large, would, I trust be found valuable expedients. It has been said by good judges of this animal, that the sheep of America, many of them at least, are promising for wool and flesh as any whatever, when they are carefully attended to, well fed, and not kept in too large flocks. The sheep is an animal capable of being turned to so many valuable and profitable uses as to make its careful propagation an object of first attention in an agricultural country, and a northern climate. And while we are making these calculations for present necessity, we may with propriety extend our views to a future period of population, and that perhaps not far distant, when the manufacture of wool may be more extensively pursued, and may prove a great means of employment to our people, as well as a principal source of wealth to our state. Whenever this period does arrive, there is perhaps no state in the union which, from its soil, its spirit of cultivation, its situation, and comparative industry, is better suited than ours for such pursuit. It will therefore, be our wisdom to look forward to this valuable and useful object at an early day.

Regulations respecting several companies of the militia, which were particularly referred by the legislature to my direction, have been attended to, and satisfactory returns have been made.

In consequence of letters received from the secretary of state for the United States and from our senators in Congress, informing that the President of the United States had notified a meeting of the senate of the United States, to be held on the 4th of March, "to receive, consider and act upon any communications which might then be made to them by the President, touching the public interests of the U. S. the executive of the state were convened on the 19th of Feb. last, at which time they thought necessary and proper to make an executive appointment, until the next meeting of the legislature, of a senator from this state, to fill the vacancy which would soon be occasioned by the expiration of the term of service in that capacity of the hon. Uriah Tracy, which would take place on the 3d of March then next coming. Accordingly the hon. Uriah Tracy, was appointed for the time mentioned. The legislature being now convened, it rests with them to make a permanent appointment of a senator from this state in the senate of the U. S. for the current term of six years, commencing from the 4th of March last.

A letter has been received from his excellency Governor Ogle, transmitting a copy of resolutions passed by the legislature of Maryland, at their late session, proposing amendments to the constitution of the United States, by "the establishments of an uniform mode for the choice of electors of President and vice-President of the United States, and of representatives in Congress." This letter, with the resolutions accompanying it, will now be communicated for your consideration.

Letters patent, duly executed, under the signature of the president and the seal of the United States, have been received, ceding to this state, for the benefit of persons holding and claiming under the state of Connecticut, the United States right and title to the territory commonly called the Western Reserve of Connecticut. This instrument will be laid before the legislature for their inspection, and particular directions as to the place of its deposit, and the mode of its preservation, together with such other disposition as the legislature may judge to be necessary or convenient, either for the security of the title or the accommodation of the people settling on the territory.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL.

May 14, 1801.

Auction & Commission Store.

THE subscribers embrace the earliest opportunity of informing their friends and the public in general, that they have obtained a commission to act in the capacity of AUCTIONEERS in Prince George's county, including the city of Washington—and offer their services in that capacity, with assurance of attention to the interests of those who may employ them. They have also commenced the Commission business, which they intend to execute in the most extensive manner. A general assortment of DRY GOODS will be opened in a few days, which will be sold remarkably low, wholesale or retail.

ROBERT CAMP & CO.

Near the Pennsylvania Avenue,
City of Washington, May 11, 1801. 3w

For sale or Rent,

THE house and lot at present occupied by Mr. John Dempsey, situated near the Capitol Building, on lot No. 6, in square 759 ; this lot fronts 55 feet on East Capitol street, and 75 feet on Second street. Possession may be had the first day of August next, and for terms apply to the subscriber.

SAMUEL N. SMALLWOOD.

Washington, May 29, 1801. 1m

The subscriber respectfully acquaints the public, that he has removed to the corner of Ninth and E streets, where he continues to manufacture and sell all kinds of Ornaments for Chimney pieces, Door Caps, Frontispieces, Metal Sashes, &c. which may also be had at his store No. 51, Barclay street, New-York, and at Mr. Wild's store, Market street, Baltimore.

GEORGE ANDREWS,

Who wishes to let a BRICK HOUSE, the west side of the President's house.

May 8, 1801. 1y

Port Wine, first quality, just

received and for sale at the store of the subscriber near the President's Square, next Mr. Rhodes's Tavern.

ROBERT ELLIS,
Washington City.

Also a general assortment of Liquors, Teas, Groceries, Spanish and East India Segars, and a trunk of Ladies' Kid morocco and leather Shoes, &c. dtf

For Sale and to Rent,

TWO elegant two story Brick DWELLING HOUSES, situate on the south side of Pennsylvania Avenue, a little to the west of the President's Square. Each house contains two parlours and passage on first floor ; on second, two rooms with fire-places, and well finished garrets, cellars and kitchens. In the front of the buildings extending to the avenue, is a neat yard planted with trees, palisadoed, &c. The situation, in point of health and contiguity to the public buildings, is equal to any in the city, and is well adapted for private families, or to accommodate genteel Boarders. The title is indisputable. The terms will be moderate for part cash or slaves. For particulars inquire of OWEN ROBERTS, on the premises, or of

THOMAS HERTY, Conveyancer.

City of Washington, May 25, 1801. 1y

LOTS FOR SALE,

In the City of Washington.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale a number of valuable Lots beautifully situated between the Capitol and the Eastern Branch. Also a few Lots to be let on lease for ninety-nine years in the vicinity of the Navy yard.

WILLIAM PROUT.

City of Washington, December 12, 1800. tf

N. B. A few Tons of good Meadow Hay, one Kiln of Bricks, and some Cord Wood.

W. P.