

ascertained by actual gauging, and the proof thereof. And the exporter of such spirits shall, moreover, previous to putting or lading the same on board of any ship or vessel for exportation, give six hours notice at least to the collector of the customs for the district from which the same are about to be exported, of his or her intention to export the same; and shall make entry in writing of the particulars thereof, and of the casks or vessels containing the same, & of their respective marks, numbers and contents, and of the place or places where deposited, and of the port or place to which, and ship or vessel in which they or either of them shall be so intended to be exported; and the form of the said entry shall be as follows: Entry of domestic spirits, intended to be exported by [here insert the name or names,] on board of the [insert the denomination and name of the vessel,] whereof [insert the name of the master,] is master, for [insert the port or place to which destined,] for the benefit of drawback.

Marks	Numbers	Casks and contents	Gauge

And the said collector shall, in writing, direct the surveyor or other inspecting officer to inspect, or cause to be inspected, the spirits so notified for exportation, and if they shall be found to correspond fully with the notice concerning the same, and shall be so certified by the said surveyor or other inspecting officer, the said collector, together with the naval officer, if any there be, shall grant a permit for lading the same on board of the ship or vessel named in such notice and entry as aforesaid; which lading shall be performed under the superintendence of the officer by whom the same shall have been so inspected; and the said exporter or exporters shall likewise make oath, that the said spirits, so notified for exportation, and laden on board such ship or vessel, previous to the clearance thereof, or within 20 days after such clearance, are truly intended to be exported to the place whereof notice shall have been given, and are not intended to be relanded within the United States or the territories thereof.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That for all distilled spirits which shall be exported to any foreign port or place, and which shall be entitled to the benefit of drawback, in virtue of this act, the exporter or exporters shall be entitled to receive from the collector of the customs for such district, a debenture or debentures assignable by delivery and endorsement for the amount of the drawback to which such spirit are entitled, which shall be received in payment of direct taxes and internal duties in the collection district in which the same shall be granted: Provided always, That the collector aforesaid may refuse to grant such debenture or debentures, in case it shall appear to him that any error has arisen, or any fraud been committed; and in case of such refusal, if the debenture or debentures claimed shall exceed 100 dollars, it shall be the duty of said collector to represent the case to the comptroller of the treasury, who shall determine whether such debenture or debentures shall be granted or not. And provided further, That in no case of an exportation of spirits, entitled to drawback, in virtue of this act, shall a debenture or debentures issue, unless the exporter or exporters shall, before the clearance of the ship or vessel in which the spirits were laden for exportation, or within twenty days after such clearance, make oath or affirmation that the said spirits notified for exportation as aforesaid, and laden on board such ship or vessel, are truly intended to be exported to the place whereof notice shall have been given, and are not intended to be relanded within the United States; and shall moreover give bond, with one or more sureties, to the satisfaction of the collector, in a sum equal to double the amount of the sum for which such exporter may be entitled to claim a debenture, conditioned that the said spirits, or any part thereof, shall not be relanded in any port or place within the limits of the United States, and that the exporter or exporters shall produce, within the time limited, the proofs and certificates required of the said spirits having been delivered without the limits aforesaid.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the said bond shall be drawn, as near as may be, in the same form, and may be discharged in the same manner, as are, or may be prescribed by law in relation to cases where drawback is allowed on the exportation of merchandise imported into the U. States,

and the like penalties shall be incurred, and proceedings had, whether in regard to officers of the United States or other persons, and the same fees be allowed in cases relative to drawback on domestic distilled spirits, as in cases relative to drawback on foreign spirits; and the form of the said bond and of the other documents, oaths and affirmations, not herein inserted, shall be prescribed by the treasury department.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That in all cases in which drawback shall be claimed for spirits made out of molasses, an oath or affirmation shall be made by two reputable persons, one of whom shall not be the exporter, that, according to their belief, the said spirits were distilled from molasses of foreign production: with oath or affirmation, in case the collector of the customs shall not be satisfied therewith, shall be supported by the certificate of a reputable distiller to the same effect.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That in addition to the duty at present authorized to be drawn back on sugar refined within the United States, and exported therefrom, there may hereafter be drawn back on such refined sugar, when made out of sugar imported into the United States, the further sum of four cents per pound without deduction, which shall be allowed under the same provisions with the duty now permitted to be drawn back; and, furthermore, on the express condition that the person exporting the same shall swear or affirm that the same, according to his belief, was made out of sugar imported from a foreign port or place; with oath or affirmation, in case the collector of the customs shall not be satisfied therewith, shall be supported by the certificate of a reputable refiner of sugar to the same effect, and that the drawback on refined sugar, heretofore imported, be allowed, subject to the regulations applicable to the drawback of duties on other imported articles.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That if any principal or assistant collector of the internal revenue, or collector of the customs or other officer, shall neglect to perform the duties enjoined upon him by this act, he shall, upon conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a sum not less than 400 dollars, nor more than 500 dollars.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted That the sum of 250,000 dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any moneys in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, to be applied by the secretary of the treasury, under the direction of the President of the U. States, in the hire, purchase, or building of custom houses, ware houses and stores, for the purposes of collecting and securing the revenue at such places, and in such manner as he shall deem most expedient.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD,
President of the Senate pro tempore.
April 30, 1816.—APPROVED.
JAMES MADISON.

—*—
FROM THE LONDON GLOBE OF JUNE 17.

NAPOLEON'S EXILE.

Extract of a letter from an officer, brought by the Hannah, which arrived on Saturday from St. Helena:

ST. HELENA, APRIL 21, 1816.

Sir Hudson Love arrived here a few days back, in the Phæton, after a tedious passage, and took upon himself the reigns of government. The day after his arrival, he proceeded to Longwood, accompanied by the admiral and his own staff, at 9 o'clock in the morning; but in consequence of some want of form in waiting on him, (such as not having first asked at what time it would be convenient to receive visitors, and probably the unseasonableness of the hour pitched upon) Napoleon refused to see either him or the admiral; for the latter of whom it is said, by the by, he has no great affection. The next day, however, the mistake, whatever it was, was rectified, and Sir Hudson Love was introduced to him; but it appears that he would not see Sir George Cockburn, whether designedly or thro' some mistake of the servant who was stationed to announce visitors, I cannot find out, but shrewdly suspect the former. After a few minutes conversation, sir Hudson withdrew, and sir Thomas Reid and the rest of the staff were introduced, who were received with great politeness by Napoleon. It is whispered that an offer has been made to all or such of his suite as might be desirous to return to Europe, of allowing them an opportunity of doing so, by proceeding to the cape in the first instance, where Lord Charles Somerset has orders to see them provided with a passage; and that such of them as are not willing to abandon their old master in his adversity, must sign a paper, the purport of which is, that they are willing to remain in the island as long as Napoleon shall be de-

tained in it, and to undergo similar restrictions to such as it may be thought necessary to impose on him. I understand that they have all preferred remaining with Napoleon to forsaking him, under even his present calamitous circumstances. It is also reported, that he may have a plantation house instead of Longwood, should he prefer the former; and that on the arrival of the whole of the 66th regiment, he will have the liberty of extending his rides over the entire of the island, saving and excepting the batteries. It is truly ridiculous to read the contradictory accounts with which the newspapers are crammed, many of which contain gross falsehood; and one would suppose at first, that they had never been fabricated in London. Such are the stories of his recounting to young ladies (with whose archness and ingenuous candor, particularly the youngest, he certainly was considerably amused) the history of his campaigns, with all the loquacious vanity of a school boy describing the hair breadth escapes he had encountered in his first fox chase; when the fact is, that it is a subject which he scarcely ever touches on; and never without having been asked some question concerning them. I have heard from persons who have been as often in his company, when with them, as most people in the island, and have had opportunities to hear him converse for hours, that they never heard him touch upon that string. In fact, it is of a piece with the Munchausen historian of his breakfast, who modestly states that he drinks a pot of porter & two bottles of claret at that meal; when the fact is, that there are few men more temperate than he in the use of wine. I understand, from unquestionable authority, that he never exceeds, during the day, from a pint perhaps two thirds of a bottle of light wine, and never has been known to taste malt liquor. The stories about his voracity of appetite are entitled to a similar share of credit. It is certainly ungenerous to villify a fallen enemy in such a manner, particularly when in your power.

With respect to the external appearance of the rock destined for his future residence, imagination the most exuberant in the terrible, could not picture to itself an abode so dreary and frightful. Stupendous and perpendicular volcanic rocks; without a morsel of vegetation, elevated 2500 feet above the surface of the ocean, having their summits crowned with rugged and enormous rocks, eternally menacing destruction to the passenger crawling up the zig-zag paths which the hands of slaves have laboured in the steep sides of these hideous masses of rock; diversified certainly by deep and horribly yawning ravines, whose lava colored sides impart to the terrified beholder a good idea of as many gaping chasms bursting forth from the infernal regions. As you advance into the country, the eye, fatigued with a view of such complication of all that is frightful, contemplates with satisfaction the less terrible scenes which present themselves and which (in comparison with the first) even gives a transitory idea of beautiful scenes! Such, in fact, is st. Helena, that the absence of that, which is horrible constitutes beauty! If the Devil was ever allowed to emigrate from the infernal regions, and was afterwards obliged to choose an abode similar to the one he had just quitted, he would certainly fix his paw upon st. Helena, which carries upon its red sides undoubted proofs of having derived its origin from that element with which his Satanic Majesty is supposed to be eternally surrounded, and excepting the absence of that, I do not know that he would gain much by the change.

The salubrity of the climate has been as much exaggerated by fanciful writers (some of whom have only been two days on the island, and have afterwards given a description of beauties which never existed but in their own brain) as the topography. In comparison with such claimants as Batavia, and some others in the East Indies, destructive to life, it is certainly considerably salubrious; and in consequence of having been principally, resorted to by persons on their passage from the above mentioned baneful climates, and afflicted with scurvy, which readily yielded to the water-creases with which the sides of the scanty brooks, dignified with the name of rivers abound, it has acquired an undeserved reputation. However, it cannot (at least in the mountains) be termed a very unhealty claimant, tho' it is certainly a very disagreeable one, as it is extremely humid, and for a great part of the year you are enveloped in dense fogs, or, if you budge out, encountered by heavy showers, which penetrate in a moment a good farnought. If you wish to ride out without a certainty of being wet to the skin, you ought to have men stationed with relays (if I may use the word) of great coats every mile. Bonaparte, it is said, has christened it "The Isle of Mists amid Desolation."

Previous to Bonaparte's arrival here such was the scarcity of fresh meat, that when

any of the famished inhabitants wanted a little fresh beef, not then being permitted to kill even their own cattle without leave from the governor, (which was not always to be obtained) it was well known to be customary with them to precipitate some unfortunate bullock, while unsuspectingly grazing on the side of some of the ravines in the interior, down in the gulf below, in order to break some of his bones, and thereby obtain a pretext to cut his throat and partake of his flesh! Since, however, sir G. Cockburn has arrived, men of war have been appointed by him for the purpose of bringing cattle from the Cape. This cruel method of obtaining fresh meat is no longer prevalent, as the restrictions upon slaying bullocks has been taken off. Nevertheless the desired object of supplying the island with a sufficient quantity of fresh beef cannot be attained, as great numbers of the Cape cattle die soon after their arrival. Longwood, where he resides at present, is the only plain on the island, upon it grows numbers of melancholy looking, useless trees, called by the natives gum wood, which being all of nearly the same height & shape, give to the whole a sombre appearance. This, when connected with the secluded state of the person inhabiting it, separated, as it were, from this life, impresses you with an idea of being in an immense charnel house. It is, however, the only spot in the island where a carriage can be driven with horses; for you must know, that previous to our arrival, the only vehicle of the kind in the island was slowly dragged along by bullocks. Plantation House and Grounds are an instance of what art can effect in a place denied every thing, but mists, by nature. His limits are now about 4 miles in extent, where he may go without being accompanied by any British officer, & by dint of taking, like Hawser Tiranion working up to church to be married, he may considerably lengthen his ride.

Had he ever any intention of effecting his escape from this cage, the view of it, & the precautions taken by sir G. Cockburn, must ere now have perfectly convinced him of the utter impracticability of it. Those about him say, that he never had any intention of the kind, and that his sole ambition now is to be permitted to end his days in England. He is greatly dissatisfied with his sojourn here, and frequently, I understand expresses his indignation at the conduct of the ministers in sending him to this remote and hideous rock.

The letters you have seen in the papers, describing the ladies of the island to be grossly ignorant, and only able to articulate yes or no in answer to a question, are false and scandalous, as there are several very fine, sensible and entertaining girls on the rock, (some of whom have even been educated in England) and who form the principal ornament in society here.

Advertisement.

THE subscriber has for sale on very reasonable terms: Two good stills of a reasonable size, eighteen mash tubs, singling and doohling eggs, with other stilling utensils—the still house in good repair, wherein they now stand; together with my right of the excellent seat, within one quarter of a mile of Eaton's mill. I will engage to the purchaser, if desired, 6 or 700 bushel of corn, within one and a half mile of said mill. I will likewise sell cheap for cash 3 or 4 good cows and calves. The sooner the application, the terms will be the better given by me.

JOHN F. THOMPSON.
August 27, 1816. 39-3t

Indiana Territory,
Jefferson Circuit Court.

July Term, 1816.

Benjamin Dixon, Plaintiff,

vs.

Peter Wooley, Sen. & Peter Wooley, jun. Defendants.

In Chancery.

ON motion of the plaintiff by his attorney, it is ordered by the Court, that NOTICE of the pendency of this bill be published in the Western Sun for eight weeks successively: And that unless the Defendants shall be and appear here on the first day of our next term of this court, to be holden on the first monday of November next; and answer the complainants bill, that the matters and things therein contained, will be taken as confessed & decreed accordingly.

A copy—Test.

JOHN PAUL, Clerk y. c.

August 27, 1816. 39-8t

For sale at this office, also
Blank Check Books, and
Checks in sheet.