out their ships for that very purpose. The carrying trade is at present engrossed by other nations, and these it will not be easy to supplant: besides, so strong is the desire of every nation of Europe to become a maritime power, that they use every exertion to become their own carriers, and the carrying trade must daily diminish. "But Switzerland is an affair of formidable magnitude." Truly we are not of that opinion. The pastoral inhabitants of that romantic country, enjoying independence and happiness in their valleys, were a delightful spectacle; and on their own soil, when united and virtuous, they were able to make a glorious stand for their liberties. But these mountains are certainly of little consequence as a province of a great empire. They can feed a few men at home; but they can furnish nothing to maintain them abroad. And if France can maintain more troops than her own territories will supply, she may draw them from almost any country she chooses in Europe, without the burden of governing the country from which they come. If Switzerland be from its nature and situation incapable of commerce, and even of improvement in agriculture, if it can afford no revenue to France, and can only furnish a few troops without maintaining them, if it has for a century past been connected with France, and if it was unable for one month to maintain its independence against a moderate French army, we cannot see what should make its present connection with that country an object of extraordinary alarm. The case is somewhat different with the other additions made to the dependencies of France in Italy. They are more susceptible of agricultural improvement, and might in time yield some revenue as well as military force to the state. But of this they are incapable at present, because improvement has never made any progress in the country, and because they have already been completely pillaged of any little wealth which they possessed, and must be condemned for years to the most wretched poverty. Another circumstance of great importance remains to be mentioned; that these states are enraged against France, will take every opportunity of throwing difficulties in the way of her government, and will more readily join with the enemies of France, as soon as any rational prospect of protection against her is afforded, them if they depend upon her in a more voluntary, and less degrading manner.

There is yet further a reflection applicable to France, on which those who are the most profoundly acquainted with human nature, and the laws of human affairs, lay the greatest stress; that by encumbering herself with these distant states, she only weakens the energies of her government. It is well known that the human faculties are but limited. It is well known too that the affairs of every state must be modelled and conducted by a small combination of human beings, who are entrusted with the administration. Whenever a greater load of business is laid upon the shoulders of these men than they are able to bear, the business must be ill managed. There is a certain extent then of men, and of affairs, which any government is capable of conducting in the best manner. And that extent is not very great with all the arrangements and improvements which can be introduced into the management of public business. It is well known that even a large army never possesses the energy of a moderate one. The same must be the case with too large an empire. We shall at some future period give the reasons why we think that France, even without the Helvetic and Italian states, is too large for the utmost energy of a government; and that of course it is rather the contrary of true that she adds to her strength by possessing them. The Ex European acquisitions of France are part of St. Domingo, and Louisiana. The French, before the revolution, possessed all the fertile parts of St. Domingo. And undoubtedly the brigands are a more dangerous co-partner than the Spaniards.—Here accordingly much has not been gained by the war. Much value is not assigned by any body to Louisiana. In our opinion it is an unfortunate acquisition to the French. It must be a frightful source of jealousy between them, and both Spain and America. We look upon it as highly advantageous to America; because a little fear to external danger will powerfully tend to prevent division at home, and to maintain good principles of government.

By the war England has suffered the drain of her resources of which all war is the necessary cause; and as that war has been the most expensive she ever waged, the drain of her resources has been proportionally great. She has by that war doubled her national debt, beside the vast supplies which she often raised in the course of the year. By an extraordinary concurrence however of circumstances fortunate to her, both in her internal state, and in the state of her neighbours, her industry received no interruption; and the produce of that industry was so great as to be sufficient to supply the demands of the war as fast as they came, without any apparent diminution of the national strength. Nay, it can hardly be doubted that the produce of the industry of the nation during the war was somewhat more than sufficient to supply the demand of the war, and afforded a surplus to be added to the stock of the nation, as a source of new industry and strength; that thus the nation even advanced during the war, though it would have advanced much more had there been no war. Not only would all which the war cost have been added to the national capital, to the fund for maintaining industry; but that industry itself would have had a more useful direction. We shall have full opportunity to prove hereafter that the effect of the war has been to turn a great part of the trade of Britain out of a channel more, into one less advantageous to the nation. The most extraordinary remaining effect of the war with regard to England is the immense augmentation of her naval superiority. By the destruction of the naval force of almost all her neighbours, and the additions she has made to her own, she has become a match for the marine strength of all the nations, and exercises indisputable dominion over one half of the terraqueous globe. It is a prouder, more important superiority than ever was exercised by one nation over the rest of the world. The extent and glory of the Roman empire, even in the superb age of Augustus, is nothing compared with it. Perhaps the nations of Europe are in a condition sooner to rise to a respectable state of comparison than those cotemporary with the Roman greatness. But this will depend upon events which, are yet in the womb of time; and can only be the effect of long improvement by them in all the constituents of national prosperity. As to the colonial power of England, whatever may be the absolute value which any judge of the subject may think proper to assign to it, it is not to be doubted that compared with its state before the war, it has received great improvement. The having expelled, to all intents and purposes, from the eastern seas, the only rival which we possessed in them; the having added to our territories that valuable Island which is the great source of the sole part of the India trade, which we did not monopolize, and which adds so much security to our continental possessions; the having destroyed on the continent the only power which created us any disturbance, and established an undisputed dominion over the whole peninsula of India; these are acquisitions which will undoubtedly bear a comparison with all which France herself has added to her territories by the late contest. The addition of Trinidad to our West India possessions we do not value very high. We had already more ground in that quarter, than consistently with the good of the British Isles, we could afford capital to cultivate; and it will infalibly be a source of jealousy and contention with Spain.

By his Excellency John Francis Mercer,
Governor of the State Maryland.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it appeareth unto me by an Inquisition taken before Robert Moore, Esquire, one of the Coroners of Baltimore county, that a most cruel and atrocious murder and Robbery were committed on the person of ADAM WABLE, paper maker, a respectable and aged citizen of Anne Arundel county, by some unknown hand, on or about the thirtieth day of March last, which Inquisition hath been returned to me, accompanied by a memorial of sundry respectable inhabitants of the counties of Baltimore and Anne Arundel, and the city of Baltimore, praying the Interposition of government: And Whereas the quiet and security of the good people of this Commonwealth depend on the vigilance of the constituted authorities in causing the laws against such enormities to be duly executed—I have therefore thought proper to issue this my proclamation; and I do by and with the advice and consent of Council, hereby offer a reward of FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS, to whoever will discover the author or perpetrators of the aforesaid murder and robbery; provided he she or they, or any of them, be convicted thereof; and moreover, I do, by virtue of the authority and powers in me vested, hereby promise a full and free pardon to any person being an accomplice, who shall discover the perpetrator or perpetrators of the said murder and robbery on the aforesaid condition.

Given in council at the city of Annapolis, under the seal of the state of Maryland, this sixteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three.

JOHN FR. MERCER.

By his excellency's command
NINIAN PICKNEY,
Clerk of the Governor and Council.

In Council, Annapolis, May 16, 1803.

Ordered, That the foregoing proclamation be published three times in each week for the space of three weeks successively in the American, Telegraph, and Federal Gazette, at Baltimore; the National Intelligencer, the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the Republican Advocate, Herald and Bartgis's paper, at Fredericktown; and Mr. Smith's paper at Easton.

By order,
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk.

May 20.

LOTS FOR SALE.

Or on ground rent between the President's house and the Navy-Yard, the price moderate and payments easy——Apply to

W. M. DUNCANSON.

WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 25.

ELECTIONS.

Attempts are making, in the face of all fact and truth, to impress the nation with the idea that the late elections exhibit an increase of federalism; whereas they really prove its great declension. Facts will place the truth of this assertion beyond question.

The elections for representatives in Congress, it will be allowed, are those which, in general, form the best criterion of public sentiment. Let us then compare the relative strength of republicans and federalists elected for the last and the ensuing Congress.

In the last Congress *Rhode Island* had one republican, and one federal member; in the ensuing, she has two republican members.

Massachusetts had in the last Congress six republican, and eight federal members; in the ensuing Congress she will have seven republican, and ten federal members.

New-Hampshire had in the last Congress four federal members; in the ensuing Congress she will have five federal members.

Connecticut had in the last Congress seven federal members; in the ensuing Congress she will have seven federal members.

New-York had in the last Congress seven republican, and three federal members; in the ensuing Congress she will have twelve republican, and five federal members.

Pennsylvania had in the last Congress ten republican, and three federal members; in the ensuing Congress she will have eighteen republican members.

Vermont had in the last Congress one republican, and one federal member; in the ensuing Congress she will have three republican, and one federal member.

Delaware had in the last Congress one federal member; she will have in the ensuing Congress one republican member.

Virginia had in the last Congress eighteen republican, and one federal member; she will have in the next Congress eighteen republican, and four federal members.

South-Carolina had in the last Congress three republican, and three federal members; she will have in the ensuing Congress six republican, and two federal members.

Georgia had in the last Congress two republican member; she will have in the ensuing Congress four republican members.

These are all the states in which elections have been held. Let these results be exhibited in a table, and the whole will stand thus:

	Last Congress.		Next Cong.	
	rep.	fed.	rep.	fed.
Rhode Island,	1	1	2	0
Massachusetts,	6	8	7	10
New-Hampshire,	0	4	0	5
Connecticut,	0	7	0	7
New-York,	7	3	12	5
Pennsylvania,	10	3	18	0
Vermont,	1	1	3	1
Delaware,	0	1	1	0
Virginia,	18	1	18	4
South-Carolina,	3	3	6	2
Georgia,	2	0	4	0
	48	32	71	34

Such is the aggregate result of the elections in these states. It will be recollected that the number of representatives under the New Census is increased from 105 to 140.

For 48, which the republicans had in the last Congress, they have now 71.

While for 32, which the federalists had in the last Congress, they have now 32.

It follows that while the federalists have gained 2 members, the republicans have gained 24.

The relative gain therefore of republicanism over federalism stands as 23 to 2.

To have preserved their relative strength in the next Congress, the republicans should have from the above states 63, and the federalists 42 members.

Instead of which the republicans have 71, and the federalists 34 members.

The former, therefore, have gained at the rate of thirteen per cent; and the latter lost at the rate of twenty per cent.

After this plain statement of facts, federalism may vaunt its triumphs as it pleases. The more it boasts the more will it be disgraced; as enquiry will be thereby excited and the truth be known, which, while it shews their miserable misrepresentations, will also demonstrate the depression of their forces. It is true that in Virginia a few federal members have been elected. But by what means have they succeeded? Not by a fair and full expression of the public will, but by the superior industry of the federal candidate and his friends, and by the false security of the republicans. By the republicans of that state it was not deemed of great importance that all their representatives should be republican. It was already ascertained that a great majority in Congress was already secured. This produced a certain degree of indifference, of which federalism availed itself. Every man of common sense knows that this will often be, as it often has been, the case with the majority. Confiding too securely in their strength they will sustain occasional defeats from the superior stratagem and activity of their opponents.—But put this consideration aside, grant the federalists full credit for the acquisition of unfair as well as fair means, what is their situation? More depressed than it ever was before. They have less strength in our councils, and less confidence with the people, that at any antecedent period of their existence.

We this day insert, at the request of a citizen, a ticket for the City Council. We wish it to be understood on this occasion, as well as on any similar occasion, that may intervene before the Election, that in all these publications we act barely as the organ of others; and that any ticket sent will be published.

Mr. Smith,

Permit me though your paper to propose the following ticket for the City Council:

John P. Van Ness,
James D. Westcott,
John Herford,
Samuel H. Smith,
Joseph Hodgson,
Peter Lenox,
John Hewitt,
Nicholas King,
Benjamin More,
William Brent,
William Prout,
Daniel C. Brent.

A CITIZEN.

Mr. Smith,

As the time is drawing near when it will be necessary for the citizens to turn their attention to the selection of fit persons to represent them in Council, I submit the following ticket:

John P. Van Ness,
Samuel H. Smith,
John Hewitt,
Nicholas King,
Benjamin Moore,
William Brent,
Daniel C. Brent,
George Hadfield,
Richard Frazier,
Cornelius Cunningham,
Mr. Minifie,
Thomas Carpenter.

AN ELECTOR.

FOR THE *NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.*

The citizens of Washington ought to be informed that the Address of A. B Woodward contains, on one subject, a flagrant misrepresentation of facts; as that subject is, perhaps, the most important to them, considered either directly or indirectly. The subject alluded to is that of Taxation.

"On one subject, says Mr. Woodward, I cannot refrain, in terminating my period of service, to express to you my dissatisfaction. It is that of taxation; and as my sentiments on this occasion differ from those of some others, I presume it will not be unacceptable to you to be possessed of them somewhat in detail."

General and abstract remarks on taxation follow, which prove, if any thing, that liberal taxes should be imposed.

He lays it down as a principle that taxes ought to be applied with purity and economy: and that their income ought always to leave a liberal excess over the expenditure.

He then proceeds:

"By a law of Congress the justices of the peace for the county of Washington were erected into a body of partial legislation, with authority to impose taxes on the people. The assessment they had made, in raising their first tax, so far as it comprehended Washington, was adopted by the City Council. Commencing our career unincumbered, it appeared to me prudent to preserve a disembarrassed situation; and to avoid pledging the future resources of the city by the accumulation of a debt. To have effected this, it would have been necessary to have limited our expenditure, during the first year, to a very moderate sum; and to commence a systematic and permanent mode of assessment, avoiding the prodigal expence attending special assessments, keeping the receipt constantly in advance of the expenditure, and leaving always a surplus at the expiration of the year; a system which would have been laborious in the first formation, but would have proved eminently productive as the city advanced in resources.

"A temporizing course was however preferred; and in consequence of it, no light sum will have been raised from the people, a few inconsiderable purposes will have been attained, we shall go out of office in debt, and our successors will find themselves poorer than if we had left them a well digested and productive system of finance. I shall be happy if in a course of years we regain the ground we have lost."

It is this last part of Mr. Woodward's statement which has been pronounced a flagrant misrepresentation; and it is to the proof of this point alone that it is intended to pay any attention; as it is not to be presumed that the citizens of Washington can feel much interest in the speculative dogmas of the writer, which, however true, have no special application to them. The information furnished is derived from unquestionable authority, by a citizen who has taken the pains to examine the official documents respecting the transactions of the Council, and to make the necessary inquiry of those who are best informed.

When the Council undertook the management of the affairs of the City, taxes were found to be necessary. A late assessment of City property had been made by the Levy court, which had been only effected at a great expence. When the subject of taxation was taken up, a diversity of opinion prevailed which produced a full and elaborate discussion in one of the Chambers. In this discussion Mr. Woodward stood alone. There existed immediate demands for money, and it was thought by all the members but him, that a new assessment would be productive both of great expence and delay. It was agreed, therefore, to lay a tax the same in amount imposed by the levy court, under their assessment which was considered on all hands as extremely low; with the express determination that a new assessment should thereafter be made on principles adopted on mature deliberation. Had Mr. Woodward's ideas prevailed, it is not improbable that the new assessment would not have been yet completed, and it is certain that no monies would have yet been received into the treasury under it; it would of necessary consequence have followed that the few inconsiderable purposes attained, trifling as he holds them, would have remained unaccomplished.

Mr. Woodward's dissatisfaction is specifically directed to three points: He states that,

1. A considerable sum will be raised by taxes.

2. A few inconsiderable purposes only are attained.

3. The present Council will leave the city in debt.

In these assertions are to be found the principal misrepresentations.

1. All the taxes laid by the Council are—one-fourth of one per cent. on assessed property, under an assessment which certainly does not estimate property at half its real value.

Ten dollars on each Hackney carriage.

Ten dollars on retailers of wine and spirituous liquors.

Sixteen dollars on ordinary keepers.

Sixteen Dollars on Billiard Tables.

And the old United States tax upon pleasurable carriages.

The following is a low estimate of the proceeds of these taxes.—

	Dollars
Real and personable tax,	3,924
Hacks,	270
Retailers, Ordinaries, Carriages and Billiard Tables,	1,000
	5,194

On the other hand, the expenditures may be classed as follow:

Appropriations made,		2,980
Estimated additional expenditure,		758
		3,738
Of which, the sums appropriated exceed those required	274	
Remaining to be applied in the ensuing year,	693	
		967
Sum expended,		2,771
Deduct this sum from the above amount of taxes,		5,194
		2,323

And there remains the sum of 2,323 Dollars, applicable to the demands of the City for the ensuing year.

2. The *inconsiderable purposes* attained are provision for the poor, the establishment of three markets, the application of weights and measures to the various objects of trafic, the repair of streets, the opening new streets, the regulation of pumps, regulations for the prevention and extinguishment of fire, and various other subordinate objects.

3. So far from its being true that the present Council will leave the City in debt, it appears from the preceding statement of receipts and expenditure that the former will exceed the latter 2,323 Dollars, which, instead of constituting a debt due by the City, will form a fund for the use of the City under the direction of the next Council, in addition to the whole amount of the taxes of the next year.

No further comments shall shall be made on Mr. Woodward's statement. Facts are the best comment.

Captain Newell, of the brig Franklin, arrived at New York in 28 days from Berbice, brings the following intelligence.

On the 13th ult. a mutiny broke out among the soldiers in the fort at Berbice, who rising confined every commissioned officer and took full possession of the Fort, magazine and its appurtenances. They paraded, fully equipped and provided with amunition, under the command of one of their Sergeants, and