NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER,

AND

WASHINGTON ADVERTISER.

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Five Dolls. Per ann. FRIDAY, MAY 18th, 1804. *Paid in advance.*

TO RENT,

And immediate Possession given,

A Two story Frame House, in the City of Washington, situated on N. F street, square 224—containing 4 rooms beside two garret rooms, piaza and pantry, kitchen, store room, &c. with a good garden—lately occupied by Mrs. Lee, adjoining to Mr. Xaupie's store.—Also that convenient two-story frame on same square, late in possession of Dr. Tabs, opposite to which Robert Peacock, Esq. lately resided—consisting of 6 rooms, and two garret rooms, piaza and balcony to south front, cellar with dry well, kitchen, carriage house, stable, an excellent garden, with every convenience fit for the reception of a genteel family. For particulars enquire at Mr. Rhode's tavern, Mr. Xaupie's store, or to the subscriber

REDMUND PURCEL.

January 13, 1804—tf

(BY AUTHORITY.)

Scheme of a Lottery.

To build an Academy in the city of Richmond.

					Dollars.
1	Prize—last drawn ticket, having a blank to its number,				20,000
1	do.				10,000
1	do.				5,000
5	do.	of	1,000	make	5,000
6	do.	—	500	—	3,000
10	do.	—	200	—	2,000
20	do.	—	100	—	2,000
100	do.	—	50	—	5,000
250	do.	—	30	—	7,500
420	do.	—	25	—	10,500
1,500	do.	—	20	—	30,000
3,000	do.	—	15	—	45,000
1	first drawn ticket after 1,000 having a blank to its number,				250
1	do	after	2,000	do.	250
1	do.	do.	3,000	do.	250
1	do.	do.	4,000	do.	250
1	do.	do.	5,000	do.	500
1	do.	do.	6,000	do.	500
1	do.	do.	8,000	do.	500
1	do.	do.	10,000	do.	500
1	do.	do.	12,000	do.	500
1	do.	do.	13,000	do.	500
1	do.	do.	14,000	do.	1,000
5,325	prizes,				150,000
9,675	blanks, not two to a prize.				

15,000 tickets at 10 dollars each, 150,000

N. B. Prizes subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

This lottery has been authorised by the legislature of Virginia, for the laudable purposes of erecting a seminary of learning in or near the metropolis of this state. With this view, it is contemplated to raise 20,000 dolls. and 2,500 dolls. in addition, for defraying the expences attendant on drawing the lottery. Citizens of the first respectability have been selected as trustees, and they have pledged themselves to use their utmost exertions to carry it into effect. The scheme has the advantage of giving to each adventurer, a chance for some very large prizes, whilst the proportion of prizes to blanks, is so great as to invite the friends of the intended institution to partake in the lottery, with very little risque of their becoming losers. The treasurer of the state is to be appointed to receive the money for the tickets as they are sold, and to pay the amount of the prizes to the fortunate adventurers. It is believed that the above considerations will induce a rapid sale of tickets, and the drawing will commence as soon as a sufficient number shall be sold to authorise it—which it is believed will be on the second Monday in December next.

Richmond, March 2—tf

☞ Tickets to be had of Robert Pollard Pocd. John Brockenbrough, jun, Wm. Price (Reg.) Samuel Pleasants, jun. and William Prichard.

REMOVAL.

THOMAS CARPENTER,

TAYLOR,

Has removed to the house above Mr. Rhodes (late Lovel's) Hotel, near the President's Square.

In addition to the present stock of goods, an

Handsome Assortment

Is expected immediately.

Gentlemen at a distance, by sending a line by post, will be waited upon with all possible expedition.

T. C. will pledge himself to execute any order with a taste, expedition and moderation of charge, which shall not be excelled by any.

April 16—tf.

House & Lot for sale.

By virtue of a deed of trust from John Kennedy to the subscribers, will be sold by public sale, at Rhode's Tavern, in the City of Washington, on Friday the 25th day of May next, at 5 o'clock p. m. for ready money, part of Lot No. 1, in square No. 291 in said City, fronting 55 feet on Pennsylvania Avenue and 100 feet 2 inches on 12th street west, conveyed by the Commissioners to the said Kennedy, with the two flowry brick dwelling house built thereon, at present occupied by Augustus B. Woodward, Esq.

George Thomson,
John Murdock.

April 27.

*** As the proceeds of the above sale are intended to be paid into my hands, a bond or notes with approved security, bearing interest from date, and payable one third in 6, one third in 12 and one third in 18 months will be accepted of from the purchaser, in place of cash.

JOHN LAIRD.

April 30.——ep t25M

CONGRESS.

House of Representatives.

THURSDAY, March 23.

Debate on the bill further to protect the commerce and seamen of the United States against the Barbary Powers.

(*Continued*)

Mr. DANA. The gentleman from Maryland must surely have committed a mistake when he said that there is no measure proposed on his side of the House which does not meet with opposition. When the President considered vigorous measures necessary against the Emperor of Morocco, the Journals will shew that we entered into them unanimously. Nor is the objection now urged in any wise an objection to the general measure contemplated. The only objection is to the imposition of unnecessary taxes. If the force necessary to be sent into the Mediterranean will not exceed an expense of 388,000 dollars, the necessity for the imposition of the proposed taxes surely does not exist. I admit that after the force is raised, the President, in virtue of his authority as commander in chief, is to have its whole direction, but it is perfectly novel to me to learn that we are not previously to be informed of the extent to which it is proposed to carry it. If to the present number of vessels in service we add two frigates and five smaller vessels, they will require only an additional appropriation of 354,000 dollars. This, I believe, is the full extent of the additional force contemplated. As to raising money to that amount I make no objection. Though I dislike laying duties thus in gross, yet I do not know that there can be any great objection to it. The sum proposed to be raised will give 780,000 dollars; which is more than double the sum necessary.

Is it proper thus to raise these duties, and hold forth to the nation that the commerce of the Mediterranean is so expensive? The late disaster in the Mediterranean is not of itself an adequate cause for the measure. I object to this measure because it goes to give an improper impression of the causes of the bill.

Formerly this way of raising revenue was arraigned as a deceptive mode of drawing money from the people. Now we find no murmur at extending it. Gentlemen may possibly be right when they say the country would not feel an additional duty of ten or fifteen per cent. I believe, however, they have not so much apathy as the remark implies.

Mr. R. GRISWOLD said he would not detain the committee for many minutes. The gentleman from Maryland says that in the select committee that introduced the bill, no estimate of expenses was considered necessary. The sum proposed to be appropriated was 750,000 dollars. I, said Mr. G, proposed adding to it; stating the necessity of making the sum appropriated sufficient, and that if the whole was not wanted it could not be used. I was willing, therefore, to appropriate a million: and I am still of opinion that it is proper to vest the President with ample powers, and I will vote with great cordiality for appropriating a million, trusting if the whole expense is not necessary it will not be incurred.

The gentleman from Maryland finds fault with my being ready to incur the expence, but not to provide the means for meeting it. If the new taxes were necessary, I would vote for them, much as I dislike the mode. Gentlemen will, I hope, have the candour to believe us sincere, when they recollect that I opposed the repeal of the Internal taxes. I thought then that it was not politic to load commerce with the whole burthens of the nation. I think so still.

By the last treasury report, there appears to have been in the treasury,

		Dollars.
		5,850,000
Deduct for payments under French convention	3,750,000	
Under British ditto.	800,000	
		4,550,000
Still in the treasury		1,310,000

I am sensible that there is some charge for the new debt contracted for Louisiana; but if we advert to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, we will find he has not so estimated it. He states a surplus of 200,000 dollars of nett revenue. He considers the interest of the Louisiana stock as chargeable upon the nett revenue and not on the specie balance in the treasury; for as the interest accrues annually the specie balance would soon be exhausted. I am sensible that it is difficult, from any documents on the table, to be perfectly correct. Had the gentleman distinctly attended to my estimate of the evils of the proposed additional duties, he would have seen that it was not incorrect. I took the gross amount of goods chargeable ad valorem at forty millions, and estimated that two and a half per cent. duty thereon, would produce a million; making twenty five per cent. allowance for drawbacks, I made it produce the nett sum of 750,000 dollars.

Mr. G. concluded by observing that the committee must be sensible, by adverting to the act, that the proposed fund would not be confined to the Mediterranean. The 2nd section is as follows:

"Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That a distinct account shall be kept of the duties imposed by this act and the proceeds thereof shall constitute a fund, to be denominated 'the Mediterranean Fund,' and shall be applied solely to the purposes designated by this act; and the said additional duty shall cease and be discontinued at the expiration of three months after the ratification by the President of the United States of a treaty of peace with the regency of Tripoli, unless the United States should then be at war with any other of the Barbary Powers, in which case the said additional duty shall cease and be discontinued at the expiration of three months after the ratification by the President of the United States of a treaty of peace with such power; Provided however, that the said additional duty shall be collected on all such goods, wares and merchandise, liable to pay the same, as shall have been imported previous to the day on which the said duty is to cease."

The object is general, and gentlemen must be sensible if the money collected is sufficient to discharge the expense of the navy, it may be so applied. It must, indeed, be applied to that object, as none other is stated.

Mr. NICHOLSON said as the gentleman from Connecticut seemed to consider the object too general, he would, in case the committee refused to strike out the first section, move to limit the application of the fund "to protect the commerce and seamen of the United States in the Mediterranean."

The question was then taken on striking out the first section, and passed in the Negative—Ayes 26.

Mr. *Nicholson* then offered the amendment just stated.

Mr. EUSTIS hoped the gentleman from Maryland would withdraw his amendment, as in a subsequent part of the bill the object is distinctly specified. It is altogether unnecessary; and if agreed to, it will be necessary to add "or adjacent seas."

Mr. NICHOLSON said he considered the amendment as unnecessary; but as he had promised to make it, he could not withdraw it.

Mr. J. RANDOLPH said he would suggest one reason why it ought not to obtain. One of the Barbary Powers possessed a coast out of the Mediterranean. If the misfortune of the United States should dispose this power (Morocco) already predisposed to hostility, to war upon the United States, it would not be in our power to block up the port of Sallee, and several other ports out of the Mediterranean.

The question was taken on the amendment, which was lost without a division.

The committee then rose and reported the bill without amendment.

The House immediately took it up,

When Mr. R. Griswold renewed his motion to strike out the first section.

Mr. J. RANDOLPH said that on his return, yesterday, to his seat, after an indispensible absence during last week he had learned with as much surprise as concern the disastrous event which had given rise to the bill then before them. Not being present when the bill originated in the committee of ways and means, it could not be expected that he should go largely into detail; and even if he had been prepared so to do, the very satisfactory statement of his friend from Maryland (Mr. Nicholson) rendered it altogether unnecessary. He should content himself with offering some few remarks, by way of reply, to the objections of the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. Griswold.] These resolved themselves into two distinct branches,—first to the raising of any additional revenue whatever,—secondly to the proposed mode of obtaining it.

On the first of these points, Mr. R. begged leave to refer to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, laid before the House early in the present session. He there computes the permanent annual revenue of the United States at

	Dollars.
	10,400,000
And the permanent annual expence [viz. sinking fund, civil list, foreign intercourse, military & Indian, naval departments, on the existing establishment] is estimated at	9,800,000
Leaving a surplus of revenue equal to	600,000

How these six hundred thousand dollars are to be disposed of will be seen hereafter. So much, Sir, for our permanent revenue, and permanent expenditure.

The extraordinary resources, consisting of specie in the treasury and arrears of old taxes, amount to 6,660,000 dolls. and this is the fund from which the gentleman from Connecticut boldly asserts we may defray the expence of the projected armament. But it will be observed, that these extraordinary resources, ample as they are, are charged, as the gentleman himself well knows, with very heavy extraordinary demands. These, on account of our convention with Great Britain, expences in relation to it and to the convention with France, a loan due the state of Maryland, and two millions for the purchase of Louisiana, amount, together, to 4,964,000 dollars; which being deducted from the preceding sum, of 6,660,000 dlls. will leave only 1,696,000—beyond which the secretary is of opinion it would not be prudent to reduce the specie in the treasury.

But it is to be remembered that the purchase of Louisiana has created an additional debt of fifteen millions;—11,250,000 dollars of six per cent. stock transferred to the French government, and 3,750,000 dollars, payable *in specie, during the present year, to American citizens, having claims for spoliations against that government.*—For discharging this last demand however two millions are reserved out of the extraordinary resources, as has just been stated—leaving a balance on this account of 1,750,000 dollars, and reducing the whole amount of debt to be otherwise provided for, on account of Louisiana, to thirteen millions. And here permit me to remark, that granting, for argument's sake, there was no necessity to retain a dollar in the treasury, the above balance of 1,750,000 would, of itself, be more than sufficient to absorb all that remained of our extraordinary resources, after defraying the extraordinary demands which I have enumerated. So sensible however have we been of the danger of entirely emptying the treasury that we have made provision for funding this balance of 1,750,000 dollars which will fall due this year, on account of American claims for spoliations, as well as the 11,250,000 payable to France. These thirteen millions of new debt form no part of the preceding statements. Out of what funds then, is the annual interest, amounting to 780,000 dollars, to be discharged? Certainly not out of the extraordinary resources, for these, after paying the extraordinary demands above stated, leave no greater surplus than it is necessary to keep in the treasury.—And if the sixteen hundred thousand dollars, the amount of that surplus, could be spared; the specie balance of American claims, unpaid, is more than sufficient to employ it. No, Sir, the only fund relied upon to meet the interest of this additional debt, is the surplus of the permanent revenue beyond the permanent expence, (*under the existing establishments*) to which I formerly adverted, amounting to six hundred thousand dollars and, to supply the deficiency, the proceeds of the custom-house at New Orleans, taken at 200,000. These, and these only, are the means which can be relied on to meet this additional expence. And the House will perceive, that the Secretary of the Treasury advances "With diffidence the opinion that it is possible thus to provide for the payment of the interest of a new debt of thirteen millions, without recurring to additional taxes."

Mr. R. said that he trusted it had been satisfactorily shewn that there was not one dollar, either of ordinary or extraordinary revenue, which the existing engagements of the government would not require. This had been repeatedly stated on various other occasions. It had been made an objection to the Senate's proposition for building two small vessels of war. It was then said, if necessary, we are ready to incur the expence, but not unless gentlemen are ready to raise the supplies for meeting it. The gentleman from Connecticut is too liberal—he is willing to grant the administration credit for more than they require or deserve. After having paid near ten millions of the principal of the public debt,—being ready to disburse near five millions more on account of the extraordinary demands before mentioned, & having provided as well for the final extinguishment by adding to the sinking fund, as for the interest of the debt incurred by the purchase of Louisiana, without levying a single additional tax, they are content to acknowledge that they do not possess resources for defraying the expence of an extraordinary armament to the Mediterranean. The gentleman from Connecticut, however, insists that, after defraying these heavy demands, there is a large surplus remaining, and is willing to vote a million for this service, without providing means to raise a dollar.

Having established, as he conceived, the main object for which he rose, that additional revenue would be required, in case we launched into this new expence, it only remained to enquire to what subjects of taxation we should resort. This point, Mr. R. said, had been so ably and forcibly dilated on by his friend from Maryland, that it was scarcely necessary to ask whether the House were prepared to encreale the duties, on tea, coffee, spirits, wines, sugar, salt, & other articles of great & primary necessity, [for such our habits had rendered those, which were not actual necessaries of life] already burthened with specific duties, amounting from 25 to 75 per cent. on their prime cost, or whether we should raise the comparatively low duties on those articles which were taxed ad valorem.

The gentleman from Connecticut has indeed has indeed gently insinuated his recommendation that we should burn our fingers with that species of taxation with which he had formerly scorched his own. He is unwilling to throw the whole burthen of the nation upon its commerce, as if the very children had not learned that every tax on imports is not paid by the consumer of the article in question; and as if the very revenue in question were not for the protection of trade. Here Mr. R. went into a comparison between the advantages of indirect and direct taxation, and concluded by observing that there were two insuperable reasons for preferring the former—that it was the only mode, in the present state of our society, by which the necessary revenue could be raised—and that by confining ourselves to it altogether the number of officers employed in the collection of that revenue, was as much as possible restricted. The proposed duties would not give a single additional office, or add in the smallest degree, to the patronage of the executive.

It was a needless memento to the House, or to the nation, to tell them that the gentleman and his friends opposed the repeal of the internal taxes. It would never be forgotten who had laid them on, nor who had taken them off. The people would never forget that the men who had given up that source of revenue and swept off a host of those blood suckers, the excisemen, had rapidly diminished the debt, and acquired Louisiana without laying one additional tax. They will pay the duties proposed in this bill with that cheerful confidence which they repose in its tried and faithful agents—in men who never draw a cent from their pockets but when the public exigency requires it. This language might be reprehended as boastful, but there were occasions when it was treachery to our principles not to assert them with freedom and boldness. He would never pusillanimously sit still and see an attempt to delude the public opinion, without endeavering to endeavoring to expose it. There was but one point on which he differed from his friend from Maryland. He could not deplore the opposition which this measure had received from a certain quarter. He conceived it a criterion of its merit. In the political, as in the physical world, there must be a centrifugal as well as a centripetal power. In no other manner, said Mr. R. can the harmony of this sphere be preserved. And so far from deprecating opposition, such as we have seen to day, I invite it. I shall ever prefer the fair adversary who meets me in