NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER,

AND

WASHINGTON ADVERTISER.

Vol. IV. WASHINGTON CITY, PRINTED BY SAMUEL HARRISON SMITH, PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE. DCXXIII.

Five Dolls. Per ann. FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5th, 1804. *Paid in advance.*

CHARLES VARDEN,

MERCHANT TAYLOR.

Has received from Philadelphia in addition to his former stock, a handsome assortment of goods, consisting of the best London and Spanish superfine cloths and cassimeres, white and fancy Marseilles, colored and white Janes, India naukeens, cotton cassimeres, black silk and sattin Florentoens, with a variety of other articles suitable for the summer season.

N. B. Ladies habits regimentals, and navy uniforms made in the first stile of fashion.

New Jersey avenue near the Capitol,

June 8——tf

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.

TO RENT,

A THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE in the the city of Washington, situate on that beautiful ridge north east of the Seven Buildings, on I street, Lot No. 3, square 106, at present occupied by Mrs. Scott. Possession may be had the 1st of August next. Under said house is a good dry cellar, on the back of the lot is a stable, and near the premises a pump of most excellent water.

Enquire of Mrs Scott, or of the subscriber' High street at Doctor John Beatty's George Town.

ABSALOM JOY.

June 29——tf

FOR SALE.

The following

City Lots,

ON A LIBERAL TIME,

Upon SECURITY, *viz.*

LOTS—3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, in square No. 919. – Lots 1, 2, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, & 16, in sq. No. 938. Lots 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 13, 14, 15, & 16, in sq. No 986. Lots 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 & 19, in square No. 1042. Lots 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 & 13, in square No. 1066.

Apply to CHARLES MINIFIE, Washington City, or to RICHARD C. JONES, at Philadelphia.

Washington, August 3—tf.

N.B. C. M. has sundry other lots for sale or ground rent (on easy terms to improvers,) and in eligible situations.

Doctor MAGRUDER,

HAS for sale a few hogsheads 4th proof Jamaica spirits, linseed and lamp oil, spirits of turpentine, window glass, glaziers, diamons, glue, lamp black, white lead, Spanish brown, yellow ochre, chalk, Spanish whiting, Venetian red, red lead, verdigris, drop lake, flake white, patent yellow, rose and Dutch pink, kings yellow, Turkey umber, gold and silver leaf, painters and sweeping brushes, camels hair pencils, water colours in boxes, Spanish indigo, fig blue, arnott, red wood, alkanit, madder, logwood, turmirie, salt petre, alum, copperas, sweet oil, pearl barley, timothy and clover seed, tamarinds, castor oil, marble mortars, spring trusses, ginger, cinnamond, cloves, mace, Chings worm destroying lozenges, an assortment of paper hangings, playing cards, copy slips, ink powder, English Latin, Greek and French school books, large family bibles, and his usual complete assortment of drugs and medicine, patent medicine, surgeons instruments, &c.

George Town, July 20—tf

HAT MANUFACTORY.

The subscriber informs his customers and the public generally that he has discontinued business in the city of Washington, and has opened shop on Bridge street near the Union Tavern— he solicits the continuance of former customers, and hopes that all others who may chuse to call and purchase his manufacture will be amply suited, if neatness and goodness be requisites

JOEL BROWN

George Town, Feb 17—tf

City of Washington, Sept. 28, 1804

TAKEN this day from a person who calls himself John Clark Peacock, and who has been committed to jail for horse stealing, a SORREL HORSE with a blaze face and his off hind leg white, is about 14 1 2 hands high, and has been lately rowelled on both shoulders, also a bay blooded colt of 2 years old last spring, about 11 1 2 hands high and of a handsome shape

CORN. CONINGHAM.

October 1, 1804.

N. B. The above described horse and colt are now in the keeping of Robert Sutton, of said city. The owners, if any, are required to come within ten days from this date, prove property, pay charges, and take them away —otherwise they will be sold to pay expences.

3t

(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 grea, 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 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 Doct. John Brockenbrough, jun, Wm. Price (Reg.) Samuel Pleasants, jun. and William Prichard

AN ACT

Providing for the establishment of semi-annual Fairs.

BE it enacted by the First and Second Chambers of the City Council of Washington, That two FAIRS be held in every year within the city of Washington for the sale of all kinds of cattle, goods wares, and merchandise, on the first Wednesday's of May and November, under such regulations as the Mayor may prescribe, of which Fairs he shall make due notification.

In virtue of powers vested in me by the above act, I do hereby order and direct that the Fairs authorised thereby shall be held on the public grounds appropriated in the plan of the city of Washington for the Mall on the south side of the Tyber, extending from the Bridge at the Centre Market to the river Potomac, and that the continuance of said Fairs shall be for three days successively, viz. on the first Wednesday, Thursday and Friday in May and November.

ROBERT BRENT, Mayor.

September 14—

American Printed goods.

Calicoes, Shawls, Pocket Handkerchiefs, &c. manufactured by the subscribers near Baltimore, and sold at No. 13 Calvert street.

TO remove that distrust often felt respecting new undertakings, and so prejudicial to manufacturing attempts in America, they think it proper to observe, that nothing is wanting in the business to enable good artists to perform their work here as well as in Europe. That they have these artists; that two of the partners were bred to the business in a factory of the best repute carried on by their father, & long afterwards by themselves. They trust that while foreign goods are received without a question, an unreasonable suspicion will not prevent their countrymen from giving that trial to their goods, which only can prove their value. Besides a natural doubt, they know that certain interests, national as well as well as individual, will suggest objections to their undertaking. They have no difficulty in saying, that work of the like kind shall be as well executed here, as in other countries. The colors capable of being fixed, will be found as permanent; the cloths perhaps better substance, and the prices lower than of the imported cottons.

M'CULLOCH & LUNNUY,

Baltimore, No. 13 Calvert street.

Sept. 17—tf

For the NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

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TO THE PEOPLE.

THE DEFENCE.

No. VI.

We shall now proceed to consider the measures of the administration under the divisions flowing from the distribution of powers among the departments of finance, war, navy and state.

The control of financial operations has been seen to be an object of great importance. In modern times its consequence has greatly increased: and there is probably no nation of the civilised world to which it is more important than to the United States; as in the event of any serious external or internal danger, our reliance will be, not on large existing military establishments, but on our ability promptly to call forth the strength of the country.

On a subject of so much importance, the President, appears to have been sensible of the propriety of avowing his opinions with explicitness.

Having called to the head of the treasury a man of uncommon clearness of perception, of great industry, and of irreproachable morals, worthy of the confidence of the whole nation and eminently possessed of that of the republicans, he communicated the principles on which the Executive contemplated to act, and recommended various measures to Congress.

After a critical scrutiny into the national expences and resources, with that confidence which flows from a conviction of accurate information, he proposed the abolition of the internal taxes, and a more rapid discharge of the public debt. To justify these steps a general retrenchment of unnecessary expences, was recommended, so far as depended upon law, and pursued so far as depended upon the executive.

The abolition of the Internal taxes has been declared an unwise measure, by the opponents of the administration and effects, the most pernicious, predicted as likely to flow from it. A large portion of these predictions, having been falsified by experience, require at present no notice. The remaining resources have proved not only equal to every existing engagement of the government, but likewise to a more rapid discharge of the public debt than that for which the national faith was pledged. The extraordinary expences incurred by the purchase of Louisiana, and the defence of the Mediterranean trade, are not overlooked. In a subsequent part of this view, it will be made distinctly to appear, that the former is one of those vast and extraordinary events that justifies the use of extraordinary means, and that the latter is a measure likely to be of but short duration and consequently not requiring permanent revenues.

Assuming it then as an indisputable fact, that the revenue derived from the internal revenues could be spared, our enquiry, as to the expediency of their repeal, is narrowed into a consideration whether it was expedient to repeal them, or to diminish the duties on imported articles.

Every one acquainted with the history of the United States knows, that after the revolutionary war, it was a general, not to say universal impression, that the great power of taxation, vested in the general government, should be over imported commodities. This impression arose undoubtedly from the legitimate relationship between the nature of a government federal in its structure, and a tax whose equal operation could only be secured by the general government. Under this impression, and the most important intreaties of Congress, twelve states, a short time before the adoption of the Constitution, had agreed to vest Congress with the power of laying a duty of five per cent. on imported articles. Rhode Island, not then constituting more than a sixteenth part of the union, alone resisted this measure. But for her resistance, the power would have been conferred, and the new Constitution would probably have never been framed. When framed, it gave Congress *absolute* and *exclusive* power over duties on foreign commodities, thereby adding another, to the numerous existing proofs that this was considered as the appropriate resource of the general government. It gave, at the same time a *concurrent* power, with the states, over every other source of revenue, with the express view of enabling a government, charged with the national defence, on any great emergency to call into activity the undivided resources of the community. This was the only reason, perhaps a falacious one, on which this sweeping power of taxation was confided. Accordingly Congress, in the first instance, confined themselves to the imposition of duties on external commerce. At a subsequent period the internal taxes were resorted to, under an alledged want of revenue. The same cause gave rise to a direct tax on lands, houses and slaves. This cause ceasing, was it not proper to re-possess the states of these resources? This alone, abstracted from all other considerations, would have been a sufficient justification of the measure.

But in addition to these there were other cogent reasons.

The internal revenues fostered a system of extensive patronage dangerous to a republican government. Five hundred officers were employed in their collection, and two hundred thousand dollars annually expended, amounting to twenty per cent; while the expence of collecting the external duties amounted to only five per cent. without producing any diminution in the aggregate expence by a decrease of duties. Here then is an annual saving of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. It is not practicable to estimate with precision the public injury arising from the existence of five hundred useless officers. It is within bounds, however, to say that their labor or ingenuity, if in a small degree productive, would exceed a hundred thousand dollars.

Some respect unquestionably was due by the representatives of a free people to the established impression that an excise is hostile to liberty. In a state of society, differing in one respect from that of all other nations, in protecting the unmolested exercise of industry in channels chosen by itself, it is certainly of importance little short of infinite to resist the establishment of a system which gives to governments the control and direction of every branch of internal manufacture; enabling them thereby to depress or elevate, according to the measure of taxation applied, the condition of every class of citizens; a power, so nearly approximated to despotism, as to have become hateful in every nation not degraded to the lowest condition.

It has been said that the repeal of these taxes operated to the local injury of a part of the Union, and tended to oppress the poor.

To exhibit the local effects of the repeal, we have drawn out the following table. The *first* column exhibits the number of representatives to which each state is entitled; The *second* specifies the sums paid in each state in the year 1801; The *third* shews, without descending to fractions, the quota of the whole tax, which, for that year, each state would have paid had it been assessed in the ratio of numbers; the *fourth* exhibits the gain, and the *last* the loss of each state, on that principle, arising from the repeal.

	Representatives.	Sums paid.	Sums payable on ratio of numbers.	Gain.	Loss.
		Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
New Hampshire	5	9,607	35,000		25,393
Massachusetts	17	172,894	119,000	63 894	
Rhode-Island	2	35,702	14,000	21,702	
Connecticut	7	29,727	49 000		19,273
Vermont	4	3 220	28,000		24 780
New York	17	119,070	119,000	70	
New-Jersey	6	23,496	42 000		18,504
Pennsylvania	18	211,180	126,000	85,180	
Delaware	1	7,911	7,000	911	
Maryland	8	86 718	56,000	30,718	
Virginia	22	144,163	154 000		9,837
Ohio	1	35,756	7,000	28,756	
Tennessee	3	10 758	21,000		10 242
North Carolina	12	46,479	84,000		37 521
South Carolina	8	43 479	56,000		12,521
Georgia	4	13,489	28,000		14 511

From this table it appears that of the states of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and Vermont, ordinarily denominated the New England states, two have gained,

Dollars.	85 596
and three have lost,	69,446
Leaving	16,150

the clear gain of the New England states.

That of the states of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland, denominated the Middle states, four have gained 116 879

and one has lost 18 504

The clear gain of the Middle states 98 375

That of the remaining states, called the South and West, one has gained 28 756

and five have lost 84 632

The clear loss of the Southern and Western states 55 876

It further appears that the only gaining states, were Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Maryland, Ohio, and Rhode Island, and that Massachusetts, next to Pennsylvania, was the greatest gainer; and that the state that incurred the greatest loss was North Carolina.

It follows, from this analysis, that the repeal produced an absolute gain to the Eastern and Middle, while it produced a loss to the Southern and Western states. If, therefore, it was unequal in its operation, the latter, instead of the former states, have reason to complain.

But the intelligent reader will before this have remarked that, if the repeal really operated unequally upon the different states, that inequality could only arise from the partial operation of the taxes repealed; which, if a fact, would constitute one of the strongest arguments in favor of the measure.

To this however, it is replied, that the duties on imported articles are unequal in their operation on the different states: and thence it is inferred that they are improper subjects of exclusive taxation. But any existing inequality in their operation on the different states, arising from the relative state of agriculture and manufactures, will inevitably fall with peculiar weight on those states that produce the most and manufacture the least. Every one knows that the southern states are the most agricultural and consequently the least manufacturing; while the reverse, in both respects, is the case with the eastern states. The imports of a state are generally about equal to its exports. If we compare the exports of the eastern states of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and Vermont, with those of the southern states of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, we shall find the former amount to 11,904.803 dollars, and the latter to 18,548,943 dollars, which, compared with the population of these states, makes the average exportation of the southern exceed that of the eastern States about thirty per cent. or four millions and an half of dollars. And if we estimate the imports as equal to the exports, it will follow that the four southern states above mentioned contribute annually, in the shape of duties on imported articles, above a million of dollars more than are paid by an equal population in the eastern states. These states then ought to be the last to complain, as they not only gain the annual sum of sixteen thousand dollars by the repeal of the internal taxes, but, in addition thereto, the annual sum of above one hundred thousand dollars from the million of dollars at present derived from duties on imports, paid by the southern states beyond their quota, according to their relative numbers.

These statements are not made in the least spirit of murmur at the effects of the duties on imports on the southern part of the union. It is well understood that, however harshly they may appear, in the first instance, to operate, they do in fact benefit the whole union, and that while they produce one disadvantage they inure a greater benefit. They tend to foster manufactures and navigation in those parts of the union, where those employments are more lucrative than agriculture, while agriculture is principally attended to in those states where, from the state of society, it is most profitable. Though it be highly desirable that the agricultural pursuits of our citizens should be cherished, and exte-