to their utmost limit, we recommending considerations, connected with national prosperity, recommend the gradual relinquishment of those duties.

One serious charge remains to be replied. It is alleged that the repeal of the internal taxes operates to the prejudice of the poor. Our road to a correct decision on this point is plain and open.

By a report of the committee of Ways and Means it appears that the permanent internal revenues were in 1801, 710,000 dollars:

Deduction from this for the expences of collection, amounting to 120,000 dollars, there remained 590,000 dollars revenue.

The opponents of the repeal, from affected regard to the poor, recommended, instead of that measure, the abolition of the existing taxes on coffee, brown sugar, salt and molasses. Let us compare the effects of these alternatives.

To repeal, by internal revenue 590,000 dollars, required taxes amounting to 720,000 dollars; while the raising 590,000 dollars by duties on imports involved no additional expence.

The family of a man in indigent circumstances would probably consume:

	Dolls.	Cts.
15 lbs. of brown sugar,		
1 gallon which is	0	37½
10 lbs. of coffee	0	50
2 lbs. of molasses	0	34
2 bushels of salt	0	40
Amounting in the whole to	1	51½

The whole proceeds of duties on their four articles amounting to about 590,000 dollars, an abolition of 590,000 dollars would operate on the farm of one dollar and fifty one cents, a reduction of fifty-four cents, they would constitute the amount of tax from which each poor family would be relieved.

The same family would probably consume a quantity of dutied liquors chargeable with a duty of at least

	Dolls.	Cts.
And would likewise consume other articles subject to internal taxes, chargeable with a duty of	0	20
Amounting to	1	20
Deduct the above sum of	0	54
And there remains a the sum of	0	56

Which constitutes the sum from which each poor family has been relieved by the repeal of the internal taxes, though that from which they would have been liberated by the proposed substitution of duties on brown sugar, coffee, salt and molasses.

It follows that the poor, instead of being losers, are actually gainers to this amount by the repeal.

It is impossible to forge this estimate with absolute precision; but it cannot greatly deviate from the truth. Thus the poor of America were benefitted more by the repeal of the internal taxes than they would have been by a continuation of the duties on brown sugar, molasses, salt and coffee. But, independently that it discriminated, there was an insuperable difficulty to the reduction of the duties, created by their very nature, which has illustriously signed for the proceeds of those duties were so lamely assigned for the extinguishment of the public debt, forgot as well as consulted. Where then was the healthy regard of those, even to the poorest family, which they had so often and so artfully invoked? Was it not the dream of their fancies? Was it a tableau that surprised the hand of a necromancer to wield? Was it meant as a kind of charm to lull the fancies of the easier minds into perfect confidence and unqualified security, that always protect the lids of liberty? CURTIUS.

Notice to Subscribers.

SUBSCRIBERS to the National Intelligencer in arrears are requested to make immediate payment. In map the despair to subscribers, that the indispensable term of the Paper is the annual payment of Five Dollars in advance; and that unless the term be complied with, their papers will be discontinued.

NEW Store.

BY WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

The subscriber informs the public that he has commenced business in the house formerly occupied by

MR. QUINN, Jr. River,

And has constantly a general assortment of dry goods, Groceries, wines and spirituous liquors.

Butter,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Queensware, China and Glass,
Pimp, Gum, and Corn-meal,
Oats, and Chopped rye,
Candles and Soap by the box,
Country whiskey by the barrel, and a few cakes of genuine old Irish whiskey.

All which he will sell low for cash or country produce.

THE HIGHEST price given for country produce. CASH.

FRANCIS CLARK.

Aug. 29—w1t.

WASHINGTON CITY,

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5.

ELECTIONS.

The election for Representatives to Congress, and for members of the General Assembly was held on Monday last throughout the state of *Maryland*. No doubt is entertained of a republican result.

N. R. Moore, and William Mac Creery, both republicans, have been re-elected almost unanimously representatives in Congress for the city and county of Baltimore.

Roger Nelson is elected a representative to Congress to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Daniel Heister. And for the two years commencing from the 4th March next, without opposition.

John Stephen, republican, and Andrew Ellicott, represented to be of no party, have been elected representatives of the state of Maryland to the General Assembly; the votes given were as follow:

General Assembly.	
John Stephen,	1341
Andrew Ellicott,	1192
Thomas Dixon,	1091
Cumberland Dugan,	356

In *Baltimore* county, Tobias E. Stansbury, Alexis Lemmon, Moses Brown, and George Harryman, all republicans, have been elected representatives in Assembly.

Thomas, Hawkins, Daniel Clarke, Joshua Cockey and Joel Waters, are elected representatives to the general assembly of Maryland, without opposition, for Baltimore county.

The republican ticket for representatives in Assembly for Calvert County has succeeded entire. The votes are as follow:

REPUBLICAN.	
Richard Mackall	342
Richard Bond	354
William Somerville	337
B. H. Mackall	333
Federal.	
R. Graham	329
T. Blake	328
J. S. Somerville	328
T. Bourne	328

John Campbell, federal, was voted as a representative in Congress, without opposition.

It is generally believed that the federal ticket for representatives in Congress for *New Hampshire* has prevailed by a small majority.

James Elliot is re-elected a representative for *Vermont*.

Our accounts from *Connecticut* are incomplete. The Courant, a federal paper, says the new House of Representatives will consist of 122 federalists, and 63 republicans.

The MARQUIS YRUJO arrived in this city on Monday last from Montecello.

The following letter, communicated to the Secretary of State, is published at the request of the Marquis de Casa Yrujo.

SIR,

Having been absent from Philadelphia for the last fortnight and hoping to enjoy into a part of Virginia where I had no opportunity to see the late newspapers from New-York, which I had to day on my return to Washington I have been apprised of a publication highly injurious to my character, which under the garb of fancy evidence has been made by a certain W. Jackson (Philadelphia) in the paper of which he is the Editor called the Political register.

Had the fact evidence appeared illated, with no other weight but the name of the Editor and the circumstances of his profession it would have treated the malicious attack with the silence of contempt as all the facts therein related even when true well not prove I should violate the laws of this country nor the duties of my station, but a letter from the President of the United States to Jackson having been circulated along with his evidence, this circumstance alone, although the President of the United States, in his opinion upon the subject flamps this affair with a degree of importance, it would have been otherwise dissolved of.

For this reason and for the respect I owe to the President of the United States, to this government and to myself, I have thought proper in this address, to enter into the explanation of this new fiction, innocent in itself, confonant with the laws of the country, prior to my station & which cannot be disfigured even by the artifice of malicious malignity.

In a country where the liberty of the press prevails, its effects must be a third of licence, as it is an influment of attack. This is confonant with the laws of congress with the principle of equal rights, it is the only means to establish a defence against the attacks made through the medium of the press. This liberal principle of defence is as inherent to political states, as it is to individuals, and when so efficient in this mode a defence against which cannot be brought into a court of justice it is not only *the right*, but also it is the duty of the representative (if that foreign or nation to repel the calumnies of the Editors, which are made use of for his injury—

Were the foreign Ministers to be deprived of this right, it would be in the individual who branches the air of the United States they would be reduced to the *disagreeable alternative* of being in the very centre of the land of liberty. For fome time past fome of the Philadelphia Editors have made political paragraphs undeserved comments about my residing different between the kingdom of Spain and the United States, including facts, altering circumstances and allowing fictitious paragraphs to attach to the character of justice and generosity to often and to magnanimously proved by the king in millions. I myself was pointed out as the author of fome letters from Cadiz and Madrid, although I never have set a single line to the newspapers, and with the fame injustice, an abuse of confidence against the Prince was fancie attributed to me; thus the public mind was poisoned with incorrect accounts and unfounded misrepresentations, but circumstances I believed them, and *I believe* now, it was not only my right but also my duty to check the current of misrepresentations as contrary to truth as to the interest of my country. Being very well acquainted with the nature of public opinion in a popular government as is that of the United States, with a high intention of bringing the public of difcrd to form a fcrcible point of view which had been erroneously conceived, I gave them to the public eye under new aspects, and apprehending that the editors who had previously been a party on the question would refuse to infert in their papers my intended publication, I thought it my duty to have it printed and accorded to my right, after a fcrutiny conversation about the nature of the Editor of Mr. Pinckney having called for his gaffports (my apprehensions of the rafh, fool hardy conduct of the Editor proved true) I sent the publication to a gentleman with a view to have it printed, but the gentleman, fearing the consequences of the publication, refused to print it, I then applied to the Editor of the Political register, who promised to print it, but I could do more good to this country by advocating peace, than by the warlike publication was intended to have been given—I dwelt a while upon this topic and finished by bringing forward the *only effect of a publication of calling* him that if fo disposed, I could give to him the necessary information and documentations which could not fail to be favorable *to the cause of peace*, and that for my conviction I would *leave the publishment that would be proper*; that were my only words upon this head in all the conversation, in this offer I had in view but the just compensation which is due to an editor of a newspaper and the verificments as Mr. Jackson's for the room that my intended essays would have occupied in Gazette, or at the word for his labour if he was to take upon himself to compose in a more superb language than I could do myself. Surely the honour of a man who is the habit to be called the Gentleman of the paper by *lines* should not be hurt at a just compensation which was offered, that it was offered in a manner which furnishe of his into the affairs of a fact) as I repeatedly told him, "*Sir, this is not a diplomatic intrigue, it is plain case, and if there was any similar case in the world, I would be last man to propose it, and you would be last man to whom it would be proposed*" I left the Editor of the Political register in his affidavit their expections of mine, as illustrative of my true meaning, is the reason to benefit, that I was a man of honor I defy him to deny them; and leave to your consideration, Sir, if it had been in my intention to offer a bribe perfon to an improper conduct I would have been fo awkward as to bring the proposition of the publication to notice before his eyes; it is then evident that Mr. Jackson has perverted the meaning of the compensation offered, and this is the more ridiculous as the only thing which in *rigour* was contemplated by me was the mechanical part of his office, that is the printing of my publication; it could be apprehended that a foreign minister would risque an intrigue to bribe *directly* or *indirectly* a high officer of a Crown, dependency of the secrets of state and direction of its minister, but to bribe Mr. Jackson, the Editor of a newspaper whose friends are fcarcely to be seen across the waters of the Schuylkill and the Delaware, without a place in the Government, without personal influence, to bribe him for the typographical publication of ideas which were not *his own*, by their nature perfectly harmless and loyal, is a conjecture only to be begotten by a wicked heart or a miserable head. I repeat that the only unprofitable refusal of the Editors was that I proposed a fide of the question contrary to my ideas determines me to call on the faid W. Jackson; but either I confider him a man of fome talents, he is highly interested if he judges I could offer him his pen for the key to the temple of James.

Sir, I have to then what he *is very politely* is alluded to term *my infamous proposition*? It is to the chastisement of exorbitant proposed? Surely not—I knew very little of them, and even I know that very seldom they succeed—Yet in their tendency I that is impossible when their object was by his own confession *the peace and advantages of these countries*; was it in the attempt of publishing them I it is demonstrated that in such circumstances I have not done a right, but it was even my duty to do it; yet in the tenden of the compensation I it is evident there was no *particularly malicious* it, he has been not only incorrect & in offering to the world that I had mentioned to him to have *myself received a letter from the Ma-* Ibrans, which stated there was a letter at that place in Mr. Jefferson's hand writing which declared that if the letters between the Mississippi and the Rio Perdido would raise the American colonies they should be fupported, Sir, *it is not true altho'* given under oath by Mr. Jackson, that I had received such a letter, I only told him in the way of conversation, and not for any other purpose whatever, that *there were* in Philadelphia one or two letters in New-Orleans, mentioning the above account, I further informed him *I had received one*, as in reality this was not the case; that fuch letter or letters, under the above mentioned date, have been written by some persons in Philadelphia, and it authorized by him I would mention his name, but the only Federalist's declaration I was convinced of the falsehood of the affirmation, and perhaps that calumnies were invented and propagated with the fame facility in New Orleans as they are done in Philadelphia.

This, Sir, is the history of this transaction, ridiculously magnified by Mr. Jackson who has prefumed to be a critic, with as much falsemnity, as if he had discovered the gun-powder plot or the conspiracies of Catiline and Mr. Burr—all the heinous crime is that I wished to make safe with decency and decorum the *momentaneous right* of the press of loft defence applying it to my advantage and to the country; the intended elucidations have fince appeared in other papers under the signature of Veritas Manlius, and by the perusal of those essays, you may easily judge if their contents are of a nature to bribe Mr. Jackson with an improper compensement, as he declares in his evidence, or if there is in them to be found a fingle expression contrary to the duties due to the government or to this country; the last I have made of the liberty of the press cannot be disputed without wounding the constitution, as the law does not consider in its fatisfactory evidence the publisher but the publication, and if this does not infringe the law, it would be a criminal attempt against my fellow citizens to the United States from the exercise of this facred right; this is, Sir, what I was intended to be done and what has been done by me; my means have been full and legal, my object pure and beneficent, and can only give offence to fo perfons, who grouning under pique and disappointment establish their expectations of retrieving their disastrous fortunes, on the public calamities of a war, for fuch perfons the doctrines of protecting peace cannot be but *high treason*.

I would have demanded from this government the punishment of the faid Jackson, for the offence of converting a publication into an affidavit of the truth of a fact, and employed under his perverted ideas an infamous and defamatory language, but I not anticipated that when the particulars of this letter shall be known to the public I shall be completely arranged by the severity of his feelings.

Although the vindication of my conduct exclusively belongs to my King and government, a favorable opinion of the good people of America is for me fomething indifferent to me. For the reason and for the degree of interest and importance that the circulation of the Politi-

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Extract of a letter from Lieut. Pratt to the Inspector of the army, dated Sacramento (Geo.) Sept. 12.

SIR,

It is with regret I have to announce to you the entire defeatedish of Fort Greene, with the loss of thirteen lives, (twelve which were officers.

"For several days we had very high winds, which were excessive. From the 1st to the 7th, Fort Greene was exposed in fome measure on Friday morning the 7th instant, with an absolute necessity of having water, and in order to have it brought as quick as possible, I thought it best to go myself with a boat & five men; but when we arrived high enough up the river to obtain the water, we had succeeded, which combined with strong flood tide, precluded all possibility of returning that evening; we therefore were obliged to lose the wind and tide to this City. On Friday evening and night the tide commenced to set towards with much violence. Saw day morning and during the whole day and night, the flame was to tremendous that it twice almost drove every thing before it. Finding it impossible to return to the Fort, & indeed being in danger in the place, I was obliged wait till the flame had fufficed fufficiently to enable me to proceed. On Sunday morning with confiderable difficulty, I obtained a pilfager in a boat with fome oxen to Tybee Island (the flame had been was above all to places, this was the only boat left in the harbour and the had been lying there for days, I was unable to get to Goshepot, where I discovered that every thing was fwept away to the Pilings with a part of the fland.—So violent was the gale that we have not heard of any vessel or boat living in the river (except the United States gun boat No. 1, and a fmall flaop the former was blown off a cora & 14 leaves miles from the river.)

The men who were loft are,
Ruben Armstrong, Corporal.
William Cosby, Musician.
Daniel Lewis,
Thomas Moore,
Joseph Whitaker,
John Gibson,
Samuel M'Williams.
Privates.

And with pain I have to mention the loss of Lieut. Pratt, who was in his own a willit to me—he died with Levy fever, was trying to live his life. Three women and two children belonging to the Fort were likewise loft.

The men who escaped are fo much broiled and wounded that several of them will not be fit for duty for fome time—The account they gave of the flame and their fituation is, that the water was over the Fort at ten o'clock A. M. and as it began to ebb the flame was also extended, and finally with much difficulty got on the roof which was carried off at eleven o'clock P. M. the flame never continued on it until it passed, after which they fled for fafety in fmall canoes (loaded with lumber) lying below them. From the force of the wind the wood they had lashed to, was blown from the Fort at the water and carried fome distance. They finally drifted on Wilmington Island from ten to fix teen miles above the Fort, and one man was lodged in the top of a tree.

The water was fuppoted to have been from 15 to 20 feet above the level of the Fort, for in tranquility it was at least twelve feet high over fhin cedfrey fpring