devotes himself to agriculture? Are not the other mechanics, and other manufacturers willing that the sugar boilers and carriage builders should stand on equal ground with themselves? All must pay for the support of government.

While the nation relies on impost for her revenues, the tax is laid *directly* on the labors and products of other countries, and *indirectly* on our own citizens, the consumer of the richest and most valuable articles pays the highest tax, the consumer of the plainest and cheapest, the least. For instance, he, who consumes the richest tea, pays as great a tax for a single pound, as he, who consumes common tea, pays for three pounds and a third. Each man pays only in proportion to what he consumes; but the farmer pays least of all, because he lives most within himself.

The government by repealing the internal taxes has given equal play to the genius, enterprize and activity of all. It has removed the shackles which retarded the operations of industry. An excise system is to the body politic, what the consumption is to the natural body. It steals upon the frame. It operates imperceptibly. It deceives the patient from time to time, with the appearance of returning health, but it gradually undermines the system and ends in dissolution. Thus the nation perishes, while the officers, bloated and swelled by rioting on her property, expire of a dropsy. The humble and distressed condition of the common people of Europe, furnishes proof of the truth of this assertion too impressive and irresistible ever to be forgotten by the citizens of this country.

It has been suggested that these articles are chiefly used by the wealthy, and are therefore more proper objects of taxation. But when the excise was removed from other articles, to have retained it on these would have required a continuance of the whole host of *excisemen* at an expense, nearly if not fully equal to the whole revenue. Nor is it believed that, when the reduction of impost, naturally derivable from the excise, is added to the expense of that system, there would arise a cent of clear revenue.

In some states it is admitted Congress might collect an excise upon those articles at a moderate expense. I refer to those states, which, like Massachusetts and Connecticut, are replete with population and possess a proportionate number of carriages. In the other states it is far different. In Massachusetts there is one carriage to every 1107 acres of land, in Pennsylvania there is but one to every 13,917, and in Virginia to every 16,212, so that the travel and expense of the collector in going for the tax, or of the citizen in going to pay it, in Virginia and Pennsylvania, is fourteen times as much as it is in Massachusetts. In Connecticut there is one carriage to every 1,748 acres, while in North Carolina there is only one to every 11,329. The real expense therefore of collecting that tax is six times as great in North Carolina as in Connecticut. The evil in the western country and south of the Potomack, is increased by the scarcity of bank notes. The expense of the actual travel must be incurred; the facilities of the public mails can not be substituted. Neither does it result from this that necessity produces any inequality or injustice in the articles taxed, or in the mode of taxing them. In most countries an inequality might necessarily exist, happily for the people of these states it is not their code.

As it relates to all internal objects of taxation, each state within its limits possesses a right extensive and concurrent with the United States. Nothing therefore is easier than for a state to correct any inequality, which may result from the taxes of the Union. Should Congress levy a tax on any article, the state, whose citizens feel the pressure of the tax, will relieve the article from state taxes. Does Congress repeal her taxes, and surrender to the states all the sources of internal taxation, it enables the states to lessen the burdens of their present systems, by drawing a revenue from these restored resources. Either of the states may levy a tax on carriages, domestic distilled spirits and refined sugars, and it is to be presumed that the Legislature will wherever the interest of the state requires it. These articles therefore are not exempted from taxation; they are yielded up to the discretion of the state legislatures. Is it not astonishing that states should complain of a surrender of revenue to their use? Ought they not to rejoice that the general government has furnished them with the means of removing from the poor the poll or capitation tax? And cannot the equalization of taxes be better effected by the acts of the state governments, who legislate for small sections and can adapt their laws to the condition of their citizens, than by the laws of Congress, which must operate by one rule over all the people of this union, however dissimilar and unlike their conditions.

We are told that the annual appropriation of seven millions three hundred thousand dollars, towards the discharge of the principal and interest of the national debt, was deceptive, and calculated to inspire hopes, which would never be realised. Experience has demonstrated that the government, notwithstanding it has repealed the internal taxes, has been enabled, in the past year, to discharge of national debt, *eight millions forty five thousand eight hundred and seven dollars;* while not a cent has been borrowed or reloaned, nor a tax of any kind created. The Treasury too so far from being exhausted, on the first of January, 1803, was possessed of, *five millions twenty thousand two hundred and thirty dollars and sixty two cents*, a thing altogether unprecedented. The reduction of the public debt by means of the bank shares is included in this estimate.

We are now told that no credit is due to the government, because the monies have been derived from the imposts, which were established by former administrations. What? Is there no credit due to a government that administers the finances of a nation with economy, frugality and sound discretion? Because I have furnished my agent with a capital necessary for my use, is he not entitled to my confidence for the integrity, prudence and judgment he has displayed in the management of my affairs? Does not the man justly challenge a higher claim to that confidence, who faithfully applies the monies I have entrusted to him, than the one who devises the most methods of drawing my money from my pocket? Or is he exclusively entitled to it, who has devised the means of taking from me the fruits of my own industry?

It is true that those alone are fit to be entrusted with the government, who unite to prudence and discretion in expenditure, that knowledge of the country and its interests, which may enable them, if necessity require, to augment her revenues by additional taxes, least injurious to the people, and most congenial with their genius, condition and feelings. It is equally true that the present government has not created any taxes. But it is not true that the opposition deserve any more credit for the creation of the revenue system, than belongs to the persons in office. That system was contemplated by the old Congress under the confederation; they repeatedly solicited the States to vest them with power to levy an impost. The refusal of those States principally interested in importations, in a great measure produced the necessity for a convention. The convention calculated upon the imposts to support the government they recommended to the people. The rights of general taxation were given that the powers of the government might be equal to every exigency. When the federal government went into operation, the present system of impost was adopted by general consent; many of the officers of the government & friends of the administration, were eminently useful in its establishment.

Indeed one principal objection against the late order of things was, that the late administration would not rely upon impost *alone* for revenue, but insisted upon establishing the stamp tax, and a general system of internal taxation, oppressive to the interior, expensive in the extreme, and productive of daily embarrassments. Of those who possess a knowledge of public affairs, who is there that can deny these facts? From what source then does the opposition derive its pretensions?

Among various other objections which have been offered against the *reduction* of taxes, it has been said the people were naturally averse to taxation, and with difficulty brought to submit to new contributions. That these systems were in operation, the people had become accustomed to them, and it was most wise & prudent to retain them; because they might be wanted at some future day. This objection amounts to this: "*You must tax the people when you do not want their money, to be able to tax them when you do want it.*"

In countries where the iron hand of despotism rules, where the interests of the sovereign are distinct from, and opposed to, the *interests* of the subject, where fear binds *him* to his master, it is undoubtedly necessary to keep fast the chains by which he is bound. How dissimilar is our case? If the revenues are wisely and judiciously expended, the exigencies of the state are the exigencies of the people themselves. The government is theirs—Its object, their happiness—They mould and fashion it to their own liking, and there is no one to say, "why do ye so." Can it be possible that a people so circumstanced will refuse those contributions, which their own security and happiness demand?

Here again let us test this objection by experience. In the war of 1757 the people of these states contributed with liberality to its support. They have struggled through and supported an arduous war of eight years, with an unanimity unparalleled in the history of nations.

They have submitted quietly to the existing taxes, and to all those which have been repealed, with the solitary exception of the discontents which have been manifested by three or four counties in Pennsylvania. A part of these discontents, probably, would have been easily allayed, had not the then secretary of the treasury believed them calculated to further his views. I boldly challenge the enemies of the government to produce from the annals of the world a people, who have more uniformly yielded a ready obedience to law, or more cheerfully contributed to the necessities of state. Yet in every instance when the governments no longer wanted the taxes, the people were relieved from them. For my own part I acknowledge I feel indignant when I reflect upon the objection I have combated. I pledge myself voluntarily to contribute my proportion of whatever the necessities of government may require, and I enter my solemn protest against being taxed unnecessarily, for the purpose of drilling me.

A former secretary of the treasury, and many of his adherents, have advocated a principle, which, if correct, certainly proves the internal taxes ought not to have been repealed. It is this: "*That the people ought to be taxed as far as they can pay.*" I dissent from this principle; it will produce a despotism. To that species of government it is essentially necessary; for an independent yeomanry will never be slaves. While the soil is owned and cultivated by the same persons, liberty is safe. But once oppress the people with a system of taxation, which shall bring the class of moderate planters and farmers in arrear, although the deficit may be small, still, eventually, it will produce the effect. A consumption will prey upon the vitals of the republic. The nation will become a body of landlords and tenants; one class rich, the other poor and dependent: or in other words, one will become masters, and the other slaves.

To give health to the natural body, the blood must flow with regularity, and in due proportion to all its parts; so, to give vigor and vital energy to the body politic, the attention of government must be directed to all. The interests of all must be consulted. While the rich are protected, the interests of the common citizens should be carefully guarded, and tenderly watched over. That inequality which the nature of things is constantly producing, should be checked in its career, not fostered and accelerated in its progress: Of consequence government should levy as few taxes as possible; because in whatever mode they are levied, the body of the people must pay the greater proportion of them, and they are not wealthy. The constant pressure of taxes will depress them. Look to the nations who have gone before us.

I have read of the paupers of England amounting to one seventh of her numbers, and supported by an annual tax of nearly fourteen millions of dollars, a sum far exceeding the whole revenue of the United States; of the poverty of the people of Scotland and Ireland, of their wretched support, their thatched roofs and cottages. I have read of the vassals of Russia and Poland; of the beggars of Portugal, and her degraded peasantry, kneeling to the contemptible Fidalgoe, and of the Lazaroni of Naples, who dwell in the caverns of the earth. I have read of the people of France driven to madness by the pressure of public burthens, and presenting an awful lesson to rulers, of husbands prostituting their wives, and fathers their daughters, to procure the necessaries of life. And, as I read, the tear of pity stole from my eye. I have frequently read of dissentions, rebellions and civil wars which originated in oppression, and the miseries of the people. May Heaven preserve us from such calamities! But I never have read of a nation, who were ruined by enjoying the fruits of their industry. I have never heard of a people who rebelled because they were not taxed. To the opposition is due the credit of discovering, that the government had justly forfeited its claims to the confidence of the people, by permitting them to apply their own monies to their own use.

I will sell on reasonable terms
ten or fifteen LOTS of LAND, lying from a quarter to four miles from George-town; those lots in wood, and will contain from 5 to 20 acres, as may suit the purchaser—Three Lots in the city of Washington, in a desirable situation, to which a good title will be given.

J. THRELKELD.

April 4. 3w

NOTICE.

In the matter of JOHN JACK, Bankrupt.

THE subscriber being appointed Assignee of the Estate and effects of JOHN JACK Bankrupt. All persons endebted to the said Bankrupt, are requested to make immediate payment otherwise legal steps will be indiscriminately taken to compel them.

RICHARD FORREST, Assignee.

January 26 tf

CHARLES VARDEN,

TAYLOR,

From Philadelphia.

HAS received from Philadelphia an elegant assortment of the best quality Superfine Cloths, Cassimeres, Silk florintine, Black and fancy silk moleskin velvet, white & figured Marseilles, Swandowns, Toilinettes, Velveteens, Fancy cords, Coating, &c.

With a variety of other articles suitable for the winter season.

N. B. Ladies Habits, Regimentals and Navy uniforms made in the first style of fashion.

New-Jersey Avenue, the second House from the Capitol Square.

December 8, 1802. tf.

WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY, April 15th.

We this day commence the publication of a series of pieces under the signature of ALGERNON SIDNEY, comprising a *vindication of the measures of the present administration*, to which we invite the attention of the American people. They will therein find truth told with great simplicity, argument supported by facts, and principles which Sidney died to defend, and Franklin, Washington and Jefferson, lived to establish.

Some remarks are offered to our readers, in the first page, on the subject of REMOVALS under the general government. The point is in many aspects interesting, and claims the dispassionate reflexion of every genuine republican.

We have received Paris papers to the 1st of February. They contain no news of importance, which has not been anticipated. Some articles of literary interest we shall translate.

VIRGINIA ELECTION.

In the county of Loudoun, Virginia, the votes for a Representative in Congress, are

For R. Brent, repub.	170
J. Lewis, federal,	517
Majority,	347

The county of Fairfax, which, it is expected, will give a considerable republican majority, has not been heard from.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.

The election for Governor and Senators was held in Massachusetts on the 5th instant.

In BOSTON the votes for Governor were,

For Caleb Strong,	1864
Elbridge Gerry,	881
Majority	983

For Lieutenant Governor—

For Edward H. Robbins,	1661
James Bowdoin,	1093
Federal majority,	568

The federal ticket for Senators prevailed by a majority of 621.

From this view of the election, and from indisputable facts, it appears that the votes given for governor do not indicate the relative strength of parties. But little active opposition has been made to the re-election of Mr. Strong; and in some counties it is supposed he will receive the votes of both sides. The strength of parties is indicated by the votes for Lieut. Governor and Senators. Those for the former may be considered as the most correct criterion; as the election was of one man, and did not admit of the diversity of votes given for Senators from their number. The federal majority, therefore, may be stated at 568. Last year that majority was 874; the difference is 306. This is not discouraging to the republicans of that town.

In twenty-five towns of the county of WORCESTER, the federal ticket for Governor prevailed by a majority of 1097. Last year the majority was 1145. The first majority, notwithstanding its inferiority to that of the last year, is only *apparent*; for the votes of 21 of the same towns give for Senators, whose election tried the strength of parties, only a majority this year of about 700 votes.

VERMONT ELECTION.

Northwestern ditrict.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT

Of the votes, as given in on the 1st inst. by the freemen of this district, for a Representative to represent this state in the Congress of the United States:—viz.

For UDNEY HAY, (rep.)	1980
MARTIN CHITTENDEN,	1237
AMOS MARSH, - -	834
Scattering, - -	107

Therefore it will be observed there is no election—A third trial will probably be made ere long.

The Legislature of OHIO have elected John Smith and Thomas Worthington, Senators of the United States.—These gentlemen are both decided republicans, and friends to the present administration. They have also elected Return J. Meiggs, William Sprigg and Samuel Huntington, Supreme Judges; and W. Silliman, C. Pease and F. Dulany, Presiding Judges.

QUARANTINE IN SPAIN.

Circular Order issued by the Supreme Board of Health, concerning vessels proceeding from the United States of America.

In consideration of the information which has been received respecting the state of the health in the United States of America, the supreme board of health has resolved, that all vessels proceeding from the ports of those states, which bring clean bills of health, authorised by the Minister or Consul of his Majesty therein, shall, for the present, perform a quarantine of observation for the term of twenty days, and that, nothing particular happening in this time, they shall be admitted to free prattic; the measures and precautions being first observed, which are customary in such cases, and are ordained in the laws and instructions of health for the protection of the public safety. With the advice of the same supreme board, I acquaint you thereof, in order that the one in your port, and the rest of the coast under your command, may punctually fulfil it. God preserve you many years.—Madrid, 2d February, 1803.

From information received from our Consul at Gibraltar, it appears that the JOHN ADAMS, the NEW YORK and the CHESAPEAK, were at Malta on the 29th January last.

A letter from Bordeaux, to a gentleman in Norfolk, after mentioning the appointment of *Gen. Bernadotte*, as minister to the United States, adds—"It is said that such is the state of the French Colonies, that new commercial arrangements with the United States are necessary, and that the American commerce is shortly to be put on a better footing."

The Sun of the 2d March, has the following paragraph:

"We have received letters from Dover, which state that the pestilential disease which has been raging in France, has reached that port and Deal; but we are desirous of hoping that our information may be erroneous. Should it be true, we trust immediate means will be taken to prevent it from spreading."

A private account from France (published in a London paper of the 2d March) mentions another plot to assassinate the Chief Consul. A letter from Rouen, of the 23d February, states, that on the 21st a Frenchman by the name of Bourgeois, just returned from England, was, with a number of his accomplices, arrested by the government, in consequence of information that they had entered into a plot to assassinate the Chief Consul, and afterwards to seize on the reins of government. A number of papers were found upon him, which are said to develope the diabolical scheme, and to implicate a number of persons in England, emigrants from France. M. Bourgeois went over to England in the month of July last, with recommendations to several respectable families to procure him a situation as a tutor. He did not succeed in this, and the account is, that he was drawn into the conspiracy by some of these emigrants resident in England, who still cherish the thoughts of a counter-revolution by the means of tumult and anarchy.

From a late London paper.

Some curious Galvanic experiments were made on Friday last by Professor Aldini, in Dr. Pearson's Lecture Rooms. They were by far more interesting and satisfactory than any we have yet noticed, owing to the pains to procure the fittest subjects for the operations. They were instituted in the presence of General Andreossi, Lord Pelham, Duke of Roxburgh, Ld. Castlereagh, Lord Hervey, the Hon. Mr. Upton, Mr. Cholmondely, Mr. Anchorn, Mr. Elliot, and several other gentlemen of rank. The Professor was assisted ably, as on former occasions, by Mr. Capue, Mr. Cuthberston, and Mr. Hutchins.

Among other important facts, it was decisively shewn,

1. That a vital attraction subsists between a nerve and muscle; for the suspended sciatic nerves of a frame after detaching the spine, being brought near the intercostal muscles of a dog, while the assistant who held the frog did, with his other hand, touch the muscles of the thigh of the dog (thus forming a circle,) in this situation, the nerves suspended approached, and came into contact with the muscle, as evidently as a silken thread is attracted by sealing wax.

2. The heart of a rabbit was excited to action in a little time after the animal was killed, but vitality disappeared much sooner than in the other muscles, so that this organ is the *primum*, and not as Harvey asserted the *ultimum moriens*. The lungs, liver, and spleen could not be excited to action, even immediately after the animal was killed.

3. The most important fact of all, was that of exciting contractions by making a circle of nerves and muscles of different animals, without any metallic excitor or conductors.

4. The head of an ox, recently decapitated, exhibited astonishing effects: for the tongue being drawn out by a hook fixed into it, on applying the exciters, in spite of the strength of the assistant, the tongue was retracted, so as to detach itself, by tearing itself from the hook, at the same time a loud noise issued from the mouth by the absorption of air, attended by violent contortions of the whole head and eyes.