the aid of additional duties on an article, on whoſe conſumption the poor are ſo highly dependent. "Supplies", ſays the "Chancellor of the Exchequer," muſt be found, and no mode of raiſing them is ſo little liable to objection as the preſent." It is then come to this in England, that the national exigencies require the impoſition, in addition to all the other burthens, of new taxes the moſt oppreſſive in their operation that can be deviſed. How far ſuch meaſures will tend to render the preſent war popular, future events will decide. The ability to lay and collect ſuch taxes is certainly a ſtrong evidence as well of the energy of the government, as of its little ſympathy with the public feeling.

March 4, 1805.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* (Mr. PITT) having moved that the additional ſalt duty bill be now read a ſecond time.

Lord *W. Russell* expreſſed his opinion that this tax would materially affect the laboring claſſes of the community, the protection of whom he was ſorry to ſay the right hon. gentleman ſeemed to have abandoned. He had been in hopes that the report of the committee on this ſubject would have ſufficiently ſhewn the inconvenience and oppreſſion of the tax. He now hoped that thoſe who urged the inſtitution of that committee, and who had approved of their reſolutions, would come forward. The immediate effect of this bill would be to raiſe the aſſize of bread; the price of all kinds of butchers' meat would neceſſarily be increaſed; and ſalt fiſh, which is the chief diet of many of the poor, would likewiſe become more expenſive. His lordſhip concluded by moving as an amendment, that for the word "now" be ſubſtituted the words "this day ſix months."

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* obſerved, that the committee, in the report which they gave in ſome years ago, and which had been alluded to by the noble lord, proceeded on the ground of rendering ſalt applicable to many general purpoſes, among which was even that of manure. It was certainly their object to give facility to the circulation of that article, but the chief hindrance to a free circulation was the *regulation* which the duty neceſſarily demanded, and theſe regulations would equally affect the circulation, whether the duty amounted to 5, or 10, or 15 ſhillings a buſhel, ſo that the noble lord ought not to be ſatisfied with adviſing a rejection of a revenue of 500,000l which the propoſed additional duty would produce, but ſhould proceed to adviſe the taking off the duty now exiſting, which produced double that ſum. The report had ſlept for three years, and the conſideration of it was now urged, at a time, than which none could be more unfit. The noble lord had aſſerted, that this tax preſſed heavily on the poor. It was a moſt unpleaſant thing for him to be under the neceſſity of impoſing taxes which in any degree affected the lower claſſes, but he had a ſacred duty to perform. We are engaged in a conteſt for the defence both of rich and poor; ſupplies muſt be found, and no mode of raiſing them ſeemed to him ſo little liable to objection as the preſent.

Mr. Fox declared, that ſo far from thinking this an unobjectionable tax, he never knew one more objectionable in every point of view. He perfectly aſſented to the report of the committee in 1801. If, inſtead of the ſituation in which we now are, we were at peace, he ſhould certainly move for the total annihilation of the ſalt duty. "But," ſays the right honorable gentleman, by a ſingular mode of argument, ſimilar to one that was uſed the other evening on the ſlave trade, "if you do not repeal the old tax, it is of no uſe to reject the new one." What, is the magnitude of the tax then of no conſequence? We may heſitate to relinquiſh a large revenue, although but imperfectly ſatiſfied with the means by which it is obtained, but to ſay that we ſhould therefore increaſe it by an extenſion of thoſe means, was worſe than abſurd. An evil might exiſt which in certain circumſtances we might not be able to remove, but we ſhould at leaſt not render it more difficult to aboliſh it, and it was well known that the increaſe of produce muſt be accompanied by an increaſe of difficulty. It had been ſaid that the fiſheries would not ſuffer by this additional duty, as the ſalt uſed in them was exempt from it, but it was objectionable to have a very large tax on which very large drawbacks muſt be made. The calculations which the right honorable gentleman had entered into were materially erroneous. It was a principle in taxation to abſtain from laying any impoſt on thoſe articles that principally formed the food of man, ſuch as wheat, bread, and butcher's meat; and yet the right honorable gentleman propoſed to lay on the laſt a moſt oppreſſive, though an indirect tax. He ſuppoſes that it will fall lightly on the poor, when they were able to procure any animal food, was generally ſalted meat, it was evident that this was a tax on the peculiar food of the poor, and not on that of the rich. The amount would, indeed, to a poor man, be enormous. He had made enquiry, and he found that for ſalting a hog of twenty ſcore, a buſhel and a half of ſalt was required, and when the animal was ſmaller, the ſalt uſed was more than the due proportion. The retailers, on the preſumption of this bill being paſſed, had already advanced ſalt ſix ſhillings a buſhel, ſo that for a hog of twenty ſcore, the poor cottager would have to pay nine ſhillings for ſalt, and for one little more than a hundred weight; four ſhillings and ſix pence, making an increaſe in the price of meat of one halfpenny in the pound. It was true, that were this bill rejected, it would require a tax producing a very conſiderable ſum to replace it, but he could not conceive any poſſible one more oppreſſive and more objectionable than the preſent, and he ſhould therefore give his moſt hearty concurrence to the amendment propoſed by his noble friend.

Sir William Pulteney, in a conciſe ſpeech, ſtrongly reprobated the tax.

Mr. Johnſtone vindicated the ſtatements of Sir William Pulteney. He argued that the ſmallneſs of the revenue produced by the tax in Scotland, was only a proof of the great quantities ſmuggled in that country; which the preſent addition to the tax would again tend to increaſe.

The houſe divided—Againſt the motion of Lord W. Ruſſell 93—For it 60.—Majority for the ſecond reading 33.

De Witt Clinton and Ezra L. Hommedieu have been elected Senators for the ſouthern diſtrict of New York without oppoſition.

On Monday 22nd. inſt. the election for Berkeley county, Virginia, commenced in Martinſburg, and was cloſed the ſame evening, when the polls ſtood as follows, viz.

Col. Morrow,	267
Major Stephenſon*	276

Difference 9, which taken from 108 the majority for Col. Morrow in the two other counties of the diſtrict, leaves a democratic republican majority of 99 in the whole diſtrict.

* Federal repreſentative to Congreſs laſt ſeſſion.

Chevalier De Foronda, conſul general from his Catholic majeſty to the United States, informs the public, that the miniſter plenipotentiary, Marquis De Caſa Yrujo, has received official advice that orders have been given by the Britiſh government to their veſſels of war and privateers, not to moleſt any neutral veſſel or veſſels bound to Spain with grain or flour.

CONNECTICUT BANK.

We learn that the merchants of Hartford have it in contemplation to make application to the legiſlature of the ſtate, at their preſent ſeſſion, for an act of incorporation for a new bank, to be called the Connecticut Bank, and to be kept in the city of Hartford. The ſhares 100 dolls. each, 25 per cent. payable in 60 days after obtaining the charter; 25 per cent. in eight months; 25 per cent. in 16 months; and the remaining 25 per cent. in 24 months. The capital to conſiſt of 800 000 dolls.

Com. Advertiser.

New-York, May 2.

The ſhip Enterprize, capt. Robert Thompſon, bound from this port to Bordeaux, having experienced a ſevere thunder ſtorm in the month of February, by which her mainmaſt was conſiderably injured, made the beſt of her way to Cadiz, where ſhe arrived on the 3d or 4th of March and was ordered to perform a quarantine of 20 days. A letter dated the 10th of March, written by a paſſenger on board to his friend in this city, received via New-Bedford, contains this paſſage: "The coronation of the emperor Napoleon has been ſucceeded by that of his brother Joſeph in Holland."

A letter from a reſpectable commercial houſe in Cadiz to another in this city, via New-Bedford, dated March 12th, has the following poſtſcript:—"The celebrated gen. Moreau, with his lady and family, now in this place, will proceed to the United States by the firſt good opportunity. As he may probably viſit your city, we ſhall take the liberty of giving him a letter to you. Being unacquainted in America, he has requeſted to be the bearer of a few letters to our friends; and we could not refuſe ſuch a favor to a perſon of his exalted merit.

PHILADELPHIA, May 3.

Extract of a letter from Lazaretto, dated May 2.

Arrived this morning, ſch. Gen. Green, capt. Jones, 10 days from Cape Francois.—Part of Deſſalines army had returned from the city of St. Domingo; they made an attack on it but were repulſed.

PHILADELPHIA, May 4.

Extract of a letter from Cape Francois, dated April 18.

"The Haytian army have returned without ſucceſs from the ſiege of St. Domingo; Gen. Chriſtophe is at preſent in town. They have brought with them a great quantity of plunder taken from the Spaniards."

Extract of another letter from Cape Francois, dated April 19.

"The emperor has come into this city. His army is repulſed, owing to the arrival of the French fleet at the city of St. Domingo. The Americans, their main ſtandard, will in conſequence be more reſpected. They will now go to pealing coffee, and it is ſcarcely preſumable that the French can march from St. Domingo, with 5,000 troops with ſucceſs."

The brig Maſſaſoit, capt. Freeman, arrived at Cherburg, [France] from Boſton, in February, and was immediately put in quarantine for 40 days. A letter from a gentleman on board ſays, that a new order from the emperor had been iſſued, ordering that all the papers of veſſels arriving in the ports of France, ſhould be ſent to Paris to be examined before they could enter.

By a gentleman, paſſenger in the brig Lovely Lass, from Nantz, we are informed of an act of the French government which renders this account by no means improbable. Bonaparte, it appears, in the midſt of his higher concerns, has not been unmindful of the unfortunate exiles from St. Domingo. A decree has been iſſued by him, declaring that every ſubject, formerly reſiding in that colony, who may have been exiled from his home and property by the brigands, ſhall be allowed from the national treaſury 300 livres per year, every married man 500, and for each child 100. That this proviſion ſhould have been made without an eye to the ultimate recovery of the property ſacrificed by the Brigands is incredible; and ſurely Bonaparte will not apply for remuneration to the blacks.

The gentleman has a copy of the decree, but has not been able immediately to lay his hand upon it.

The report of a decree annulling the marriage of Jerome Bonaparte, has alſo been deemed a fiction in this country. We, however, find in the Moniteur of the 1ſt March, the official document to this effect. It differs from that we have already publiſhed only in the concluding words, which are, "without the conſent of his mother, and without the banns thereof being previouſly publiſhed in the place of his abode."

RELF.

BALTIMORE May 4, 1805.

Extract of a letter received by the Editors of the American dated

LISBON, *March 2, 1805.*

A boat, commanded by a lieutenant, belonging to the Emerald Britiſh frigate, boarded ſeveral Britiſh veſſels and prizes, under quarantine, on the evening of the twenty ſixth ultimo, and impreſſed forty one men out of them. The next day this government ordered the frigate into quarantine. In dropping down it appearing that ſhe was going below the place it was intended ſhe ſhould anchor, the caſtle fired four ſhot at her and brought her too in much confuſion. Her boat then came on ſhore, and word was ſent by it, that ſhe muſt not proceed to ſea till further orders. In the evening they attempted to drop her down oppoſite to the caſtle; at the ſame time ſending a boat on ſhore to aſk permiſſion under pretence of danger from a brig near her, but it was refuſed; and upon obſerving at the caſtle that ſhe was moving, a ſhot was fired which ſtruck her about the ſtern. The anchor was immediately let go and ſhe ſtill lies there although ſhe is one of the ſhips of war that is to convoy the trade to England and who all dropped down the 27th, and were to ſail on the 28th, but are now waiting for her. Much diſcuſſion has taken place, and it is underſtood that this government had ſome intention of demanding, that the lieut. ſhould be given up for puniſhment here; but the captain of the frigate diſavowing any orders for the purpoſe, and returning the impreſſed men, it was finally compromiſed by putting the lieutenant under arreſt on board, and the Britiſh miniſter aſſuring this government that entire ſatisfaction ſhould be given it in England. The frigate is to ſail to-morrow with the convoy. About the ſame time three of the Algerine captives ran away from the arſenal and got on board a Britiſh frigate. Upon an application of this government the commander refuſed to give them up. But the Britiſh miniſter being informed, that unleſs the demand was complied with, no deſerter from a Britiſh veſſel of war ſhould be returned or taken when on ſhore—the Algerines were forthwith reſtored.

From a Trinidad paper of the 6th of April, received by the brig Rajah.

A PROCLAMATION.

By his Excellency Brigadier-General Thomas Hiſlop, Lieut. Governor of the ſaid iſland, and its dependencies.

☞ To regulate the trade between this colony and the U. States of America, for four months from the date hereof, I do hereby think it expedient, by and with the advice of his majeſty's council, to publiſh, proclaim, and declare, that the following articles are admiſſible only from the United States of America, in American bottoms, coming directly to this colony, to wit:—

Boards, plank, ranging timber, ſcantling, clapboards, hoops, ſtaves, ſhingles, ſhooks and heading, ſpars and oars, flour, rice, bread, peas, beans, corn, corn and rye meal, oats, beef, pork, ſalted and pickled fiſh, bacon, hams, cattle, horſes, mules, live ſtock and tobacco.

And that the following articles are expreſsly prohibited from being imported into this colony from the United States of America, in American bottoms, to wit:—

Eaſt India goods of all deſcriptions, gin, brandy, rum, and other ſpirituous liquors, pitch, tar, turpentine, and all other goods, wares and merchandizes whatever, of the growth, produce and manufacture of America (except the above mentioned articles, hereby admitted to be imported as aforeſaid into this colony,) under pain of ſeizure and confiſcation of the ſhip or other veſſel importing the ſame, and of the goods ſo imported in contravention of the exiſting laws of trade, revenue, and navigation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

And I do hereby further ſignify, that the ſaid articles of legal introduction and entry may be ſold and diſpoſed of in this colony by the importers thereof (conforming to the orders and regulation heretofore paſſed, and now in force,) and that they may receive in barter or exchange for ſuch commodities, any articles of the growth, produce or manufacture of this iſland (indigo, cotton, arnotto, cocoa, coffee, cochineal, lignumvitæ and dying woods excepted) to the exact amount of ſuch reſpective cargoes, and no more.

And the ſeveral officers of his majeſty's cuſtoms, & all others of his majeſty's ſubjects are hereby enjoined and required to govern themſelves accordingly.

Given under my hand and ſeal, in the council chamber, Government houſe, in the town & port of Spain, this fifth day of April, one thouſand eight hundred and five, and in the forty-fifth year of his majeſty's reign.

THOMAS HISLOP.

Ten Dollars Reward.

WAS miſſed on Sunday, the 5th of May, a double caſed ſilver Watch, maker's name, Croſthwaite, Dublin, and in the outer caſe, was a watch paper with Mr. Parker's name of Philadelphia——Whoever will bring the ſaid watch to the office of the National Intelligencer, ſhall receive the above reward, and no queſtions will be aſked.

May 10—tf.

District of Columbia, Washington county, to wit:

UPON the petition of JEREMIAH CONNER, an inſolvent debtor confined in jail in the county of Waſhington, in the diſtrict of Columbia praying relief under the act of Congreſs, entitled, "An act for the relief of inſolvent debtors within the diſtrict of Columbia," notice is hereby given to the creditors of ſaid Jeremiah Conner, that on the 29th day of April, at 9 o'clock, A. M. at the court room in the Capitol the oath of an inſolvent debtor will be adminiſtered to the ſaid Jeremiah Conner, and a truſtee appointed agreeably to the ſaid act, unleſs ſufficient cauſe then and there be ſhewn to the contrary.

It is ordered that this notice be publiſhed twice in the National Intelligencer and Waſhington Federaliſt before that day.

By order of the hon. Wm. Cranch, eſquire, aſſiſtant judge of the Circuit court of the diſtrict of Columbia.

U. FORREST, Ck.

THE Public have ſeen of late, my petition for the benefit of the Inſolvent act In order to a right underſtanding of the cauſe of my being reduced to that very diſagreeable dilemma, I would barely ſtate, that, being in the year 1801, ſpecial bail, together with a perſon who has ſince left America, for a man reſiding a conſiderable diſtance from this city, and who has been about two years in jail; executions were obtained againſt me at this court; that intending to leave the diſtrict, I ſome time ſince, applied to the gentleman who had the management of the ſuits, and offered him my bond, payable in annual inſtalments, for any ſum I could raiſe from my induſtry in three or four years, if farther proceſs in the buſineſs would be ſtopped; be ſaid, he had it not in his power to accede to my propoſition.

It is well known to ſome of the moſt reſpectable gentlemen in the diſtrict, that I had both legal and friendly council, from men who would not adviſe me to any thing diſhoneſt, or diſhonorable, to take the benefit of the inſolvent act immediately, which I would not conſent to—but executions being ſoon after ſerved upon me, and not having money to pay the debt, I was under the neceſſity of availing myſelf of the proviſions of a law I never expected or intended to ſhelter myſelf under.

Except in the caſe of the perſon for whom I was bail, I had but two creditors—one, my particular and old friend, to whom upon a final ſettlement, there might be due between 30 and 40 dollars—the other, a perſon who in the opinion of my lawyer and myſelf could hardly be conſidered as ſuch; but as I had ſome doubts upon the ſubject, he was returned a creditor.

My aſſets and the debts due to me, were conſiderably more than what was due to my creditors; yet it was beyond my power to avoid what has befallen me. If my creditors were more numerous than they are, I would not heſitate to ſay, that notwithſtanding my having got clear by the Inſolvent Law I would as ſoon as able, diſcharge every debt due on my own account.

It is with much reluctance I would at any time trouble the public with my affairs; but I owed it to my character, to give this plain ſtatement of facts.

JEREMIAH CONNER.

City of Waſhington, May 8—3t

Valuable Property For Sale.

THE ſubſcriber offers for ſale a two ſtory BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, 30 by 40 feet containing 15 rooms with cellar under the whole, and two acres of ground in the town of Bladenſburg, Prince George's county Maryland, 4 miles from the city of Waſhington with a ſtable and other neceſſary out houſes, a garden well encloſed, containing a variety of vegetables and fruit trees, ſurrounded by Lombardy Poplars, a clean ſtream of water running along one ſide of the property and is about 100 feet from the county wharf; there are three good good ſprings of water contiguous to the premiſes one of which is the ſpaw ſpring.

Alſo a corner lot adjoining the above deſcribed premiſes, containing about half an acre, on which is a frame houſe 34 by 30 feet an excellent ſtand for a retail or whoſale ſtore, not more than 50 feet from the county wharf. The terms of ſale will be made to ſuit the purchaſer and immediate poſſeſſion will be given.

ALEXANDER M'DONALD.

Bladenſburg May 8—3t

SPRING GOODS.

JOHN COX, [GEORGE TOWN.]

HAS received a part of his Spring aſſortment of Dry Goods, which were ſelected from the late arrivals at New York. he has alſo received from Baltimore a quantity of

GERMAN LINENS,

conſiſting of Ticlenburgs, Oznaburgs, Hempens, Heſſians, Brown Rolls, &c. all of which will be ſold low by piece or retail.

May 3.—eptm

The three following Stallions will cover at the Bowling Green the present season.

DAREDEVIL,

Sire of Shedoni, Brutus, Deſdemona, Magnet, Mr Harriſon's colt (now Mr. Goodrich's) and many other good racers; at

SIX GUINEAS EACH MARE.

and one dollar to the groom to be diſcharged any time before the firſt of Auguſt next, by the payment of 5 guineas, or 20 dollars if ſent with the mare. Good paſturage gratis. Servants boarded at 10s. 6d. per week; gentlemen wiſhing their mares fed will pleaſe ſend money with them to purchaſe grain or it cannot be had Notes for ſix guineas will be expected with the mares that do not remain with the horſe, thoſe left muſt be paid for before they are removed. Great attention will be paid them but no reſponſibility for accidents or eſcapes.

VOLUNTEER,

AT TEN DOLLARS EACH MARE,

And half a dollar to the groom. He is a fine bay horſe of good ſize very ſtout and ſtrong, with a great deal of bone, very fine action, and uncommon ſpeed, and very likely to get good horſes either for the turf, carriage or ſaddle

Volunteer has been conſidered among the beſt running horſes, and has won ſeveral races, among them a Jocky club purſe at Fredericksburg, and another at Richmond, and is as high bred a horſe as any in the ſtate; he was got by Selfard, his dam Favorite, a very fine Engliſh mare got by O'Kelly's famous ſtallion Volunteer, (one of the beſt ſons of Eclipſe) her dam by Mr. Fenwick's celebrated ſtallion, Matchem, &c. &c.

FORTUNIO,

(THE TEAZER,)

AT FIVE DOLLARS each mare, he was got by Cormorant his dam a thorough bred mare by old Janus. The ſeaſon will end the firſt day of Auguſt next.

JOHN HOOMES.

Bowling Green, April 15—w10t

An extensive Field for Speculation, is offered in the Sale of the

POWHATAN ESTATE,

Which lies contiguous to the lower limits of Richmond, contains 3000 acres of land, borders near a mile on James river, and runs 5 miles back

The principal part is fine grain land, covered with valuable timber, convenient to a new mill erected thereon, which has cut 1700 feet per day and connected with a griſt and manufacturing mill, on a conſtant ſtream with two pair of ſtones.

There is a ſmall farm, with a commodious brick manſion, ice houſe, the uſual offices, and two fiſheries.

It has many elegant ſcites for building, furniſhed with good water, commanding views of the city, falls and ſhipping, which lie oppoſite to them

There is a beautiful level already laid out into lots, at right angles, on the river.

The peculiar advantages of this property are multiplied by a late act for the eſtabliſhment of an inſpection of Tobacco on it, and the act for uniting the upper and lower navigation by locks, which at the proper point of junction render it valuable for ſtore houſes.

Few perſons are unacquainted with the political importance of Richmond, as the capital of the moſt influential ſtate of the union, nor its commercial advantages from the immenſe quantities of coal, flour and tobacco, which paſs through its market and will it be neceſſary to add? that theſe advantages will be ſhortly increaſed by the weſtern produce brought through the Kanawha to this navigation and depoſit, to be thence ſhipped directly abroad when the contemplated improvement of the lower navigation ſhall be complete.

It is ſubmitted to monied men to conſider whether a purchaſe by ſhares either to ſell out or improve parts of this growing eſtate, would not in a few years afford a certain and handſome remuneration for their attention; being free from thoſe contingencies to which many inſtitutions are liable

In ſuch an eſtabliſhment the proprietor would willingly participate A liberal credit will be allowed the purchaſers on payment of intereſt and further particulars made known by applying to Mr Robert Atkinſon near Peterſburg, Mr Alexander Fulton Baltimore, Meſſ. Proſſer and Moncure, Richmond, or the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

W. MAYO,

Powhatan, near Richmond,

Virg. May 1—w8t