of France and Spain, to regain the enjoyment of the right of depoſit, to remove, and in future, prevent the embarraſſments under which the Weſtern ſtates labour; to enlarge the rights of the nation, and enforce thoſe already acquired beyond the poſſibility of diſpute or conteſt.

Congreſs in furtherance of theſe views, have appropriated two millions of dollars, authoriſed the Preſident to eſtabliſh arſenals in the Weſtern country, to build and equip fifteen gun boats, and whenever he ſhall judge neceſſary to detach eighty thouſand troops.

At the cloſe of the ſeſſion an attempt was made by the oppoſition to caſt an odium upon the commiſſioners of the ſinking fund. This terminated, as every other attempt to injure the adminiſtration has, in their defeat and mortification. So ably were the proceedings of that board defended, and ſo clearly were the wiſdom and utility of their meaſures proved, that of the oppoſition but twelve members could be found hardy enough to diſſent from the vote of confidence and approbation adopted by the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

This was the laſt act of that Congreſs, under whoſe authority, no monies were borrowed, no tax created, no laws paſſed reſtricting the liberty of the citizen. Every other Congreſs increaſed the burthens of the people—by this they were removed.

When the paſſion of the times ſhall have been forgotten—When the warring intereſts of individuals and the petty bickerings of rival candidates ſhall have been aſſigned to the tomb of oblivion, the future hiſtorian ſhall faithfully record theſe facts, as a rich legacy to poſterity.

Here I might triumphantly demand of the reſtleſs enemy of liberty, to point out that act, which proves the exiſtence of a wiſh to deſtroy the federal union: which threatens private property, or perſonal ſecurity and reſpectability; which can reaſonably create any fear or jealouſy in the mind of the moſt ſuſpicious politician; which was not required by the ſtate of the country, and does not merit the approbation of the people.

The moſt ſtriking and efficacious mode of contraſting the preſent with the laſt adminiſtration, is by an attention to their fiſcal concerns. In the two firſt years of the laſt adminiſtration the Executive was authoriſed to borrow nine millions eight hundred thouſand dollars; a part of which was actually loaned at eight per centum intereſt—For the two laſt years, no loan has been made or authoriſed.

In the two firſt years of the laſt adminiſtration an additional duty of eight cents per buſhel on ſalt, the ſtamp duty and a land tax of two millions of dollars were levied—During the preſent no tax has been levied; the land tax is diſcontinued; and the ſtamp tax, with all the other internal taxes, has been aboliſhed. During the laſt adminiſtration, in three years, the national debt was increaſed three millions three hundred and ninety four thouſand three hundred and ſeventeen dollars and forty two cents—Since the preſent, in two years, the national debt has been reduced ſeven millions eight hundred and forty-nine thouſand four hundred and thirty ſeven dollars and thirty-eight cents.

During the laſt adminiſtration no payments were made on the deferred debt—On the firſt of April, 1801, intereſt firſt fell due on that debt, and the preſent adminiſtration have annually paid thereon twelve hundred thouſand dollars—Once more, when the laſt adminiſtration retired, there were one million ſeven hundred and ninety four thouſand and forty-four dollars in the treaſury—Now in the ſame treaſury there are five millions and twenty thouſand two hundred and thirty dollars and ſixty-two cents.

The actual ſavings of the two laſt years may be juſtly eſtimated as follows:

	Dollars.
Two years payment of intereſt on the deferred debt at twelve hundred thouſand dollars a year, equal.	2,400,000
Reductions of the public debt,	7,849,437 38
Increaſe of ſpecie in the treaſury,	3 226,185 38
Dollars,	13,475,622 76
From which ſums deduct the proceeds of the bank ſhares lately ſold by order of the commiſſioners of the ſinking fund,	1,287,600
Dollars,	12,188,022 76

A ſum more than ſix times as large as the land tax levied in 1800 by the laſt adminiſtration. Of which ſum nine millions ſeven hundred and eighty-eight thouſand and twenty-two dollars and ſeventy-ſix cents have actually been, and are in a train to be, applied to the reduction of the national debt.

With ſuch bright proſpects of a ſpeedy extinction of the national debt, without additional burthens, how careful ſhould government be to avoid every thing tending to increaſe our expenditure? When that debt ſhall have been extinguiſhed, the preſent revenues of government will be equal to its maintenance and to the ſupport of any neceſſary wars in which this nation can be engaged.

When I reflect upon the ſurrender by government to the people of a million of dollars annually, in aboliſhing the exciſe; upon the rapid reduction of the public debt, and upon the ſpecie in the treaſury, and call to mind the avowed and known determination of the late adminiſtration, not only to continue, but to double the land tax, I am loſt in amazement. I cannot diſcover the exiſtence of that neceſſity which demanded ſuch repeated and oppreſſive contributions. Yet I boldly declare that to continue as well the land tax as the other internal taxes, was the deſign of that adminiſtration. This declaration is made both from a knowledge of the views of the perſons then in power and from the proviſions of the act directing the valuation of lands and dwelling houſes; which clearly proves that a permanent direct tax was contemplated. That act creates the ſurveyor of each valuation diſtrict a permanent officer, and aſcertains the compenſation he ſhall receive for each official act. It directs him to keep a record of the valuation of each lot and houſe; and whenever a transfer ſhall take place to charge the purchaſer, credit the ſeller, and enter it of record. It provides that when a new houſe ſhall be erected it ſhall be valued and added to the valuations made under the act; that all lands exempted from taxation, whenever the exemption ſhall ceaſe, ſhall be aſſeſſed; and that *whenever and ſo often as* a dwelling houſe ſhall be deſtroyed the valuation thereof ſhall be cancelled. Neither of theſe proviſions has any relation to the tax levied; they all clearly refer to *future taxes.*

Indeed the expenſe incurred in aſſeſſing the lands and houſes in the different ſtates, and in collecting the tax forms concluſive evidence that it was determined to eſtabliſh an annual land tax. The ſums by that adminiſtration appropriated for the expenſe of aſſeſſments amounted to four hundred and five thouſand dollars.

	Dolls.
The real expenſe may be eſtimated at	400,000
The commiſſions to the various officers for collections and the contingent expenſes, as ſtationary, printing, advertiſing &c. will amount at leaſt to	180,000
The loſſes derived from various cauſes exceed	125,000
Making the whole loſs and expenditure amount to dolls.	705,000

which ſum being deducted from two millions of dollars, the amount of the tax, leaves only the ſum of one million, two hundred and ninety five thouſand dollars, for the public uſe.

Apportion to the ſeveral ſtates this ſeven hundred and five thouſand dollars, in the ſame ratio as they paid that tax, and it will appear, that by levying it, there has been expended and loſt to the people of Maryland fifty three thouſand, ſeven hundred and ninety one dollars, and to the people of Connecticut forty-five thouſand, ſeven hundred and forty two dollars; which ſums are equal to the yearly expenſes of theſe ſtates. On the ſame principles the loſs to North-Carolina was ſixty eight thouſand two hundred and ſeventy eight dollars—nearly equal to the expenſes of that ſtate for two years. Theſe were the real loſſes to the people of the ſtates mentioned, to the people of the other ſtates, they were in the ſame proportion, and exceed a loſs of thirty five dollars on every hundred dollars collected.

Can any perſon who inveſtigates this ſubject believe theſe expenſes were incurred with a view to bring the tax of a ſingle year into the treaſury? I think not: It muſt have been the deſign to make proviſion for a durable land tax. No other cauſe can be aſſigned for this waſte of property, but a wiſh to increaſe the executive power, by the appointment of a hundred commiſſioners, a thouſand ſurveyors of aſſeſſment diſtricts with eſtabliſhed fees of office, and twice that number of aſſeſſors and collectors amongſt whom ſhould be divided the five hundred and eighty thouſand dollars expended.

Ten Dollars Reward.

STOLEN or ſtrayed, on Saturday night laſt, from Mr. Queen's plantation a bay COLT, three year old about 15 hands high, black mane and tail, and has a black ſtripe down his rump. Whoever will bring the ſaid horſe to Mr. DOUGHERTY's Tavern, Bladenſburg, ſhall be paid the above reward, and all reaſonable expences.

April 13 ep3t

FOR SALE.

EXCELLENT Butter in Firkins, Whiſkey in Barrels, and Sherry Wine in quarter Caſks.

WM. BRENT,
New Jerſey Avenue near the Capitol.

February 4 tf

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, APRIL 18th.

ORDINANCE

Of his DANISH MAJESTY, defining what is to be obſerved by American veſſels in regard to Quarantine Regulations.

His Majeſty the King has moſt graciouſly ordered by his mandate of 22d October laſt, that whenever any accounts are received of the exiſtence of the yellow fever in the United States of America, or when no particular advice is received to the contrary from the Miniſter reſident there, all American veſſels which are not provided with health certificates, from the beginning of the month July, until the end of the year, are to ſubmit to certain quarantine regulations, and even if they are provided with ſuch certificates, theſe veſſels are ſtill prohibited to communicate with the ſhore, before they have been viſited by the appointed health phyſician, and if he has the leaſt ſuſpicion, then the veſſel muſt be dealt with accordingly: In conformity to which no American veſſel during ſuch a time ſhall be piloted, except having hoiſted the green flag.

Which gracious command is hereby publiſhed for the regulation of every concerned—Given in the Daniſh Royal Chancery on the 5th November, 1802.

Extract of an ORDINANCE concerning Quarantine Regulations and Rules to to be obſerved by Navigators, who touch at the Ports or Coaſts of the Royal Daniſh Dominions, dated at Copenhagen, 14th Nov. 1800.

1. Every veſſel belonging to our own Dominions ſhall have a green flag on board to be uſed as preſcribed hereafter.

2. Whenever a veſſel arrives from a place where there has been any contagion and in all other caſes of ſuſpicion, ſuch as having been viſited by any veſſels from the Barbary coaſt, having bales of merchandize on board from ſuſpected places and having not undergone a quarantine ſince in any other place; or having had any virulent ſickneſs on board during the voyage, then the green flag ſhall be hoiſted at the head of the main-maſt, before any communication is had with any perſon whatever from the ſhore, and before anchor is caſt.

3. The commander of any veſſel offending againſt theſe orders, ſhall pay a fine of five hundred Rix dollars, if no dangerous conſequences enſue from his miſconduct; but if otherwiſe he ſhall be puniſhed with twelve years labor in the fortications, and ſhould any malicious intent be proved upon him, he ſhall labour in irons during his life. Any veſſel having had communication with another veſſel that is ſuſpicious ſhall be ſubject to the ſame regulations and reſtrictions.

7. Should ſuch a veſſel be under the neceſſity of immediate communication with the ſhore, ſhe muſt hoiſt her own national colours from foretop, or under the green flag if ſhe has no fore-maſt.

8. Upon hoiſting the colours on the foretop, the ſignal for a pilot, the pilot ſhall immediately go on board, but not leave ſhip board until the health phyſician has viſited her; and for every day that the pilot is detained he ſhall receive one Rix dollar.

9. To prevent unneceſſary delays to ſuch veſſels as are arrived from places that might be ſuſpected, (ſuch as the Mediterranean or the Weſt Indies,) but ſtill are perfectly ſecure and free from contagion, not having been at any infected place, nor having any ſuſpected merchandize on board, and not having had communication with any veſſel which could be ſuſpected, nor had any one ſick or dead during the voyage—We do order that for ſuch caſes all pilots ſhall be provided with blanks as hereafter written, which the captain and mate of ſuch veſſel ſhall ſign, viz.

Underſigned N. N. commander of the ſhip N. arrived from N. and N. N. mate of the ſaid veſſel, declare, to their certain knowledge, that neither any of the ſhip's crew or any other perſon, nor any merchandize or other thing of whatever kind on board of the ſaid veſſel is infected with contagion or any dangerous diſeaſe; and that the ſaid veſſel has not been viſited by any cruiſers from the African coaſt or the Levant and has had none dead or ſick with an infectious diſeaſe during the voyage.

As true help us God and his holy word.

And if this depoſition ſhould be found falſe, we ſubject ourſelves to be dealt with according to the laws of the land.

10. Blanks of this depoſition ſhall be printed in different languages, for the uſe of foreign veſſels that might be ſubject to the quarantine regulations.

As foreign veſſels may not always be provided with a green flag, the pilots are bound to have one continually in readineſs to be hoiſted in aforementioned caſes—If the green flag has been uſed longer than for one day, the pilot ſhall receive two Rix dollars for the ſame, but the veſſel may then keep it.

The Daniſh ordinance reſpecting quarantine, this day officially publiſhed, is ſo important to our merchants, that it is hoped every paper publiſhed in our ſea ports will give it immediate inſertion.

The council of liquidation at Paris, under a view of the inconveniences which would reſult from taking up unliquidated claims for ſupplies furniſhed to to the colonies, where alone the ſums due can be correctly aſcertained, has determined to refer ſuch to the local authority of the colonies. Of courſe the citizens of the United States whoſe claims of that nature have not been aſcertained by drafts delivered to them, muſt now addreſs themſelves in the firſt inſtance to thoſe authorities to obtain a liquidation.

James Elliott, republican, has been choſen a repreſentative for *Vermont* in in the room of L. R. Morris, federal. The votes given as follows:

Ellicott - -	2.407
Farrard - -	1,719
Leland - -	181
Paine - -	13

The Boſton Palladium ſtates that the votes given by 102 towns of Maſſachuſetts are for governor,

Mr. Strong, -	12.412
Mr. Gerry, -	5.785

And that thoſe given by 62 towns are for Lieut. Governor,

Mr. Robbins, -	7.824
Mr. Bowdoin, -	3,725

The laſt returns from New-Hampſhire ſtate the following votes for governor.

For Mr. Gilman, fed.	11.090
Mr. Langdon, rep.	8,331

VIRGINIA ELECTION.

Edwin Gray, republican, is re-elected a member of the Houſe of Repreſentatives without oppoſition.

The votes in Frederick County for a repreſentative in Congreſs, are 793 for General Smith, and 163 for Capt. Joſeph Sexton—Both theſe gentlemen are republicans.

LOUISA COUNTY.

John Dawſon,	464.
William O. Callis,	28

In *Jefferson* County.

James Stephenſon, fed.	222
Mr. Spriggs, rep.	191

The votes given at Richmond, Virginia, for a delegate in Aſſembly, are for

John Adams, fed.	107
Wm. Du Val, rep.	94

MECHANICS HALL.

THE ſubſcriber reſpectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has opened a HOUSE of ENTERTAINMENT, on the Cauſeway in George Town, at the ſign of the Golden Square and Compaſs, for the accommodation of travelers and others, entitled the Mechanics Hall.

All thoſe who do not think themſelves above a mechanic, will find it their intereſt to call on him, as he pledges himſelf to the public to be moderate in his charges, and to keep a ſupply of the beſt of every article in his line of buſineſs. Having ſeveral genteel rooms, with fire places in each, parties on buſineſs can have private rooms. Oyſter ſuppers while in ſeaſon will be prepared on the ſhorteſt notice. Beer and porter. Alſo newſpapers of different politics, regularly filed in the bar-room.

He alſo keeps a ſmall aſſortment of GROCERIES, of the beſt quality, which he ſells low. Any favor in either line will be gratefully acknowledged, by the public's humble ſervant,

ANDREW M'DONALD.

☞ A few genteel perſons may be accommodated on moderate terms with boarding by the week, month or year.

A Woman, well acquainted with cooking, and of good character, is wanted, to whom liberal wages will be given.

March 18. 1awtf

City Repoſitory and Auction Room.

Houſehold Furniture, and goods of every deſcription, received for public and private ſale, by JOHN GARDINER, Auctioneer, Pennſylvania Avenue, 4th houſe weſt of Preſident's ſquare.

GARDINER will have an Auction every Thurſday at 11 A. M. and ſell by private ſale other days. This arrangement he truſts will accommodate all who are deſirous to ſell cheap for caſh; and all who are deſirous to buy cheap. Thoſe who have goods they wiſh to part with, can exhibit them at this repoſitory, and thoſe who wiſh to purchaſe, by calling, will probably find what they want on eaſy terms.

Variety of Houſe Furniture—ſome dry Goods—Books—Earthenware—Ironmongery—Carpenters Tools—A Franklin ſtove &c &c, now for ſale Cheap. J. GARDINER.

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.

A meeting of the ſubſcribers to the THEATRE, is requeſted on Wedneſday evening next, at Mr. Tunicliff's Hotel, at 6 o'clock preciſely to take into conſideration the offers of individuals of donations of ground for erecting the THEATRE, and for deciding finally thereon.

JOHN P. VAN NESS, Chairman.
WILLIAM BRENT, Sec.

Valuable Medicines.

The Public are reſpectfully informed that LEE & CO. and the Agents of their appointments, will in future keep a conſtant ſupply of the following Medicines, which are in high eſteem and general uſe throughout the United States, many of them being ſold cheaper than the Drugs of which they are compounded, could be purchaſed at a retail ſtore.

HAMILTON's ELIXIR;

A ſovereign remedy for Colds, obſtinate Coughs, Aſthmas, Sore Throats, and approaching Conſumptions.

To Parents who may have Children afflicted with the HOOPING COUGH,

THIS diſcovery is of the firſt magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progreſs, and in a ſhort time entirely removes the moſt cruel diſorders to which children are liable; the Elixir is ſo perfectly agreeable, and the doſe ſo ſmall that no difficulty ariſes in taking it.

Mr. Charles Myers, Hampſtead Hill, near Baltimore, had been a long time dangerouſly indiſpoſed, and was reduced to the loweſt ſtate of weakneſs, inſomuch that his recovery appeared doubtful. His complaints, which ſeemed to be affections of the breaſt and lungs, and general debility occaſioned thereby, yielded little, but rather progreſſed under the treatment of ſeveral eminent phyſicians; when by the uſe of Hamilton's Elixir, his diſtreſſing cough was immediately alleviated, and every other ſymptom rapidly ſubdued. Four or five bottles entirely removed his complaints, and reſtored him to an excellent ſtate of health and ſtrength which he has for upwards of a years paſt enjoyed without interruption.

From LUTHER MARTIN, Eſq. Attorney General of the State of Maryland.

GENTLEMEN,

I comply with your requeſt in ſtating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir—It has been uſed in my family for two or three years paſt, with uniform ſucceſs, whenever colds, coughs, or ſimilar complaints have rendered medicine neceſſary—I have myſelf found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troubleſome affection of the breaſt, accompanied with soreneſs and with obſtructed and difficult breathing.

On theſe accounts I do not heſitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir, as a valuable medicine, and deſerving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

Mr. Alijah Henly, Bridge-ſtreet, Baltimore, was cured by one bottle of Hamilton's Elixir, of a very complicated diſorder, occaſioned by a ſevere cold, caught ſeveral months ago—He breathed with the greateſt difficulty, and was often thrown into weakning ſweats when he attempted to walk any diſtance, and his voice would frequently fail in ſuch a degree that he could only attempt to whiſper; he has been upwards of ſix weeks without a return of his complaints, and deſires to give his public teſtimony in favor of this invaluable medicine.

Mrs. Elizabeth Jones, South Howard ſtreet, was greatly relieved of an aſthmatic complaint of ſeveral years ſtanding, by the firſt bottle of Hamilton's Elixir—and by the uſe of five bottles ſhe has acquired a degree of eaſe and ſtrength to which ſhe had been long a ſtranger. She has taken balſam of honey, Church's cough droops, and other medicines, without any benefit, and ſometimes to the evident injury of her breathing.

Sold ONLY in Columbia District.
S. Biſhop, Bookſeller, Alexandria—Dr. John Ott, Druggiſt, George Town—and Rapine and Conrad, Bookſellers, Capitol Hill, Waſhington.

Feb. 2. 1awt2t.

RAPINE, CONRAD & Co.

BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS,

New Jerſey Avenue, near the Capitol,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

Waſhington's Reports of caſes argued and determined in the court of appeals of Virginia—Price 6 dollars.

An addreſs to the government of the United States, on the ceſſion of Louiſiana, ſecond edition—Price 25 cents.

Monroe's Embaſſy, in relation to our claims to the navigation of the Miſſiſſippi—Price 25 cents.

An addreſs on the paſt, preſent and eventual relations of the United States to France—Price 18 cents.

Alſo,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF BOOKS in every branch of literature and ſcience; and a conſtant ſupply of the ſtationary—all which they will ſell at their uſual moderate prices.

TO LET,

And be entered upon immediately, three well finiſhed BRICK HOUSES,

NEARLY oppoſite Morin's Tavern, on Twelfth ſtreet very near Pennſylvania Avenue, built for the WASHINGTON BUILDING COMPANY.

The Houſes will be rented on very reaſonable terms.

Apply to THOMAS CARPENTER near the Preſident's Square. eptf.

Dec. 1ſt.