

But if a revenue be established equal to charges of 1801, (viz.)

For the debt	5,887,094	} 8,577,094
Expenses of gov.	2,700,000	

The whole debt may be extinguished by the year 1824, besides a considerable additional debt, if such should arise from contingencies.

Probable permanent annual Expenses of Government.

Civil list	486,000
Intercourse with foreign nations	100,000
Mint establishment	40,000
Light houses	25,000
Loan offices	12,000
Miscellaneous object and contingent expenses	37,000
Militia and naval department, and pensions	2,000,000
	3,700,000

Estimating the expenses of government at 2,700,000, it follows that, to avoid future loans, it is requisite to establish a revenue, to the clofe of 1800, viz.

For the debt	4,729,368	} 7,429,398
Expenses of gov.	2,700,000	
And from the year 1801 to 1809, inclusive, viz.		
For the debt	5,877,694	} 8,577,094
Expenses of gov.	2,700,000	

Though revenue on this last scale would be more than sufficient to discharge the whole debt before 1824, et the absolute engagements of the United States will not require, after 1809, more than 7,319,668, viz. for debt 4,619,668 } for pensions of gov. 2,700,000 }

Existing contracts and expenses require therefore at present 7,429,390

Contract and expenses existing after the year 1800 and to 1809 inclusive require 8,577,094

Probable Revenues from existing laws.

Duties on imports and tonnage on distilled spirits refined sugar, salt at auction, licenses, carriages	5,588,961
Revenue from post offices	337,255
Dividends on bank stock, calculated on the 150,000	35,000
Inter. on stock sinking Fund	88,636
Duties on patents and contingent receipts	746
Estimated annual revenue	6,200,600

It results that the following sums must be provided, in addition to existing revenues, viz:

1. From the present time to the end of 1801	2,228,798
2. From 1801 to the end of 1809	2,376,494
3. From 1810 to the end of 1823	1,119,661

To provide this annually required till 1801 may be done with imposing inconvenient burdens.

To reimburse whole foreign debt, by direct payment before 1801 may be practicable. It is however probable that after 1801 occasional loans will be advisable, as a view of postponing the final reimbursement part until after 1818, when the present 6 per cent will be discharged.

Mr. Smith said that loans could not now be had, upon any reasonable terms, there was no way of raising the money wanted, by tax upon the people. The question was what of taxes should be referred to? Members, he said, were divided between direct and indirect taxes; he were agreed that an additional revenue of 1,200,000 dollars being wanted, some effectual steps were necessary to be taken. If indirect taxes had proved insupportable, it was necessary to have recourse to some other the knew of no other that would be so effectual direct tax on land.

With respect to further revenue from commerce, he believed it not possible to do it to any considerable extent, as, for instance, he said, was at best but a precarious off, then, they had tried all other sources without success, they should be obliged to have recourse to a tax. And he would submit it to gentlemen whether it was not best to meet the difficulty at once. If, in the necessities of government, the public safety credit of the country, required it, it is necessary proper we should look the evil in the face.

Notwithstanding he held this opinion, Mr. S. said, he should be glad to see the sentiments of gentlemen on the subject, were in favor of other plans, though he was alive they should be obliged to have recourse to the source he had mentioned.

Indeed there was one of the subject which would make such a system, though our necessities did not immediately require it. At present, he said, almost the whole of revenue arose from commerce, and was liable to be wholly deranged by any European war, and wholly destroyed, if this country should engage in it. It were to be wished, therefore, that there should be a plan created, which might at any time, without notice, be carried into effect to an extent which would be equal to the necessities of government, and would answer this purpose so well as a tax. Suppose, he said, the plan was originated with 1,000,000 dollars, having the system open, they could raise it to one or two millions; as, if descriptions of land were charged a quarter per cent, they might easily be advanced to one half, three or one per cent, without embarrassment.

Mr. S. said, this subject has frequently under the consideration of the committee, and had always been considered of great importance, and as attended with considerable difficulties. There had always been a division of opinion on this subject, certain of them to raise the money by indirect, and others by direct taxation, but it had always been found that they turned from direct to indirect taxation, so objections were brought against any plan which was proposed, that there was no possibility of proposing several objects were proposed, and they were determined to refer to a system of taxation, and had accordingly given directions to the secretary of the treasury to prepare a plan of taxation, and to report the same to the committee of ways and means; and before the committee had determined upon the principle of raising revenue, if a ma-

majority should be in favor of direct taxation, the committee would bring in such a bill as should appear to them to be least burthenfome to the people. But, if gentlemen were of opinion the money wanted could be better raised in any other way, they would, of course, propose their plans; but he hoped they should not shift from one thing to another, without fixing on any thing, since the wants of government must be supplied.

Mr. Coit hoped the resolution would be adopted; not that he wished to pledge himself to agree to any system of direct taxation which might be proposed. He looked upon the agreeing to the resolution as only one step. Whether eventually such a plan could be devised as the house should approve was uncertain; but he should wish to look at the plan which gentlemen had in contemplation.

Mr. Harper said, if they could look at the plan, as the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. Coit) had supposed, without pledging themselves to adopt a system of direct taxation, he would also be glad to see it; but, he believed, to adopt the resolution before them, would be to decide upon the principle of direct taxation. Afterwards, all the question would be as to the modification of the system, and the manner in which it should be carried into effect. But, he believed, a majority of that house, neither was, nor would be prepared to say this was the most eligible and convenient mode of raising revenue.

It was true that they all knew, they knew it last session, that the money wanted must be raised from the people by means of taxation. The question was only about the mode. The committee of ways and means had given them a resolution of four lines, that direct taxes ought to be laid; but how, or under what modification, or how the difficulties which were acknowledged to exist, were to be got over, they were not told; but they were called upon to determine upon the principle, without any information on the subject. He wished the committee of ways and means might be instructed to give them the data upon which they meant to found their plan; that they might be instructed to show them the means by which this plan was to be effected. They doubted had considered this; but the committee of the whole had not considered it; nor had they the materials for going into the investigation. It was his desire, that before they committed themselves, that they might know more about the matter than they then knew; that they should have the system before them, and that they might not decide upon the abstract principle, without having the system. He should, therefore, be against the resolution, and move for the committee to rise, that the report might be re-committed, for the purpose of obtaining a sketch of the plan which had been contemplated.

Mr. Swanwick hoped the committee would not rise, until they had determined upon a question which was of the first importance to this country; a question which it had been well for us if it had been introduced long ago, but which, he trusted was not now too late to be of essential service. At present, he said, produce was falling, and of course, any tax upon the farmer would not be so well received as if their produce was upon the rise; but, he trusted, the wealth of the country must have become so considerable, from the high price which every agricultural production had long been at, as to enable them very well to support the necessary expenses of government. These expenses, they knew, must be supplied from one of three sources; either from loans which have heretofore been made in Europe, at great expense of agency, brokerage, commission, &c. or from imposts, or by internal revenue, or excise.

Into what situation, he asked, had this loan-making business brought this country? They have created, what seemed to be wished on all hands to be avoided, a foreign influence over this country. It had made us dependent upon what it was not in our power to control; upon every accident which might happen at Amsterdam or Antwerp. So far as related to imposts, this source of revenue was exposed to the influence of war, and absolutely dependent upon any foreign government which might please to annoy us. Was this, he asked, an enviable situation? He thought not. This dependence upon foreign nations, was a great disadvantage in all negotiations.

With respect to excise, he need not say how unproductive it had been. The article of snuff, instead of producing any thing, had brought the revenue in debt; and the excise on another article, had called forth the military to enforce it. For his part, he saw no way of avoiding these difficulties, but to come to that cardinal point, which they had in view, of direct taxation. He should, therefore, be in favour of the resolution before them, because it fixed the principle.

It was necessary, Mr. S. said, to the importance and firmness of Government, to determine whether the land of the country be not equal to bear its share in the expenses of Government. This had hitherto been evaded; but he trusted this mass of property would no longer escape from paying its due proportion towards the public burthens. For, when it was known in foreign countries, that all our revenue was bottomed upon our commerce, it was holding out an invitation to them to play off hostilities upon us. Great Britain, he said, had taken the lead in annoying our trade, which had brought us to the British treaty. We were now brought into another situation by that instrument; the French were now laying hold of our commerce.

It was said that Great Britain drew very little support from her land, in comparison to what she drew from her commerce; but she had a fleet to defend her commerce; and therefore, if she drew a great deal from it, she was also at some expense in supporting it. Our trade, he said, was unprotected. It was true, we obtained seven millions of dollars from it, without being at any expense in return. But, he said, there was no certainty of this; and without some plan like the present, there would be no security for supporting the expenses of our government; nor could any negotiation ever be properly supported, until the yomany of our country should join in the support of our common interest. It was absolutely necessary, Mr. S. said, to decide upon one of two principles, either to support commerce by a navy and thereby secure the revenue arising from it, or else call upon agriculture to bear its full share of the public burthens. He therefore wished the principle to be settled without regard to modification, because the more simple the light in which the object was placed the better. The modification would probably be an after business; and, when members had agreed upon the necessity of adopting the principle of a direct tax, their opposition

to any particular plans which might be offered would be moderated, so that the best system which could be devised would probably be adopted.

[To be Continued.]

PHILADELPHIA,

THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 2, 1797.

MARRIED, on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Helmuth, Dr. GUILLAUME WALTER ADLERSTERREN, of Lancaster, to Miss F. C. LOUISE ECKSTEIN, daughter of John Eckstein of this city.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

On further consideration, we think it proper to defer the publication of "X. X." The publication of the piece signed "ARGUS," at the present moment, we conceive, could answer no valuable purpose.

The Swedish brig, Vigilance, Capt. Rieter, from Corica and Malaga, is arrived at Reedy Island. The vessels mentioned to have arrived at Reedy Island, have got up to the Hook. The ship Columbia, Mafon, from Amsterdam is arrived at Marcus Hook. The Swedish brig Vigilance was boarded the 30th December by the Lynx floop of war; three of her crew pressed, and otherwise uncivily treated.

Communication.

It was at first imagined that the Agents of the French Directory in the West-Indies were issuing and executing orders for capturing and condemning American vessels, without authority from the Directory; but this is probably a mistake. Their agents in Spain are doing the same thing there. It is also a fact that the captures by French armed vessels are not confined to Americans, several Swedish and Danish vessels have been already captured and carried into Spanish Ports in Europe, and on this principle, that they were going to or from ports of the enemies of France; and on this principle the French consul at Cadiz avowed his determination to condemn all neutral vessels—saying he had authority so to do.

By this day's Mail.

CHARLESTON, January 16.

Saturday arrived the sloop Nancy, Huntington, Havana, 14 days; ship Northern Liberties, Geddes, Ile of France, 117 days; brig Lydia, Cafarena, Cadiz, 14 days; sloop Mercury, Brown, Savannah, 2 days.

Yesterday arrived the ship Phebe, Stone, Cape de Verdes, 76 days, in distress, bound to Kennebeck; brig Harmony, Marshall, Port-au Prince, 15 days; brig Gute Henrietta, Schmidt, Teneriffe, 56 days; sloop Fame, Benson, Africa, 77 days, in distress, bound to Boston; ship Hope, Rodman, Turk's Island, 12 days; brig Hannah, Kenny, St. Thomas's, 35 days, in distress, bound to Philadelphia; ship Mary, Peterson, Bath, 14 days.

Off Cape Tiberoon, captain Stone, of the ship Phebe, from the Ile of Buna Vista, was brought to by a British frigate; a boat boarded him and carried off an American seaman, named Samuel Huff, belonging to Kennebank river; their pretext for taking him was that he had not a protection.—Captain Stone could not learn the frigate's name.

ENTERED.

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|-------------------------|---------------|
| Brig Nabby, Gardner, | Barbadoes |
| Mary, Callender, | Cape Francois |
| Aurora, Brown, | Hamburg |
| Thomas Pinckney, | New-London |
| Catawba, | St. Thomas's |
| Aurora, Wooldridge, | Marblehead |
| Sloop Maryland, | Nassau |
| Washington, Prior, | Boston |
| Three Brothers, Mauran, | Rhode-Island |
| Revenue, Sawyer, | New-London |
| Mary, Briggs, | New-York |

January 18.

Yesterday arrived the schooner Industry, Ross, Savannah, in 2 days; schooner Lowely, Crabb, Rhode-Island.

The day before capt. Marshall, who arrived on Sunday last, left Port-au-Prince, a government cutter arrived there in 28 days from England. She brought accounts of admiral Thompson having sailed for the West-Indies, with 3 fail of the line, with General Abercrombie on board. Nothing further had transpired. An 18 gun brig, belonging to Guadaloupe, had been captured by the British fleet, and a frigate that was in company with her, was drove on shore.

NORFOLK, January 23.

Extra from the Log Book of the sloop Zilpha, Benjamin Guild, master, twenty-seven days from Jamaica.

Left at St. Lucia, the brig Dauphin, Captain Cuits, of Portsmouth, (N. H.)

Jan. 12, in lat. 32, 16, N. long. 78, 28, W. spoke the sloop Betsey of Philadelphia in distress, having sprung a beam, and the sea making a fair breach over her. At 6 P. M. the captain told me the leak increased on him; lay to by the sloop the whole night, (it blowing a gale) but supposed the muck have sunk, as nothing could be seen of her in the morning.

Jan. 13, in lat. 33, 43, N. long. 76, 11, W. spoke the brig Lydia, Cornelius Dunman, master from Cadiz, out 106 days, quite out of provisions. Capt. Guild supplied him with bread, meat, wood and water; the brig was tight, the crew all well, but the sails were much weather beaten. Captain Dunman was bound to Boston; had got supplies from the schooner Abigail of Baltimore, bound for the West Indies, the whole of whose crew (except the captain and one hand) were so badly frost bitten that they could not stand the deck.

ARRIVED.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|
| Brig Eliza, McConnel, | Liverpool |
| Courtney, Livingston, | Havanna |
| Schr. Minerva, Perkins, | Antigua |
| Citizen, Gilbert, | Guadaloupe |
| Elizabeth, Goodwin, | St. Thomas's |
| Zilpha, Guild, | Jamaica |
| Sloop Thomas and Sally, Allen, | Port-au Prince. |

BALTIMORE, January 31.

Friday arrived at Annapolis, the schooner Dorchester, captain Booth, from Porto-Rico, 16 days. Captain Booth left there—Ship Mount Vernon, still under trial. Halcyon, Taylor, of Providence, to sail for Havannah. Brig Minerva, Loog, of Philadelphia for St. Domingo.

Hiram, Lovering, ditto for ditto. Schooner Betsey, Jones, of Norfolk, for Baltimore. Sloop Industry, Wheeler, for Philadelphia.

The ship Jane, captain Beard, arrived at Porto-Rico, from Baltimore, in 29 days. Was boarded by an English cruiser, had his letters broken open, and was otherwise ill-treated.

A French armed brig, from Charleston, arrived at Porto-Rico, the same day the Jane arrived, who reported, that all the American ports were shut.

Captain Booth informs, that some time last month, the French privateer Flying-Fish, boarded a Genoese ship, and after an action of 3 glasses, captured her. The Genoese had one man killed and another wounded. The Mount Vernon was not yet condemned. Orders are expected from St. Domingo respecting her; the governor is charged with partiality to the Americans by the Spanish merchants, which has for the present put a stop to all proceedings in this case, and an entire stagnation of business.

Captain Booth left Annapolis on Sunday morning, at which time there were twenty-one sail inward-bound vessels lying there.

Arrived on Friday last at Annapolis schooner Peggy, captain Gorchuch, 28 days from Jaquemel. Captain G. informs, that he was boarded in the Bite of Leogane by the British frigate Ambuscade, which pressed one of his men, an American by birth and protection—Spoke a sloop off the coast, (name not recollected) belonging to New-York, from Jamaica to Norfolk, out 49 days, in distress.

Arrived at Annapolis on Saturday Schooner Barbara captain White from the Havannah, which he left on the 10th instant. The mate has arrived in town, and informs, that the Nelly, Dashiels, of Baltimore, was lying there, but had been several times ordered away by the governor, as the sale of flour (her cargo) was prohibited in that port. Came up the bay in company with the brig Hiram, from Norfolk; and the schooner Betsey, Boyd.

Arrived at Annapolis, on Saturday last, sloop Sally, captain Hall, from Philadelphia, with goods for this port. Captain Hall was detained 28 days at Rheedey-Island, in the Delaware, by the ice.

The sloop Robert and William, captain Watts, is arrived at Annapolis, in 10 days from St. Martin's. We learn, by this arrival, that a great many American vessels have been carried in there and condemned. An Indianman, belonging to Clarke and Nightingale, of Providence, Rhode Island, from Batavia, with a cargo of £200,000 value, had been sent in by a French privateer, and was under trial when captain Watts sailed.

The schooner Adeline, Stanley, is arrived at Annapolis, from Jaquemel.

Snow Light-Horse is arrived at Annapolis, from Porto-Rico, via Norfolk.

On SATURDAY EVENING NEXT, Feb. 4, between the hours of 6 and 8 o'clock, Will positively be Sold at Public Vendue, at the Merchant's Coffee House,

A NOTE,

Drawn by William Burgis & Co. of South Third-street, near Market-street, Linnen Drapers, in favour of Robert Burgis, jun. or order, for 600 dollars. The said Note became due the 30th December last, and was protested for non-payment. An approved Note at 60 days will be taken in payment.

February 2. 3

INSURANCE COMPANY of the State of Pennsylvania.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the directors have declared a dividend of THIRTY DOLLARS per share, on the business of the last six months: which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, after the 10th instant.

SAM. W. FISHER, Sec'y. Philadelphia, Feb. 2d, 1797. dt:oth.

Lancaster, Harrisburgh, Carlisle, Shippenburg and Sunbury STAGES.

The public are requested to take notice, that the partnership which has for some time subsisted between Mathias Slough of Lancaster, and William Geer, is now dissolved: but, not as M. Slough intimates to the public, without just cause; as will more fully appear by a letter on the subject from M. Slough to W. Geer, dated the 29th December last: a recital of which is not now deemed necessary. Any gentleman who wishes to be more circumstantially informed of the merits of this business, by applying to W. Geer may have the perusal of M. Slough's letter, and then can be at full liberty to determine whether or not W. Geer is not perfectly justifiable in attaching himself to any other person in the prosecution of the Stage conveyance from Philadelphia to Shippenburg, or any other place.

Now from the liberal and generous support the public were pleased to confer on the first effort in this business, William Geer, in conjunction with Messrs. Reily, Weed and Witmer, is determined to prosecute and carry it on, with every care, attention and dispatch that a zeal to oblige the public can possibly exert.

The above company, who are amply provided with carriages, horses, and every appurtenance to render the passage safe and commodious, inform those who wish to patronize and encourage the undertaking, that they can take their seats at George Weed's, the sign of the White Horse, Market Street, Philadelphia, on every Monday and Friday, to proceed to Lancaster, Harrisburgh, Carlisle and Shippenburg. The fare as hitherto established.

For the further accommodation of the public, a Stage will start every Wednesday from the house of Samuel Elder, in Harrisburgh, arrive at Sunbury in Northumberland county, every Thursday, and return from thence and arrive at Harrisburgh every Saturday, so that passengers declined for Lancaster or Philadelphia, may proceed on Mondays.

WILLIAM GEER.

Lancaster, Jan. 27, 1797. N. B. This Line of Stages starts from the house of William Ferree, in Lancaster, on every Tuesday and Saturday morning at 6 o'clock, proceeding to the westward; and from the house of Mr. Samuel Elder in Harrisburgh every Wednesday morning, on the same evening arrives at Patrick Cochran's in Shippenburg, and returns from thence on every Thursday: performing the same routine daily as in its tour from Philadelphia.