#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, January 16-Continued.

Mr. Harper said, he should not have rifen a fecond time, if he had not been prevented by the lateness of the hour when he before addressed the committee, from mentioning a few things which he that necessary to be noticed. He should not, he said, trouble the committee with a re capitulation of any thing he had before said; nor should he answer as ny objections which had been made to his plan .-That would be more proper at another time, if any should be made which he might think it necessary

He had flated a variety of objects, which would oduce large sums more than was now called for. He had also shewn that the duty had greatly increafed: and that notwithstanding the additional duty which had in the interim been laid, the increase of duty proved the augmentation of the confumption to have been very confiderable.

Mr. H. then went into a particular statement of the duties arting from each article upon which he proposed an advance, shewing what they had produced in the years 1793, 1794 and 1795, with the drawbacks and net produce, with other particulars; but as these have been already stated, though not fo particularly as have been drawn out, yet fufficiently so we presume for the information of our readers, we shall not again go into the detail.

Mr. Harper said the objections which had been

urged against indirect taxes, proved too much; they proved that they should be taken off altogether from commerce, and laid wholly on land; for if the proposed tax were to be laid on land, there would ftill remain five millions dependent on com-merce, which would not be less liable to deftruction.

would ftill remain five millions dependent on commerce, which would not be less liable to destruction.

The duties which he proposed to lay, mr. H. said, could be very easily hereafter transferred. A system of direct taxation might be transferred. A system of direct taxation might be transferred, but in the nature of experiment; and as it was uncertain, a great part of the revenue should not rest upon it; but is at any time commerce was operated upon, a part of the duty might be transferred. They had been told, he said, that our revenue might be in danger from the French or English; but, he would ask if we had not been pillaged by the English, by the French and by the Algerines? Yet, under all these circumstances the revenue had increased. He believed a direct war could not have a worse essent; for then, probably, their property would only be destroyed by one power. Why then, he said, were they told of the uncertainty of our revenue? besides, they were in the situation, and how could they be got out of it?

It did not require the learning and in convity of the gentleman from Pennsylvania to tell them the merchant did not pay the revenue. The people were the payers. The merchant got an advantage by the tax, on secount of which he enhanced the price of his goods. Commerce received new vigour and spirit from this tax. He hoped, therefore, they should not refort to a tax so inconvenient and impracticable as a land tax, until they had examined the subject a little more, because he saw sources from which the money might be drawn in a manner more equally.

As to the necessity of additional revenue, no state-

fources from which the money might be drawn in a manner more equally.

As to the necessity of additional revenue, no statements were necessary to prove that. The gentleman from Massachusetts had shewn kow they might deduct about 200,000 dollars; but what was this if it could be faved? The necessity was admitted on all hands, except by that gentleman.

Mr. H. said, if the plan which he had in view, should not have the effect, he would join hand and heart with those who wished direct taxes. He wished to see them large; he wished to pay the debt because it was a continual subject of anathema. He would go to two millions of dollars, if necessary, and what share of it might go towards the public debt; not that he thought it bore heavy upon them, but because a subject of discontent, cavil and invective.

Mr. Gallatin said, the gentleman from Maryland

Mr. Gallatin faid, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. Varnum) had flated to them that there was no necessity for laying a revenue equal to what had been contemplated. The gentleman from S. Carolina, just fat down, on the contrary had told them there was the necessity to the greatest extent. Yet, he said, if they were to draw any deductions from his calculations. were to draw any deductions from his calculations, they would be that there was no want of further revenue; as the document upon which he had grounded his arguments was a flatement exhibiting the imounts of drawbacks paid upon the dutiable articles exported from the United States in 1793, 1794 and 1795, in which was flated in one column the amount of duties received, and in the next, the amount of the drawbacks paid: for inflance, take the addition of 1795, viz. the amount received in 1794, and it will be found 8,588,382

amount received in 1794, and it will be found 8,588,382 dollars: if this were really fo, instead of being about fix millions, as estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury, it was clear they needed not to go into a calculation about raising fresh revenue.

The fact was, Mr. G. said, he believed the gentleman from S. Carolina (Mr. Harper) had not sufficiently attended to the statement in question. The amount of duties there stated, though duties receiveable, were duties accredited, and not duties actually received upon speeds imported.

ed, upon goods imported.

We know also, faid Mr. G. that the amount of revenue as flated by the gentleman from N. Jersey (Mr. Henderson) was eight millions; but liable to great drawbacks, bo h on West-india and English goods.

Mr. G. said he did not mean to follow the gentleman from S. Carolina (Mr. Harper) into any of the details

which he had flated respecting the revenue arising from imposs; for though he believed him altogether mistaken in them, yet the principle was the same. The question was, whether the revenue wanted should be raited by advancing the duty on imposs, or by a direct

It was necessary, however, before he proceeded any further, to notice what had fallen from the gentleman from Maffachufetts (Mr. Varnum) as far as related to from Maffachuletts (Mr. Varnum) as far as related to the actual revenue and expenditure. He agreed with that gentleman that the revenue was flated too low, and the expenditure too high, by the fecretary of the neafury, on two articles, viz. upon goods imported, and the military effablishment. In his report on the subject of direct taxation, he had calculated the receipts of the revenue to the 31ff December 1795. The ground upon which the gentleman from Maffachuletts went was to calculate the revenue for 1796; and it was to ue, that the receipts for that year had confiderably exceeded the former; but the only question was, which eeded the former; but the only question was, which was the best ground for a permanent calculation? It was difficult to determine; but, he believed, in general, there was no reason to believe that the highest calculation would be the real revenue when a peace took

place in Europe.

The gentleman from S. Carolina, had even suppofed a war could not affect our imposts; he would leave him in the happy idea; but Mr. G. said, he was not afraid of war, he hoped most ardently for a state of peace, which he deubted not would take place, and when it did take place, the consequence would be a reduction of our revenue. The slightest inspection of

he documents he had mentioned would shew that the nigh price of our exports, the quantity of European importations, and the great amount of West-In his pro-ductions, were the causes of the high receipts at the ductions, were the causes of the high receipts at the custom-house. And the moment a peace took place, there would be a failure in the exports, we should be deprived of the West-India carrying trade, and if our exports were less, our imports must also be less. In confequence of the wealth brought into this country by the European war, we had been enabled to confume an extraordinary quantity of these productions; but the moment a peace took place, a certain defaction in our revenue will be the consequence. To what amount this might be, no one could tell.

On this ground, Mr. G. said, it was more prudent to take the lowest than the highest calculation; and he

On this ground, Mr. G. laid, it was more prudent to take the lowest than the highest calculation; and he thought the secretary of the treasury had done his duty as a public officer by so aching. He was right in taking 1795 instead of 1796; because taking the amount as a permanent revenue, it was the best ground. It was true, there was another item which the secretary had stated, which he did not take for granted. He had pu flated, which he did not take for granted. He had put down the military and naval establishment two millions. He thought that sum might be reduced 600,000 dollars; for his own share, he had no objection to make it much lower still, when making a calculation of that kind, it must be made upon the then establishment, which was 1,500,000 dollars. He thought, therefore, that the secretary of the treasury might have calculated about 500,000 dollars less, which would have reduced the sum wanted in additional revenue from 1,228,798 dollars to 228,406 dollars.

dollars to 728,796 dollars.

Mr. G. faid he would go farther and fay, that calenlate the revenue as they pleafed, it would be equal to our prefent current expenses, and it would be fo until the year 1800; but in 1201, additional revenue muß be had. It was not for current expenses, but to pay the principal of a debt loaned in Holland, and anticipations which had been obtained from the banks. Expenses had told them there was now to more leave perience had told them there was now no more loans to be got. It was therefore necessary to provide for the instalments of the foreign debt which would then

to be got. It was therefore meeeflary to provide for the inflaments of the foreign debt which would then fall due, for which no provision was made.

If it were proper to encrease the revenue at the prefent time, 800,000 dollars were sufficient; still, if an encrease was necessary, it was right to have an eye to what would hereasten be wasted. This brought them back to the question, how shall the money be raised, by indirect or direct taxes?

It would be well to observe that gentlemen opposed to direct taxation, in recommending a system of indirect taxes, had consused their plans by direct taxes also. The stamp duty, he allowed, was an indirect tax; but a window tax was certainly not so. He would consine, however, his observations to indirect as contrasted with direct taxes.

If he had information before him, that there would be no danger of embarrassing trade, or energing smuggling, by doing so, he should have no objection to a moderate encrease of the duty on goods imported. He believed the impost duty the best adapted to this country; but he must consess he had not that information which would enable him to draw this conclusion. The gentleman from South-Carolina had, however, not only determined upon the propriety of the addition, but also the sum it would raise. He himself had no documents for coming to these conclusions.

The most powerful objection which had been urged against direct taxes, was the difficulty of collecting money in the country was not applicable to a direct tax only, but to all others; but, he said, in the present also in sea-ports. This difficulty of collecting money in the country was not applicable to a direct tax only, but to all others; but, he said, in the present also in sea-ports. This difficulty existed at present structure of our cities, he believed there was not more difficulty in collecting money in the country than in cities.

As to the manner in which such a tax would fall, it

As to the manner in which fuch a tax would fall, it As to the manner in which such a tax would fall, it would, like others, fall spon the people. Me did not mean to take notice of what had been said about the mode of assessment; that was a matter of detail at present not before them. This, he said, he knew, from the experience of this state, that the difficulties attending such a system would be infinitely less than had been stated by the gentleman from South Carolina—The expense of collecting a tax thus drawn from the people was simply that of allessing and collecting; but to an indirect tax, were to be added the presits which the merchant never sailed to lay upon the tax, and this profit operated as an additional tax upon the people.

In Pennsylvania, he faid, where yearly affeffments were made (and not once in three years as was faid by the fecretary of the treasury in his report) the ex-pence was not more than 7½ per cent. If, upon full examination of the subject, it was found impedible examination of the subject, it was found impossible to raise the imposs, and if they rejected a tax upon land, he did not see to what object they could apply, except to a tax on falt. This, he allowed, would be easily collected, and easily reforted to. Neasly three millions of hundred were imposted annually. eafily collected, and eafily reforted to. Neacly three millions of buildels were imported annually, 50,000 of which, he supposed, were employed in falting provisions. Lay what duty they would upon this article it must be paid. There could be no doubt as to the productiveness of such a tax; but was there not some as to the propriety of it? And when they were told a tax on land would fall upon farmers, he would ask upon whom a tax on falt would fall? It was consumed by men, it would fall upon them it was consumed by men, it would fall upon them in proportion to their numbers. If there was any difference, it would fall heavier on the poorer class; particularly upon the farmer, as much the largest quantity was consumed by them. So sar as falt was consumed by men, the tax would operate as a poll tax, according to numbers, and not to wealth. But was a tax that would fall upon cattle to be encouraged in this country? Indeed there was not much difference between the salt's being contumed by the farmer or by his stock, and the gentleman from South-Carolina was not less missen. tleman from South-Carolina was not less mistaken about the quantity of falt given to cartle, than about force other things. What would be the effect? It would either raife the price of cartle, or the quantity of falt now used would be diminified. If a reduction in quantity was to be the confequence, no effect could be more pernicious; and if it were not to have that effeet, but to encrease the price of cattle, would there be much juffice or policy in adopting any measure which should have the effect to advance the price of butcher's meat, or to decrease the export of cattle which was the only export from this country, which was at prefent upon the encrease - an export which had within the last fix years been doubled. [To be continued.]

#### College-Hall.

READINGS and RECITATIONS, Moral, Critical, and Entertaining.

On TUSEDAY EVENING. February 14th, at 7 c'clock,
Will be recited
Selactions from the tragedy of
H A M L E T,
With a Critical Investigation of the Character of Hamlet,
and Observations on Shakespeare.

Tickets to be had of Mr. Poulson, jun. at the Library at mr M Elwee's looking-glafs-ftore, No. 70, S. Fourth treet; and at Mr. Carey's, Bookfeller, Market-tireet-

### New Theatre.

On MONDAY EVENING, February 11,
WILL be presented, a celebrated NEW COMEDY,
(written by the author of Columbus, The Children in
the Wood, &c.) called

The Way to get Married.

[As performed at Covent-Garden Theatre 39 nights, without intermission, the first season; and fince, upwards of 250 nights, with unbounded applicate.]
Tengent, Mr. Moreton Ned, Mr. Bliffett Mr. Toby Alfpice, Mr. Harwood Postillion, Mr. Warren Juilor, Mr. Mr. Morgan Capt. Faulkner, Mr. Warren Juilor, Mr. Michaell Dick Dashall, Mr. Wignell Solicitor, Mr. Morgan Mr. Queery, Mr. Prigmore Officer, Mr. Worr Il Kandlord, Mr. Darley William, Mr. J. Darley Shopman, Mr. J. warrell Mrs. Merry

Shopman, Mr. J. Tulia Faulkner, Mrs. Merry Mrs. Francis Mrs. L'Estrange Ciementina, Lady Sorrel, Fanny,
To which will be added, a Farce, called

The Irishman in London.

Box, One Dollar twenty-five cents. Pit Seven Bighths of a Dollar, and Gallery, half a dollar.

No. 50 High-street, and at the Office adjoining the Ladies and Gentlemen are requested to fend their servants to keep places a quarter before 5 o'clock, and to order them, as from as the company are search, to withdraw, as they must on any account be permit-

The Doors of the Theatre will open at 5, and the Curtain rife precifely at 6 o'clock.

Places for the Boxes to be taken at the Office in the front of the theatre, from 10 till 2 o'clock, and from 10 till 2 on the days of performance.

VIVAT RESPUBLICA!

Pantheon, AND RICKETTS'S AMPHITHE ATRE.
For Equestrian and Stage Performances.

Mr. & Mrs. SPINACUTA

RESPECTFULLY inform their Friends and the Public in general, their benefit is fixed for

Tuefday Evening, the 14th inflane,

When no exertions will be spared to render the Entertainments of the evening novel and greeable.

Among the entertainments will be

Tight Rope Dancing. On which Mr. Spinacuta will perform the following

On which Mr. Spinacuta will perform the following aftenishing feats: viz.

If The wooden she Dance—2d He will sit on a chair on the rope, balance a table before him, and take a glass of wine—3d He will perform a comic dance in which he will throw half a Somerset backwards and forwards, and dance upon his shins instead of his seet—4th He will throw himself into the air and perform the Double Serpenteaux—5th He will for the first time this season, perform a surprising leap over a garter ten seet high, backwards any forwards, without the balance pole; he will put half a crown on his foot, throw it into the air, and eatch it in a glass, will play several favorite airs on the Violin, with variations; will go through the manual exercise within the American stag; will alcent and descend the steep dart of the rope leading the Pit, and perform many surprising seats never attempted by any but himself.

Horsemanship By the Equestrian Group.
Surprising Feats by Mr. Sully, as Clown.
Ground and Lofty Tumbling,
By Mestrs. Ricketts, Franklin, Hutchins, Solly, and
Clown Mr. Spinacuta.

Equetrian Exercises, By Mr. Ricketts, who will perform a variety of aftonish-ing feats, never done by any but himself.

A comic Burletta, called

The DRESSING-ROOM; Or, THE INTRIGUING FRISEUR. Sir Jeremy, Puff, (the Bayber) Lady Jeremy, Betty, Mr. Chambers
Mr. Sully
Mils Robinson
Mrs. Chambers Cornplanter,

Will take off his Saddle and pick up a Handkerchief, at he word of command A favorite comic IRISH SONG, by Mr-Sully.

Between the intervals of Stage Performances,

HORSEMAN BHIP. A NEW PANTOMIME,

Never performed here, got up by Mr. Spinscuta, called, The Magic Fight;

The Little Cripple Devil. With new music, changes and decorations. Harlequin, Don Ferdinand. Mr. Sully Mr. Durang Alphonfo, (Lover)
Pierset (Servant
Donna Elenna,
Little Cripple Devil, Mr. Jones
Mr. Spinscuta
Mrs. Spinscuta
Mrs. Spinscuta
Mrs. Coffie Benevolent Witch, Meff. F. Ricketts & Coffie Supernumeraries, by the rest of the Company.

In the course of the Pantonime, will be the following Changes,

Ift. The Magic Bottle. 2d. The Enchanted Trunk.

3d. The Magic Post; from which will rife the Sixteen

States of America, and the Wonderful Bouquet.

4th. The comic scene of the Pastry Cook Shop. 5tk. Harlequin taken by the Superior magic of the Clown, ond fired from a Mortar into the air.

In which will be introduced, by particular defire, the aughable DYING SCENE 6th The Clown seized by two DEVILS, and hurried through the air. Seventh and laft change.

An Exact View of the Deleware and Ferfey Shore. To conclude with the admir'd SONG of THE WANDERING SAILOR,

By Mr. CHAMBERS.

Doors to be open at five, and the Performances to begin precisely at a quarter pull six.

Tickets to be had at the usual places; at Mr. O'Ellers's Coffee-House; where places for the Boxes may be taken; also at the bar of the City Tavern? Mr. Simonet's Pastry Cook shop, Newmarket; and at Mr. Spinacuta's, No. 22 fouth Fifth-street, corner of Walnut-street.

## A Wet Nurse.

WANTS A PLACE, YOUNG Woman, with a good breaft of milk. She can be well recommended Enquire at Mr. Morrow's, Gun-Smith, opposite the State-House, Chesnut-street. February 13.

A MANUFACTORY for Sale.

A valuable SOAP and CANDLE Manufactory, fituate A valuable SOAP and CANDLE Manufactory, house in a convenient part of the city; the works almost new, on an entirely original construction, and built of the best materials, and may be set to work immediately. Persons who wish to purchase, are requested to apply at No. 278. South Second Street. September 13. 5 t f if Treafury Department,

Treatury Department,

September 23, 1706.

NOTICE is hereby given, that proposals was be as ceived at the office of the Secretary of the Treatury until the expiration of the first day of March next ensuing, for the supply of all rations which may be required for the use of the United States, from the first day of June, 1797, to the thirty-first day of May, 1798, both days inclusive, at the places and within the difficies hereafter mentioned, viz. At Oswego; at Niagara; at Presque site; at Sandusky Lake, and on Sandusky River; at Detroit; at Michilinackinac; at Fort-Franklin, at Pittsburgh; at Cincinnati; at Fort-Hamilton; at Fort St. Clair; at Fort Jefferson; at Grenville; at Picque Town and Loramies Store; at Fort Adams; at Fort Wayne; at Fort Defiance; at any place below Fort Defiance, on the Miami River to Lake Erie; at Fort Stauben; at Fort Massac is at any place from Fort Massac to the south boundary of the United States on the river Missispi; at Fort Knox; at Ouistanon.

If supplies shall be required for any posts or places not mentioned in this notice, all such supplies shall be furnished at prices proportioned to those to be paid at the posts before recited, or as may be hereafter agreed on between the United States and the Contractor.

The rations to be supplied are to consist of the selections at tricks, viz.

The rations to be supplied are to confist of the fellowing articles, viz.

One pound two ounces of bread or flour.
One pound two ounces of beef, or fourteen ounces of

One pound two ounces of beef, or fourteen ounces of pork or bacon.

Half a gill of rum, brandy or whiskey.
One quart and half a pint of falt.
Two quarts of Vinegar,
Two pounds of Soap,
One pound of Candles,
The rations are to be furnished in fach quantities, as that there shall at all times during the faid term, be sufficient for the confumption of the troops at Michillimackinac, Detroit, Niegara, and Ofwego, for the term of fix months in advance, and at each of the other potts, for the term of at least three mouths in advance, in good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required. It is to be understood, that the Contractor, is to be at the expense and risk of issuing the supplies to the treops at each post, and that all losses sustained by the depredations of an enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid for at the price of the articles captured or destroyed, on the depositions of two or more persons of creatable characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, afcertaining the circumstances of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be claimed OLIVER WOLCOTT.

Secretary of the Treasury.

# A convenient STABLE

SITUATED in Laurel Court—3 Stalls therein to be rented, with the privilege of using the Hay-Loft.

Eight years of the time of service of a NEGRO MAN for sale. He is accustomed to home work, and capable of taking care of Horses. Enquire of the Printer.

February II ft this

RICE. 180 Tierces Rice for Sale by Samuel Breck, Jun. No. 89 South Third Street

ft&th6t

LIREWISE,
15 or 20 Pockets COTTON, and
A Quantity I. H. SHERRY WINE,
50 Cafes SWEET OIL, &c. &c.
February 11

Canal Lottery, No. II.

Scheme of a Lottery, authorized by an act entitled
"An act to enable the Prefident and Managers of the

Schuylkill and Sufquehannah navigation, to raife, by way of Lottery, the fum of Four Hundred Thouland Dollars, for the purpose of completing the works, in their acts of incorporation mentioned."

z Prize of twenty thousand dollars, of ten thousand dollars,
of four thousand dollars each, to
be paid to the possessor of the five
numbers first out of the wheel on the last day's drawing, at which time there shall
not be lefs than 500 numbers undrawn, 20,000
to of two thousand dollars each,
20,000 43 of five hundred dollars each, 100 of two hundred dollars each, 220 of fifty dollars each, 29,500 of five dollars each, 147,500 30,000 Tickets at ten dollars each. 300,000

Six dollars for each ticket will only be demanded at the time of fale.

the time of fale.

All prizes thall be paid ten days after the drawing is finished, upon the demand of the possession of a fortunate ticket, subject to a deduction of afteren per cent.

Such prizes as are not demanded within 12 months after the Drawing is finished, of which public notice will be given, shall be considered as relinquished for the use of the Canal and applied accordingly.

At a meeting of the President and Managers of the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Canal Navigation—and the President and Managers of the Delaware and Schuylkill Canal.

Schuylkill Cana!, Refolved, That Joseph Ball, John Steinmetz, Standish Forde, Francis West, James McCrea, John Miller, junr. and William Montgomery be a committee to arrange and direct the mode of disposing of the tickets; which committee shall deposit the money in Bank, to be carried to the credit of an account to be opened for the Lottery.

At a meeting of the Canal Board, held January 16, '97, Refolved, That the committee for conducting the Lottery be directed to commence the drawing on the first day of March next.

Extract from the minutes, Wm. M. Smith, Secretary. Joseph Ball,
John Strinmetz, Standish Forde, Managers. Francis Weft, Jumes M'Crea, John Miller, jun. William Montgomery, th&f.tf

FOR SALE, At Whitesides' Tea Ware-House, No. 99, North Second Street. Imperial
Hyfon
Young Hyfon,

Fresh Teas.

Washington Lottery.

TICKETS, warranted undrawn, may be purchased or exchanged for prizes, at the Office, No. 147, Chefint-freet, where a correct Numerical Book, is kept for public inspection. Also Canal Lottery Tickets for sale or exchanged for prizes drawn in the Washington Lottery, of which the both and bilt days returns are received.

27 The Business et a Broker carried on as usual, January 12,