

the bills, to see whether they were proper objects of taxation? And was it really doubtful, whether snuff and loaf sugar were proper to be taxed? What could be more proper? One is the most usual of all luxuries; and the other, (loaf sugar) is almost, if not quite, exclusively consumed by the class of citizens who have some pretensions to wealth. Yet when we press hard for a substitute, instead of the snuff and sugar revenue, we are, with a face of solemnity, advised to tax the land. May I trust my senses? Is it possible for persons to call the taxes on snuff and loaf sugar, oppression—and the land tax, relief? Is it possible to think of taking the tax from the snuff box, and the tea pot, to put it on the plough?

If, however, that is intended, as gentlemen assure us it is, there is no time to be lost. It will take two years to organize such a tax, and get it into the Treasury. If a land tax is to be the substitute, the question, therefore, really is—Shall we repeal the taxes in question? If there had been any doubt before, there can be none in the opinion of those who prefer the land tax.

The interests of the manufacturers have been strenuously urged, and no one would listen with more attention to any suggestion of injury on their part. If there is a point on which I am more an enthusiast than another, it is in the policy and duty of encouraging manufactures, and on every occasion where their interests have appeared to be affected, my voice has been heard.

But how is the suggested injury to happen? Is the capital of the manufacturers drawn from them to pay the duties? The case of those who pay duties is the reverse. The credits allowed are such as to leave the public money in their hands. Their complaints on that head, if they have any, may be easily satisfied, by extending the term of credit.

Another allegation is that the consumption of the articles is diminished in consequence of the duty. One of the snuff manufacturers assured me they were not so weak as to imagine the consumers would not repay them. Will the consumers of loaf sugar be terrified by the exorbitant duty of two cents to violence to their habits and deny themselves loaf sugar? Will they treat their friends with brown sugar? Of all tyrants, fashion is the most inexorable. I tell the gentlemen who dread the brown sugar reform, it is not possible. It is not creditable to substitute brown sugar in the place of loaf, in consequence of the price, any more than for the same gentlemen to wear frocks and trousers and leathern aprons on account of the impost on superfine cloth.

There is one other view of the interests of the manufacturers. Possibly the mode of levying the tax may be inconvenient and vexatious. If that be the case, who doubts the readiness of Congress to conciliate the interests and even the prejudices of the concerned? Surely not those who remember with what extreme solicitude Congress attempted to reconcile the Country to the excise. Surely those who oppose the taxes will not expect the Eastern members, where manufactures are the most extensive and numerous to be the opposers of any plan of accommodation of the manufacturers. They are perfectly sure, and ever have been, of our concurrence in such amendments, and why would they wish to keep the laws hung up in uncertainty for two years.

Is it to secure the power of the next Congress, and why not of the next Congress after that, which perhaps may be better still. And why on that ground should any law be passed to continue longer than an Almanac? Is this the idea to be inculcated of the reign of laws, that gentlemen tell us by passing an act for more than two years, we part with our power. And what is the import of this new fashioned jargon of a power over the laws instead of the power of the laws. The power to pass laws is not a personal prerogative, it is a public trust, and when the common good, when the attainment of a great advantage for our country, such as the progressive reduction of the debt requires a law for ten years or even longer, is it an argument to say that thus we may lose our personal importance and prerogative?

Shifting unsteady laws are a public evil, and they are always felt as such by the dealers in the taxed articles. The first effect of a tax is a little to stagnate and derange the business of the dealers, but soon the current finds its way again, and the tax becomes a part of the price, a part of the settled order of things, which a hasty repeal would derange anew. This argument it is said requires that all revenue laws should be permanent. Where there is a permanent occasion for taxes and the proper objects

of taxation are known to be selected, the fluctuation of the revenue laws would be an evil and therefore it would be proper to make them permanent.—But when the call of taxes is temporary or the mode of collection untried, the limitation of the bill to a short period may be no less proper. This objection therefore deserves little attention.

One objection is scarcely intelligible. Why will you urge the permanency of taxes for temporary objects, such as war establishments, frigates, &c. The answer is, the appropriation is intended for the debt; for an object that will last, we fear, much longer than they are, the term proposed for the taxes. The taxes are not to be made permanent, nor are the objects of their application temporary. The objections are wrong in fact.

They are no less mistaken in principle. The temporary taxes were during the last session charged with an appropriation of twelve hundred thousand dollars, and one million of dollars also, for the foreign intercourse. These sums are to be satisfied out of the product of the temporary taxes, and the President is authorized by law to borrow on the credit of those funds. The public faith is solemnly pledged, and in express words (see the appropriation act passed the ninth of June 1794) to provide for the principal and interest out of the proceeds of these very taxes, or to substitute other adequate funds in their stead. These taxes are charged in this manner by law, and if we refuse to renew the acts we are sacredly bound to provide substituted revenues.

Every one knows, that these taxes will not free themselves from the charge in the two years.

How then can gentlemen prevail upon their good sense, to assert that by continuing the tax laws, the manufacturers are deluded and deceived, when the cause and necessity for such continuance appears on the face of the statute book. How above all things can they say, that it is a breach of the public faith to extend them to 1811, when unfortunately for the assessor, the public faith is in express words pledged to continue them, or to provide other funds. The assertion has been a subject of no little curiosity, under circumstances so singularly adapted to its confutation.

My own view of the importance of hastening the reduction of the debt, has led me to suggest answers to as many of the objections as I can recollect, I notice them as they happen to occur to me. One appeal to our pity is made on the score, that we have a large debt, and that it is cruel to charge this time for the tax. Why not charge it, if the tax will fall, as others do, on the consumers? Do the same objectors desire a relinquishment of the duty on molasses, because it is dear, and yet the manufacture of New England Rum is unfortunately from various causes in a languishing state. Foreign goods are dear, and yet they are taxed. All articles are become dear, and the blind rule contended for would be doubly wrong, if adopted, on account of its necessary partiality.

If we regard the experience of other nations, we shall not find cause to dread the destruction of manufactures in consequence of taxes. Has England exempted them, and yet where do they flourish more?—The truth is, in an increasing thriving society, the taxes are absorbed and distributed over the whole mass of the community. No problem has been oftener debated than where the taxes ultimately fall, and yet experience has invariably refuted the gloomy anticipations of interested theory. The language that infant manufactures are not to be crushed is more declamatory than correct. They are not to be crushed, nor will the manufactures of snuff and loaf sugar fall, if the operation of the tax should be like that of other taxes, or of similar taxes in other countries.

But is it really desired wholly to exempt the loaf sugar from tax, now the duty on the foreign article has secured an effectual monopoly to the home refiners? Shall the four cents remain on the foreign loaf sugar, and nothing on the home made. If the price should in that event keep up, the consumers would still pay the tax, after it's repeal, although the money would not go into the treasury, but into the pockets of the refiners. I wish their prosperity, but they are too candid and patriotic to desire such an advantage.

A great object is before us, and if after all, its attainment shall appear to be obstructed by much seeming and some real difficulty and embarrassment, still we owe it to our country as well as to our own engagements to proceed. Let us endeavor to overcome the prejudices of the over apprehensive, and to conciliate the interests of the manufacturers with that of the public. In our other taxes we suppose it is done and why should it be despaired of in this case. Greater difficulties than any that a calm and unprejudiced mind will discern in the plan before us ought to be expected, and readily acquiesced in, rather than to abandon the great object of freeing the nation from debt. It is worth some exertion and some sacrifice. If we should effect it, my hopes of the destinies of our government would brighten. There is nothing in the magnitude of the debt to discourage us, and still less in the prosperous circumstances and good dispositions

of our citizens. It depends on ourselves whether we realize their expectations by acting in conformity with our own professions.

[Debate to be continued.]

## Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, November 8.

The progress of the French army on the Upper Rhine is dreadful and alarming. Coblenz fell into their hands on the 23d ult. besides Bingen, St. Goar, and other places on the Rhine. Their outposts were only at the distance of two leagues from Mentz, against which they were advancing in three columns. This place has actually a garrison of 19 thousand men, and a most formidable train of artillery.

The whole of the Prussian army has crossed the Rhine, and 10,000 Prussians garrison the City of Frankfort, where the greatest consternation prevails. These alarming movements have also induced the Elector Palatine to sue for peace, and the interference of Denmark and Sweden, as neutral powers, has been proposed for this purpose.

The head quarters of the Prussian General Moellendorff, were at Hockheim on the 21st ult. 20,000 men of the Prussian army of the Rhine were hourly expected to march to the frontiers of Poland and Silesia, and 15,000 to Westphalia. Mentz and the Palatinate are therefore defended entirely by the Palatinate and the Austrian troops.

Our letters from Haerlem of the 3d inst. give the following account of the environs of Holland.

At Hedikhuisen, in the environs of Heusden, the French have erected batteries to molest the Allied troops, but they being out of reach are of no effect.

The garrison of Venlo, reduced to only 900 able men, from 4000, which was their number at the surrender of that place, is arrived at Bostel. The express condition upon which they capitulated is not to serve in defence of Nimeguen.

The garrison of Venlo made an unsuccessful sortie on the 21st, in which they had three officers wounded, and 59 non-commissioned officers and privates killed. The French, however, continued their works; and their fire having killed the greater part of the brave garrison, a capitulation was finally concluded on the 20th ult.

On the fifth article of the capitulation, respecting the garrison, having been refused by the Dutch Commandant, who said he would rather defend the place to the last extremity; the French Gen. Laurent, who commanded the siege, agreed to his demand.

Nimeguen has been greatly re-inforced and strengthened: the Duke of York has sent some additional troops into the town, and a few days ago six battalions of Dutch Artillerists marched in with a large supply of provisions, ammunition, &c. The garrison consisted of 14,000 men.

A bridge has been thrown across the Rhine at Wesel, by which the Austrians were to pass on Tuesday last, and on Wednesday the concerted attack was to be made. Gen. Werneck, at the head of a thousand horse, was to make a diversion in that quarter, to draw off the attention of the enemy, while the real attack should be made.

The Duke of Brunswick has arrived at Nimeguen, and taken upon him the command of the allied army employed in the defence of Holland.

In Holland every thing is quiet. The French opened their trenches before Nimeguen only, on Saturday night last, but on Tuesday had not begun to fire upon the town.

On Wednesday last, a sortie was to be made from Nimeguen, for the purpose of destroying the enemy's works. In this the garrison were to be assisted by twenty-five thousand Austrians who now co-operate with the Duke of York.

## PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 22.

The late hour at which the Post from the Eastward arrived, prevents our detailing at large the contents of the papers received. Three arrivals, one at Newport, from Hamburg, of 8th November—one at Plymouth, from Dunkirk, of the 10th—the other, from Nantz, all bring a report of the surrender of Maelricht to the French.

ABIEL FOSTER, Esq. is elected a Member of the House of Representatives of the United States, by a large majority. From Portland we learn that Mr.

Wadsworth had 141, and Mr. Wedgery 49 votes at the second election for federal Representative—scattering votes 13.

London accounts to the 14th Nov. say, That PEACE was concluded between Prussia and France, the 12th of October; and between the latter and Spain, on the 18th of October—and Negotiations for Peace, between the Emperor and France, were actually carrying on in Paris.

That the Russians have taken Warlaw by storm. That the gallant Kosciusko died of his wounds a few days after he was taken; that after his death, his head was severed from his body, and carried on a pike thro' the ranks of the Russian army.

Translated for the Aurora.

FROM PARIS PAPERS.  
CHALONS SUR-SAONE, 19th Vendimaire.

The representatives of the people in the department of Ain and of the Saone and Loire, to the National Convention.

Another triumph citizens, colleagues! The age of liberty elevates the mind and vivifies the power of genius.

While the watchful aerostat continues to second our arms, whilst the ingenious telegraph transmits to us with the rapidity of lightning at once the towering flights of our glory and the disgrace of our enemies, whilst the rapacious English, devoured by rage, behold with envy our successful discoveries, and contemplate with fear and despair the fall of ambitious conspirators; in a word, while the British cabinet exhausts its resources in crime and vain projects a Frenchman dares to conceive the bold plan of braving the billows and penetrating into the profound abysses in which the Rhone is swallowed up.

The tri-colour flag has been made to wave in the bowels of the earth. Eight brave watermen of Scyffel have accompanied the brave Rollet, the engineer, put into requisition by the committee of public safety. The Rhone has submitted to the yoke in its precipices which the eye cannot pierce from the summit of those stupendous rocks from whence confined and foaming to get free it disappears and is lost in horrid gulphs. Let tyrants and their slaves relinquish the vain hope of subjugating a nation of heroes, victors of nature.

In the auspicious moment when you restored to genius, when the arts began to breathe the pure air of the republic for which they were created, nine patriots conquered the gulph of Bellegarde and subjected the rage of the Rhone to the controul of the republican trident. This vast river, navigable in all parts will soon give new vigour to commerce and double the wealth of the republic.

## By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 21.

At a Meeting of Tammany Society or Columbian Order, held in Tammanial Hall, on Monday Evening the 19th Jan. 1795.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Society, that the President of the United States, in using his best endeavours to support on all occasions the laws and constitution of these States, entitles him to the warmest thanks, and fullest approbation of every lover of their prosperity and happiness.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to draft an address to the citizens of the United States, and publish the same.

## PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cent	19/6
3 per Cent	11/1
Deferred	13/
Bank of the United States	24 1/2
Pennsylvania	25
North America,	40

\* \* The following errors of the press occurred in the letter in the second page of yesterday's paper—line 22d for broadside, read crocodile—line 30, for released, read relieved—line 79, for washing, read worming.

## WANTED, An Apprentice To the Watch making and Repairing Business

APPLY TO  
C. Campbell,  
No. 73, south Fourth street, two doors  
from Market street.  
Jan. 19 22wtf

We hear, that at a late meeting of the proprietors of the German School House, on motion a vote passed by a large majority, that no political Societies or Clubs, should in future hold their meetings in said School House.

## Arrivals at New-York.

Sloop Lion, Raymond, St. Croix  
The brig William, Capt. Edwards,  
from Liverpool, put into Belfast, for  
ballast, and failed from thence on the  
17th of November, for Philadelphia.

## NEW THEATRE.

On Friday Evening,

JANUARY 23.

Will be Presented

The TRAGEDY of

## Richard the III.

King Henry VI.	Mr. Whitlock
Prince Edward,	Master Warrell
Duke of York,	Master T. Warrell
Duke of Gloucester,	Mr. Chalmers
Duke of Buckingham,	Mr. Wignell
Earl of Richmond,	Mr. Moreton
Duke of Norfolk,	Mr. Warrell
Ratcliff,	Mr. Francis
Catesby,	Mr. Cleveland
Trefsel,	Mr. Marshall
Oxford,	Mr. Biffett
Lieutenant of the Tower,	Mr. Harwood
Lord Stanley,	Mr. Green
Lord Mayor,	Mr. Bates
Tyrell,	Mr. De Moulis

Queen Elizabeth, Mrs. Morris  
Lady Anne, Mrs. Francis  
Dutchess of York, Mrs. Shaw

To which will be added,

The COMIC OPERA of

## The Deserter.

Ladies and Gentlemen are requested to send their servants to keep places by five o'clock, and order them, as soon as the company are seated, to withdraw, as they cannot on any account be permitted to remain.

No money or tickets to be returned, nor any person on any account whatsoever, admitted behind the scenes.

Tickets and places for the Boxes to be taken of Mr. WELLS, at the Theatre, from TEN till ONE, and on days of performance from TEN till THREE o'clock.

Also at Rice's Bookstore, No. 50, and Carey's No. 118, Market street.

Box one Dollar—Pitt 2 of a Dollar—and Gallery 2 a Dollar.

The public are respectfully informed, that till further notice, doors will be opened at FIVE and the performance begin at SIX o'clock, precisely.

Vivat Republica!

## To be Sold,

A VALUABLE

## Tract of Land,

BEING that part of the city of New-Brunswick that lies in the county of Somerset and state of New Jersey. It contains upwards of 600 acres of very valuable land and is bounded on the south by the public road that leads from New York to Philadelphia for near two miles, on the east by the river Raritan for near a mile, and lays in a triangular form. Building Lots on several streets in this part of the town fee I from five to ten dollars and two thirds a foot front, and the extension of Albany street, which the situation admits of for at least half a mile, will open a new source for very pleasant & commodious situations for dwelling houses. A considerable space along the river is well calculated for building store-houses and wharves, and affords a seat for a Grist Mill on the bank of the river, which may be supplied with water from the Mile-Run by a subterraneous passage already dug, where vessels of 300 barrels burthen may conveniently load and unload. There are now on the premises a good Farm-House and two large barns, a commodious new Dwelling House two stories high, 42 by 34 feet square, intended and well calculated for a store, with very good cellars under the whole, and a kitchen 30 by 20 feet square, a new wharf of 80 feet front, and a well built store house of 40 by 26 feet square and three stories high, and a quarry of building stone on the premises.

New Brunswick, one of the most flourishing places in New Jersey, lying at the head of the navigation of the River Raritan, is the magazine for the reception of the produce of a very extensive and fertile country, and is well situated for vending every kind of imported merchandise for supplying the country. The early transportation of every kind of produce and manufacture from thence to New York by water, its situation on the post road through the state, and its vicinity to Perth Amboy, one of the best seaports in the state, render it an object worthy the attention of persons who have the means and know how to improve a situation so well calculated for commerce or manufacture.

The premises will be shewn by John Parker or James Cole, at New Brunswick, and the terms and conditions of sale, made known by

James Parker,  
Of Perth Amboy.  
Jan. 19 22wtf