

... applicable to each for each annual payment, the amount of each annual payment, after deducting the payment of the preceding year, and the value of the debt every year, after the reduction commences, calculated on a certificate of one hundred dollars. [The House had ordered 200 copies of this table to be printed for the use of the members.] From this table Mr. S. said it must appear that when once the reduction was begun, it must be persisted in. New books and accounts must be opened at the treasury, a table of reduction must be kept to be referred to, as a standard by which to graduate the annual diminution of each certificate, and the consequent reduction of interest on it: if the system be permanent, there will be no great difficulty after the business is organized at the treasury, but if it be fluctuating, every year will require new books, new calculations, and the labors of innumerable clerks to adjust the accounts to the change; and this would not be the only difficulty, for as new certificates will not be issued after every payment, and probably there will not be even an indorsement on the old certificate of the payment made, nothing but certainty of the annual payment can protect purchasers from endless frauds: the certificates in foreign parts would create the greatest perplexity, if the payment of the two per cent. were not as certain as that of the interest. Mr. S. said he had consulted the principal officers of the treasury on this point, and they were decidedly in sentiment with him that it would be better not to commence the reduction, until we were certain we could persevere in it. He therefore pressed these considerations to convince gentlemen that if we mean now to enter on the subject, we must not only make a systematic and durable arrangement, but we must pledge for the purpose certain and adequate funds, not liable to be withdrawn, but by the substitution of others of equal productiveness. It was further to be remarked, that by suffering a year to escape without availing ourselves of the right to redeem, we lost a year effectually, for we could not carry the payment of that year to the credit of the next, the right reserved being only to pay two per cent in each year. Mr. S. flattered himself that these explanations would be a satisfactory reply to those gentlemen who had asked what occasion there was for doing any thing more than simply appropriating 600,000 dollars for the first instalment. He had sought every information on this subject, and he was convinced that the mere appropriation of that sum, without completing the system, would be attended with more injury than benefit. The question which had been raised by the gentleman from Virginia, namely, whether we should enlarge the system of excises or apply to direct taxation, was unnecessarily raised on this occasion, and could have no other effect than to mislead the Committee from the true point. The plan reported and the statements from the treasury, proved that the existing revenues were sufficient to discharge the redeemable part of the debt, to pay all the current expenses, and to leave some surplus which might be applicable to the purchase of the debt. If, after the system reported shall be adopted, it shall be thought that the surplus for the purchases will be too small, then will be the proper time to propose new revenues in order to augment that resource, and then will the question of the gentleman from Virginia be regular; let it be decided whether a complete system of land taxes shall be the fund for further purchases of the debt. It must be obvious that to lead the committee into the enquiry at present would be only to bewilder them in a maze of insupportable debate; it would be pursuing an ignis fatuus which would reduce us from the subject before us, never to resume it this session; it would be losing the substance to grasp at a shadow. The unproductiveness of these taxes has been assigned as a reason for their discontinuance, at the same time they are complained of as burdensome. They were expected to yield near 400,000 dollars, which is as much as the excise on distilled spirits, and no contemptible sum;—it would pay two thirds of each instalment, and was a growing revenue: it was however observable, that tho' the motion struck at the whole of the taxes, all the artillery of opposition was pointed only at the snuff and sugar taxes, and indeed lately the objections to the former had diminished, and the sugar taxers seemed to be the principal favorites with the committee: as to the persons before affected by the others, they had not to day been even so much as mentioned in the debate; was it right to destroy all these revenues, merely because the sugar tax was improper? Mr. S. had never expected that the snuff and sugar taxes would have been selected by the opponents of the report, for really they appeared to him the least exceptionable of the whole: he never could believe that the articles of snuff and sugar ought to be exempt from taxation, while coffee, bohea tea and salt were not. He never could consent to pay a bounty of 90,000 dollars a year to the manufacturers of snuff and sugar. To prove that the remission of these taxes operated as a bounty,

Mr. Smith stated that the protecting duties which had been laid by Congress on the foreign articles being so high as to amount to a prohibition, the articles of course were not imported; by continuing the protecting duties, the import on these articles, which would amount to 90,000 dollars, was lost to the United States, and thus a bounty would be given to the manufacturers, if the revenue were not obtained by excise. Suppose Congress were to take off the protecting duties on loaf sugar and leave the manufacturers to the foreign competition, could they justly complain? Might it not be said, the protecting duties have been laid long enough to encourage the manufacture and to bring it to maturity; you have not only the monopoly of the home supply, but your sugar is become an article of exportation; since you are unwilling that the United States should derive a revenue from it through you, they must get it by an import. Another objection has been made against the continuance of these taxes; they are said to be temporary and ought to be applied to temporary objects, such as the military establishment, and not to the permanent object of the reduction of the debt. It was rather a strange objection to argue from a peculiar quality of the object under consideration when the whole question and essence of the controversy was, in fact, whether the object should possess that quality? whether certain revenues should be temporary or permanent depended on the legislative will, and when the proposition was to make certain temporary taxes permanent, it was no answer to say that they are now temporary. It should be shown that these taxes are temporary in their nature and quality; the duty on Coffee, Bohea-Tea and Salt are permanent. Is there less permanence in the nature of a duty on refined Sugar and Snuff? The former are consumed by the poorer classes of society, the latter by the wealthier; is that a reason why the former should be permanent and the latter temporary? But if there did exist any difference in the nature of these revenues, the argument was the other way, for these duties being internal were in general less liable to be affected by Wars than the import, and were consequently of a more permanent nature than the import, and therefore more suitable for the purpose to which they are designed. Besides, the very substitute recommended of the additional import of last session, is a temporary revenue. There remained one further objection to answer. It was asked, why we did not extend excises to nails, shoes, paper, and many other articles manufactured in the United States, of which the manufacturers have as much monopoly of supply as of snuff and sugar. Several answers occurred to this objection; in the first place, the fact is not admitted that there have the monopoly of supply; again it does not follow that because one article is to be excised, all are; in laying taxes many things are to be taken into consideration, the nature of the commodity, whether it can bear a tax, whether a necessary or a luxury, the mode of collection, its cheapness and simplicity, whether it will fall on the maker or the consumer. The articles of snuff and sugar possess every essential of a good tax: to show that because they can bear a tax the other articles can also, the gentleman should show that the other articles possess the same qualities. Mr. Smith said, he believed he had answered every objection to the snuff and sugar taxes, and consequently every objection to the principal part of the report, for it would be observed, that gentlemen in the opposition had made the whole merit and existence of the report hinge upon those two articles. The question was, therefore, now on the very existence of the plan, for if the present motion should obtain, he saw an end to all their labour for this session. However he might regret its failure, and the further postponement of so interesting a business, he should endeavour to console himself with the reflexion, that he had, early in the session, brought the subject forward; that he had bestowed considerable attention on it, and had used all his endeavours to accomplish, at this time, a plan, which if adopted, he was certain would effectuate the discharge of the national debt, in a very short period. If the conduct of members, on this occasion, is to be exhibited to the public as a criterion of their sincerity, in wishing the speedy discharge of the debt, he was desirous that the public should know the part he had acted, and he was confident that, when a comparison should be drawn between those on the one side who had early and zealously brought forward and defended a plan for the reduction of the debt, and at the same time shown a willingness to accede to any other equally efficient—and those on the other, who had combated this plan with no small perseverance, merely on account of their dislike to one or two articles of taxation, without offering any thing as a substitute,

(except holding out the idea of a remote, and almost impracticable expedient) his conduct would fairly undergo the strictest scrutiny.

For the Gazette of the United States.

Mr. FENNO.
AMONG the many catch-penny devices of the day, no single attempt deserves more serious attention, than a Pamphlet advertised by B. F. Bache, called *Aristocracy*. Noticing the peculiar cast of the advertisement, I sent to the bookseller, and procured the book. But, Sir, what was my extreme agitation of mind, when I found several of the most patriotic members of Congress, and even our venerable and virtuous President maligned, by the daring author?
I was ready to exclaim, "*How long, O Castile!*" &c. Will Mr. Bache, and his confederate correspondents, never cease to hawl, *Aristocracy*? Does the author of these Poems think, as he pretends, that a combination of Aristocrats, is about to destroy our liberties? It is difficult to be accounted for, that a virtuous community should be so much imposed on, and blown into a flame, by such incendiaries. This author, with more ingenuity than honesty, and more art than good sense, would convince the people who read his preface, and poetry, but more especially his preface, that the Government must be watched, that they must be jealous of rulers, &c. I repeat it, "*How long, O Castile!*" &c.

A REPUBLICAN.
February 12th, 1795.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 13.

On Tuesday last, Colonel David Humphreys arrived in town from Europe.

On Monday last, at the Country House of Andrew Allen, Esq. in Bucks County, died, after an illness of eight days, in the sixty-seventh year of his age.

The hon. JOHN PENN.

He was descended from an ancient and distinguished family in England, rendered more illustrious, by the eminent virtues and talents of his Grand-Father William Penn, the Great-Founder and Legislator of Pennsylvania: from whom he inherited, through his father Richard Penn, the one-fourth part of the proprietaryship of the province of Pennsylvania, and exercised the office of Governor thereof, antecedently to, and until the commencement of the American Revolution. In the reverse of fortune, to which that event gave rise, he manifested the same equanimity, that uniformly characterized him, during the period of his former prosperity, and retained to the last moment of his existence, the most affectionate attachment to the country, which his ancestor had planted. Whilst his public administration constantly exhibited, his love of justice, his moderation and integrity; his private life, was adorned by the unassuming modesty of his deportment, the gentleness of his manners, and the serenity of his temper; at the same time, that it was dignified by the most ingenious candor, and by the most inviolable love of truth.

Mr. Mitchell, the English Resident at Berlin, during the second Silchan war, in communicating to the king of Prussia the intelligence of some advantage obtained over the enemy, made use of the following expression:—"By the help of God we have gained a victory over the French." "What," said the king, "is God one of our allies?" "Yes, certainly," replied the ambassador, "and the only one who demands no subsidies of us."

Extract of a letter from the Northern parts of St. Domingo.

"The settlements of Charret and others are cultivated, and the produce carried to town.

"There are fifteen sugar works now in motion, viz. at la Petite Anse and in the Quartier-Morin, those of Chaviste, Menou, les Peres de l'Hopital, Baudid and St. Michel. In the parish of la Plaine-du-Nord, those of Daux, Poupet, and Heritiers la-Plaine; they were employed in re-establishing the sugar mills of le Normand and others.

"Eight or nine sugar works were a going at Jaquicy; at Carracole the same; that of Loup is among the number. Brassier takes the syrop, Bonnefond and Leger-Duval receive the produce and employ Bridaud to sell it. Bridaud occupies at the Cape the house of the late citizen Loir. Corneaux, Cassarouy, &c. live in the street du Conseil.

"The following is the rule concerning the produce of the plantations:—One quarter for the property; one ditto for the cultivator or the journey-work; one ditto for the administration

of the property; one ditto as a contribution to the public expenses."

SHIP NEWS.

From the log-book of the ship Nancy, Mitchell, arrived here yesterday, in 88 days from L'Orient.

December 28, in lat. 38, 23, spoke the schooner Eliza, of and from Boston, bound to the Cape de Verd islands, all well. The 29th, in lat. 3, 51, spoke the ship Columbia, Waters, from St. Petersburg, bound to Boston, out 123 days, in a leaky condition. January 27, spoke the schooner Active, Rose, from Salem, bound to the West-Indies, the captain of which died two days before. February 3, in lat. 36, 30, was boarded by the Cleopatra frigate, which supplied captain Mitchell with some necessaries he stood in need of, and treated him very politely. They informed him they were bound to Bermuda.

Sailed yesterday morning from the port of Philadelphia, the ship Hannah, captain Lake, for the Isle of France.

The brig Tryall, captain Gordon, of Philadelphia, has arrived at Norfolk, from Cadiz.

The ship Goddess of Plenty, captain Thompson, arrived at Barbadoes the 15th, and Martinique the 17th day after sailing from Philadelphia.

Arrived at New-York, schooner Hope, Church, Demarara.

By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 11.

The writings of *Germanicus* are well calculated to develop the nature and tendency of Political affiliated Clubs. A candid reading of his Essays, will convince Americans of the dangerous purpoe to which they may be applied. If such reasoning, and the actual progress and fate of the Clubs in France, will not open the eyes of the Republicans of this country, to watch their equal rights, and not suffer secret intrigue and influence to endanger them, it will be impossible to rouse their vigilance by any ordinary means. The people have Abraham and the Prophets, and if they will not listen to these, they would not be convinced, tho' one should rise from the dead.

We hear, that the University of Edinburgh, have conferred the degree of Doctor in Divinity, on the Rev. Thomas Barnard, of Salem, (Massachusetts) & the Rev. Jedediah Morse, of Charleston.

Tallien, the publisher of a periodical paper in Paris, called the "Friend of the citizens," offended at the insertion of some passage by his partner Mehee, has disavowed the piece, and given notice that the paper will no longer bear his name; nor being willing to be responsible for pieces which do not bear his signature.

The apartments of Cambaceres, a member of Convention, have been broken open and plundered of a sum of money, and all his valuable effects that the thieves thought proper to take.

PITTSBURGH, February 7.

The late general election in the western counties having been declared void by the Senate and House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, the sheriff of Allegheny county issued his proclamation for holding a new election on Tuesday last for choosing two representatives for the county, and in conjunction with the county of Washington, two Senators for the district. At the close of the poll it appeared that

PRESLEY NEVILL, and DUNNING M'NAIR,

were re-elected to the assembly by a very large majority. The returns of the senate from Washington county not being received, we cannot say who are the fortunate candidates.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents	207
3 per Cents	117 1/2
1/2 per Cent	137
Bank of the United States	35
Pennsylvania	35
North America,	45 to 50

CITY DANCING ASSEMBLY.

THURSDAY next being Thanksgiving Day, there will be no Assembly that evening. SUNDAY, the 22d, being the Birth Day of the President of the United States, there will be a BALL on the evening of the 23d. No tickets will be sold for that night; and the Subscribers are requested to apply to the Managers for Tickets for Strangers, previous to the night of the Ball. Feb. 13 d8t

A vessel is arrived at Newbury-port, (Massachusetts) which left Rotterdam the 20th December.

Henry Latimer Esq. is elected a Senator of the United States, by the Legislature of the State of Delaware.

February 21st, 1794.

At a meeting of the Columbianum, held at Peale's Museum, Resolved unanimously, That this Association being the original Institution, in the United States, which commenced the 1st day of January, 1795—That every attempt to qualify it to the contrary is a decoy to Artists and an imposition on the Public—Resolved, That the COLUMBIANUM is held at Peale's Museum only, and that any denomination thereof, at any other place, is an assumption—Resolved, That an Advertisement published in the Evening Papers of the 17th instant, signed P. P. Price, is *Spurious*, as there is no such member in the Institution—Resolved, That all the Proceedings of the COLUMBIANUM be published in the Newspapers immediately. By order of the Association.

G. W. PEALE, Chairman.
R. CLAIRBORNE, Secretary.
N. B. The Association will meet This Afternoon at 4 o'clock—February 13.

Notice is hereby given

THAT a Committee of the COLUMBIANUM or National College of Painting, Sculpture, Architecture, and Engraving, has been this day appointed for the examination of the talents and pretensions of such persons as wish to offer themselves as Candidates under the recommendation of the Federative School or Academy of Artists of Philadelphia, held for the present at Mr. Peale's Museum, and those Artists, who are desirous of becoming Members of this National Institution, are requested to send in their recommendations signed by three Artists at least, of known abilities included to Mr. Groombridge, adjoining the Bank of Pennsylvania, and addressed to the Chairman of the Columbianum.

By order of the General Meeting,
P. P. PRICE,
Secretary pro Tem.
February 11. d3t

NEW THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, FEBRUARY 13, Will be Presented A TRAGEDY, called

Romeo and Juliet.

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|-----------------|-------------------|
| Romeo, | Mr. Moreton |
| Eralus, | Mr. Warrell |
| Paris, | Mr. Marshall |
| Montague, | Mr. Morris |
| Capulet, | Mr. Green |
| Mercutio, | Mr. Wignell |
| Benvolio, | Mr. Cleveland |
| Tibalt, | Mr. Harwood |
| Friar Lawrence, | Mr. Whitlock |
| Balthazar, | Mr. Darley jun. |
| Apothecary, | Mr. Francis |
| Peter, | Mr. Blissett |
| Page, | Masker T. Warrell |
| Juliet, | Mrs. Marshall |
| Lady Capulet, | Mrs. Francis |
| Nurse, | Mrs. Shaw |

In act 1st a MASQUERADE, with a DANCE by the characters.

In act 5th a FUNERAL PROCESSION and SOLEMN DIRGE.

The Vocal Parts, by Messrs. Marshall, Darley, Warrell, Rowson, Francis, Darley jun. J. Warrell, T. Warrell, Mrs. Oldmixon, Mrs. Warrell, Miss Broadhurst, Mrs. Bates, Mrs. Cleveland, Miss Rowson, and Mrs. De Marque.

To which will be added, [For the First Time] A FARCE, called

The Padlock.

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|------------|-------------------------------------|
| Don Diego, | Mr. Darley |
| Leander, | Mr. Marshall |
| Scholars, | Messrs. J. Warrell, and Darley jun. |
| Mungo, | Mr. Bates |
| Leonora, | Miss Broadhurst |
| Urfula, | Mrs. Shaw |

TO-MORROW EVENING Will be presented a new COMEDY, (never performed in this theatre) called the

Benevolent Merchant.

With a Serious Pantomime, called La Foret Noire.

* * * The Tragedy of Douglas is unavoidably postponed.

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.

Box one Dollar—Piet 2 of a Dollar—and Gate 2 a dollar.

Tickets and places for the Boxes to be taken of Mr. WELLS, at the Theatre, from 7th till 9 o'clock, and on days of performance from 11 till 3 o'clock. Also at Rice's Bookstore, No. 50, and Carey's No. 118. Market Street. No money or tickets to be returned, nor any person on any account whatsoever, admitted behind the scenes.