On this motion the yeas and nays were taken, when the yeas were 47 and the nays 41—the names are subjoined in a note. (5)

Accordingly a bill was brought in, and *on the same day* passed into a law by those then called *federalists*, for laying the additional duty of *eight cents* a bushel on salt. This bill was without limitation of time, and of course designed to make the duty permanent and a perpetual tax. The *republicans* thereupon moved a clause to be added to the law, which would limit the continuance of this additional duty to two years. This clause was violently opposed by the federalists, but carried by the republicans on a vote 47 to 43. (6)

At a subsequent session of Congress during Mr. Adams's administration, and after an act had been passed by the federalists to authorize another loan of five millions of dollars, at an interest of *eight per cent.* a motion was made by the federalists for a law "to continue in force the act passed on the 8th of July 1797, "laying an additional duty on salt," this motion was carried by the federalists, 54 to 38. (7)

The bill was accordingly brought in and passed into a law by the federalists, directing the additional duty of eight cents per bushel on salt, to be continued in force, for and during the term of *ten years* from the 3d of March, 1800, to the 3d of March 1810. On the discussion of this bill, the republicans moved to strike out "*ten years*" and to insert instead thereof "*two years*," so as to leave the law in force only until the 3d of March 1802, but this alteration was rejected by the federalists, 44 to 50. (8)

From the foregoing facts, it will appear that the duties on salt, brown sugar, bohea tea, and coffee, were originally laid during the administration of Gen. Washington.

That *additional* duties on *salt* and *brown sugar* were imposed by the federalists, during the administration of Adams.

That the additional duty of *eight cents* per bushel on salt, was, when first proposed by the federalists . . . . rejected by the republicans . . . .

That the same additional duty was afterwards, in the same session, moved and carried by the *Federalists.*

That it was again strenuously objected to and opposed by the Republicans.

That this additional duty was first proposed to be made perpetual by the *Federalists.*

That this attempt was opposed and defeated by the Republicans.

That the first limitation of the said additional duty to *two years* was moved and carried by the *Republicans.*

That this limitation to *two years* was objected to and opposed by the Federalists.

That the law passed May 7, 1800, to continue the additional duty of *eight cents* per bushel on *salt* for ten years, was first proposed by the Federalists.

That it was vigorously opposed by the Republicans.

That a second attempt to limit the said additional duty to *two years*, that is, to the 3d March, 1802, was made by the Republicans.

That this attempt was defeated, and the law as it now stands to continue the said additional duty until the 3d March, 1810, was carried by the *Federalists.*

That the increase and continuance of these duties were preceded by laws authorising loans of money to the public, and

That the proceeds of the duties on salt, bohea tea, brown sugar, and coffee, were by law appropriated to the payment of the public debt until the whole of it should be discharged.

The reflections resulting from these facts, and from the repeal of the internal taxes, will in a future number be submitted to the calm and dispassionate judgment of a free and discerning people.

ANDREW MARVEL.

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(5) The Yeas and Nays following are extracted from the Journal of the House of Representatives, pages, 120, 121.

YEAS.

Messrs. Allen, Baer jun. Bayard, Brooks, Chapman, Champlin, Cochran, Coit, Craik, Dana, J. Davenport, Dennis, Dent, Evans, A. Foster, D. Foster, Freeman, Goodrich, Gordon, Griswold, Harper, Hartley, Hindman, Hosmer, Imlay, Kittera, Lyman, Mathews, L. R. Morris, Otis, Potter, Reed, Schureman, Sewall, Shepard, Sinnickson, Sitgreaves, J. Smith, N. Smith, W. Smith, (Charlest.) Swanwick, Thatcher, Thomas, Thompson, Van Alen, Wadsworth, J. Williams—47.

NAYS.

Messrs. Baldwin, Bard, Benton, Brent, Bryan, Burges, Cabell, Claiborne, Clay, Clopton, Davis, Dawson, Elmendorf, Fowler, Gallatin, Gillespie, Grove, Hanna, Havens, Holmes, Jones, Locke, Lyon, Machir, Macon, M'Clenachan, M'Dowell, Milledge, New, Nicholas, Skinner, W. Smith, (of Pinckney district) Sprigg, jun. Stanford, Sumter, A. Trigg, J. Trigg, Van Cortlandt, Varnum, Venable, R. Williams—41.

(6.) See the Journals, pages 123 *and* 124—*The yeas and nays stood on this vote contrary to the former, the nays being the yeas only with the following alterations: John Chapman, George Dent, Thomas Evans, Thomas Hartley, J. W. Kittera, and John Williams voted among the yeas, or for the limitation of the tax to two years, and Thomas Blount, and Daniel Morgan who were not present on the former vote, voted also for the limitation. Demsey Burges who had voted against the tax altogether, voted also against this limitation, and W. B. Grove was absent on this question.*

(7) See the Journal, p. 321—322—for the names as follows:—

YEAS.

Baer, Bailey, Bartlett, Bayard, Brace, Brown, Champlin, Cooper, Dana, J. Davenport, F. Davenport, Dennis, Dent, Edmond, Evans, A. Foster, D. Foster, Truman, Glen, C. Goodrich, E. Goodrich, Gordon, Gray, Griswold, Grove, Harper, Hill, Huger, Imlay, Kitchell, Lee, Lyman, Linn, Morris, Nott, Page, Parker, Pinckney, Platt, Powell, Reed, Rutledge, Sewall, Sheaffe, Shepard, Smith, Spaight, Thatcher, J. C. Thomas, R. Thomas, P. Van Cortlandt, Wadsworth, Waln, L. Williams.—54.

NAYS.

Alston, Bishop, Brown, Cabell, Christie, Clay, Claiborne, Davis, Dawson, Dickson, Eggleston, Elmendorf, Fowler, Gallatin, Gregg, Hartley, Henderson, Holmes, Jackson, Jones, Lyon, Macon, Muhlenberg, New, Nicholas, Nicholson, Randolph, Smilie, Stanford, Stone, Sumpter, Taliaferro, Thomson, A. Trigg, J. Trigg, Varnum, R. Williams, Woods.—38.

(8) See Journals, page 338, 339, for the yeas and nays, which were as follows:

YEAS.

Alston, Bishop, Brown, Cabell, Clay, Claiborne, Condit, Dawson, Dickson, Eggleston, Elmendorf, Fowler, Gallatin, Gray, Gregg, Hanna, Hartley, Heister, Henderson, Holmes, Jackson, Jones, Leib, Lyon, Linn, Macon, Muhlenberg, New, Nicholas, Nicholson, Nott, Randolph, Smith, Smilie, Stanford, Stone, Sumpter, Taliaferro, Thomson, A. Trigg, Varnum, R. Williams, Woods—44.

NAYS.

Baer, Baily, Bartlett, Bayard, Bird, Brace, Brown, Champlin, Cooper, Dana, J. Davenport, F. Davenport, Dennis, Dent, Edmond, Evans, A. Foster, D. Foster, Glen, C. Goodrich, E. Goodrich, Gordon, Griswold, Harper, Hill, Huger, Imlay, Kitchell, H. Lee, S. Lee, Lyman, Marshall, Morris, Page, Parker, Pinckney, Platt, Powell, Reed, Rutledge, Sewall, Shepard, S. Smith, Thatcher, J. C. Thomas, R. Thomas, Van Cortlandt, Wadsworth, Waln, L. Williams—50.

ATTENTION.

A meeting of the Militia of the first City District, which lays east of North and South Capitol street, is requested at Tunicliff's Tavern on Saturday evening next precisely at 4 o'clock, on business of importance to the Company.

SAML. N. SMALLWOOD

Captain in the first Legion.

Sept. 21, 1802. w & t.

TO BE RENTED,

On very reasonable terms, for four years and eight months,

That convenient and well finished HOUSE, lately occupied by Mr Jones, and situated at the Corner of Fall street and Duck Lane. Any person desirous of taking the House, may also have the Furniture at a very low valuation. Enquire of Mr. James Calder, Taylor, in George Town.

Sept. 24, 1802. ep6t.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber on Sunday evening the 9th instant,

TWO NEGRO MEN, Viz.

SAM, about 21 years of age, five feet ten inches high, has been burnt in the left hand and has a stoppage in his speech.

LUKE, about five feet six or seven inches high, rather of a yellow color, well set, with remarkable large bright eyes. Whoever takes up the above mentioned negroes and secures them in any convenient jail, shall have twenty five dollars for either or the above reward for both on application to Mr. Elijah Bell, King street, Alexandria.

CALEB WEEKS.

Sept. 22, 1802. 4t.

William Kennedy,

HAIR DRESSER & CUTTER,

(From Europe)

RESPECTFULLY informs the ladies and gentlemen of George-town and the City of Washington, that he cuts and dresses hair and makes the newest fashioned head dresses.

Having pursued his avocation for ten years in Philadelphia, seven years in Baltimore, and residing for these two years past in France, he flatters himself he cannot be excelled in the business he professes to follow.

Any commands left at Mr. Benj. M'Key's, opposite the Olio Printing-Office, will be punctually attended to.

Aug. 16, 1802. ep6t

Foreign Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 20.

By the polite attention of Captain Vose, of the ship Two Friends, we have received London papers to the 7th of August, Lloyd's List, to the 27th July, and Prices Current to the 23d—from which we have given as many extracts as our time would permit.

The King of England has appointed Robert Liston, Esq. (formerly envoy to the United States) envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the Batavian republic.

Paris Journals of the 3d August, contain the letter of the Consuls to the Conservative Senate on the subject of the election of general Bonaparte to be First Consul for life. The Consuls have transmitted the registers, containing the votes, to the Senate, in order that it may pronounce definitively on this "brilliant pledge to the national gratitude."

The council of state has given a favorable answer to all the questions relative to the emigrants, and to a previous decree of the Senate respecting them.

Private letters from Paris mention, that general Murat is going with an army to the Morea, and that numerous bodies of troops are about to be sent to Pondicherry and the Mauritius.

The French government has taken off the heavy duty on English Packets going to France, as well as the prohibition which was in the first instance attached to English persons coming from France on board of any other than French packets.

A London paper of the 7th August states, that though the plan of the indemnities has not yet received the formal sanction of the deputation of the Empire, it should seem that a proper understanding subsists between the principal powers concerned upon that subject, several bodies of troops being already under orders to take possession of the territories allotted to the different states.

Prussia has already marched forces from Wesel to take possession of Hildesheim, Paderborn, Munster, and the rest of her indemnities. The demise of the Elector of Mentz has, probably determined him to this measure, without waiting the result of the deliberations at Ratisbon, lest the Emperor should repeat in that archbishopric the manœuvre he practised at Cologne with so much celerity and success.

By the plan of the indemnities, the Electors of Treves and Cologne are to lose their political existence, as well as the other ecclesiastical States. The Archbishops and Bishops will, however, be maintained in the exercise of their ecclesiastical jurisdiction, and their Metropolitan and Diocesan rights, and will receive during their lives, as well as the Members of the Chapters, considerable pensions from the Princes to whom their possessions will fall. Thus they will lose the whole of their temporal power, but will be maintained in their spiritual power. The possessions of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, and the Teutonic Order, will remain untouched; there is even an intention of augmenting considerably those of the latter order, and of conferring on Prince Charles the dignity of Teutonic Elector.

London, August 5.—Mr. Frere will be the new Ambassador at Madrid; and be succeeded at Lisbon by Lord R. Fitzgerald.

Mr. Jackson is going Envoy Extraordinary, and Minister Plenipotentiary to Berlin, with Mr. Rolleston, jun. as his Secretary.

Sir John Borlase Warren leaves London towards the beginning of September, on his embassy to Petersburg.

The Moniteur contains, under the head of Hamburgh, some severe and personal reflections upon the Sublime Sultan. After detailing with minuteness the circumstances of what it calls the approaching dissolution of the Ottoman Empire, this extraordinary paper concludes with asserting, that if the Sultan were a great Prince, and would appear at the head of his armies, the Pachas would be subdued, the Russians repressed, and the House of Austria obliged to defend Transylvania, &c.

The Moniteur of the 31st ult. contains a decree for distributing all the persons who have received arms of honour for brilliant actions performed during the late war, into the sixteen cohorts of the Legion of Honour. Annexed to the Moniteur are some supplementary sheets, containing the names and actions of those persons.

Two plans are proposed to recruit the public coffers of France, viz. the sale of the privilege of killing game, for which sixty millions are expected; or a paper currency, to be supported by the landed interest, *i. e.* by those who purchased the national domains.

The Moniteur contains a long article from Genoa, which those who are of a suspicious turn of mind cannot but regard as important. It relates to the captures of vessels of different nations by the Algerines, and closes with the following remark:—"The French Government will not permit such insults to go unpunished; and if other powers suffer their flags to be insulted, and their commerce to be pillaged, the First Consul will maintain inviolable, in the Mediterranean, the Honour of the French Flag, and guarantee the security which he has promised to all commercial populations."

August 6.—The devastations committed by the rioters in clothing districts of Wiltshire, are still continued. On Monday night the work-shops, and dwelling-house, situate in the Conger, Towbridge, belonging to Mr. Nash, were wilfully set on fire, and burnt to the ground.

Paris, August 4.—By a decree of the Consuls, of the 28th ult. leaf tobacco, coming from foreign parts, shall be placed in the *entrepot* designated by the decree of the 28th November last, and in five other magazines at Bacalan and la Croix Maron.

Tobacco before being admitted into *entrepot*, shall be verified by the certificates of the administration of customs, and weighed in their presence, at the expence of the proprietors.

The last letters from Hamburg state, that by the last treaty between France and the Porte, the former is to have possession of the Morea, and the island of Cyprus.

August 7.—The accounts from Vienna mention, that the retreat of the rebel troops into Wallachia was no more than feint, and that they quickly returned and recommenced hostilities. One body which had passed the Austrian frontier in Transylvania, was repulsed by the regiment of Spleny, and complaints were transmitted to the revolted Pacha of Widden, who denies having given any orders to this purpose, and that those troops are not under his orders; finally, he consents that the Austrian generals shall treat such as pass the frontier as banditti and freebooters.

Giorgi Osman Pacha has made his submission to the Porte, if so it can be called, and the Captain Pacha has retrograded with his army.—The terms of his submission were—that the Porte should restore to him the Pachaship of Silistria, and pay the arrears due to his troops, to the amount of one million of piastres. The Captain Pacha invited him to a conference; but Giorgi Osman, recollecting what had happened about four years since to another Pacha under similar circumstances, who was shot while at table, begged leave to decline the honour of the invitation. Ali Bashaw also, having effected his reconciliation, is to be restored to the government of Romelia. Both these Generals have made their own terms, from which may easily be inferred the weakness of the Turkish Empire in Europe.

London, July 26.—The Algerine corsairs have committed some considerable piracies in the Mediterranean.

A letter from Naples, dated the 2d of July, states, that in the course of six weeks they have taken five Neapolitan vessels, two Spanish, one English, one Genoese, a Portuguese frigate and two French brigs. The British Consul had made strong representations on the detention of the English ships; but according to the latest intelligence the Regency had not released her.

At length hostilities have openly commenced between the Emperor of Morocco and the United States, and the following public notice of this event has been officially given to the commanders of American vessels by the Consul of the United States resident at Paris:—

Paris, July 18.

"SIR,

"Letters which I have just received from Commodore Morris, who commands the squadron of the United States in the Mediterranean, and our Consul at Gibraltar, Mr. Gavino, announce the disagreeable intelligence of the arrival in that port of Mr. Simpson from Tangiers. The Emperor of Morocco obliged him to depart with precipitation, and at the same time ordered all his vessels to be armed against the American commerce.

"I beg you will without delay inform our commercial agents in the different ports of France of this event, requesting them to dispatch copies of this letter by the first vessels that sail for the United States or the West-indies, and inviting the Captains, of these vessels to publish it in the ports where they arrive.

"Commodore Morris recommends to all American vessels destined for the Mediterranean to repair to Cadiz, a rendezvous where they will send a convoy charged with protecting them on their entrance into the Straights. I am, &c.

(Signed) "ROB. LIVINGSTON."

F. SKIPWITH, Esq. Commercial Agent of the United States.

July 28.—The French papers of the 24th, which we received yesterday, and the Hamburg and Dutch mails, though containing not a single article of importance respecting the state of civilized Europe, are yet full of serious details relative to the condition of the Ottoman Empire. All executive authority is so perfectly despised in that government, that there seems but little hope of its preservation. The movements of the rebels indicate a disposition, which, if not decisive in themselves, at least afford a pretence for interference, spoil, and dismemberment.

July 30.

The *Moniteur* labours to remove a number of unpleasant impressions which had been made upon the public mind by the observations of Newspaper Editors and others respecting a treaty of commerce, which was said to be in negociation between France and England.—The *Moniteur* does not say, as several of the evening papers of yesterday conceived the text, that no commercial arrangements will be entered into with this country, but only that the reports on the subject are premature, and deserving of no attention.

PARIS, *July* 30.

Some English officers, on their passage from Malta to the ports of Italy, have had to fight their way through several Barbary cruisers which attacked them. They have reported that several merchant vessels have fallen into the hands of those pirates.

HAMBURGH, *July* 20.

The Ottoman empire is falling asunder on all sides with more rapidity than could have been presumed. The Sultan has no children. Shut up in his Seraglio, he only goes out to the mosque every Friday. The military hopes conceived of him in his youth, and which occasioned his being proclaimed with enthusiasm by the Janissaries, have vanished. The Sultana Valide has long appeared to have some influence; and at Constantinople, as in France, Naples, and in many other places, the influence of women has produced great misery.

Baltimore, Sept. 22.

By the brig Eleanor, captain Hancock, arrived at Annapolis in 24 days from Fort Royal, Martinique, we learn that that island is still in possession of the English government; the French troops not having yet arrived, though daily expected, to replace the English in the garrisons. Business in the mean time is considerably at a stand. The price of flour low; the English commissaries having ceased to purchase, and the French having scarcely made a beginning.

The citizen Bertin, prefect, and several officers of the French government had arrived there about the beginning of August, but had not yet assumed the exercise of their functions. Except that, to gratify the uncertainty of the planters, and men of property, particularly on the subject of slaves, the prefect, having obtained the permission of his excellency, governor Keppel, on Saturday, the 21th August, by beat of drum, published the following

PROCLAMATION.

TRANSLATED FOR THE TELEGRAPHE.

In the name of the French Republic.

THE COUNSELLER OF STATE OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC, PREFECT OF MARTINIQUE, SAINTE LUCIE, AND THEIR DEPENDENCIES.

To the Inhabitants and Merchants established in these Islands,

HARDLY disengaged from the painful labours of war, and the important negotiations of peace, which restore you to France, than the FIRST CONSUL was occupied with the means of establishing amongst you repose, and every species of prosperity.

It was not sufficient for him that you have not experienced the disorders, of which the other colonies have been the theatre, he has wished forever to protect you against them, by removing from the administration that ought to regulate you, the innovating system which has been introduced into these unhappy colonies; where, under the name of liberty, have been thrown the firebrands of all the furies.

An evidence of the solicitudes of government in this particular; called by my functions to mediate, with him its beneficent views; I have had the satisfaction to behold, converted into laws, the projects emanating from his wisdom.

A general amnesty has been accorded, in France, to the different parties that have lacerated her bosom. All hatreds are appeased; all subjects of dissention destroyed; I bear to you the same blessings.

The liberty of conscience and of worship has been recognized; and the government is pleased to render a solemn homage to the *Catholic Religion*, which, with a great majority of the French it possesses.

Not only the *Creative* and *Preservative principle* of these colonies has been consecrated, but, farther, the means necessary for their cultivation will be augmented by commerce.

In fine the government has the happiness of being able to establish all the regulations which shall henceforth appear to it to promote the amelioration and the comfort of these countries.

The first Consul has charged me to announce to you, on this subject, that Martinique and Sainte Lucie, happy, and dear to the metropolis, shall preserve the laws and internal regimen which they enjoyed before the year 1789.

Their Religious institutions, their Judicial system, shall in nothing be changed. Agriculture and Commerce shall be encouraged by every means that experience shall show to be necessary or useful.

The Sciences and the Arts shall be cultivated in the colonies as they are in France, where, every day, the progress of light adds to the happiness of her inhabitants.