

From the NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

TO THE PEOPLE.
THE DEFENCE.—No. VII.

COEVAL with this measure (the abolition of the Internal Taxes) commenced a vigorous spirit of economy, in which the legislature and executive heartily united. This is the common promise of reformers; a promise, which unfortunate for the people, is rarely kept. In the present case, however, it was sacredly observed. A sum much larger than that derived from the internal revenues was saved.

Without any reduction of the navy, the annual expenditures of that department were reduced 200,000 dollars.

The military arrangements were brought down to the situation of the country, & the annual sum of 522,000 dollars retrenched.

Other sources of expence were annihilated or reduced, by which the public service was, in some instances, promoted, and in no instance impaired.

Among these, were the suspension of two foreign embassies.

The abolition of the offices of sixteen circuit judges.

A diminution in the compensations of collectors of the customs,

With a variety of other retrenchments, the greater part of which from their minuteness forbid specification, but which in the aggregate amounted to no inconsiderable sum.

The whole of these savings, taking four successive years, may be computed at the annual sum of one million of dollars, amounting to more than a fourth of the whole disbursement of the treasury, with an exception of the sum applied to the payment of the public debt.

There is little occasion to dilate on this branch of our view. It does not require any logic to impress on the people, the inferences deducible from such a reform. It may suffice to say, that while it justified the repeal of the internal taxes, it tried the sincerity of the professions of the administration in those points, it is the most rarely observed. The love of office in the United States is unfortunately too predominant. He, who is the least acquainted with the secret springs of government, perceives it with regret mingling itself with the most important measures, & asserting its claims with alternate arrogance and servility. For an administration to pursue the straight line of justice, without giving way to the wiles or menaces of men actuated by interested motives, is an arduous duty. To go farther, and to cut off the very provender on which they hope to fatten, is to risk incurring the displeasure of a class of men, whose want of regular avocations, connected with an ardent and desperate spirit, give them great power over the prejudices of the people. An administration, pursuing such reforms, can only be upheld by the affections of the people. For their support alone can be sufficiently powerful to keep under those secret cabals which the disappointed and discontented will always excite.

The measures of the administration tried their sincerity on another important point: The funding interest, with what policy we shall not pretend to say, had uniformly reproached them with hostility to the regular payment of the interest and the final discharge of the public debt. This opinion was industriously and widely disseminated, and operating, with other circumstances, produced the almost total transfer of the public stock, either to foreigners, or to a class of men the most infuriatedly hostile to the new order of things. Duped, by designing individuals, they had, by every mean of secret as well as open enmity, borne a conspicuous share in trading the character of every distinguished republican, and in resisting the growing spirit of the times. They had, on the other hand, lent themselves as willing instruments to those who disturbed the peace, and infringed the liberties of the country, by intemperate or unconstitutional measures. This description of men monopolized the evidences of the public debt, amounting to above eighty millions.

Under these circumstances the new administration came into office. Had they listened to any voice but that of duty, they might have reasoned thus: Our prohibition has been opposed by a body of men who derive their power from the bounty of the government. However efficient from their wealth their numbers are, they can only be taken by minds

of the debt is due to foreigners, and the residue is in the hands of men, ever ready to destroy us by enlisting in any scheme destructive of the general good. The mournful experience of England ought to teach us that this formidable interest necessarily leads to a prodigal expenditure of money, to war, and to oppression. Let us then, while we have the power, crush the monster, which has arisen in a spirit of favoritism, and in views hostile to liberty. By this means we shall destroy our greatest enemies. It is true we shall disoblige them; but this cannot make them more our enemies, while we shall make the nation our friends. We shall injure, perhaps, ten thousand men; but we shall benefit five millions. By the annihilation of a debt of eighty millions, we shall in fact do that which will be equivalent to giving every family in the United States the sum of one hundred and thirty dollars. And by destroying this infant funding system, we shall forever crush the proud hopes of an aspiring aristocracy."

Such might have been the language of the administration. It would, it is true, have been the language of unprincipled abolition, of demagogical revenge. But alas! how general has been the dominion of these dark and atrocious passions over rulers! State policy, that damnable pretext of tyrants, has extinguished every where the lights of justice and humanity. No—the republican administration held no such language. They rose not, like lawless comets, here to deluge and there to conflagrate a world; but, revolving, in their appropriate spheres, and shining upon the bad as well as the good, they shed joy and gladness in their course. As true to the principles of justice, as the planetary system to the laws of nature, they sacredly respected her eternal mandates. A regard to national good faith obliterated every minor feeling. They loved their country too well to sacrifice its fame on the altar of revenge. The regular payment of the interest has not, for a moment been impeded; while the ultimate discharge of the principal has been hastened beyond all precedent, towards which the annual sum of seven millions three hundred thousand dollars has been appropriated. Under the auspices of these measures, our stock has risen, and those, to whom we are indebted, are only dissatisfied with the unexpectedly speedy discharge of their claims.

This view of the fiscal operations of the government might be extensively ramified. This would, however, probably be too great a trial of the patience of the reader. We shall therefore here rest our details.

The concurring opinions of enlightened writers have imposed three great duties on the intendants of the revenues of a state; viz. to raise a revenue equal to the expenditure; to collect it in such a manner as to be the least oppressive; and to disburse it frugally. These great duties have been faithfully discharged. That the revenue raised has been steadily equal to the expenditure, clearly appears from the specie balance in the treasury for 3 successive years. On the 1st of October 1801, it was 2,946,038 dollars; on the 1st of October 1802, 4,539,675 dollars; and on the 1st of October 1803 5,860,000 dollars; sums, all of which are larger than the specie balance at the time the new administration commenced, which only amounted to 1,794,044 dollars.

That they have collected the revenue in such a manner as to be the least oppressive is evinced by two considerations, the diminution of the expences of collection, and the perfect satisfaction, on this point, which is not disturbed by a single murmur of disapprobation.

That the revenue thus raised has been frugally disbursed has already appeared.

We cannot close these remarks on the prosperous state of our finances without observing that neither the president or the secretary of the treasury have, in a single instance, over-rated, in their estimates, the national resources. On the contrary, the resources have invariably exceeded the estimates. Without intending an invidious comparison, it may be asked whether the same can be said of the preceding administration? Nor is it altogether unworthy of notice, that while the estimates of Mr. Gallatin have proved uncommonly accurate, the predictions of the opposition have, in every instance, been falsified by experience. Thus, in the first session of the seventh congress, when the internal revenues were abolished, and the foundation laid for the extinguishment of the public debt, Mr. Griswold, the ablest leader and most accurate man of his party, affirmed that it was unwise and dangerous to trust to receiving for several years more than 8,350,000 dollars from duties, and 721,000 from other sources; making together 9,071,000, which, he declared, after every practicable retrenchment, would leave an annual defalcation of 929,000 dollars. Instead of this result the duties have yielded in 1801, 10,125,213 dollars; in 1802, 10,100,000, and in 1803, 10,600,000; exceeding the estimate of Mr. Griswold in the average annual sum of 1,925,000 dollars. However surprising this effort may be to those who have paid but little attention to the principles of political economy, it is easily accounted for. We are not to look to the counting house or the forum, for those enlarged views that can only be taken by minds

well acquainted with history, and the principles that regulate the intercourse of nations. To fathom the future requires a knowledge of the past, united with a capacity of extracting from the heterogeneous mass, that which is applicable to existing circumstances.

But no circumstance so completely demonstrates the full competency of the public resources, during the whole period of the administration, as the operations for the redemption of the public debt. In the month of April, 1801, congress passed an act appropriating the annual sum of 7,300,000 dollars to the payment of the principal and interest of the debt, a larger sum than had in any antecedent year been applied. Instead, however, of barely complying with the requisitions of this act, there has been applied annually a much larger sum.

Besides the regular payment of the interest there has been discharged of the principal, from the 1st of April, 1801, to the 3d of September, 1803, as appears by the report of the secretary of the treasury of the 24th of October, 1803, the sum of

DOLLARS.
9,920,000

And in correspondence with an estimate made in the same report there will have been discharged by this time the additional amount of

3,500,000

Making together 13,420,000 discharged in three years and a half.

We shall finish these remarks with mentioning a single fact. During the whole administration of Mr. Adams, there was not a dollar of the public debt really redeemed; for the new debt created by loans, considerably exceeded the amount paid of the old.

CURTIS.

NEW-YORK, October 17.

We have translated the following articles from our file of Paris papers, by the Sophrona, to give the American reader some idea of the state of abject vassalage and debasement into which the French press and French people are sunk, under the present order of things. These extracts are a faithful sample of the matter with which the columns of every Paris Journal are now occupied; they consist entirely of appointments to the Legion of Honour, minute notices of the most trivial occurrences relating to the Imperial Family, and the most unbecoming incense ever offered by Folly & Knavery at the shrine of Royalty.

PARIS, 5—18th August.

The following is a copy of the letter wrote by the High Chancellor of the Legion of Honour, to his eminence the Cardinal Legate.

"Monsieur, the Cardinal Legate,
"Your eminence has received from his Imperial Majesty, in the temple of Invalides, the day on which the members of the legion took the oath, the great star of the legion. I have the honor to transmit to your eminence the letter which confirms your nomination. You are the first foreigner, Monsieur le Cardinal, to whom his Imperial Majesty has given the decoration of the legion of honor. This distinction was due to the worthy representative of the pontiff, to the illustrious prelate, to the able statesmen, to the conciliatory minister whom France loves, and Europe esteems. I experience a very lively satisfaction, in expressing these sentiments in the name of his Imperial Majesty, and I pray your eminence to accept the testimony of my high consideration.

(Signed) LACRÈDE.
The preparations for the coronation are, it appears, going forwards without relaxation. This memorable era will be celebrated by festivals the most brilliant. It is said that the Senate will on that occasion give a grand feast at the palace of Luxemburg, and the city of Paris at the Hotel-de-Ville. In all parts the manufactories are busily employed in executing the several orders to a considerable extent, either from France or foreign countries.

Prince Joseph having arrived in Paris on the 9th August from Boulogne, whither he is expected to return by the 15th, (the day fixed upon for the distribution of the decorations of the Legion of Honour, which the Emperor will make to the members of the legion belonging to the army and to the flotilla) he was immediately waited upon at his palace, rue St. Honoré, by a deputation from all the military corps in Paris; and the next day the high authorities of the empire, consisting of the Ministers, the Members of the Senate, the Council of State, the Legislative Body and the Tribunal waited upon his Imperial highness, when his excellency the President of the Senate pronounced the following discourse:

"Princes, the members of the conservative Senate hasten to offer to your Imperial Highness, the homage of a sincere respect, and of an unbounded attachment. "The first of the state bodies, doubtless, owed this homage both to the brother of the Emperor and to the grand elector of France; but in the discharge of a duty how pleasing it is for the members of the senate to obey, in some measure, only the sentiments with which every one of them has for a long time been penetrated for your Imperial Highness! In homages of mere etiquette, it is easy to distinguish the tribute paid to rank from that given to the person. It is well known that the authority which

can command measures, cannot force the inclinations. Happily here the legitimate debt is wholly voluntary offering. Your eyes cannot deceive you respecting it.

"Besides, we are acquainted with your love for simplicity; we know how your imperial highness appreciates grandeur and titles. In your opinion true greatness consists in being useful to mankind; and the most flattering title that of the good that can be done. Animated by such a spirit, Prince Joseph is well assured we honour him for himself.

"August and beloved Prince! enjoy the impression which your presence makes upon us. I came not to address you with an harangue of show; it is the heart of all my colleagues that speaks to you thus by my voice.

"I should never cease, were I to attempt expressing every thing they would have to say to you; but we respect the moments of your imperial highness; those he can grant us appear to us very short. Scarcely will you have made your appearance in the bosom of the Senate, when your imperial highness will hasten to return to the bosom of the army. Fixed at our post we shall regret our not being able to follow you.

"In short, we feel that the interest of the state is the supreme law. Since this sacred reason calls you soon among our brave legions, near the father of the country, the members of the Senate flatter themselves your imperial highness will be the bearer to him of the expression of their hearts, and that you will repeat to him the assurance of their fidelity. Render us this new service. Prince! be our enterprize near the great NAPOLEON.

"Tell him that the wishes of all the Senators for the Emperor and his family are wholly absorbed in their wishes for the welfare and glory of their country. In all our affections as well as in our thoughts, the destinies of the Bonapartes and the fortunes of France are henceforward inseparable."

His excellency then addressing himself to her imperial highness Princess Joseph, said,

"Madam, it is a glorious day for the Senate, that in which it can express its love, its respect and its devotion to the august family of the worthy Emperor of the French.

"Madam, your imperial highness cannot but remark, by the altered voice of him who has the honor of speaking to you, the deep tenderness which has been produced in him by the admirable answer of his imperial highness prince Joseph* to the discourse, or rather the very few words which I have been permitted just now to address to him. Your place is in my eyes the temple of modesty. I fear to wound the goddess of it if I presume to picture her virtues."

"But the most affecting homage is the only one worthy of your imperial highness; it is that of our hearts, and your imperial highness is earnestly solicited to accept of it."

(* This sublime answer does not appear.)

Further extracts from Paris papers, received at the office of the New York Gazette

PARIS, August 13.—The Emperor had charged Marshal Murat, Governor of Paris, to distribute the decoration of the Legion of Honour to the Legionaries of the first military division, who were unable to receive it at the Invalids on the day of the festival of the 14th July. This distribution was made on Friday last. The troops composing the garrison of Paris, assembled in the Plain des Sablons, after several manoeuvres, they formed a square battalion, and all the members of the Legion having united in the middle, Marshal Murat addressed them in these terms:—

"Brave Legionaries, His Majesty the Emperor charged me to deliver the Star of the Legion of Honour to those who have not had it from his hand. His Majesty could not confide to me a more honourable mission than that of decorating with the prize of valour, the bravest among the brave who compose the whole of the French Army; Officers, Generals, and Soldiers, who have valiantly fought for your country, you are about to receive the recompense of your labours; this eagle which is going to cover you, will attest to all your fellow citizens and to posterity, your services and your glory. I already see the young soldiers under your colours burning with impatience, in expectation of the occasion when they can merit so brilliant a distinction. What harvests of glory are we not promised by so fine an institution and so conformable to the national character! Let them tremble, those islands, eternal enemies of the world; Let them tremble, all those who declare themselves the enemies of France and of the government which she cherishes; I will now fasten upon your hearts the certain pledge of victory. May he live forever who has fixed it among us. Vive L'Empereur!"

"All the troops repeated with enthusiasm Vive L'Empereur! The Legionaries took the oath and received their decorations from the hands of Marshal Murat, in the midst of cries a hundred times reiterated of—Vive L'Empereur! Vive Bonaparte!"

DUNKIRK, 26th Thermidor.—The neutral trade in this port is pretty brisk. An American vessel laden with 250 bbls. of tobacco, is arrived here this morning. Eighty two other neutrals have entered this port from the 1st Prairial to the 18th inst, making a total tonnage of 11,018 tons.

AIX LA CHAPELLE, 14th Thermidor—Yesterday H. M. visited the relics of Charles the Great, and those precious objects with which the generosity of several princes had enriched the church which possess these them.

On this occasion, we ought not to forget mentioning one circumstance.

It is well known that amongst the treasures which the Cathedral Church had for a long time possessed, was a small vermilion box, to which many superstitious ideas were attached, and what was called the *Noli me tangere*, after an inscription, which was supposed, without foundation, to be placed on it.

This box was merely covered with small ribbons of green silk, connected by an ancient seal, to which was appended a legend in parchment, informing the curious that this box had been opened in 1366, and ought not to be opened again but on some extraordinary occasion, in presence of the whole Chapter.

As no circumstance could present itself more memorable than the presence of H. I. M. the box was presented to her, and the Lock instantly opened between her fingers.

The contents were only fragments of relics which were again shut up.

Thus were dissipated the illusions and hopes which took their rise from this celebrated and apocryphal *Noli me tangere*, and which had been buried in profound mystery during 449 years.

HAMBURG, August 4. (16 Thermidor) According to letters from Danzig, the Russian Fleet of Ravel is sailed out to cruise in the Baltic and North Sea.

Apples.

300 barrels choice KEEPING APPLES, of various descriptions, carefully picked, and in nice shipping order, may be had on a credit of 60 days, by applying to the subscriber, at his residence, within 34 miles of Baltimore, or at the counting house of Wm. Clemm junr. and Co. No. 130, Market-street.

150 barrels late POTATOES of an excellent quality. Wm. CLEMM. Mount Prospect, October 18 1864

Notice to the Public.

THE great utility and convenience in the present mode of carrying the dead in a hearse, has been witnessed by the citizens of Baltimore; and the subscriber, in order to give more general satisfaction, will in a few days have on the construction of those in Europe, which will be much handsomer than the one he now has in use.

With the Hearse can be had, at any time, any number of carriages that may be wanted for a funeral, by applying at No 39, north Gay-street, or No. 62, north Harrison-street, to the Public's most obedt. humble servant, WILLIAM HARRIS.

October 8 1864

O. and J. Fuller,

87, MARKET-STREET, (late Fuller & Brown) HAVE this day received from their manufactory, a fresh supply of SHOES, which in addition to their former extensive stock, will make their Fall assortment complete, which they offer for sale at the lowest prices for cash or approved paper—a few boxes East India regars.

Also on consignment, a quantity of men's Leather Gloves, which will be sold low to clear the sale.

TO LET, The Dwelling part of the house, 87, Market-street. A small family would be preferred. For terms, apply to O & J. Fuller, on the premises. October 6 1864

Printed Calicoes, Muslins, &c.

GUEST, ATTERBURY & Co.

No. 14, Calvert street, HAVE received by the different arrivals from London, Liverpool and Hull, an excellent assortment of 7-8 and 9-8 fancy Calicoes and Chintzes 7-8 and 9-8 Furniture do. Dimities 7-8 and 9-8 Furniture do. Cambric and Furniture do. Jacquenet and Book Muslins Tansured and Lace do. Salt-worked and colored do. 9-8 and 6-4 Cambric do. 9-8 and 6-4 colored and figured do. 3-4 and 13-16 Bed Tick Diaper Table Cloths 11-8 and 6-4 Linen Checks Cotton and Worsted History Velvets and Fancy Goods Rose and Duffel Blankets Coatings, Frises Flannels Swansdowns and Toilettes Lancashire Sheeting Carpets and Carpeting A few casks best London Porter, which they offer for sale very low for cash, or acceptances at short days. September 15 1864

Removal.

L. D. DUCOUDRAY.

HAS the honor of informing his friends and the public in general, that he has removed to Water-street, in that large and commodious house, next to the late custom house, and opposite Mr. Solomon's office, where, by the way, his Dancing Academy will be open Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday in every week. The nights on which his dancing balls as well as those of his assemblies will be held, shall be in a few days fixed upon. For further particulars apply as above. October 16 1864

Strays.

DROKE, being the signature of Samuel B. Drake, residing in this city, two Horses, supposed they belonged to some of the neighbors, they have been permitted to remain there. The owner is desired to take them away. GAZETTE