touched, i for any parposes which may affect the alfal inferests of the nation. For all shell purposes they are inexhaustible. They are more especially to be found in the virtue, patriotism and intelligence of our fellow-citizens, and in the devotion with which they would yield up, by any just measure of taxation, all their property, in support of the rights and honour of their country." There are three principal parts

in this paragraph:

1. The extent of the revenue, the facility with which it is raised, and that it is "not a "burthen" on the people. 2. The reduction of. the public debt. 3. The great "untouched" resources of the country. Each of these deserve a separate consideration.

1. The revenue has been large: the more is the pity!-but that it has been raised without a "burthen" I cannot a low. Indeed, I was surprised that the president should have countenanced one of the most vulgar, as well as the most dangerous errors that can exist. He is not to be told that it is the consumer with pays the taxes or duties. A gawky fellow (who once served, 1 believe, as a representative of the people of one of the counties of Maryland, in the state legislature,) was buying 4:bs. of coffee, Sibs. of sugar, Alb. of tea and some other little articles for the ordinary use of his family, in a store which I happened to stop at, and where a conversation was going on about county rates and taxes; which were very oppressive! but he thanke God. tnat the United States dinot tax him any thing! So I took piece of chalk, and, as I enquire what he had purchased, put dew the duties upon them; and the fel law stared as if the perpetual moti on had been discovered, when i was demonstrated to nim, that a bout 75 cents of the three dollars which he had just paid. one fourt of the whole amount, was for the direct use of "Uncle Sam," and b him to be expended, prodigally of economically! And then I proceede further and drove the fact into hi thick skull, that he paid to the U S. many times as much in a year a the oppressive county taxes amount ed to-and he marvelled much thereat! We might have been at a loss t

know what the president meant b the word "burthen" if he himse had not so explained it that ther cannot be any cavilling about i it refers to the direct tax and e cise, only; and these have been burthensome on the people! Since the commencement of the government in 1789 to the 30th Sept. 1820, the people of the U. S. have paid into the public treasury the enor mous sum of 341,096,111 dollars for duties, or taxes on goods imported and consumed, and only 34,479,655 an amount of all the direct taxes and excises that have been levied upon them. Now how it is, that the payment of thirtyfour millions was a burthen and that of three hundred and forty millions no burthen at all, I should like to see explained! I freely confess, it is with great difficulty that I can speak of this matter with the courtesy the occasion requires .-I cannot account for such a habit of thinking, nor see how its promulgation can be justified. Are we to helieve that it is necessary to cheat the people into the payment of money for the support of their government-to pick their pockets without letting them know it; to mainrain our republican institutions? No -no. Mr. Monroe would never thinkingly, countenance any thing that tended to such a political iniquity; he will agree that every citizen ought to know what he pays, as well-as what becomes of his money, and openly assert that this is the only safe principle on which a free government can be based. He will not-cannot-do otherwise.

There is nothing that ought to be more firmly impressed upon the mind of a republican than that he should know what his government is doing; that he should feel its operation, and by feeling judge the manner of its administration. We cannot suppose, it is a libel on common sense to apprehend, that the heart of the people of this country is so depraved that they must be deceived, swindled into a payment of the rightful and Teasonable expenses of the government of their choice. Let them understand what they are about!

But bring this business about taxes home, and as it were at our own fire sides, discover exactly what it is. I shall state my own case as minutely as I, can, for the

use of others, though no man likes to expose his domestic concerns This estimate shall be emade out as if I now lived as I did live until lately; for I wish ir perfectly whderstood that, as well for the sake of private economy as the publicbenefit, I now abstain from many imported articles which & hitherto used, and always give a preference to domestic commodities.

My family, at this time, consists of myself and wife, two sons grown up, two small do, two daughters and one apprentice lad; nine persons to feed and clothe; also of five others, (making fourteen in all) to furnish with victuals. We do not keep much company, tho' always glad to see our friends; and live plentifully but plainly. The amount of taxes which I should have to pay, if those persons were clothed and subsisted exclusively on such foreign goods as the people are accustomed to consume, is thus ascertained.

ARTICLES FOR CLOTHING, &c. ONE YEAR.

Showing the amount of the custom house valuation, or the cost of the commodities paid to foreigners, and the amount of taxes levied thereon for the support of the government of the United States:

	1 3 3 1 3
	199
	1 7 8
	Dolla Do
	10011-1, 20
eir and 2 e dest	sens.
a coat and 2 pris	

	1	Dane	DOM:
-	for myself and 2 e dest sons.	_	
4	I el in cont and 2 pringan	1	1
1	talo na eac 12 yas clota.	48 00	12 00
- 1	at 4 decays. Five varies cloth, as the average	13	
3	are consumption for over.	- 1	
å	coats, &c. at 3 dollars.	:5 0	3.75
ח	Summer wear, for the same o.	- 1	
-	persons, including also vest	1	
i-	ing stockings neck cloths.	24 00	6 00
1	&c &c. at 5 dolls, each.	21 60	0 00
	Entire clothing except linen.	1	
.6	of the two voinge sons and apprentice lad, at 21 each,	45 00	11 25
	Articles of apparel encept list		
h	neuffor 3 females, at 20 each	60 00	15 0:1
0	About 70 vds 1 n for 9 per		
v	sons, at 30 cts per vd 15 per		3.15
r	cent duty.	21_00	_3.43_
d	Household goods,-such as	- 1	
	carpets, sheetings, iron and brass wares, &c.	30 00	7 50
ī.	182 lbs coffee, (31-2 per week,)	1	• • • •
٠,	20 cents cost, 5 cents duty	36 40	9 10
s	416 lbs sugar (8 lbs per week)		
-	7 cents cost, 3 duty,	29 12	12 48
h	40 lbs. white (or loaf,) for va-		
- 1	rious purposes, say at 8 cts.	3 20	1 60
0	cost and 4 duty,		5 20
y	13 lbs. tea (1-4 lb. per week) 20 gals, wine and spirits for		1 20
lf	all purposes,	20 00	11 00
	Salt, spices, glass and crocke		
re	ry wares, and all minor ar-	1	
ι:	ticles	2000	5 00
χ.		250.00	163 03
en		359 22	1100 03

The calculation of the amount paid to foreigners and of the taxes paid to government, is built upon an average of the facts that belong to the several articles, and in no case, it is presumed, does the amount given vary considerably from that really paid.

Now, let any head of a family living in a city or large town, or of ceding estimate, and compare its different items with their own consumption, and they will not believe that the general aggregate is too large. It is freely admitted, that a part of the amount is made up of luxuries, but they are such as are in common use, and have grown into comfortable necessaries through habit. This I know, that there are many private families in which not one fourth as much labour is performed as by myself, and in mine, and whose means do not appear to be so good as my own, in which double the amount of my estimate is consumed or wasted; though others, with more ample means, may consume less. We do not pretend to any thing that, in any manner, belongs to style or high life; but it has so far pleased Providence, that we have had a bed for a friend, and something for him to eat, and drink while he tarried with us. I do not see any thing that appears extravagant, except in wine, &c. but I verily believe that one fourth of the whole quantity assumed as the con-sumption of the year, has been used as purely medicinal in my family; and of this I am perfectly convinced that the amount of tax stated is much less than I have really paid. -Nothing is said of hats and shoes, &c. which might as well be imported as cloths and most cottons, nor of my segars (for I smoke many) on which the tax would be not much less than eight dollars per annum, if they were foreigns but this tax is saved by importations of tobacco, and the giving up of its manufac-

ture to domestic labour. (To be continued.) TWO DAYS LATER FROM BU-

An arrival at Norfolk, has ena bled our faithful and attentive correspondent Mr. W. G. Lyford; to transmit us's very interesting summany of European News. The disastrons conclusion of the revolution in. Naples, appears to be fully confirmedr but other causes of interraption to the tranquility of Europe still exists, which will continue to give interest to the expected news from that quarter of the globe.

[Fed. Gaz. By the brig Edward, Capt. Smith, from Leith, I have received!Edinburgh papers to the 9th, containing London dates to the 6th April, two days later than those by the Amity and Hector, at New York. I embrace the short space allotted me, before the steam boat starts, to give you a summary of their contents.

The Paris papers of the 3d April. contain the sequel of the accounts relative to the submission of the Capital, and some of the principal fortresses of the kingdom of Naples, to the Austrians, without a demon stration of resistance. On the 23d March, a column of the Austrian army entered the capital, and defil ed before the king's palace, in presence of the Regent, the Duke of Calabria, and his brother the Prince of Salerno. On the same day, the Prince Regent published, in the form of a Proclamation, a letter from the king dated at Florence on the 19th. In this letter his majesty attributes the evils that have befallen the people, to the blind obstinacy of the Revolutionists. A royal ordinance was promulgated in the king's name, on the 24th, appoint ing a provisional government. The Prince, Duke of Calabria, who has hitherto exercised the fuctions of royalty, is not named among the persons who are to administer it, so that it is to be presumed his authority and influence has fallen with the revolution.

Telegraphic advices were also received at Paris on the 30th April, stating, that on the evening of the 24th ult. the Lazzaroni assembled tumultuously in the streets, and would have executed summary vengeance upon all the Carbonari who could be found, had not their designs been frustrated by the Austrians-on the following day tran-

quility was entirely restored. No distinct information had been received as to the progress of affairs throughout the north and northwest of Piedmont, or as to the operations of Gen. Latour about Novara. It was said that a declaration of the three Potentates of Austria, Russia, and Prussia, against

Naples, would be shortly published. Some serious disturbances have taken place at Genoa; and although it is said tranquility had been again restored; yet the same accounts adds, that "the storm threatens evils, and things have occurred which exasperated the people to others in the country who live after such a pitch that we have passed the manner of the people in the three very bad days indeed." On towns, carefully examine the pre- the 23d March, the people laid hold of the Governor by force, and dragg. ed him into the city, but they saved his life, and put him into prison, in order, they said to be adjudged by a council of war. On the 22d common and grape shot were fired on the people, a thing never seen before in any revolution in Genoabut the wounded and killed were confined altogether among the soldiery and themselves, and order was established again in a few days.

A considerable sensation was caused in London on the morning of the 6th ult. by a story put into circulation of an insurrection in the Ionian Islands, connected with a larming projects on the part of Russia. It appeared, after strict inquiry, that the report originated on a etter received in town announcing the rising of the Greeks at Odessa. -This insurrection is of the most formidable kind.

Explanations have taken place between the British and Russian governments, relative to the passing of the Dardanelles, by a Russian fleet, (the British government, as well as the Ottoman Porte, protesting against it;) but nothing is said to have occurred to interrupt the harmony and good understanding of

the two governments. Gen. Pepe, the famous insurgent, (as the Paris papers call him,) embarked on the 21st March, on board a vessel prepared for his flight, carrying with him 200,000 Neapolitan ducats. "It is thus that those revolutionary chiefs-those magnanimous patriots, when they have thrown their country into confusion, and drawn down vengeance on their accomplices, fly, and carry with neiro, all well.

them the spoils of the country they

The Lyons journal of the 29th says, Metonnes arrived here, su nounce, that the Prince Regent has returned to Turin, at the head of the troops commanded by General Latour, and that the insurgents have thrown themselves into the citadels of Turin and Alessandria. It is added, that the wishes of the nation are to recall Victor Emanuel to his capital."

The house of Lords had not taken up the Catholic Bill on the 6th

April.
The Manchester Cotton trade, in spring patterns, were never know to be greater-and the Iron trade is so improving in Straffordshire, Shropshire and South Wales, that it has already advanced twenty shillings a ton, and a prospect of forther advancement.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, May 24.

FEDERAL REPUBLICAN Electoral Ticket for Prince-George's MICHOLAS SNOWDEN, GEORGE SEMMES.

For Somersat. THOMAS K. CARROLL. Col. THOMAS DASHIELL. Assembly Ticket for Somerset, Levin R. King, Littleton J. Den-

nis, Daviel Ballard, John Waters. For the Maryland Gazette.

Ode to the Neapol tans. Oh davinrd ries, that dared to stand. The champion of a tobic cause. Oh davind race, that rised is hind, for freedom and the reign of hiss. How david by his for in dealing race, And free dom's six editating race, And free dom's six editating topics. Upon a bind—a band but choice. For exwardice and worthlessness.

Say not, we case, any more:
That ancient Rome's o'er towering God
World hart his but from shore to shore
And melt the tyrant's iron rodeThe spirits of your parted great
Have left your roccant race,
They mock your saunting words of hate
Which dur'd the for to face.
And wonder hearts file, you should say:

The exercited of Bruton they would away.

Ye seid;—and many a noble heart
Beat proudly up with unders start.
And many a noble by flashed fire;
And many a noble breat love ire;
And many a noble worthy hand
Rubb'd the deep rust off from his brand,
And wanted for the signal given
When Europe's blood-trained shackles riven;
Upon her bloodbound tyrants buil'd
Shou'd free her and with her the would.

Upon her bloodhound tyrants burl'd.

It was a nobic glorious dream
Should of its rrines in inkind re-leem.
And place up man, as God's deeres,
'Mongst equals one—'nougst freemen free;
Oh' that the hope our bosom chernh'd,
Had ne'er;' um' the disma; gloom.
E'er that its secred flaue had perished
And perish'd ton, in such a tomb.
Oh' that of hosts the sural stream
Had wash'd the field where freedom lies,
The mangled corse—the cyr's last gleata
Of thousands be n its obsequies.
That every free man 'er his breath
Was pressed out in his latest gasp,
Had esteed a foe and mingled death
Confounded them within his grasp.
Then might the few who yet remain
Stand broudly with a steadfast eye
And 'earless say 'Look to yon plain,
"Ye cannot conquer—we can die!"
Hut freedom's last consoling thought,
The lanceal direct that chert wid her fate,
Your cowardice has crushed to nought.
And on your heads you're head to have
The curses of each free born soul,
That down you to perdition,
To despot's pittless control.
And in the movement was derision;
And alt the lookers a large of the corn,
And alt the reacking laugh of scorn,
And to the coward's mean of the soul,
To fire hadding high his flook in vain
Por fire hadding, but you we head you're had
And competention.
And amport m'ty wring the chair vain
Por fire hadding, but you we know and won.
And who are they whose banness fly
O'er Capua's walls o'er Naples' bay?

And who are they whose banners fly O'er Capua's walls o'er Naples' boy? Is the three coloured flag raised hog!, And do its veried tints duplay The conquest of the Gan!? No deeper, Jeeper'is your fall— Ye shall again, not war, the chain,

To shall sgait not wear the chain, Of him who with beguing art Knuw how to worth where he gare pain. The towring n. nd's whose word lade start. To life the grandear of your clime, who while he reagand the dear delusion of your herrick ancient time. Beder rise—life, who with poud profusion Strewed benefits, and with a glory. So brilliant decked your cainff breed. As made in hope that modern story. Would tell of you some Roman deed, his you are not—the birding host. Is one whom with deep hate, you secon, of strangers be that hates you most. From him your country's entraits form. May mover hope for spoting care, the end of the patumes from the grawning of despire. The patumes from the grawning of despire. Now will submission's adject praying wipe. From your devoted hearts the crime. That you have dared his weath to rouse; And tears and wailings soon shall chyine. Your requient—while upon the brows of those whom the relentless for this clime and the wrathful throe. Now will naffer this time meet.

Perchance you thought to buy his grace.

Now vainly for the first time meet.

Perchance you thought to buy hit grace
By deep submission's abject prayet?
Then turn thy hope deluded race
Teinter waitings of despair!
The holes, blood only that can clear.
The land is stein of thy offence.
To th' southing supplicating tear
The tryinal's venerance ne'er relent;
'fall round the realfold's sable stace
Cores' pon core is endless heaped
'fall his fed sangularary race
The bloody harvest respect.
But lanny, happy, were your fate.

But happy, happy were your fate. But happy, happy were your fate Were blood the only ven gennes sought. The 'Alva's ghost in judgement sate And innecence availed you neight. But darker yet shall be your down. And deeper yet you fell dannation: The youthful maid whose roxy bloom. Stews brighter in your fair ereation, Shall weep her homour, the base spoil stews brighter in your fair ereation. Shall weep her homour, the base spoil of savage rane and tranger's lasts. Sweet miniseries shall leave your soil, And homour crumble into dust. Then may your land refuse its fruit. And attin its rich protition, And foe and triend and man and brute lot in the dark confusion; And every prayer to heaven sent. Hecoil a vince from thence.
Thus may yo stand a monument. Of regal narry and of impotence. May 14, 1921.

Constellation Frigate .- By the Canada from Buenos Ayres, arrived here yesterday, a letter is received from Capt. Ridgely of the Constellation, dated at St. Jago de Chili, February 15th, which states the arrival of that ship at Valparaiso on the 4th, in 44 days from Rio Ja-

Off Rio faveror Mark 191 days from Marile Decided of the State of the way on board out ship, and by 7th we lost the boars waip and cach five days succeeding that a five hands were committed to deep, having survived the attick in a few hours. Thirty-three died is fore we cleared Java Head, allof che lers morbus; sixty-five of our cree have departed this life since weigh the United States. The truty made its appearance near the Cape of Good Hope, and there are 93 a the sick-list to-day, but the diserter is decreasing; being short-Handed we are shipping men here. Mr Sont ter and family returned in the ship. Mr. Thompson, who is of board, came in the Congress fron Canton. The Macedonian frigati is expected here every day."

The Congress was expected to sail for Norfolk on the 2d of April

Captain Woodhouse of the big. George-Town Packet, arrived at Philadelphia from Rio Janeiro, brought the following note from Capt. Henley of the U. S. frigue Congress.

U. S. frigate Congress, Harberof Rio de Janeiro, March 21. Captain Henley's compliments capt. Woodhouse, and requests in he will cause the following report to be made of the U. S. frigate Con

gress, on his arrival in the U. States At Rio de Janeiro, the U. S. fr. gate Congress, J. D. Henley, En from China, via Manilla. Arriva at Rio on the 6th March, for the purpose of obtaining supplies, having a number of her men sick of scurry and dysentery: and expect and for Norfolk, about the 1st April.

Captain Henley and all the offen well, except the commanding dut of marines. Accept my best wishes for a si

and pleasant passage. The population of Louisianna

mounts to 143,309. The city in parish of New-Orleans contain 41,352.

U. S. Schr. Lynx .- Serious prehensions are entertained for it safety of this vessel. She med from St. Marys, under the comma of Lieut. Comdt. Madison, or be 21st of January last, bound distributed for January Last, bound distributed by January Last, bound distributed by January Last, New York, New Yo such, Lieut. Turner, was at Jund ca about the 1st of April, at which time the Lynx had not arrived, a has she since been heard of.

[Charleston Courie, Bangor, (Me.) Miy 102 Earthquake.—On Saturday le earthquake in this place. It suf the midst of a cold E. E. of snow, wind and rain the le and morning thus far had been the my and tempestuous-betweet and 8 o'clock A. M. our atter-was arrested by a heavy round; which was immediately followed a shock, loud as the heaviest of der, which seemed to be crust-in the roof of the house. Door windows were on the jar, sale houses shook, so as in some inter ces, to throw down crockers glass from the shelves. The went off as it came on with a be rumbling. The direction as act can be ascertained, was from M to SE.

Belfast, (Maine) May Belfast, (Maine) May on the evening of Friday las severe storm of wind, rais, has snow commenced in this pawhich continued until Moumorning On the morning of turday, at about half pass 70 cl, there was a shock of an earthque which lasted about 20 seconds. shook buildings, furniture, the ry perceptibly. Seven miles of this, the earth trembled, the noise appeared like thunder. As Candida 18 miles thunder. At Camden 18 mile tant, we learn, it was mote than here. It was also notice Castine and Bucksporter 55

from the Rioge Land American the following interesting descrip-tion of the aits of Naples, and its environs is extracted from letter written by a gentleman travelling in the south of Europe for his health; in horyear 1819; "Since I left the Lated States, I

ave visited Malaga and Gibraltar, raversing, on horseback; the counry between them; Palermo and its avirons, in Sicily and Naples .-The time I passed in the three forner places was longer than I wish. d, and than was necessary to see he various objects of curiosityut the month devoted to Naples nd its environs was inadequate to atisfy my desire for becoming intinately acquainted with its interestng beauties. A delicious climate and estile soil; nature arrayed in the nost lovely and terrific festures; a ity teeming with population and nriched with the productions of enius, affording equal scope to the tudents of human nature and of the ne arts; another city, bursting, as were, from the bowels of the arth, and exhibiting to the astoished view, the habitations, temles, halls of justice, theatres, tombs, he utensils, furniture, ornaments nd literature, of amen of other and ar distant ages; the land which ave birth to some of the most incresting fictions of the most celerated poets of antiquity-fictions which became closely interwoven with their religion, and consequent-y influenced their moral, and ha its of thinking: These are some of he attractions which Naples offers, o induce strangers to visit her hores. The naturalists, the antinarian, the moral Philosopher and he Connoisseur, may all find abunant employments, and of the most iteresting kind. The view of the ity as you approach it-its white difices, rising above each other, till hey reach the castled height of St. Ilmo, is truly beautiful. You are, owever, disappoint on entering , at finding the streets (one or two nly excepted) narrow and dirty, nd the generality of the buildings isplaying a bal taste in architec-ire. The bas n which it stands, eserves all the encomiums that ave been bestowed upon it. Its argin is fringed with a succession f little towns, which almost form e uninterrupted line.

Verwius, with its double peak, ne continually pouring forth ashes, moke or flames, rises on the oppo-te side. On its let is the fertile, ine clad Campania Pelice; and on s right are the mountains of Soentum. The mouth of the har ur is partly closed by three small ands-Capreae, once the retreat the monster Tiberius: Ischia, rmerly subject to volcanic erupti s and Procida.

No place, perhaps, would afford

ch a variety of subjects for the neil of a caricature tas the streets Naples. Here wands a comic or, reciting some humorous tale, dusing the most ludicrous grimaand gesticulations-there, a nd beggar, singing a doleful bal-t, and accompanying his voice th the tinkling of a guitar. nch, and is puppets, who reign re in their greatest splendour, atce in their greatest splendour, atict a third party. Directly is seen
procession of Monks, covered
in head to foot tith white linen,
les only being left for the eyes.—
The little one-house vehicles,
wided with four persons, and goat full speedr peasints, with
ir asses loaged with voycetables;
sellers of fruit, magazoni and sellers of fruit, macaroni and akets: priests, soldiers and citisall unite in composing a scene t is probably without parallel ery expression of countenance, ry peculiarity of form, every vement of inuscle, and every va ty of group, is here exhibited .-40.000 Lazaroni, said to have in once laying about the streets knowing what would be their lter at night, or their means of port, the next day, have, in a cat measure disappeared. The pple are usual ya haracterized as colent, disappared signorant and erstitious, and my little experi e goes to confirm it. They alya make a practice of extorting m strangers. On disputing rge once at a coffee-house, I wa obtely told therit was greate in ordinary, because I was "un estiere"-a stranger. The firs vice a traveller receives from hi thing himself-and I reall

rce recollect an instance where

ve been in the power of a Neapo

no that he has not attempted t

at median in the