

We shall now proceed to consider the measures of the administration under the divisions flowing from the distribution of powers among the departments of finance, war, navy and state.

The control of financial operations has been seen to be an object of great importance. In modern times its consequence has greatly increased: and there is probably no nation of the civilized world to which it is more important than to the United States; as in the event of any serious external or internal danger, our reliance will be, not on large existing military establishments, but on our ability promptly to call forth the strength of the country.

On a subject of so much importance, the President, appears to have been sensible of the propriety of avowing his opinions with explicitness.

Having called to the head of the treasury a man of uncommon clearness of perception, of great industry, and of irreproachable morals, worthy of the confidence of the whole nation and eminently possessed of that of the republicans, he communicated the principles on which the executive contemplated to act, and recommended various measures to Congress.

After a critical scrutiny into the national expences and resources, with that confidence which flows from a conviction of accurate information, he proposed the abolition of the internal taxes, and a more rapid discharge of the public debt. To justify these steps a general retrenchment of unnecessary expences, was recommended, so far as depended upon law, and pursued so far as depended upon the executive.

The abolition of the Internal taxes has been declared an unwise measure, by the opponents of the administration and effects, the most pernicious, predicted as likely to flow from it. A large portion of these predictions, having been falsified by experience, require at present no notice. The remaining resources have proved not only equal to every existing engagement of the government, but likewise to a more rapid discharge of the public debt than that for which the national faith was pledged. The extraordinary expences incurred by the purchase of Louisiana, and the defence of the Mediterranean trade, are not overlooked. In a subsequent part of this view, it will be made distinctly to appear, that the former is one of those vast and extraordinary events that justifies the use of extraordinary means, and that the latter is a measure likely to be of but short duration and consequently not requiring permanent revenues.

Assuming it then as an indisputable fact, that the revenue derived from the internal revenues could be spared, our enquiry, as to the expediency of their repeal, is narrowed into a consideration whether it was expedient to repeal them, or to diminish the duties on imported articles.

Every one acquainted with the history of the United States knows, that after the revolutionary war, it was a general, not to say universal impression, that the great power of taxation, vested in the general government, should be over imported commodities. This impression arose undoubtedly from the legitimate relationship between the nature of a government federal in its structure, and a tax whose equal operation could only be secured by the general government. Under this impression, and the most important increase of Congress, twelve states, a short time before the adoption of the Constitution, had agreed to vest Congress with the power of laying a duty of five per cent. on imported articles. Rhode Island, not then constituting more than a sixteenth part of the Union, alone resisted this measure.

But for her resistance, the power would have been conferred, and the new constitution would probably have never been framed. When formed, it gave Congress absolute and exclusive power over duties on foreign commodities, thereby adding another, to the numerous existing proofs that this was considered as the appropriate resource of the general government. It gave at the same time a concurrent power, with the states, over every other source of revenue, with the express view of enabling a government, charged with the national defence, on any great emergency to call into activity the undivided resources of the community. This was the only reason, perhaps a fallacious one, on which this sweeping power of taxation, was conferred. Accordingly, Congress, in the first instance, confined themselves to the imposition of duties on external commerce. At a subsequent period the internal taxes were resorted to, under an alleged want of revenue. The same cause gave rise to a direct tax on lands, houses and slaves. This cause ceasing, was it not proper to re-possess the states

of these resources? This alone, abstracted from all other considerations, would have been a sufficient justification of the measure.

But in addition to these there were other cogent reasons.

The internal revenues fostered a system of extensive patronage dangerous to a republican government. Five hundred officers were employed in their collection, and two hundred thousand dollars annually expended, amounting to twenty per cent; while the expence of collecting the external duties amounted to only five per cent. without producing any diminution in the aggregate expence by a decrease of duties. Here then is an annual saving of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. It is not practicable to estimate with precision the public injury arising from the existence of five hundred useless officers. It is within bounds, however, to say that their labor or ingenuity, if in a small degree productive, would exceed a hundred thousand dollars.

Some respect unquestionably was due by the representatives of a free people to the established impression that an excise is hostile to liberty. In a state of society, differing in one respect from that of all other nations, in protecting the unmolested exercise of industry in channels chosen by itself, it is certainly of importance little short of infinite to resist the establishment of a system, which gives to governments the control and direction of every branch of internal manufacture; enabling them the way to depress or elevate, according to the measure of taxation applied, the condition of every class of citizens; a power, so nearly approximated to despotism, as to have become hateful in every nation not degraded to the lowest condition.

It has been said that the repeal of these taxes operated to the local injury of a part of the union, and tended to oppress the poor.

To exhibit the local effects of the repeal, we have drawn out of the following table. The first column exhibits the number of representatives to which each state is entitled; The second specifies the sums paid in each state in the year 1801; The third shows, without descending to fractions, the quota of the whole tax, which, for that year, each state would have paid had it been assessed in the ratio of numbers; the fourth exhibits the gain, and the last the loss of each state, on that principle, arising from the repeal.

Table with columns: State, Representatives, Sums paid in 1801, Sums paid if ratio, Gain, and Loss.

From this table it appears that of the states of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and Vermont, ordinarily denominated the New England states, two have gained, and three have lost,

Leaving the clear gain of the New England states. That of the states of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland, denominated the Middle states, four have gained 116,879 and one has lost 18,504

The clear gain of the Middle states 98,375 That of the remaining states, called the South and West, one has gained 28,756 and five have lost 84,632

The clear loss of the Southern and Western states 55,876

It further appears that the only gaining states were Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Maryland, Ohio, and Rhode Island, and that Massachusetts, next to Pennsylvania, was the greatest gainer; and that the state that incurred the greatest loss was North Carolina.

It follows, from this analysis, that the repeal produced an absolute gain to the Eastern and Middle, while it produced a loss to the Southern and Western states. If, therefore, it was unequal in its operation, the latter, instead of the former states, have reason to complain.

But the intelligent reader will before this have remarked that, if the repeal really operated unequally upon the different states; that inequality could only arise from the partial operation of the

taxes repealed; which, if a fact, would constitute one of the strongest arguments in favor of the measure.

To this however, it is replied, that the duties on imported articles are unequal in their operation on the different states: and thence it is inferred that they are improper subjects of exclusive taxation. But any existing inequality in their operation on the different states, arising from the relative state of agriculture and manufactures, will inevitably fall with peculiar weight on those states that produce the most, and manufacture the least. Every one knows that the southern states are the most agricultural and consequently the least manufacturing; while the reverse, in both respects, is the case with the eastern states. The imports of a state are generally about equal to its exports. If we compare the exports of the eastern states of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and Vermont, with those of the southern states of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, we shall find the former amount to 11,904,803 dollars, and the latter to 18,548,943 dollars, which, compared with the population of these states, makes the average exportation of the southern exceed that of the eastern states about thirty per cent. or four millions and an half of dollars. And if we estimate the imports as equal to the exports, it will follow that the four southern states above mentioned contribute annually, in the shape of duties on imported articles, above a million of dollars more than are paid by an equal population in the eastern states. These states then ought to be the last to complain, as they not only gain the annual sum of sixteen thousand dollars by the repeal of the internal taxes, but, in addition thereto, the annual sum of the above one hundred thousand dollars from the million of dollars at present derived from duties on imports, paid by the southern states beyond their quota, according to their relative numbers.

These statements are not made in the least spirit of murmur at the effects of the duties on imports on the southern part of the union. It is well understood that, however harshly they may appear in the first instance, to operate, they do in fact benefit the whole union, and that while they produce one disadvantage they insure a greater benefit. They tend to foster manufactures and navigation in those parts of the union, where these employments are more lucrative than agriculture, while agriculture is principally attended to in these states where, from the state of society, it is most profitable. Though it is highly desirable that the agricultural pursuits of our citizens should be cherished, and extended to their utmost limit, yet commanding considerations, connected with national prosperity, recommend the gradual cultivation of manufactures.

One serious charge remains to be repelled. It is alleged that the repeal of the internal taxes operates to the prejudice of the poor. Our road to a correct decision on this point is plain and open.

By a report of the committee of Ways and Means it appears that the permanent internal revenues were in 1801, 710,000 dollars:

Deducting from this sum the expences of collection, amounting to 120,000 dollars, there remained 590,000 dollars revenue.

The opponents of the repeal, from affixed regard to the poor, recommended, instead of that measure, the reduction of the existing taxes on coffee, brown sugar, salt and bohea tea. Let us compare the effects of these alternatives.

To raise, by internal revenues 590,000 dollars, required taxes amounting to 720,000 dollars; while the raising 590,000 dollars by duties on imports involved no additional expence.

The family of a man in indigent circumstances would probably consume,

Table showing consumption of goods for a family: 15 lbs of brown sugar, 10 lbs of coffee, 2 lbs of bohea tea, 2 bushels of salt.

Amounting in the whole to 1 51 1/2 The whole proceeds of duties on these four articles amounting to about 1,400,000 dollars, a reduction of 590,000 dollars would operate on the sum of one dollar and fifty one cents, a reduction of sixty four cents, which would constitute the amount of tax from which each poor family would be relieved.

The same family would probably consume a quantity of distilled spirits chargeable with a duty of at least

Table showing consumption of spirits: 1 bushel, 1 gallon.

Amounting to 1 20 Deduct the above sum of 0 64

And there remains the sum of 0 56

Which constitutes the sum from which each poor family has been relieved by the repeal of the internal taxes, beyond that from which they would have been liberated by the proposed reduction of the duties on brown sugar, coffee, salt and bohea tea.

It follows that the poor, instead of

being losers, are actually gainers to this amount by the repeal.

It is impossible to form this estimate with absolute precision; but it cannot greatly deviate from the truth. It proves that the poor of America were benefited more by the repeal of the internal taxes than they would have been by a diminution of the duties on brown sugar, bohea tea, salt and coffee. But, independently of all this reasoning, there was an insuperable obstacle to the reduction of the duties, created by those very men who the most strenuously urged it. The proceeds of those duties were solemnly pledged for the extinguishment of the public debt foreign as well as domestic. Where then was the boasted regard of these men to the public faith, which they had so often and so artfully invoked? Was it an idle dream of their fancies? Was it a talisman that required the hand of a necromancer to wield? Was it meant as a kind of charm to lull the senses of the nation into that perfect confidence and unqualified security, that always precede the loss of liberty? CURTIUS.

BOSTON, October 10. STORM.—A violent storm commenced yesterday; and at the hour of putting our paper to press, still continued with unabating violence, at N. N. E. Last night the steeple of Christ (North) church, was blown down, but from the direction in which it fell, only injured the corner of a house. The roof of the tower of the stone chapel was carried about 200 feet, fell upon a shed, and broke two chimneys to pieces. Many trees and fences are levelled in the streets; and several chimneys, we learn, are blown down; one of them (Mr. Morse's) fell upon a couple of stage-coaches, near the market, and broke them to pieces. The storm began yesterday morning at S. E. In the afternoon it shifted to N. N. E. Before the gale shifted, much damage was apprehended to the shipping, &c. in the harbor; no material damage has been done them, that we have heard of; the tide being at the ebb during the night, and high water not until past 4 o'clock this morning, must operate much in their favor. Several sail were reported yesterday morning to have been in the bay; this report was afterwards contradicted. Judging from the uncommon violence of the wind here, we are apprehensive the gale must be very severe upon the coast. P. S. Wednesday morning, 5 o'clock. We just learn, that about 15 large and small shipping are either bilged, or considerably injured, and several sunk at the north side, Long-wharf; on the windward side of most of the wharves damage is done; a sloop sunk on the flats, a boy drowned, and other damage there. Several sail are said to be on shore at Dorchester. Parts of houses blown down. The battery of Mr. Ebenezer Eaton's new house, at Wet Boston, fell, killed a young woman, and dangerously wounded one of his children. The storm appears abating.

M'Culloch & Poor, No 197, Market street, Have imported from Hull and Liverpool, PART OF THEIR FALL ASSORTMENT OF HARDWARE, And expect the remainder by the first arrivals. October 12

Roger & Hincks, No. 118, Market street, HAVE received a part of their FALL IMPORTATION OF French Goods, And also. A good assortment of Pistols and Fowling Pieces, which they offer very low, on their usual terms. And expect daily, a further supply per ship Roboreas, from Bourdeaux. October 16

Muir & Slubey, No. 79, Smith's wharf, Have imported from London & Liverpool, by the different Vessels, Shot, large sizes Gun Powder, F. F. B. Bar and Sheet Lead White Lead, in oil and dry Red ditto, do. do. Yellow Ochre, in oil Fig Lard, Seine Twine Regal London, Crowley's Steel, No. 3 Sheet Iron, single, double and treble Best London Pewter, in small casks Refined Salt Petre, Allum A few pieces superfine black & blue Cloths A few cases Hats, coarse and fine. October 15

Notice. THE subscribers having this day entered into partnership, the business in future will be carried on under the firm of SCHULTZ & Vogler. JOHN E. SCHULTZ, RUDOLPH VOGELER Who have imported in the brig Perseverance, capt. Wm. Selleck, from Varel, and offer for sale on reasonable terms, at their store, corner of Commerce and Pratt streets, the following GOODS: T cklenburgs } assorted. Osanburghs } do. Bielefeld Linen Platillas Royales Bragnages Rouans Estoppilles Unies Cress a la Morlaix Downass, in 1-1 and 1/2 pieces Brown Holland Listados Checks, No. 3, and Checks and Stripes. September 22

Peruvian Bark, A few seroons, for sale by VON KAPFF & BRUNE. October 2

Sherry Wine, 64 quarter casks, SHERIDY WINE, of an excellent quality, just received for sale by LORMAN & FULFORD. October 11

Sherry Wine, 50 quarter casks of the best quality just received from New York, and for sale by W. WILSON & SONS. October 11

BUTTER, ONE hundred and fifty kegs first quality, just received and for sale by JAMES CALWELL, Bowly's wharf. October 11

Galt and Thomas, Have imported in the Sally and Fane from Liverpool, their Fall assortment of HARDWARE. Also, a few Iron Chests. October 6

George Price & Co. 245, MARKET-STREET, HAVE received by the different arrivals from London, Liverpool and Hull, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF FALL GOODS. October 5

Thorndick Chase, Has imported from London and Liverpool, No. 4, 5, 6 and 7 Bridport CANVASS, Bunting, assorted sizes and sewing Twine A few lakes of blue Plains White Lead in Oil Which he offers for sale on moderate terms, at No. 39, Thames-street, Fell's Point. October 4

John Barney, No. 1 South Liberty-street, OFFERS FOR SALE, 9-8 and 6-4 plain figured Cambric Muslins 9-8 and 6-4 plain figured Cambric Muslins 9-8 and 6-4 plain figured Cambric Muslins 9-8 and 6-4 plain figured Cambric Muslins

William D. McKim, No. 221, corner of Baltimore and Liberty-streets, Has received by the late arrivals from England, FALL GOODS. Also, suitable for the West India Market, and entitled to drawback, Tow and Flaxen Osanburghs Checks Calicoes Irish Linens, and Blue Cloths. October 6

Russia Goods, Received per the Steep Harriot, from St. Petersburg, White and brown sheetings, first quality Ravens-stuck Sail, 10th Broad and narrow linen Drillings, diapers, tickens Feathers, bristles Iron Best clean hemst, and Cordage assorted. For sale by W. WILSON & SONS. August 30

INDIA GOODS. Michael Graham, HAS just received on consignment from New York, and for sale on his usual terms, 100 bales INDIA GOODS, consisting of Bungum gurrahs Mzhard gunges Blue cloth Blue gilly hdkfs. Scarf royal ditto 1400 pieces nankeen John litty sannahs 400 cases senahaws, assorted ALSO, 1 bale bedtick, 3 cases white thread, assorted 1 case millinets, and an invoice of French Goods, consisting of silks, cambricks, hosiery, gloves, &c. N. B. The whole of the above goods, entitled to drawback. AUGUST

Printed Calicoes, Muslins, &c. GUEST, ATTERBURY & Co. No. 14, Colliers 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 Cambric and Furniture do. Jaconett and Book Muslins Tamboured and Lace do. Satin 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 Hosiery Velvets and Fancy Cords Rose and Duffil Blankets Coatings, Frises Flannels Swandowns and Toininets Lancashire Sheetting Carpets and Carpeting A few cases best London Porters, Which they offer for sale very low for cash, or acceptances at short dates. September 15

O. and J. Fuller, 80, MARKET-STREET, (late Fuller & Brown) HAVE this day received from their manufacturing, a fresh supply of SHOES, 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 Cloves, which will be sold low to close the sales.

TO LET, The Dwelling part of the house, 80, Market-street. A small family would be preferred. For terms, apply to O. & J. Fuller, on the premises. October 6