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EASTERN SHORE

EASTON—(Maryland:) PUBLISHED

(Vol. XIIth.) TUE DAY MORN

From the New-York Evening Post.

THE EXAMINATION.

The next most prominent feature in the message, is the proposal to abandon at once all the internal revenue of the country. The motives avowed for this astonishing scheme, are that "there is reasonable ground of confidence that this part of the revenue may now be safely dispensed with—that the remaining sources will be sufficient to provide for the support of government, to pay the interest of the public debt, and to discharge the principal in shorter periods than the laws or the general expectation had contemplated—and that though wars and untoward events might change this prospect of things and call for resources which the impost could not meet—yet that sound principles would not justify our taxing the industry of our fellow citizens to accumulate treasure for wars to happen we know not when, and which might perhaps happen but for the impost levied by that treasure."

tenible, it is that impossible to trace the suggestion to any other source than the culpable desire of gaining or securing popularity at an immediate expense of public utility, equivalent, on a pecuniary scale, to a million of dollars annually; and at the greater expense of a serious invasion of our public credit.

That these at least, are the certain consequences of the measure, shall be demonstrated by arguments which are believed to be unanswerable.

To do this the more effectually, it is necessary to premise that some of the revenues now proposed to be relinquished, are with every solemnity of law pledged for paying the interest and redeeming the principal of our public debt foreign and domestic. As to the interest, and such parts of the principal, as by the original constitution of the debt, are payable by annual instalments, the appropriation is absolute. As to the residue it is qualified. On the 3d of March 1793, was passed an act or Congress which forms a main pillar in the fabric of our public credit—which maturing and perfecting the establishment of a Sinking Fund, endeavors with peculiar solicitude to render it adequate, effectual, and inviolable: by the 8th section of this act it is provided, "That all surpluses of the revenue, which shall remain at the end of any year, and which at the next session of Congress shall not be otherwise appropriated or reserved by law, shall *ipso facto* become a part of the Sinking Fund." This fund, by other provisions of the same act, is vested in commissioners in trust, to be applied to the redemption of the debt, by reimbursement or by purchase, until the whole shall be extinguished: & the faith of the United States is expressly engaged, that the monies which are constitute the fund shall inviolably remain so appropriated & vested, until the redemption of the debt shall be completely effected.

The simple statement of these provisions goes far to confirm the character which we have given to the proposition. But a distinct examination of the reasons by which it is supported, will, when taken in connection

with those provisions, place beyond doubt, its absurd and pernicious tendency. The first inducement offered for relinquishing the internal revenue, is a reasonable ground of confidence that it may safely be dispensed with.

When it is considered that we are in the very crisis of an important change of situation; passing from a state in which neutrality had procured to our commerce and to the revenue depending on it, a great artificial increase, with good reason to look for a diminution, and without satisfactory demonstration: can any thing be more empirical than voluntarily to lay down a valuable & growing basis of income of which we are already in possession? Can it be said that *under the* "reasonable ground of confidence" will be a sufficient warrant for so important a surrender? Surely we ought to have been told that there was at least a moral certainty of the fact. But even this would not have been deemed

that the burden is too heavy as to demand immediate relief, and, without this incentive to relinquishment, experience ought undoubtedly to have been taken as the only fit and sure guide.

Not only is it problematical what the present duty on imports will, for succeeding years produce; duties it is in a degree questionable, whether it may not be found necessary to reduce the rates. That they are high when compared with the commercial capital of our country is not to be denied, whether they may not be found to high for a beneficial course of our trade, is yet to be decided by experiment. The latter augmentations of the rates of duty, were made at times and under circumstances, in the situation of this and other countries, which forbid us to regard past experience as conclusive on the point.

Should it be said in answer, that the revenues can hereafter be renewed, if on trial it shall be found that they have been prematurely abandoned the decisive reply is that this to invert the natural order of just reasoning. We it now the question, whether such revenue should be created in anticipation of a possible deficiency, the correct answer would be, let experiment first ascertain the necessity: as they already exist, on a question to abolish them, the answer equally ought to be, let experience first shew them to be unnecessary.

But how can they be unnecessary? let us grant that the remaining sources will be equal to the purposes enumerated in the Message, does it follow that it will not still be wise to retain the internal revenue? Is it not desirable that government should have it in its power to discharge the debt faster than may have been contemplated? Is not this a felicity in our situation which ought to be improved? A precious item in the public fortune which ought not rashly to be squandered? But it is not even true that the laws have exclusively contemplated a definite period for the ultimate redemption of the entire debt. They have only made a determinate provision for its extinction.

IN CHANCERY.

November 30, 1801.

HON CLAYTON AND OTHERS,

VS.

JAMES McCABE AND OTHERS.

THE object of the bill is to obtain a decree for vacating a fraudulent instrument of writing purporting the last will and testament of Robert, whereby she devised all her of every kind to James McCabe, for vacating another fraudulent instrument of writing purporting of bargain and sale by said Mary Elbert conveys to James McCabe in fee two tracts in Queen Anne's county, called Reward and Mackley's Addition, all her estate of every kind, in that she put it her to possess the said receive the same during her life; to give an injunction of judgment obtained by Thomas A. Smith, Hugh Henox, Thomas H. & John Chavres, he free for the said McCabe hath absconded and left the said Hugh Henox and Thomas Ewing are dead, and their interests survived to the said Thomas A. Smith, and it is thereupon motion of the Complainants, and ordered, that they cause a bill of this Order to be published at least three weeks successively in the Eastern Newspaper before the eighth day of January next to the intent that the said McCabe may have notice of the same, & may be warned to appear on or before the second day of next to shew cause why the said bill should not pass as prayed, otherwise for granting the same.

H. HOWARD;
Solicitor General.

IN CHANCERY.

November 15, 1801.

Report of Vice

the Sale of the

Mare, shall be

contrary to

March 1st

to be in full

By the LEVY COURT OF BALTIMORE COUNTY.

August 12th, 1801.

RESOLVED, That the Inspector of Tobacco at Fell's Point, in the city of Baltimore, pass no tobacco in hogheads, the size and dimensions of which are not agreeable to the act of assembly, establishing and fixing the same.

"Act of November session, 1789, chapter 26, section 35, And, for preventing packing of tobacco in unsizeable casks, Be it enacted, That no tobacco shall be passed or accounted lawful tobacco, except tobacco in parcels, unless the same shall be packed in hogheads not exceeding forty-eight inches in the length of the stave, and seventy in the whole diameter within the staves at the cross and bulge; and the owner of tobacco packed in any hoghead of greater dimensions, shall respect the same in sizeable hogheads, as herein before expressed, at his own expense, before the same shall be passed."

The editors of the newspapers in Alexandria, Frederick-town, Hagerstown, George-town, Easton and Annapolis, are requested to publish the foregoing resolution in their respective papers once a week for eight weeks successively, and transmit their accounts to the levy court of Baltimore county for payment.

By order,
WILLIAM GILSON, Clerk.
8w.—8g.

For Sale

TWO Tracts of Land, lying in Dorchester county, on Chiconocomo River; one containing six hundred acres; the other four hundred acres, both tracts are well improved, the soil of said lands are equal to any in the county, and adapted to wheat, corn & Tobacco. Any person inclining to purchase, it is presumed, will wish to view the premises.

Also two other Tracts lying on Choptank river, it being a part of the Indian lands, the two containing three hundred & sixty acres of land, & now in high cultivation; the situation of the two last mentioned are equal for wealth and profit to the river.

of Denmark and Sweden have expressed their readiness to accede. The essential rights for which we contend are thereby secured, and provision made, that the exercise of them shall be attended with as little molestation as possible to the subjects of the contracting parties.

"Preliminaries of peace have also been ratified between me & the French Republic; and I trust that this important arrangement, whilst it manifests the justice & moderation of my views, will also be found conducive to the substantial interests of the country, and honorable to the British character.

"Copies of these papers shall be forthwith laid before you, and I earnestly hope that the transactions to which they refer, will meet with the approbation of my parliament.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I have directed such estimates to be prepared for the various demands of the public service, as appear to me to be best adapted to the situation in which we are now placed. It is painful to me to reflect, that provision cannot be made for defraying the expenses which must unavoidably be continued for a time, in different parts of the world, and for maintaining an adequate peace establishment, without large additional supplies. You may, however, be assured, that all possible attention shall be paid to such economical arrangements as may not be inconsistent with the great object of effectually providing for the security of all my dominions.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

I cannot sufficiently describe the gratification and comfort I derive from the relief which the bounty of Divine Providence has afforded to my people by the abundant produce of the late harvest. In contemplating the situation of the country at this important juncture, it is impossible for me to refrain from expressing the deep sense I entertain of the temper and fortitude which have been manifested by all descriptions of my faithful subjects, under the various and complicated difficulties with which they have

LUCIUS CRASSUS.