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A NEW "HAIL COLUMBIA."  
Intended for the approaching Republican Jubilee.

"HOW ARE THE MIGHTY FALLEN,"

I.

HAIL, Columbia! happy land!  
Hail, ye patriotic band!  
Who late oppos'd Oppression's laws,  
And now stand firm in Freedom's cause;  
Rejoice—for now the storm is gone,  
Columbia owns her chosen son,  
The Bill of Rights shall be our boast,  
And Jefferson our favorite toast:  
Ever grateful for the prize,  
Let our voices reach the skies.

Firm, united, let us be,  
Rallying round the sacred tree;  
May its leaves o'erspread the world,  
And tyrants from their thrones be hurl'd.

II.

See the Hamiltonian Feds,  
How they hang their jaw-lock'd heads;  
Moaning now their fallen chief,  
In whom they hoped to find relief—  
Who, with an army at command,  
Thought soon to rule this happy land,  
But now their hopes are all destroy'd,  
Their wicked schemes are null and void;  
The federal rats have left the ship,  
And we, in turn, will take and trip.

Thro' the rough "tempestuous seas,"  
We'll safely guide our Liberty;  
Stop the leaks, the riggin clear,  
And to a peaceful hav'n steer.

III.

Sound, sound the trump of Fame,  
Let Jefferson's great name,  
Ring thro' the world with loud applause,  
As the firm friend of Freedom's cause!  
Let every clime to Freedom cheer,  
Now listen with a joyful ear:  
With honest pride, and manly grace,  
He fills the presidential place—  
The constitution for his guide,  
And Truth and Justice at his side.

Firm, united, let us be,  
Rallying round the sacred tree;  
May its leaves o'erspread the world,  
And tyrants from their thrones be hurl'd.

IV.

Republicans behold your chief!  
He comes to give your hearts relief;  
The rock on which the storm has beat,  
Who brav'd vile Faction's deadly hate,  
Now arm'd with virtue, firm and true,  
Looks for support to hear'n and you.  
When hope was sinking in dismay,  
When glooms obscur'd Columbia's day,  
He mourn'd his country's threaten'd fate,  
But sav'd her 'er it grew too late.

The year of jubilee is come;  
Return ye British agents home;  
For we, in turn, will rule the rostr,  
And make a Jefferson the toast.

From the Cabinet printed at Washington,  
Official Fire.

On Tuesday evening last, a few minutes after sun-set, the City of Washington was again illuminated with the documents of a public office. We understand that the fire broke out in the S. E. corner of the Treasury Office, in one of the rooms occupied by the Auditor, on the lower floor.

It is but a few weeks since, that under very extraordinary circumstances, the building occupied by the War-Office, was consumed. Our suspicions, that it was done by design, were very strong; but fearing that in some measure, they might be the fruits of our prejudice, for the injuries received from a now desperate faction, and an observance of their past villainies, we were cautious in communicating them to the public. Such circumstances, however, had been mentioned, before this last illumination, as had ripened those suspicions into convictions.

The unaccountable manner in which the present fire originated, the extraordinary circumstances attending it, induce a firm belief, that it is the work of some unprincipled incendiary.

It is said, that the fire originated in a room where no fire had been kept for some days.

That those who first entered the apartments, discovered unusual quantities of loose papers upon the floor: & we have the names of three gentlemen, who went to the door of an apartment, to which the fire had not communicated, with an intention to remove any furniture or papers which might be deposited in it; they found the door locked, and saw a light through the key hole; they immediately forced the door, and let the reader judge what was their astonishment, to find three men quietly cloistered during the commotion, and ready in a moment, to open the door, and join in the bustle; this trio extinguished the light before their persons were recognized.

We should be glad to know how this fire will affect the solicited investigation of Oliver Wolcott's official conduct?

MORE PARTICULARS.

After making the foregoing remarks, I received a communication, by which it appears that the three gentlemen who made the horrid discovery at the time of the fire, have substantiated their assertions with the solemnity of an oath, before a magistrate; and that another gentleman of veracity, is ready to testify, that entered the Treasury-office; that the fire in the fire-place had been apparently carefully put together, and secured by the fender; and that he had discovered a brand of fire in the room, at least fourteen feet from the fire place!

These are horrid—disgraceful—damning circumstances—but it is my duty to publish them; and I hope, impelled by the same consideration, the editor of the Federalist, will publish them also. [Ib.]

LIBERTY. EQUALITY,  
FRENCH REPUBLIC.

REGULATION.  
TOUSSAINT LOUVERTURE,  
General in Chief of the army of St. Domingo,  
to his fellow citizens.

My constant solicitude for the welfare of my country, having brought to my knowledge, the numerous abuses which are occasioned by the duty of one fourth of subvention,\* I have determined to convert it into a simple duty upon objects of importation & exportation. And in order, that the taxes may operate equally on all property, to create an impost on the incomes of houses and several manufactures, equivalent to that which is established on the income of plantations, so that the aggregate revenue may be sufficient for the payment of the army, and of the public functionaries, who have a long time been there without salaries.

But, having never been able to procure an exact knowledge of the amount of the public revenues, on account of the complexity of the present administration, and the difficulties attending the collection of the duties; my intention being to procure correct information as to our resources: the method to attain that end, was to simplify the operations of the administration, which will at the same time free my fellow-citizens from the expenses of collection, which are very considerable, and prevent a multitude of frauds and abuses. I, however intend, after having obtained correct statements of our expenditures, and receipts, to augment or diminish these duties, as the wants of the colony may require.

In consequence whereof I decree as follows:

Art. 1. From the date of the publication of the present declaration, the duties of one fourth, one sixteenth and one twentieth of subvention, laid on the revenues of plantations and received in produce, are abolished.

2. All produce exported from the colony, of whatever nature it may be, shall pay a duty of 20 per cent.

3. On the first day of each decade, the tribunals of commerce for the colony, shall fix the current prices of all colonial produce, subject to the export-duty. After which a table shall be made out and sent to the ordonnateur, who shall, the same day, send copies to all whom it may concern, to serve as the basis for collecting of the duty of twenty per cent. The said tables shall be officially printed in the newspapers of the colony. The lowest price shall serve as the basis for the regulation of the duty.

4. All goods or merchandize, imported into the colony, of whatever value or quality, shall pay an entrance duty of twenty per cent.

5. The tribunals of commerce for the colony together with consuls of neutral nations, shall fix on the first day of each decade, the prices current of all merchandize, imported into the colony, on the lowest prices of which, the duty of twenty per cent shall be laid. After which a table shall be made out and sent to the ordonnateur, who shall, the same day, send copies to all whom it may concern, to serve as the basis for regulating the duty of twenty per cent. The said table shall be officially printed in the newspapers of the colony, every first day of a decade, and shall serve as a rule for the collectors, during the decade.

6. No goods or produce shall be imported, or exported, into or out of, the colony, except at such ports as shall be designated by the Government.

7. Custom-houses shall be established at the ports designated for the imports and exports of the colony. The said custom-houses shall be erected in such a manner, that all goods imported shall enter at one gate, and those exported at the other. For this purpose, there shall be established two public wharves, one whereof shall be especially appropriated for imports, and the other for exports. The public scales shall be placed in the custom-houses.

8. In each of the ports, designated for imports and exports, there shall be appointed a collector of customs, a public weigher, a searcher, and a comptroller. It shall be the duty of the last named constantly to oversee the business of the former three.

9. The import and export duties shall be paid in specie. For this purpose, all merchandize or produce, entering the custom-house,

\* Every owner of a plantation is obligated to pay one fourth of the income of his plantation to the government, and such persons as are in possession of confiscated plantations, by lease from the government, pay one sixteenth, or one twentieth of the income of such plantations as may have been agreed on, besides their rent. The French shall one fourth, one sixteenth, or one twentieth of the duty of subvention.

shall be weighed or valued, & the account of it delivered to the proprietor, with which he shall then repair to the treasurer, and discharge the duties. The said account shall be made out by the collector of the customs from the certificate of the weigher and searcher, and shall be certified to be true by the comptroller of the customs. No vessel shall be permitted to sail or receive a clearance, unless the receipt of the treasurer, answering to the account of the collector of the customs, shall be produced.

10. Every proprietor of a vessel or his representative, will be bound, from the moment of his landing, in one of the ports of the colony, to deliver unto the ordonnateur or administration officer, an invoice of his cargo, signed and certified by him. The ordonnateur will immediately send faithful copies thereof to the collector of the custom-house and the military commandant. The officers of the custom-house will certify if the cargo is agreeable with the invoice. All goods which shall not appear on the face of the invoice shall be confiscated for the benefit of the republic.

11. All goods or produce taken in contravention to the regulations of the present declaration, shall be confiscated for the benefit of him, who having discovered the fraud, will make it known to the government.

12. Every collector, weigher, searcher and comptroller of the custom-house, who shall be convicted of prevarication in the exercise of his duty, shall be summoned before a council of war, and if declared guilty, shall be judged and punished in conformity to the laws.

13. The trade from port to port in the colony shall be free; but no goods or produce shall be permitted to go from one port to another, unless the captain have previously obtained acquittal.

14. Every port in the colony except those designated for imports and exports shall have for administrator only a receiver of the national property, who shall be appointed to receive the taxes upon houses and manufactures, to weigh the produce, to deliver receipts of duties, and to survey all goods or produce, coming in or going out of his port.

15. Every vessel loading fraudulently shall be confiscated for the benefit of the republic. In consequence whereof every officer of administration who may know of any vessel not having paid the duties, is authorized to order the unloading thereof and to have a verbal process made in presence of the commissary of government or his representative, and of the justice of peace or his assistant. If the fraud is proved, the latter is to address the verbal process to the tribunals, in order to have the confiscation ordered; and in case of the fraud not being proved, the goods or produce shall be re-embarked immediately by the government.

16. The Military commandants and municipal administrators are equally authorized whenever they may suspect any vessel to be fraudulently loaded, to request the administration officer to have her unloaded. They shall be bound in the mean time to communicate to the general in chief the motives of their behaviour.

17. All the houses in the cities, towns and landing places shall pay a duty of 20 per cent, on the amount of their rents.

18. During the time required by the municipal administration to have a general statement made to serve to the exact payment of this contribution, every inhabitant or householder will be bound to present during the first 15 days, his lease in due form, unto the ordonnateur of his department, or the administration officer of the place. The price of the lease shall be inscribed on the special register, and the twenty per cent. tax on the price of the lease shall be paid by the tenant on account of the owner, in three equal terms of four months, as soon as the statement shall be made, it shall serve as a basis of this tax.

19. Every owner, living in his own house shall be bound to present himself before the municipal administration of the place, within 15 days after the present declaration, in order to give information respecting his house. The municipality shall proceed to the estimation of the value of the rent of the said house, and the verbal process thereof, shall be addressed to the officer of administration. The estimated price, shall be inscribed on the register for the lease of houses, and shall be the basis on which the 20 per cent. tax shall be paid, in three equal terms of 4 months. There shall be no alteration made in the engagements entered into with the rebuilders of burnt houses, who shall be free from this tax, till the expiration of their leases, as well as those who may rebuild in future.

20. Every owner or tenant of a house who may have not obeyed the two foregoing articles of this declaration, in the time prescribed, shall be subject to a fine of 25 per cent. on the amount of the rent of his house.

21. Every manufacture of any nature whatsoever, such as distilleries, tanneries, lime manufactures, potteries, brick kilns, and the kilns, of which the manufacture is used in the colony, shall be subjected to a duty of 20 per cent. on the value of the objects raised or manufactured thereon.

22. For the more easy payment of the tax imposed on manufactures, an estimation shall be made of the value of their revenue, be-

tween the proprietor or tenant, the comptroller of the navy or his representative, & the commissary of government appointed for the municipal administration or his substitute; from which estimation the duty of 20 per cent. shall be regulated. In consequence hereof every manufacturer shall make his declaration, in the form of a subscription, to the said ordonnateur or officer of administration of the place, and the price paid in three equal terms of four months.

23. During the fifteen days following the publication of the present declaration, every owner or tenant of a manufactory, shall be held to present himself before the ordonnateur or administration officer of the place, to make a declaration, of the manufactory he is in possession of, which said declaration shall immediately be sent by the ordonnateur or administration officer to whom it may concern, in order to proceed to the estimation thereof. Every owner to tenant of a manufactory, who may not have obeyed this present article shall be subject to a fine of one year's tax.

24. Every holder of a plantation, whose lease was granted by the administration, and who was free from the subvention duty, shall obtain a deduction of one third of the price of his lease on account of the increase of export duties; that deduction shall take place from the date of the publication of this present declaration.

25. Those planters who have rented plantations, whose leases were given by the administration, on condition of their paying besides the rent of the farm, the duty of subvention after adding together the price of the farm and the duty of subvention, which shall be still attached, shall receive a deduction of one third of the total arising from these two sums, by way of indemnification for the increase of the export duty—This deduction shall likewise, take place from the date of the publication of the present declaration.

These regulations shall be printed, read, published and posted, addressed to all the civil and military authorities and the execution thereof, confided to their care and vigilance. All good citizens are invited to inform the proper authorities of such abuses and infractions of the present declaration as may come to their knowledge.

Given at Cape Francois, the 21st Frimaire, ninth year of the French republic one and indivisible.

The general in chief,  
(Signed)  
TOUSSAINT LOUVERTURE

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 30.  
COMMERCIALLY IMPORTANT.  
LIBERTY. EQUALITY.  
FRENCH REPUBLIC.

DECREE.  
TOUSSAINT LOUVERTURE,  
General in Chief of the Armies of St. Domingo.

In consequence of the just representations, made to me, by the Consul General for the United States of America (Mr. Stevens) whose attachment to the colony is well known to us.

Being desirous to maintain the commercial connexions existing between the continent of America and of the several islands, trading with St. Domingo.

Wishing to give them a proof thereof, by facilitating the several shipments daily made for St. Domingo.

Being also desirous to fix the ports (in this colony) for the admission of neutrals and foreign vessels, conciliating foreigner's interest with that of the French coasting traders, for whom I must also show my solicitude.

All maturely considered, we decree as follows—

Art. 1. Our decree of 21st Frimaire last, shall be executed in all its parts with the following modifications.

Art. 2. All goods imported into this colony, whatever be their nature or value, are subjected only to a duty rated at 10 per cent.

Art. 3. The laying of this duty shall be established, agreeably to our declaration of the 21st Frimaire last.

Art. 4. The ports designated for imports and exports, are as follows—  
For the Northern Department of St. Domingo.

- Cape Francois
- Cape Nichola Mole
- Fort Liberty.
- For the Western Department.
- Port Republican
- Gonaives and
- Jacmel.
- For the Southern Department.
- Aux Cayes
- St. Louis and
- Lance-a-Veau.

The present decree shall be printed, (to the number of 1000 copies) read, published, and posted up in every place that may be necessary, directed to all civil and military authorities, that it may be carried into complete and strict execution.

Given at our head-quarters, in Port-Republican, the 10th of Nivose, 9th year of the French republic.  
(Signed)  
TOUSSAINT LOUVERTURE.