

which he concluded by stating, that importations must be limited by our means of payment. Those means of payment are always in proportion to our exports, and an examination of these will show that the quantities of articles, of our own produce, have not increased, but, on the whole, have rather suffered a decrease within these past years. It is solely to the increase of the price in most of the articles, that we are indebted for any increase in the value of that part of our exports which consists of articles of our own produce. The prodigious fall of seven dollars at least per hundred in the price of tobacco, will make a difference of several millions of dollars in the value of our exports, will so far tend to diminish our importations and affect our revenue.

We are, however, told that any increase of debt that may be created in consequence of our present situation, is trifling in itself, and holds no proportion to the supposed increase of resources resulting from our growing population. But the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Otis) and Mr. Harper from South-Carolina, estimate that possible increase at something more than twenty millions of dollars, which would require, according to the calculation of one of these gentlemen, additional taxes to the amount of two millions, in order to pay the interest on and redeem the principal itself in twenty years. Whether to add 25 per cent. to our debt and taxes can be considered as trifling, Mr. G. said he would leave the committee to judge? But was it not a most extraordinary and novel mode of calculating, not on the present resources of the country, but on those which posterity might have? Are we, then, so sure that our posterity will have no dangers of their own to encounter, and no additional expenditures which will require every additional resource they may possess? Let us provide, out of our own resources, for our own wants; instead of mortgaging not only our actual revenue, but even that which may hereafter be raised by posterity.

Much had been said by the gentleman from South-Carolina, on certain new financial discoveries relative to the application of a sinking fund, which, had they been known to British Ministers, fifty or one hundred years ago, as well as they were to the present administration of that country, would have discharged, by this time, the whole debt of Great-Britain. Were we to judge of the merit of that pretended new application of a sinking fund, by its effects, we should not be disposed to admire it as much as the gentleman. Seventeen years ago, the debt of Great-Britain did not exceed 240 millions sterling. During that period, that country had enjoyed ten years of peace, and had 7 years of war; during that period, the years of war did not exceed the average proportion of time for which England had been involved in war for the last 50 years. At present her debt was almost 500 millions sterling. The present administration of Great-Britain, notwithstanding all the boasted merit of certain modifications of the sinking fund, had more than doubled the public debt during that period.

I know, said Mr. G. but one way that a nation has of paying her debts; and that is precisely the same which individuals practise. "Spend LESS than you receive."—And you may then apply the surplus of your receipts to the discharge of your debts. But if you spend MORE than you receive, you may have recourse to sinking funds, you may modify them as you please, you may render your accounts extremely complex, you may give a scientific appearance to additions and subtractions; you must still necessarily increase your debt. If you spend more than you receive, the difference must be supplied by loans; and if out of those receipts you have set a sum apart to pay your debts, if you have to mortgage or disposed of that sum that you cannot apply it to meet your usual expenditure, you must borrow so much more in order to meet your expenditure. If your revenue is nine millions of dollars, and your expenditure fourteen, you must borrow, you must create a new debt of five millions; but if two millions of that revenue are, under the name of funding system, applicable to the payment of the principal of an old debt, and pledged for it; then a portion of your revenue applicable to discharging your current expenditures of fourteen millions, is reduced to seven millions. And instead of borrowing five millions, you must borrow seven; you create a new debt of seven millions, and you pay an old one of two. It is still the same increase of 5,000,000 of debt. The only difference that this produced, arises from the relative price you give for the old debt and rate of interest you pay for the new. At present we pay yearly, a

part of our domestic debt, bearing six per cent. interest, and of our foreign debt bearing four or five per cent. interest; and we may pay both of them at par. At the same time we are obliged to borrow at the rate of eight per cent. At present, therefore, that nominal sinking fund increases our debt, or at least the annual interest payable on our debt.

Mr. Gallatin concluded by saying, that his observations could have no weight with gentlemen who supposed the liberty and independence of the country concerned in the reduction of the military establishment. To him it was a question which could have no possible effect on the external relations of America, which had no importance except as a question of economy. But, as such, he considered it as highly important, and hoped it might be viewed in the same light by the committee.

[To be concluded in our next.]

Congress.

House of Representatives.

March 6.
The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on Mr. Livingston's resolutions respecting Jonathan Robbins; when Mr. Nicholas spoke two hours in their favour. After he sat down, the question was called for and taken. The resolutions were negatived 58 to 34.

The committee then rose, and the house took up the report; when Mr. Gallatin spoke at considerable length against agreeing to the report of the committee of the whole. An adjournment was then called and carried.

March 7.
Mr. Spaight, from the committee appointed for the purpose, reported a bill to alter the times of holding the District Court of North-Carolina, which was committed.

Mr. Harper presented a petition of about fifty families, residing in a tract of Territory ceded by S. Carolina to the U. States, stating themselves to be unprotected and unacknowledged by any civil authority, and praying to be placed under such Government as Congress as may see fit. Referred to a select committee.

Mr. Macon presented a petition from a number of the inhabitants of N. Carolina, respecting lands ceded by that State to the U. States. Referred to a select committee.

The house then took up the unfinished business of yesterday; and the question being on agreeing to the report of the committee of the whole on Mr. Livingston's resolutions relative to Jonathan Robbins (which was to disagree to the resolutions) after Messrs. Marshall and Dana had spoken in favour of the report, an adjournment was called for and carried.

March 8.
The house resumed the consideration of the report of the committee of the whole on Mr. Livingston's resolutions; and the question for agreeing with the committee in their disagreement to the said resolutions, after a lengthy speech in favour of them by Mr. Nicholas, was taken by yeas and nays, and carried 61 to 35.

[The members from this State voted thus: Messrs. Alston, Dickson, Grove, Henderson, Hill, Spaight and Stone, in the affirmative; and Messrs. Macon, Stanford, and Williams, in the negative.]

March 10.
Mr. Bayard moved that the committee of the whole to whom was referred the message of the President relative to Thomas Nash, alias Jonathan Robbins, and a resolution submitted by himself to the house, approving the conduct of the President, and referred to that committee, be discharged from the farther consideration thereof.

This motion produced a long debate, Messrs. Randolph, Davis, Jones, Livingston and Eggleston, speaking against it, and Messrs. Bayard, Bird, Otis, Kittera, Varnum, Rutledge, Edmond, Shepard and H. Lee, in favour of it. The question was carried 62 to 35.

Mr. H. Lee moved the appointment of a committee to enquire into the expediency of making further provision, by law, to facilitate the communication between different parts of the U. States, by means of Post-Roads.

Mr. Harper also laid the following resolutions on the table, which were ordered to be printed:

Resolved, that for the more convenient, certain and expeditious conveyance of the Mails of the United States, on the Main Post Road leading from Portland in Maine to Augusta in Georgia, it is expedient to make provision for promoting and aiding the establishment of Turnpikes on the said road, and for rendering the course thereof more direct between the places through which it is, or shall be by law directed to pass; and that the surplus revenue of the Post-Office ought to be set apart for those purposes.

Resolved, that the said fund ought to be vested in a board, under the direction of the President of the United States, and to be composed of the Secretaries of the Executive Departments of the United States, and the Attorney General; and that when any company shall undertake to make a good turnpike

road on any part of the said post road, and shall apply to the said board, stating their object, plan, and means, and shall offer good and sufficient security for the accomplishment of the undertaking, within a reasonable time, to be fixed by the said board, and for refunding any money to be advanced to them by the said Board, in case the said undertaking should not be so accomplished, the said Board ought to be authorized and empowered, with the approbation of the President of the United States, to grant an act of incorporation to the said Company for the purposes aforesaid, and under certain conditions, terms and restrictions to be established by law; and to subscribe from the said fund, and on behalf of the United States, for any number of the shares of the said Company, not exceeding one third of the whole number: provided, that the payments to be made on account of the said subscription, shall be made in such portions, and at such times, as the said Board shall stipulate, and may be withheld by the said Board, at its discretion, whenever the said Company shall fail to make its stipulated payments.

Resolved, That whenever two or more Companies shall apply as aforesaid, the preference ought to be given to that which shall apply for the part of the said post-road nearest to the city of Washington in either direction: Provided the plan of such Company shall appear to the President of the United States to be, in other respects, equally worthy of adoption with those of its competitors.

Resolved, That if there should not be, in any one year, sufficient applications as aforesaid to employ the whole of said funds, the surplus thereof ought to be applied, in manner aforesaid, to any other post road of the United States, respecting which applications in manner aforesaid, shall be made; or at the discretion of the President of the United States, to be carried to the fund for the next year.

Resolved, That the tolls and dividends to be derived from the shares which shall be subscribed for as aforesaid, ought to be received at the Treasury of the United States, and there accounted for and added annually to the aforesaid fund, to be applied in manner aforesaid, to the purposes thereof.

Resolved, That when the said main post road shall be completed, the fund aforesaid ought to be applied in manner aforesaid, to the construction of turnpike roads on any other post road of the United States, and of toll bridges on such main or other post road.

The house went into a committee of the whole House on the bill to alter and establish sundry post offices and roads. After spending some time upon it, the committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

Adjourned.

ADVERTISEMENT.

I WILL dispose of, at private Sale, a valuable PLANTATION in Orange County, five Miles from the University, situate on the main Road leading from thence to Raleigh, containing four Hundred and fifty Acres, with a good Dwelling-House, and other necessary Outbuildings, among which is a well-finished Store-House; two good Apple Orchards, and sundry other Fruit Trees; about fifty Acres of cleared Land; the Remainder of the Tract is well timbered and of good Quality, one Hundred Acres of which are low Grounds. A further Description is not necessary, as the Person who wishes to purchase, will first view the Premises.—The Terms may be made easy by paying Part in Property. A good Bargain may be had in this Land, on Application being made soon, as the Subscriber, living on the Place, wishes to move.

GEORGE DANIEL.

17th March, 1800.
Also for Sale, one Yoke of Oxen.

TO THE FREEMEN

OF THE
Counties of Orange, Randolph,
Gulford, and Caswell.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,
THE Time for which the President and Vice-President of the United States were elected to Office, will expire in March ensuing; and in November next, Electors will be appointed by the People to fix on Men proper to fill those important Stations for the ensuing four Years.

Europe, within but a very few Years past, has exhibited to the World a Series of Revolutions and political Convulsions, the most awful and astonishing! Devotion appears to have spread its Terrors on every Side in that devoted Quarter of the Globe.

During all these dreadful Changes, America has maintained her internal Tranquillity; and though her Commerce has been injured by the rapacious Violence of the Nations at War, yet has she, for the most Part, enjoyed the Blessings of Peace, and her Citizens that Security and Happiness which can be found only in the Land where Liberty is the Object of the Constitution, and the Laws are faithfully administered.

For my own Part, I cannot help attributing this Peace, Security and Happiness, which our Country now enjoys, next after the Care of Divine Providence, to the wise, firm and patriotic Measures, which our Government, under the Administration of Washington and Adams, has adopted and pursued in these critical Times.

Deeply impressed with these Considerations, and seriously apprehensive of the Consequences which might result from the Introduction of opposite Councils, I most ardently wish to see Men of the same political Principles continued in Office; and being aware of the strong Opposition which has been made, and may still be expected, to the Election of such Men, and to the very Measures which, in my Opinion, have promoted our Prosperity, and strengthened our Union, I have presumed to offer myself a Candidate for the Office of Elector for this District.

I feel myself the more emboldened to do so, since no conspicuous Talents of Mind are requisite in fulfilling its Duties; no other Qualification being necessary, as I conceive, in the Man who shall be so appointed, but to be possessed of a proper Sense of the Value of Liberty, a due Regard for the real Interests of our Country, a strict Adherence to its Constitutional Principles, and a firm Determination to vote for such Men only, to fill the Offices of President and Vice-President, whose Characters for Ability, Virtue and Patriotism, are established and unquestionable.

Such, my Fellow-Citizens, are my Sentiments on this important Subject: If they meet with your Approbation, I will hope for your Support.

WALTER ALVES.

Orange County,
March 12th, 1800.



THE NOTED HORSE

PILGRIM,
A beautiful Sorrel, fully sixteen Hands high,
in high Perfection.

WILL stand the ensuing Season (commencing 10th March, ending 1st July) at my Stable in Orange County, ten Miles from Hillsborough, on the Road leading to Woddy's Ferry, on Haw River, on the following Terms, viz. Three Dollars the single Leap; five Dollars the Season, if paid by the Expiration of it, six if not; ten to insure a Mare's being with Foal; if the Property of the Mare is transferred the Insurance Money will be claimed.

As it is a Custom so generally prevailing to expatiate on the Perfections of Stud Horses, I shall content myself with saying, that for Size, Elegance, and Proportion, he is equal to any Horse on the Continent.

Good and extensive Pasturage gratis. Mares may be fed on Grain at the lowest Cash Price, and Servants entertained gratis, if any sent. Every possible Degree of Affinity and Attention will be paid to Mares sent from a Distance.

Pilgrim's Performances on the Turf have been good, both as to Speed and Bottom.
March 10, 1800. PARHAM S. KIRK.

MILITARY LANDS.

THE Subscriber is on his Journey to the State of Tennessee, where he expects to arrive about the 20th Instant, at which Time the Entry-Office will be opened, and Surveying will commence on the Military Lands. All those who possess Military Warrants, are advised to forward them to Nashville, as soon as possible.

WM. CHRISTMAS.
Orange, March 5, 1800.

THE Partnership of JOHN BLAIR and Co. is this Day dissolved by Mutual Consent. J. BLAIR will continue Business in his own Name, and is authorized to arrange all unsettled Accounts wherein the above Firm is interested, and receive Payment.

J. BLAIR.
ELLIS & MAGEE.
Raleigh, March 7, 1800.

J. BLAIR has just received an elegant Assortment of Dry Goods, which he means to sell very low for Cash.

TWO IMPROVED LOTS

FOR SALE,

In the City of Raleigh;

ONE having on it a commodious Dwelling-house, and every other convenient House for a Family; the other having a Store-house on it, at a suitable Place for Business.

They may be had at a low Price for Cash; or they may be had on a Credit of one, two or three Years.

Apply to H. POTTER

Raleigh, 20th January, 1800.

MEDICINES.

THE following Patent and other Medicines are kept for Sale at the Office of the Raleigh Register, viz.

Ching's celebrated Worm-destroying LOZENGES,

Proper to be taken at all Times of the Year, by Men, Women and Children. Sold in Boxes containing 40 Lozenges, at one Dollar; Packets of 18 Lozenges at Half a Dollar, and small Packets of 8 Lozenges at a Quarter of a Dollar.

Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

Prepared by Benjamin Shaw, No. 385, Strand, London. One Box of which is sufficient to cure one Person, and divided, cures two Children. As a Security that this Ointment contains no Mercury (the Basis of most Remedies for this Distemper, and whose pernicious Effects have been severely felt by Thousands) the Proprietor maketh Oath that it contains no mercurial or pernicious Ingredient; but that it is so innocent in its Effects that it may be used by the most delicate Person without the least Injury. Price one Dollar a Box.

Steers's Opodeldoc,

For Bruises, Sprains, Rheumatisms, &c. Price six Shillings a Bottle.

Dalby's Carminative:

A safe and effectual Remedy for those fatal Disorders in the Bowels of Children, which carry off such a Number of the Human Species under the Age of two Years. It is equally efficacious in the Bloody Flux and Cholera, in grown Persons. Children who use this Medicine are scarcely ever afflicted with Worms. Price 4s. 6d. a Bottle.

Dr. Bateman's Pectoral Drops.

For the Rheumatism, Stone and Gravel, Sprains, Agues, Colds, and all Ailments of the Breast: an old and well-established Medicine. Price three Shillings a Bottle.

Dr. Godfrey's Cordial,

For the Cure of Cholera, Gripings, &c. and for the Correction of Fluxes, &c. It is of great Use to young Children that are weakly and restless, quieting froward Children, and giving present Ease to those which are troubled with griping, vomiting or looseness. Price one Quarter of a Dollar.

Betton's British Oil,

For Scorbutic and Rheumatic Disorders, Contusions, Contractions of the Nerves, Strains, Ulcers, old Sores, Inflammation, Bruises, green Wounds, &c. Price 3s. 6d. a Bottle.

Daffy's Cordial Elixir,

Recommended for the Gout and Rheumatism, Stone and Gravel, Cholera, Dropsy, Scurvy, Surteits, Convulsions, &c. Price Half a Dollar the Half-pint Bottle.

Dr. James's Fever Powders,

Prepared and sold by Benj. Ferrin, Chymical Operator to the late Dr. James, Southampton-street, Covent Garden, London. The high Esteem in which these Powders have for many Years been held, render any Encomiums on their Virtues unnecessary, in the Cure of all Fevers, and inflammatory Disorders. Price one Dollar a Packet.

POLITICAL PAMPHLETS.

J. GALES has for sale, the following Political Pamphlets, most of which are recently published viz

Proceedings on the Impeachment of William Blount, a Senator of the U. States from the State of Tennessee, for High Crimes and Misdemeanors. Price 7s. 6d.

The Message of the President of the United States to Congress, relative to France and Great Britain, delivered Dec. 5, 1793, with the Papers therein referred to, which include the Correspondence between Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Genet, with a Number of other valuable public Documents. Price 10s.

A Topographical and Political Description of the Spanish Part of the Island of St. Domingo. Price 10s.

A Plum Pudding for the humane, chaste, valiant, enlightened Peter Porcupine, by the obliged Friend Mathew Carey. Price 2s. 6d.

The Porcupiniad, a Hudibrastic Poem, in three Cantos, addressed to William Coker, by Mathew Carey. Price 5s. together.

Letter from the late George Nicholas, of Kentucky, to his Friend in Virginia, justifying the Conduct of the Citizens of Kentucky, as to some of the late Measures of the General Government, and correcting certain false Statements which have been made in the different States, of the Views and Actions of the People of Kentucky. Price 2s. 6d.

The Speech of Mr. Gallatin, delivered in the House of Representatives of the U. States, on the 1st of March, 1798, on the Bill providing the Means of Foreign Intercourse. Price 1s. 6d.

The Speech of Mr. Harper on the same Subject. Same Price.

Ditto of Mr. Bayard on the same. Price 1s. Substance of Two Speeches of Mr. Gallatin, on the Bill for augmenting the Navy Establishment, in the House of Representatives, on the 7th and 11th Feb. last. Price 1s. 6d.

Two Speeches of Mr. Harper, on the same Subject. Price 1s.

A Vindication of Natural Society, by Edmund Burke; or a View of the Merits and Evils arising to Mankind from every Species of Artificial Society. Price 2s. 3d.

Democracy Vindicated, an Essay on the Constitution and Government of the Roman State, from the Posthumous Works of Walter Moyle, with Preliminary Notes by John Thelwall, Lecturer on Classic History. 2s. 6d.

The Crimps, or the Death of Poor Howe, a Tragedy in one Act, as lately performed at a House of ill Fame, or which is called a Recruiting Office in London, with unusual Execution. Price 1s. 6d.

Bicheno's Word in Season. Price 2s.

An Account of Tennessee, with its Constitution. Price 2s. 6d.

Thoughts on Emigration. Price 1s.

The Address of the Minority in the Virginia Legislature in favour of the Alien and Sedition Laws. Price 6d.

At J. Gales's Store may also be had,

STAMPED PAPER,

For Bonds, Bills, Notes, Legacy Receipts, Exemplifications, Letters of Attorney, Inventories, Protests, &c. at the Price of the Stamp only.

A Card of the Stamp Duties. Price 6d.



Raleigh,

TUESDAY, MARCH 25, 1800.

* In the Advertisement relative to the Deep and Haw River Navigation, signed "John Henderson," which appeared in the third page of our last, and in the last page of the present paper, for "three dollars" read "fifteen dollars."

The Northern Mail which ought to have come to hand on Sunday, not having yet arrived (owing, it is supposed, to the high waters from the heavy rain which fell some days ago) and not having received (from some neglect or omission with which we are unacquainted) any late Savannah paper, we have no fresh European intelligence since our last. We have a Charleston paper of the 13th inst. but it contains no news. We hope, in future, the mails will be more regular.

Extract of a letter from a respectable mercantile house in Petersburg.

"Tobacco, of this inspection, is from 18 to 19 shillings, cash. It must be good weight to command the latter price. Richmond tobacco is about 2s. 6d. or 3s. higher. Wheat is not worth more than 8s. 6d. or 8s. 9d. cash. Flour about 8 1/2 dollars. West-India Rum, 5s. to 5s. 6d. Sugar, 7s. to 8s. Coffee, and Salt, 26s. per sack. Iron, 36s. per cwt. We do not believe tobacco will be worth more than 20s. this inspection, if it even goes over the present prices."

Letters received from Liverpool, by way of Savannah, dated the 11th of January, state, that cotton and tobacco continue at low prices, and the demand for them small. Rice sold at 39s. duty off. It was expected that grain would be lower, as Government offered a bounty on foreign corn.

The United States ship Trumbull, Capt. Jewitt, lying at New-London, is completely manned, and will sail in a few days.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Charles C. Ruffel, of the United States ship Herald, dated 25th Jan. 1800, off St. John's, Porto Rico.

"I have the honour to inform you, that on the 21st inst. at six o'clock, A. M. I saw a sail in the N. W. quarter, to which I gave chase, and at nine, after firing seven shot at her, brought her to. She proved to be a French privateer, called La Mutine, commanded by