

# The Annual Intelligencer,

## WASHINGTON ADVERTISER.

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WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1861.

PAID IN ADVANCE.

### ADDRESS

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

President of the United States.

Sir,

The General Assembly of the State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, in behalf of the slaves and of their constituents, embrace the earliest opportunity to present you their sincere and respectful congratulations on your election to the office of Chief Magistrate of the United States; and to express their entire approbation of the principles which, in your Address to a portion of our fellow-citizens, on the fourth of March last, you declared would be the basis of your administration.

Trusting to the wisdom and goodness of the Supreme Ruler of the Universe to afford you every necessary assistance, in the discharge of the duties of so arduous and important a station, we have the strongest hope and the full confidence, that in carrying through these principles into effect, you will preserve the peace and promote the happiness of all our citizens.

It is with the greatest satisfaction we observe, that the Constitution of the United States is universally considered as a safeguard of our liberty and Independence, the strength being against foreign aggression, and a fair protection against internal commotions. Unanimity of opinion, in all important questions, is deviously to be withheld; you do sincerely hope that notwithstanding a difference in sentiment, we should be united, a spirit of candor, moderation, civility and forbearance towards one another, will preserve a general harmony.

The people of this State being circumstanced within narrow limits, and from their principal towns relying chiefly on commerce for their support, and having in the bosom of the same one of the best harbors in the world, they feel a particular interest in the prosperity of commerce. They are therefore happy in the assurance, and have no doubt, that under your administration, commerce will be protected, and as the handmaid of agriculture, receive every favorable encouragement.

A Republican form of government is considered by the Citizens of the State of Rhode-Island, as their birthright, and the government of the United States, as the union of Independent Republics. For the good of the whole, will ever receive their firm support.

Accept, Sir, our best wishes for your individual health and happiness, and our best wishes for the success of your administration. We are, Sir, your obedient servant.

By the desire and in behalf of the General Assembly of the State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations.

ARTHUR FENNER.

### PRESIDENT'S ANSWER.

Washington, May 26, 1861.

Sir,

My most grateful thanks to the General Assembly of the State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, for the congratulations which, on behalf of themselves and their constituents, they have been pleased to express on my election to the chief Magistracy of the United States, and I learn with pleasure their approbation of the principles declared by me on that occasion; principles which I have sincerely from the heart and judgment, and which with fidelity, will be pursued. While acting on them, I ask only to be judged with truth and candor.

To preserve the peace of our fellow citizens, promote their prosperity and happiness, renounce opinion, cultivate a spirit of candor, in detraction, charity and forbearance towards one another, we are obliging for the efforts and sacrifices of every good man and patriot. Our religion enjoins it; our humanity demands it; and no sacrifice is necessary but of pious, hostile passions.

It is a momentous trust, and happily a universal imposition on the public mind,

that our safety rests on the preservation of our union. Our citizens have widely formed themselves into one nation as to others, and Federal States as among themselves. To the United States belongs our external and mutual relations. To each State severally the care of our persons, our property, our reputation, and religious freedom. This wide distribution, if carefully observed, will prove a fruitful source of strength. While our governments are better adapted to the ordinary objects of society, larger confederations more effectually secure Independence and the preservation of Republican government.

I am sensible of the great interest which your State justly feels in the prosperity of commerce. It is of vital interest also to the States in agriculture, whose property, with the same care, could not be exchanged. As the Handmaid of Agriculture, therefore, Commerce will be cherished by me, both from principle and duty.

Accept, I beseech you, for the General Assembly of the State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, the homage of my high consideration and respect, and may I pray God to have them always in his safe and holy keeping.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY GEORGE FENNER.

EXTRACT FROM CALLAHAN'S

Sketch of Finance of the United States

written in 1795.

(Continued.)

The parts of the debt which will remain unpaid for are,

1stly. The five and a half cent, on the 10th of January 1798, entitled of about twelve millions of dollars, but which, by the payment of the installment that falls due during the year 1798, and has been provided for by the five million, now, will be reduced to 11,600,000 dollars.

2dly. The five and a half per cent, and four and a half per cent, bonds, amounting to about 2,000,000 dollars.

3dly. The new five million loan, after the year 1796 to the bank, and not provided for by the five million loan, amounting to 1,600,000 dollars.

4thly. The annuities necessary during the years 1795 and 1797, (exclusive of the loans that may be requisite to pay any part of the principal of the debt, estimated at 800,000 dollars.

5thly. The new five million loan, which being redeemable for twenty-two years, cannot be extinguished except by purchase.

6thly. The three per cent, bonds, amounting to about 19,350,000 dollars, which, on account of its low rate of interest, a non-feasible of any extinguishment, except by purchase, or by a new modification of the debt.

Those different forms somewhat exceed forty millions of dollars; but the four first items, which seem alone to be the object of redemption by an application of revenue amount altogether to sixteen millions of dollars. They are all, the five and half per cent, and four and half per cent, bonds, excepted, payable by installments due before the year 1810; and although the amount of the yearly payable installments is not equal every year, yet as some of the Date loans may, according to the terms of the contract, be discharged by government as much earlier as they please, the total sum to be paid each year may be so equalized and modified as to render the discharge of the whole practicable, before the year 1810, with an uniform revenue. It is proposed to make provision for that payment, during that period, by an additional revenue, and as it is not probable that any new revenues, except that proposed for their next election, can be productive before the year 1798, the term proposed for the redemption of those sixteen millions will be twelve years from the first of January 1798, or the first of January, 1810.

The interest payable on those sixteen millions may, when calculating the revenue necessary to discharge the principal, be estimated at an average of about five per cent. A debt of sixteen millions, bearing an interest of five per cent, will be discharged in

twelve years by a revenue somewhat exceeding one million of dollars. But as the eleven hundred thousand dollars necessary to pay the annuity on the deferred debt, will be wanted till the year 1801 for that purpose, and if raised from the year 1798, will in the mean while be applied to discharge the three millions and a half of the debt of sixteen millions; this, being that reduced to twelve millions and a half, will be discharged in twelve years, by a revenue of about 800,000 dollars. This sum added to the 1,100,000 dollars, which are at all events necessary to pay the annuity on the deferred debt, form an aggregate of 1,900,000 dollars, the revenue necessary to be raised for twelve years.

Through the means of that revenue, not only sixteen millions of the debt shall have been redeemed, but in a quantity equal to about 780,000 dollars, the interest payable thereon, will be liberated, and form an actual addition to one present revenue. If during the time previous the recourse to be derived from the lands of the United States, which will next be taken under consideration, are applied to the three per cent, debt, so as to liberate an annuity of 320,000 Dollars more, it will be sufficient to pay the annuity on the deferred debt, and the whole of the additional revenue of 1,900,000 dollars may cease after the year 1800. On the other hand, if only the 1,100,000 dollars, necessary from the year 1801, that additional revenue must continue till the year 1824. The difference between raising what must at all events be raised, to wit, 1,000,000 dollars, only from after the year 1800, upon the increase of taxes and revenue to the last moment, and raising 1,900,000 dollars from the year 1798, and still in the difference between taxes and 1,000,000 dollars for twenty-four years, and a tax of 1,000,000 dollars for twelve years; or (as 1,100,000 dollars must by both plans be raised for twelve years) it consists in the difference between immediate taxes of 800,000 dollars for twelve years, and taxes of 1,000 dollars also for twelve years, but beginning twelve years hence. Supposing the country to be still progressing in prosperity, that 1,100,000 dollars of taxes will stand for twenty years, twelve years hence, and 800,000 dollars now, will the sole advantage which arises from a postponement, is present enjoyment, and putting off a burden which must necessarily come at that time. The toll is small; for, although the same burden must then be borne, the debt remains unpaid. Should we not raise that revenue at present, as a monetary relief, we shall have sacrificed five millions of dollars in loss of the Northern counties, we shall have lost an almost certain period of peace and property; and although we cannot command future events, we shall have to encounter them, at that time, as unprovided and as onerous as we now are.

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MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES

Extracted from late London Prints for the

National Intelligencer.

A new set of Fanatics, calling themselves *Exalteds*, have lately made their appearance in some of the Northern counties. They are said to have united political diffidulation with their Fanaticism. The following verses of Ezekiel have been converted into an Oath, which ministerial papers are anxious to represent as having been taken by great numbers:

CHAP. XXI VERSES 25, 26, 27.

And thou prophane wicked Prince of Israel, who destroyest as men, when iniquity shall have an end.

"Thou shalt the Lord God, remove the diadem, and take off the crown—this shall not be the same—Ezekiel him that is low and shall be high as a tree.

"I will overturn, overturn, overturn it; and it shall be no more, until he come whose right it is, and I will give it him."

We cannot believe that this ridiculous kind of diffidulation can have any effect; but we are quite sure, that the surest way to defeat the projects of these ridiculous sects is to treat them with contempt. They may become dangerous, if they are in any way persecuted.

The present seems to be the heroic age of English poetry. The last twelvemonth has produced four epic poems. A critic, with much judgment and commendable caution, says of a description, critic with other allusions to the *Iliad* and *Paradise Lost*, it is decidedly the best Epic Poem of the year!

The new Jacobins are said to be prophets. We hope among the new Ministry will be found some conjurors to match them. The crimes of inspiration will require supernatural checks.

An eminent Dignitary lately declared from the pulpit, that the alliance between Church and State was designed not to make the Church political, but the State religious; and he is regretted that this alliance must, on fact, a disunion, with other allusions, from which one at least of the parties has reaped very little advantage.

The new impost which Mr. Pitt has laid upon paper, added to the late extraordinary advance in its price (50 per cent, within the last eighteen months), will amount very nearly to a prohibition to literary publications. It is a desecration, with other allusions, and oppressive tax will occasion a less revenue to be derived from the article than it yielded before.

In Dean Swift's voyage to the Houyhbnahs, we find some prophetic allusions to what has happened in our days: "The palace," he says "of a chief minister is a zealotry to breed up others in his own trade; the palace, leaguers and porters, by maintaining their office, become ministers of state in their respective districts; accordingly they have a fullborn court paid to them by persons of the best rank; and sometimes, by the force of desecration and impudence, strike through several gradations so as to succeed to their Lord's!"

A correspondent has sent us the following report in a letter from Hamburg: "We certainly do not vouch for its truth, but it may stand as well as other reports:

The Archduchess Charles to marry a man of her rank, and to marry a man of the name of Beauharnois, daughter of Madame Bonaparte. "She is one of the most amiable, virtuous young women in France; many proposals of marriage have been made to her, by some men attached to the government of the day, but she has always declined the never would marry any man, but the son of a man, concerned, either directly or indirectly with the revolution of France." For these two years she has employed herself in the institution of female schools of industry, and superintending the management of them."

SUSSEX SPORTING.—Capt. Newland, of the Sussex militia, having been a considerable time that he would ride 140 miles in 12 successive hours; he started on Long Down Hill on Thursday morning at six o'clock, and handsomely performed the distance in seven hours and 34 minutes (including a stop of 15 minutes from the Swags at Chichester) to the astonishment of a very great assemblage of sporting Gentlemen.

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Miles.

The 10 hour rode	21 1/2
2d	38
3d	20
4th	18
5th	18
6th	16 1/2
7th	17 1/2
Last 34 minutes,	8 1/2

No

N. B. He rode the 100 miles in five hours and five minutes, in which time he met with a fall, was once obliged to change his horse, as he became restless, and was once run away with a considerable distance out of the course. The points were placed on the advertised line of the two miles, and he went very considerably without them: so that he certainly went a much greater distance than 140 miles; and it is here, lost on as a most extraordinary performance.