WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY, JULY 17.

78 074 barrels and 3,177 half barrels of flour were inspected in the town of Alexandria, during the three months ending on the 11th inst. which, on a very moderate estimate, may be valued at 550,000 dollars.

The quantity of flour inspected at George Town during the three months preceding the 31st ult. exceeded 37,000 barrels, which may be valued at 2[illegible]0,000 dollars.

The whole quantity of flour, therefore, exported from the district of Columbia during a single quarter may be estimated at 800,000 dollars. Besides the exportation of flour, that of tobacco is very considerable, to which might be added a long list of other articles. Do not these indisputable facts prove, that nothing is wanting but capital and a wise use of its resources, to elevate the district to high commercial importance? There is, probably, no place in the United States where a merchant, possessed of ample capital, would reap so great a profit.

Returns have been so far received for members of the new British Parliament as to render it certain that the ministry will have a decided majority.

The crisis in our affairs has been met with a proper temper and an honorable decision. There is no American, who has not felt the indignity offered to his country, and who has not boldly avowed his preference of war to abject submission. Such are the feelings we had reason to expect from the hearts of freemen and Americans. Their love of peace may have been mistaken abroad, and have been ascribed to pusylanimous fears of danger; but at home there is no man, who does not know that it has arisen from a spirit of benevolence and a dispassionate conviction of the best interests of the nation. It remains, perhaps, for us to demonstrate this fact to an unbelieving world.

That the spirit of Americans is invincible, if disputed, will be proved. The dangers it has encountered and repelled—which are the noblest monuments of our glory—are pledges that we will maintain our liberties with as great valor as was exerted in their acquisition. In our revolutionary contest, our present happiness and national elevation was little more than the dream of philosophy. If then a whole people submitted to the hardships and sufferings of a seven years war to attain an uncertain good, what limit shall we oppose to that fortitude or active courage which shall be called forth to maintain not only a great and certain good, but the greatest blessings ever enjoyed by human beings? We may boldly affirm that there is no sacrifice of personal ease or emolument, and no exertion within the physical power of the nation, that will not be made with alacrity. This undaunted spirit is the basis on which the measures taken on our part will rest. But while it is our only positive security against that injustice and despotism that know no other measure for right than force, and while it is cherished as the sacred shield of our rights, there are other considerations of high interest, deserving of our attention and equally deserving of the attention of our enemies.

Should Britain refuse to redress our wrongs, it will become a wise government and an intelligent people, to husband with all the economy in their power, the national resources by adopting those measures which shall in the highest degree combine our own security with the injury done to our enemy. Let us strike at those points in which she is most vulnerable, and guard those from her assault in which we are most exposed.

The war waged between the U. S. and Great Britain will be of a peculiar kind. After a very short period there will cease to be any considerable conflict of arms except on the ocean. The British possessions on the continent will soon fall, and the West Indies be commercially lost to Britain. They must be either our friends or our enemies.—If the former, their intercourse with Britain will be at an end; if the latter, we shall starve them, if not fight them into submission. On the ocean the British navy will be balanced by the swarms of cruisers fitted out from our ports. Every merchant vessel will be converted into a letter of marque and reprisal. We shall consequently have no trade on the ocean to reward the cupidity of our enemy; while her vast and ramified commerce will be the victim of our privateers. The system of convoys will afford her but a feeble, and a totally inadequate protection. Hostilities once commenced between the two nations, a great change will be soon effected in the state of the respective belligerent powers. Russia, and all those powers who ordinarily embark in her contests, will discern their true policy too distinctly not to pursue it. France will see the policy of offering them terms which they will in all probability eagerly accept, the more especially from the cessation of British tribute, the sources of which will be dried up by a war with us. The ardent and ascendant ambition of Russia to rise to maritime importance will be unfolded. She will become the open ally, or the secret friend of America, not more interested than herself in curbing the naval superiority of Britain, and in establishing neutral rights on a broad and just footing.

The combined navies of Russia, France, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, and America, if not equal to, will at least give full employment to the British navy. She will no longer be able to distribute her strength in convoys without exposing herself to great injury, if not to irremediable ruin. The allies will concenter their strength either in a single fleet, or in a few squadrons of considerable force, which will require the undivided strength and the unceasing vigilance of Britain to keep in check.

What will then be the situation of her commerce? It will be at the mercy of our privateers; at the mercy of an enterprize, a hardihood, and a valor, which, we have already shewn to be unsurpassed, if not unequalled.

We have seamen enough to equip seven hundred respectable privateers. Supposing that each of these took only four vessels a year, valued at 15,000 dollars, we are presented with an aggregate of forty two millions of dollars, which exceeds the amount of our annual consumption of foreign goods.

Such would be the loss to our enemy. What would be her gain? The capture of a few privateers, generally so much disabled before they were taken, as to be of little worth.

From open hostilities then, it is apparent, we have little to apprehend.

A prosecution of the subject will shew that the incidental and necessary effects of war upon us will be much less injurious than on Britain.

To prove this, we shall examine its effects on the pursuits of the inhabitants of the two nations;—on national wealth;—and on their political condition.

PATRIOTIC REGISTER.

The Richmond Light Infantry Blues, commanded by captain Wm. Richardson, have offered their services to the President of the U. States.

A like offer has been made by the Manchester (Virg.) Cavalry, commanded by Captain Harry Heth.

In the last number of the *Medical Repository*, at the conclusion of a long review of Dr. Ewell's late work on Chemistry, the Editors observe:

"Dr. Ewell appears before the public as a writer at an early period of life, and, therefore, does not claim for his first performance that maturity of execution which a longer acquaintance with the subject, and a more deliberate exercise of his powers would undoubtedly confer. He is impelled by an ardor of enthusiasm, natural at his age, which every liberal mind will cherish and commend. After doing so much, so well, in so short a time, and under the pressure of other pursuits, it would be unjust to require perfection. We warmly recommend his work to the perusal and patronage of the public. We consider him as one of those on whom the hopes and confidence of his country may safely rest. And from the talents, enterprize and research displayed in this publication, we look forward to his future exertions and rising powers as a source of usefulness, distinction and lasting fame."

Norfolk, July 11.

The ADDRESS of the Committee to their Fellow-Citizens of the Towns of Norfolk, Portsmouth, and their Vicinities, on the cessation of their functions.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

The Select Committee, previous to their dissolution, beg leave to recur to the causes which gave existence to your resolutions; and to attract your notice to the principles, which presided over their conduct, in the execution of them. The late outrage, committed in sight of your shores, on the National Flag, by a British ship of war, which was previously prepared for that act of atrocity, by instructions and signals given by order of the Commandant of the squadron, at that time anchored within the Capes of Virginia; and the deliberate slaughter of your countrymen, who fell unsuspecting victims, at the very moment, the human voice was prostituted and prophaned, in articulating professions of peace and amity—roused and excited your indignation and resentment to a degree never before felt.

This last deed of savage ferocity, unparalleled even in the naval annals of Britain, awakened the sentiment of abhorrence in every breast. Every voice was loud in its call for reparations commensurate to the insult: British insolence and barbarity had reached the *ne plus ultra.* They had the unblushing effrontery to claim the rights of hospitality, while their hands were crimsoned and smoaking with the blood of your countrymen. Even at the instant, they had declared war, in sight of those shores from which not many years past, their discomfited and recreant myrmidons were driven with disgrace—in sight of those monuments—which fill your breast with a holy and inspiring admiration for the valor and triumphs of your forefathers. The nation was unexpectedly plunged into war, and yourselves the first exposed to its ruthless blast. The choice of tame submission or resistance was forced on your consideration; with one voice you declared that your ancestors had wrested their rights, their liberties and independence from the suffocating grasp of British tyranny, by the sword; and that you—their posterity, had resolved with it to defend and to perpetuate the hallowed patrimony.

Remote, in this crisis of imminent danger and alarm from the government of the United States, whose decision could not be immediately had, and knowing this portion of the union to be within striking distance of a savage and insidious enemy, the deliberate violators of all those just principles and usages which religion, law and time have sanctified; you assembled for the purpose of concerting the best possible means for the immediate protection of all that was dear to you—your wives, your children, and the sacred honor of your country. The resolutions unanimously adopted by this august assembly, in which the sublime majesty of the people presided, are spread before the world; in all places, they receive the pure and sincere homage of elevated patriotism. To enforce obedience to your resolutions, you appointed a committee of citizens from your body, whom you made depositaries of your power; but whose existence, as your organ, should cease and determine the instant the voice of government pronounced its decision. This, fellow citizens, is a concise history of the outrage, and of your proceedings.

Your committee, though deriving no powers from the constitution and laws of the land, yet feel an honorable and just pride in the recollection, that the appointment conferred on them, flowed from the only pure and legitimate source of all power—the PEOPLE—the fountain from which branches, as so many streams, the Constitutions and Laws.

They were deeply impressed with a sense of the delicate situation in which they were placed, and filled with anxious solicitude for the right performance of the solemn duties confided to them. All eyes were directed to them—they were regarded as the rallying point. The public sentiment placed in their hands the lever which was to raise—to poise—and to communicate *momentum* to the public force.

The course tho committee was to hold, could not be accurately delineated; the eye had in prospect, wherever it directed its vision, dangers threatening & awful. They were imperiously called on to take no step without deliberation; to sanction no measure that might compromit the honor and reputation of their countrymen. They endeavored, in all their proceedings, to respect the demarcations of civil and political powers; and by their acts, as to communicate to the complex machinery of government—accession of force. The committee kept in view the alarming state of affairs; and their consultations were incessantly employed to promote the public good, by endeavoring to separate from it—the evils that are often blended—with it.

They were taught by the pages of American history, how much the magic enthusiasm of public sentiment ought to be appreciated—A sentiment to which the magisterial arm is indebted for the far greater portion of its strength.—They were sensible that if this divine, and all powerful impetus could be confined to its appropriate orbit, that it would diffuse around, like the Sun, the centre of our system, health, vigor, and splendor. A constant effort was therefore exerted by a judicious direction of this impetus, to prevent those schisms and collisions whose invariable tendency, is to destroy the harmony of the political sphere.—Your committee have endeavored by vigilance and attention to every subject embraced by your resolutions, to realize your expectations. Their zeal and ardor were never remitted—No duty, however hazardous or difficult to perform, arrested the steady movement of the hand that was entrusted with the executive power.—That they have erred, they are not so presumptuous as to deny. It is not the fortunate lot of humanity to boast of exemption from error.

To attain perfection is not permitted by the laws of our nature. We are allowed to progress towards, but never to reach it. If they are chargeable with deficiency in judgment, suffer them in extenuation to say, that their intentions were pure and honest. Permit them to declare, that next to the smiles and approbation of their consciences, they prize and value the esteem & confidence of their fellow citizens. The exercise of their functions is no longer required. The government of the United States has decided on the course that is to be pursued.

The outrage committed has roused into action its energies. You, fellow citizens, have anticipated the wise and salutary measures which it has taken; you have the glory of performing spontaneous acts of patriotism; you need not the promptings of authority; the fescue of government to remind you of the relation in which you stand to the Republic; your acts are approved by the Executive Magistrate of the United States; they have his sanction. Your committee express a lively satisfaction in the great respect rendered to your authority. Few are the instances in which it has been questioned, because its foundation was not systematically laid in the constitutions and laws of the land. You have the merit by wise precaution, & the temper and firmness discernable in all your proceedings of securing to this portion of your country—unanimity.

We now, Fellow Citizens, re-deliver to you the powers you entrusted to us, to promote the public good—We flatter ourselves that they flow back—unpolluted to the source, from which they emanated.

We exhort you to feed—to keep alive the vestal fire—we exhort you, never to forget, that in unity there is strength, & that the best safeguard is preparation & sleepless vigilance.

We salute you with friendhsip & pray God to bestow on you countless blessings.

Thomas Matthews,
Thomas Blanchard,
Daniel Bedinger,
Thos. Armistead,
William Newsum,
Seth Foster,
Richard Blow,
Moses Myers,
J. W. Murdaugh,
Luke Wheeler,
William Pennock,
Francis S. Taylor,
Thomas Newton, jun.

REPORT.

It was very currently reported last evening, that there are two more British ships of war off our Capes.

Another!!

That boats from the British men of war have been up James River, to get water, & that others were landing men on Cape Henry.

Norfolk, July 13.

Official notification of the President's Proclamation, was yesterday sent down to Commodore Douglas, by Lieut. Ham, in the Revenue Cutter. And this morning the Bellona and Leopard, the two ships that were in the Roads, got under weigh and went down.

Philadelphia, July 13.

Arrived from Canton, the ship Helvetius, Ezra Bowen, in 121 days passage.

The Helvetius, left Canton the 7th March, ten days previous to her departure from thence, an affray between some Chinese and some of the crew of the English East India company's ship, had taken place, during which the latter unluckily killed a Chinese; for whom the Mandarine demanded a man, which being refused, the loading of the company's ship was stopped; the chief of the English factory had the Mandarines made acquainted, that unless they were permitted to proceed with the loading of their ships, he would, on account of the approach of the south west monsoon, dispatch them as they were, and render the Chinese responsible for the loss that would occur thereon.

Captain Rolls, of his majesty's ship Lion, of 64 guns, demanded at the same time, that an officer and six men, who had been taken by the Ladrones about one month since, when attempting to land at Macoa to procure provisions, should be restored; that if they were not, he would proceed to obtain redress.

The Chinese mandarines gave three days notice to the English factory, that should they obstinately persist in not giving them a man, their supply of provisions should be stopped; the English had prepared themselves in case of any further disturbances, as the ship Lion of 64 guns, a brig, and a discovery ship then at Macoa, were held in readiness to proceed at a moment's notice up the river; the Chinese had scaled the guns in their forts; and some very severe consequences were apprehended by the gentlemen of the East India Company.

Richmond, July 11.

On Wednesday morning last, capt. Shepherd's troop of Richmond Cavalry left this city for Norfolk; and in the afternoon capt. Richardson's and capt. Randolph's companies of Richmond Light Infantry marched for the same place.

Philadelphia, July 14.

Extract of a letter from Halifax, dated June 14.

"The noted pirate Ross, with 18 of his associates (French Spanish and American,) arrived on Friday last in the sloop Driver, which on the 12th inst. captured the pilot boat schooner *El Bolarius*, of one gun, fitted out at St. Augustine. They may all be hung—if no commission is found.

From the Boston Chronicle.

Extract of a letter from a respectable merchant in Baltimore, to his correspondent in this town, dated July 2.

"There are two vessels up for Boston, but I feel considerably embarrassed about making shipments of flour at this time in consequence of a report now prevalent, of the British ships lying in the waters of the Chesapeake, stopping all vessels bound out—in a few days more, we shall be able to form a pretty correct opinion whether this report be true or otherwise; *it is very certain, they have captured many vessels bound in, and sent them to Halifax.*"

IMPRESSMENTS!

Barnstable, July 7th, 1807.

MESSRS. ADAMS, & RHOADES.

"To add to the villainy of the British frigate Leopard, I consider it my duty through your paper to make known to the public, that a fishing schr. bound from this port, was on the 30th ult. brought to by a tender of his Britannic majesty's, on George's Bank, who forcibly took therefrom two of her crew, belonging to Yarmouth, one of whom was provided with a protection, which not finding so soon as pleased the press-gang, they hurried him and the other on board the tender, declaring "they were determined to take from every coasting and fishing vessel that they came across, every seamen who had not a protection."

W. O.

A gentleman just arrived here from the interior of New-Hampshire, informs that the people feel their national dignity severely wounded by the late British depredations—and that but one spirit animated all classes, which was to rally round the standards of the government, with the spirit of '75 and shew to the world that we are but one people, and have but one interest when the nation is insulted.

Boston, July 8.

NATIONAL BIRTH DAY.

On Saturday last the thirty first anniversary of American Independence was celebrated in this town with demonstrations of joy, gratitude and festivity far exceeding any thing manifested heretofore.

The day was ushered in as usual, with firing of guns and ringing of bells. At ten o'clock, agreeably to arrangements made by the executive, a procession was formed at the State House, consisting of his excellency the governor, and the honorable council; such of the members of the hon. Senate and House of Representatives as were in town; the municipal officers of the town of Boston; United States officers and foreign consuls, and the officers of the fifth division of militia in full uniform—which was escorted by the independent company of cadets, commanded by col. Apthorp, to the meeting house in Brattle-street, where divine service was performed in the following order, viz. a psalm, by the choir; an appropriate and sublime prayer, with a short and patriotic address, by the Rev. Dr. Baldwin, chaplain to the legislature; concluding with a hymn, composed for the occasion. After which the procession was again escorted to the council chamber, where they partook of a bountiful collation provided by direction of the governor.

A second procession was then formed, and escorted to the old south meeting house, where an oration was pronounced, in conformity to the usage of the town, by Peter Thatcher, esq. As the *common law of England* is the only staple of foreign intercourse with some lawyers, we are not surprised that one in the profession, should be so ignorant of our mercantile connections as to "wish an unpassible gulph between France and the United States." What a pity it is, that the commercial reputation of the metropolis of Massachusetts should be thus sported with, by the absurd reveries of an ignorant young man. The fact is, the trade of France has been the principal source of all our riches.

REPUBLICAN DINNER.

The anniversary of our National Independence was celebrated on Saturday the 4th instant, by one hundred republicans of Boston, at the Boston Coffee House, with that genuine republican zeal and harmony which the real friends of our government have ever displayed—and could the independent citizens of Boston have been more commodiously accommodated, their National Jubilee would have united a very numerous company of those whose hearts and sentiments are ever in unison with our national interests.

The Declaration of Independence was read with great pathos and energy by J. T. Austin, Esq.

Col. EDWARD PROCTOR in the chair, the following toasts were drank with enthusiasm and applause, as expressive of the feelings of the real republicans of the town of Boston.

Ind. Chron.

TOASTS.

1. The day! Let us never abandon one 'jot or tittle' of those sacred principles, which the lives, the fortunes, and the honor of our primitive patriots were so solemnly pledged to maintain—*Hail Columbia.*

2. The President of the U. States—May his enemies learn from his displeasure and resentment, a lesson which they refused to receive from his moderation and justice—*Jefferson's March*

3. The American Congress—May the spirit which rose indignant at the outrages of '75, be rekindled by their repetition in 18[illegible]—*Yankee Doodle.*

4. His Excellency James Sullivan—The firm friend of liberty, the stern advocate of justice, and the dignified governor of an independent people—*Massachusetts March.*

5. The Heads of Departments—May they not be appalled by the violence, nor deceived by the intrigues and machinations of a British Cabinet—*Yankee Doodle.*

6. The Vice President and his venerable cotemporaries in arms—Let us be encouraged by the reflection, that the dangers which threaten us are much less formidable than those which they once subdued—*Washington's March.*

7. Old Massachusetts—May the recollection of our former sufferings and successes, remind us of the sacred duties which we owe to every member of the great national family—*Massachusetts March.*

8. The American Militia—The sturdy defenders of our country—May they be prepared to demonstrate that they are worthy of the high trust which their country has reposed in them—*Wash. Inf. March.*

9. The Navy—May the American flag and the ship that bears it, float, or sink together.—*Yankee Doodle.*

10. Peace from choice, war from necessity—May the American be deprived of his food and raiment who would not surrender the half of both to vindicate the honor of his country.

11. Equal rights to all nations on the ocean, and the bottom of it to those who would usurp its entire dominion.

12. Commerce and Agriculture—But let us plough neither land nor sea by permission of any but the God who created them.

13. The memory of Washington, and the remembrance of the scenes which have rendered his glory immortal.—*Dirge.*

14. The memory of Samuel Adams and John Hancock—In every exigency of our country, may we think as they thought, and act as they would have acted—*Dirge.*

15. Our patriotic bretheen at Norfolk and the millions of freemen whose hearts