vernments, as he was no enthusiastic admirer of them.

There is still one view to be taken on this point, that is all important. The advancing population of the U. S. is rapid without parallel, and its wealth has been found to grow with still greater rapidity. The revenue derived from imports alone has for a number of years past increased at the rate of half a million a year. With this advance would rise the ability of the U. S. in case of urgency to increase her expenditures. It is true that during the continuance of hostilities this resource could not implicitly be relied on. But, there can be no doubt but that on their discontinuance we should immediately, or very soon after, return to the situation in which we were antecedently to them, with augmented numbers and wealth. The progressive increase of our ordinary revenues at the rate of half a million a year would, calculating the interest of money at 6 per cent. enable us to borrow about eight millions a year, without the least *sensible* increase of the public burthens, in consequence of which no man would pay more taxes than he previously did to the government. Let it not be inferred from this that we are the friends of increasing the public debt. No such thing. We hope that no necessity will exist for such a measure. But in case it should, it is important to prove that such a step may be taken without increasing the quota paid by each individual.

From this statement it follows, that in case of a war, we should be able, without the imposition of a single new tax, or making any new loan, to command the first year a revenue applicable to carrying on the war of eighteen millions, in addition to the sum of three millions at present applicable to the national defence, making in the whole twenty-one millions; and the second year sixteen millions.

It is extremely probable that Britain would before the end of this period recover her senses, and permit the amicable relations of the two countries to be renewed. Indeed there is every reason to calculate on the demise of her present monarch before that time, and on a consequent total change in her conduct towards us.

Suppose, however, that we should be mistaken in this opinion, as well as in the nature of the war waged with Britain—suppose it should be of such a character as to call for much greater expenditures on our part, and that it should extend even to a period of seven years. Let us enquire into the means we should possess of carrying it on.

In such a contest it is assumed as certain that there would be no deficiency of national spirit, that the voice of disaffection would be compelled by the force of public sentiment to be silent as the grave; and that the only thing called for would be a full developement of our resources. The question then presents itself, what these resources would be without exhausting our strength or drying up the sources of our permanent prosperity.

In the *first year* of the war we should be able to command, as we have seen, independently of new taxes or loans,	21,000,000
Secondly, we should be able to raise by way of loan,	8,000,000
Thirdly, we could easily raise by direct taxes and excises,	3,000,000
Making altogether	32,000,000
In the *second* year, we should be able to command, without new taxes,	16,000,000
By loan and new taxes,	11,000,000
Making	27,000,000
In the *third* year, without new taxes,	4,000,000
From loan and new taxes,	11,000,000
	15,000,000

At which sum the revenues of the remaining four years would continue to stand.

These, let it be remembered, are the amounts applicable to the national defence, independently of the support of the civil list.

Further, should we be driven to that kind of exertion, which was displayed during the revolutionary war, we should be able, instead of bearing the imposition of new taxes to the amount of three millions a year, to bear their imposition to the amount of at least ten millions, and still be less oppressed by taxation than any nation in Europe.

Who is there, who, after this view of the subject, can question the ability of the U. S. to meet a contest with any power whatever that may infringe our rights, to carry it on with vigor, and to conduct it to a successful issue.

But, it ought not to be forgotten that all these views originated in a *comparison* of the effects of a war on the U. S. and Great Britain. This is the true point of light. War will unquestionably bring with it great evils to us; but the point is whether it will not bring with it still greater to Britain.

This enquiry has been already abundantly made. We shall not, therefore, fatigue the reader by going over it again. A few considerations are sufficient to convince any sound mind that deep injuries would ensue to her, that a mortal blow might be given to her power, perhaps to her existence.

War would impair her existing means—while it increased the necessity for their augmentation.

She has already exhausted her resources.

A national bankruptcy stares her in the face. The day of this dreadful calamity must soon arrive, and with it her political establishments will be sunk to their centre. Her credit will be gone, and with it the sinews of her power.

A war with us would drive her manufacturers to the United States; and it would likewise give us a large portion of the wealth of her subjects.

What would she get in return? Our commerce? No—she would be driven, from the necessity of the case, to save her own manufacturers from starving, to build up a neutral commercial power, that would interchange her manufactures for our raw materials. For it would be equally ruinous to her to withhold the former, or be unsupplied with the latter.

We shall here close these remarks, already, perhaps, in the opinion of the reader, protracted to an unnecessary length. Desultory they are admitted to be; but this has arisen principally from pursuing the track of a writer, who certainly does not add to his other high qualifications the *lucidus ordo*, deemed so essential by the ancients to good writing. The plain truth is that the apologists of Britain have neither argument or fact on their side in the present instance. Impelled by two motives—personal hostility to the existing administration, and predilection for the British system of government,—they are constantly precipitated by feeling or folly into the ravings of mortified ambition or the eulogies of perverted understandings. The storm of their own passions renders them insensible either to the still voice of conscience, or to the general and commanding confidence with which those at the head of the government are surrounded. Thus they continue vainly to beat their heads against a rock, without being conscious that they only are the sufferers.

Joseph Calhoun is elected a member of the House of Representatives of the U. S. for the state of South Carolina, in the room of Levi Casey, deceased.

Flour, inspected in the town of Alexandria, for the quarter, ending the 11th of September, 1807—

35,252 barrels flour,
1,854 half barrels flour.

AMOS ALEXANDER,
Flour Inspector.

We understand that the venerable John Dickinson has consented to stand a poll as a member of the House of Representatives of the U. S. from the state of Delaware. Respected for his talents, revered for his virtues, venerated for his experience, and grown old in the practice of republican efforts and principles, this sacrifice of public wishes for the general good must receive the plaudits of his countrymen.

Balt. E. Post.

Alexandria, September 22.

Thomas Stockdale, a citizen of the U. S. and born in Harford county, Maryland, arrived at this place on Sunday morning last by land, from Lynn Haven Bay, having about 8 or 9 days since made his escape from the British ship Tamar, captain Robison—he states that they sent him together with two officers and five seamen on shore in disguise, to procure fresh provisions—that while the officers were at a farmer's house procuring them, he the said Stockdale, with two other seamen (Englishmen) made their escape through the country, the two Englishmen went to Norfolk, and he having been registered as a seaman in the collector's office of Alexandria, made his way here, after having been on board said vessel for 3 years—he never accepted any of his majesty's bounty.

The farmers at Lynn Haven Bay are in the practice of furnishing the officers of the British ships with fresh provisions, in consequence of their going on shore and calling themselves Americans, being in disguise as such.

We learn from private letters received from Malta, that a strong suspicion existed of Sir Thomas Louis having been poisoned at Alexandria. He had dined ashore, attended by his servant, and soon after their return on board the Canopus, both were taken ill about the same time, and died in a few hours after.

Lon. pap.

Lexington, September 1.

By a gentleman from the state of Ohio we learn, that a number of the neighboring Indians have come into our settlements, and claim the protection of the U. S.—having been threatened by the Northern Indians on the lakes, that if they did not unite with them in a war against the U S they should be attacked by the said Northern Indians.

FROM THE AURORA.

Extract from an officer of the U.S. dated at cantonments, on the Missouri near S. Louis, August 15, 1807.

"I have this day seen T. Bates, Esq. the acting governor of this territory.—He appears to be very apprehensive of some hostile intentions of the Indians on the Mississippi above this. He thinks the detachment of the U. S. troops arrived here in very good time to check or damp them. The British agents & traders on the Mississippi and the Missouri rivers are I am certain doing every thing in their power to make the Indians unfriendly to the U. S."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the western country, to his friend in this city, dated August 31, 1807.

"Nothing material has transpired since I wrote you last, except much alarm has been excited in the back settlements, from disaffected Indians of several nations, and it appears to increase with some foundation. Last night arrived here, an express from Urbana, stating the apprehensions of the people in general, and the movements and positions of the Indians in various quarters, which appear not very pacific; there are upwards of 11 or 1200 embodied and armed, within the vicinity of fort Wayne, & several other tribes in different parts of the country, which are chiefly composed of the Chippaway, Powtowatamay and Shawanese Indians—they have been encouraged & allured, of late, to come into the settlements to see a Prophet, as he is termed, who boasts of supernatural power, and pretends great friendship in advocating their cause, and tells them they have an equal right to all the country round—but the chiefs give no credit to the stories propagated of his miracles and powers."

Extract of a letter to the editor, dated Providence, R. I. September 15.

"The satisfaction generally derived from the frequent notices in the Aurora of the manufactures daily introduced & improved in our country, is so great, *at the present moment* especially, that I cannot resist my inclination to inform you of the flourishing state of the *cotton manufactory* in this quarter of the union; that is, to furnish you with the number merely of the buildings erected, and of the spindles now completed and in motion, and of those about to be finished and set in motion in the same buildings.

"There are 17 buildings erected upon the streams in this neighbourhood, in which are, already, 6090 spindles in operation, and in which there will shortly be an addition of 14,026, making in the whole 20,116 spindles. These manufactories are all within 30 miles of this town, and seven-eighths the property of citizens of this state."

PHILO MUSÆAN SOCIETY.

Omnia debentur morti: paulumque morati,
Serius aut citius sedem properamus ad unam.

On Thursday the 3rd of September inst. Mr. James Toomy, late teacher of the Latin language, at Charlotte-Hall School, after a short illness, departed this life; leaving a disconsolate widow to lament the loss of an affectionate husband. From a due respect to the memory of a faithful instructor, and, as a testimony of attachment to a valuable associate, Resolved, that every member of this society wear a black crape around the left arm for one month.

Signed by order,
FERDINAND S. CAMPBELL, Ck.
Charlotte-Hall, St. Mary's county, Sept. 20, 1807.

New York, Sept. 21.

Captain Ienkins, of the ship Ann, informs us that the city of Bordeaux was illuminated on the 1st of August, for three days, in consequence of the peace on the Continent; and that Bonaparte arrived in Paris from the Grand Army, on the 27th of July.

(By Authority.)

AN ACT,

Making an appropriation for sinking and repairing wells, and the erection and repair of pumps.

Be *it enacted by the First and Second Chambers of the City Council of Washington,* That for the purpose of sinking and repairing of wells, and of erecting and repairing of pumps in the avenues and streets of the city of Washington from the first Monday in June 1807, and to make good the deficiencies in the appropriations of the last year for similar objects, the sum of eight hundred dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated and shall be expended under the direction of the Mayor of the city, provided, that in all such repairs hereafter to be made the individual contribution shall be equal to the amount expended by the public in all cases when the expenditure shall exceed five dollars.

Approved, September 22, 1807.

WEIGHT of BREAD,

Agreeable to an Act of the Corporation passed the 17th April, 1806.

Single loaf, 23 ounces.
Double loaf, 46 ounces.

Price of Flour, 5 dollars 50 cents per barrel.

ROBERT BRENT,
Mayor of Washington.
September 23, 1807.

AT a Meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Institution for the education of Youth in the city of Washington, It was *resolved* that the Election of PRINCIPAL TEACHER for the *Western School*, be postponed until the 2nd Monday in October next, and that applications for the said place be received by the Secretary until that day.

WASHINGTON BOYD,
Secretary to the Board of Trustees.
September 23—8t

NOTICE,

Several persons having trespassed upon my farm by pulling down my fences and riding through it, I take this method to caution and forewarn all persons against committing trespasses on it in future; and I will adopt legal measures to obtain redress in case they shall be repeated.

ANNE SOPER,
Prince George's County,
Sept. 25—3

DRY GOODS.

Just received and for sale at prime cost,

A Consignment of fresh imported fall goods—consisting of superfine Broad Cloths—black and violet colored silk velvets—Jefferson's cord—Callicoes.

Apply to H ABORN,
14th Street.

Sept. 26 - 3t.

Independent Washington Volunteers.

The Members of the *Independent Washington Volunteers*, are requested to muster on the Parade Ground near the Centre Market, on Sunday *morning* the 27th inst. at *Sun rise.*

CHARLES JONES, Captain.
September 23—

TENNESSEE COMPANY.

A MEETING of the Stockholders is requested on the first day of November next, at MECHANIC'S HALL in the city of New York. A punctual attendance is requested by all the Stockholders in person, or by attorney, on business of the first importance to the Company.

E JACKSON, Surviving Trustee.
September 22 1806

PROSPECTUS.

The Subscriber has long been impressed with an opinion, that a newspaper which should concentrate important statistic facts, display national improvements, (particularly those arising from canals and turnpikes) exhibit the advantages of labor saving machinery, and careful agriculture, in short that a paper which should regularly have a specific portion of its columns devoted to political economy, would be useful to his country, as tending to convince his fellow citizens of truths, of which all may not be sufficiently aware are essential to render the United States independant, respectable and happy.

Such an idea has frequently been canvassed among the friends of the subscriber, and as they agreed with him as to the advantages which might be diffused thereby, they have often urged him to commence such an establishment. Many difficulties originating in his ignorance of the mechanical parts of the business and other causes, long rendered such an attempt however desirable impossible yet he never ceased anxiously to hope, the day would come when he might be enabled to undertake it—this anxiety has been tenfold increased by the late daring and profligate attack on the Chesapeake whilst the necessity of disseminating by means of a newspaper (the most popular of all modes) such information, as might tend to free us from the shackles of foreign nations and promote within our own territory the consumption of our own wheat, barley, hops, cotton, flax, hemp, iron, pitch, tar, turpentine, beef, pork, as well as a number of other raw and manufactured articles, thereby securing to our own agriculturalists (the best support of our country) a sure stimulus and efficient reward for their labor, has been felt and acknowledged by every true friend to the United States. Under these impressions, the subscriber proposes to commence such an establishment, and should a constant view of the importance of agriculture and the arts, induce one individual in addition to our Franklins, Rittenhouse's and Fulton's, to emulate the perseverance and talents of a Brindley—a Bolton, a Bakewell, an Arkwright or a Parker, or lead one of our wealthier countrymen to extend to the most important objects of political economy, the useful liberality of a Russel, a Coke or a Burdett, it will be attended with infinite advantages to the U. States and richly repay the labors of the Editor.

On these accounts the subscriber has determined to move his establishment to Washington city, emphatically denominated the Heart of the Union, as likely soon to become the seat of science and the nursery of the arts.

Some time then in September next will be published the 1st number of a weekly newspaper, entitled,

The Washington Expositor, or WEEKLY REGISTER.

Having it is believed, surmounted the difficulties hitherto experienced by the subscriber he has compleated such arrangements, as will enable him, to present to his patrons a correct sheet in a handsome dress, which will contain

1st. Statistical facts, particularly such as relate to national improvements, navigable canals, and turnpike roads.

2d. Facts respecting the practice of husbandry, including reviews of, and extracts from the best books, which can be procured on that important subject.

3d. Views of the various mechanic improvements by which labor has been economised.

4th A constant tendency to support the great distinguishing principles of federal America, viz. The right of every man who pays a tax or carries a gun in defence of his country, to the enjoyment of an equal suffrage, the right of every man to the free exercise of his own religious opinion, as well as, that the vessel of every citizen of the United States like his house should be his castle, free from obstruction of search.

With such views the Expositor will be printed on a GOOD WHITE PAPER, of a ROYAL size, with handsome type.

The price to subscribers will be 3 dollars per annum.

As considerable labor and expence will be connected with this establishment, no paper will be forwarded to any subscriber without an advance of the subscription money.

In order to afford room for as much information and amusement as possible, after the first insertion, every advertisement will be published in a supplemental sheet.

All subscribers to the Alexandria Expositor who have hitherto paid with regularity, will be supplied with the contemplated paper, except special orders are received to the contrary.

Articles of intelligence, essays on general policy and the various circumstances connected with political economy, advertisements, &c. will be thankfully received at the office.

Letters relative to the business of the paper must be addressed Post Paid to the Expositor Office Washington city, otherwise they will not be taken up.

Subscriptions will be received at the Office in Washington city, and Mr. Milligan's Georgetown.

The scheme of the paper, being detailed, it is only necessary to add, that when it receives adequate patronage, it will be rendered a semi-weekly paper, and to request of such Editors, as approve the plan, to give this Prospectus a few insertions and thereby oblige their fellow-citizen,

RICHARD DINMORE.
August 27, 1807.

PROPOSALS,

By CONRAD, LUCAS & Co.
(Late M. and J. Conrad and Co.)
No. 138, Market street,

FOR PUBLISHING

LEWIS AND CLARK'S TOUR TO THE PACIFIC OCEAN,

THROUGH THE INTERIOR OF THE CONTINENT OF NORTH AMERICA,

Performed by order of the government of the United States, during the years 1804, 1805, and 1806.

This work will be prepared by captain Meriwether Lewis, and will be divided into two parts, the whole comprized in three volumes octavo, the first containing at least 700 pages, the second and third from four to five hundred each, printed on good paper, and a fair Pica type. The several volumes in succession will be put to press at as early periods as the avocations of the author will permit him to prepare them for publication.

PART THE FIRST—IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOLUME FIRST.

Will contain a narrative of the voyage, with a description of some of the most remarkable places in those hitherto unknown wilds of America, accompanied by a map of good size, a large chart of the entrance of the Columbia river embracing the adjacent country, coast and harbors, and embellished with views of two beautiful cataracts of the Missouri; the plan, on a large scale, of the connected falls of that river, as also, of those of the falls, narrows and great rapids of the Columbia, with their several portages. For the information of future voyagers, there will be added in the sequel of this volume, some observations and remarks on the navigation of the Missouri and Columbia rivers, pointing out the precautions which must necessarily be taken, in order to ensure success, together with an itinerary of the most direct and practicable route across the continent of North America, from the confluence of the Missouri and the Mississippi rivers to the discharge of the Columbia into the Pacific Ocean.

VOLUME SECOND.

Whatever properly appertains to geography, embracing a description of the rivers, mountains, climate, soil and face of the country; a view of the Indian nations distributed over that vast region, shewing their traditions, habits, manners, customs, national characters, stature, complexions, dress, dwellings, arms, and domestic utensils, with many others interesting particulars in relation to them: also, observations and reflections on the subjects of civilizing, governing and maintaining a friendly intercourse with those nations. A view of the fur trade of North America, setting forth a plan for its extension, and shewing the immense advantages which would accrue to the mercantile interests of the United States, by combining the same with a direct trade to the East Indies, through the continent of North America. This volume will be embellished with twenty plates illustrative of the dress and general appearance of such Indian nations as differ materially from each other; of their habitations; their weapons and habiliments used in war; their hunting and fishing apparatus; domestic utensils, &c. In an appendix there will also be given a diary of the weather kept with great attention throughout the whole of the voyage, shewing also the daily rise and fall of the principal water courses which were navigated in the course of the same.

PART THE SECOND—IN ONE VOLUME.

This part of the work will be confined exclusively to scientific research, and principally to the natural history of those hitherto unknown regions. It will contain a full dissertation on such subjects as may have fallen within the notice of the author and which may properly be distributed under the heads of Botany, Mineralogy, and Zoology, together with some strictures on the origin of Prairies, the cause of the muddiness of the Missouri, of volcanic appearances, and other natural phenomena which were met with in the course of this interesting tour. This volume will also contain a comparative view of twenty three vocabularies of distinct Indian languages, procured by captains Lewis and Clark, on the voyage, and will be ornamented and embellished with a much greater number of plates than will be bestowed on the first part of the work as is intended that every subject of natural history which is entirely new, and of which there are a considerable number, shall be accompanied by an appropriate engraving illustrative of it.

This distribution of the work has been made with a view to the accommodation of every description of readers, and is here offered to the patronage of the public in such shape, that all persons wishing to become subscribers, may accommodate themselves with either of the parts, or the entire work, as it shall be most convenient to themselves.

Detached from this work, there will be ublished

LEWIS & CLARK's

MAP of NORTH AMERICA,

From Lon. 0 deg. west, to the Pacific Ocean, and between 36 deg. and 52 deg. north Lat. with extensive marginal notes—dimensions 5 feet 8 inches by 3 feet 10 inches.

Embracing all their late discoveries, and that part of the continent heretofore the least known. This map will be compiled from the best maps now extant, as well published as in manuscript, from the collective information of the best informed travellers through the various portions of that region, and corrected by a series of several hundred celestial observations, made by captain Lewis during his late tour.

For the convenience of subscribers, these several works will be delivered at the most respectable commercial towns and at the seats of government of the respective states and territories within the Union; no advance is required, nor will payment be demanded until such delivery is made.

The price of part the first in two vols. will be Ten Dollars, and that of part the second in one volume, Eleven Dollars, delivered in boards. Price of the Map Ten Dollars.

☞ Any persons who may have subscribed for these works, to lists which contain no stipulated prices for the same, and who may be dissatisfied with the terms now proposed, are at liberty to withdraw their names from such lists, at any time prior to the 1st day of December next.

M. LEWIS.

July 27.