perience of eight years war with you has taught them, that in a contest of mere plunder if you chuse to resort to it, they have the advantage of you, with all your 700 ships of war. If in the war of 1775, poor, miserable, unprovided, with only 15,000 seamen, they could strike a deep blow at your commerce; could supply themselves with all the articles of foreign produce at a cheaper rate than you had them yourselves, what could they now do, with an increased capital five times greater than at that period, with 80,000 seamen, with a *small but excellent* marine, and with the capacity to equip 20 ships of the line in one year for the defence of their sea coast. Recollect that the American coast is not the coast of blockades, that for 6 months it is not possible to watch their harbors, and that during that period their hardy seamen, accustomed to those dangers, would seek their entry to their ports. Let it be recollected too that your Canadian possessions which produce you more than one million per annum, would not long be in vain attacked by them. Seven millions of people, rich, provided with every article necessary to war, united under one government, are not to be compared with 1,500,000 poor colonists, divided between to ... and liberty, and totally unprovided with the implements of war.

Massachusetts alone can bring into the field in three days 56,000 disciplined militia, armed and equipped, and capable of doing service not like the volunteers of St. James's, but hardy yeomanry, accustomed to labor and hardships, such men as the duke of Northumberland saw at Bunkershill, and such heroes as surrounded Burgoyne at Saratoga. New England counts at present 100,000 men actually bearing arms.

But we are said to be divided!—We are so, as to internal politics; but as to resistance to foreign insults we have but one sentiment. Mr. Jefferson bears the national sword, and if it be once drawn in defence of our commercial rights, his internal political enemies will be the first to support him.—Besides, a man who should notice our internal divisions as an obstacle to a contest with G. Britain, knows nothing of your *internal politics*. He should know, that the majority who support Mr. Jefferson have always been violently anti-Britannic. It is the party opposed to Mr. Jefferson who are the most largely concerned in trade, who will be the most affected by these measures, who have already called loudly upon the government to redress their injuries, and who are ready to stake their lives and fortunes in support of their national rights.

We are then united on this question, and G. Britain will soon see that a nation who as feeble colonies dared *(alone for three years)* to brave her powers, will not long hesitate to avenge their injured rights against a government, who in defence of every sacred principle, should openly attack them.

But it is said we have *not much revenue*.—To be sure we are not so burdened and crushed with taxes as the people of G. Britain; but a nation is not rich in proportion to her revenue, but in proportion to her capacity to raise them. Let us examine our comparative strength. First, G. Britain has 14,000,000 of subjects. We have 7,000,000 of citizens. Her national debt is 2,200,000,000 of dollars, ours is 80,000,000, or in other words hers is 14 times greater than ours in proportion to numbers. Her exports are about double the amount of ours, though ours are as great as hers were at the beginning of our war with her. We have more than half the number of tons of shipping that she has and more than half the number of seamen. Our ordinary revenue is about 10,000,0000 and her ordinary revenue is but about 70,000,000 do. In other words neither her revenue—exports, shipping nor any thing else is in as great a ratio to her debt as ours is to our debt. We are therefore richer. We have no direct tax nor any excise of any nature soever. Let us tax ourselves (and we should do it cheerfully, to preserve our rights) as much as the British tax themselves, and we can support a war against her for half a century. We can take Canada, Nova Scotia, and starve her W. India Islands.

AN AMERICAN.

(1) The English government has in the same manner, ever calculated upon reducing France by means of her intestine divisions and the exhaustion of her revenue. In March 1795, Lord Auckland declared in the House of Lords, that the Committee of Public Safety in France had expended more *in two months* than the whole amount of the *national debt of England!* From this his lordship boldly concluded, that it was *utterly impossible* for France to hold out but a single year longer against the powerful arms (that is, the long purse) of England. In the same spirit of *conquering the world by calculation*, Sir Francis D'Ivernois has published for these ten years past, under the sanction of the British government ten successive pamphlets to prove arithmetically, that France must perish the year after—by her finances.

THE ARGUS.

FOURTH ADDRESS TO THE BRITISH NATION.

"America will not go to war with us," says your ministerial writer. Have you so soon forgotten the origin of her last war with you? It was not to vindicate wrongs and injuries which she had received—it was simply to ward off those with which she was threatened. It was not to get rid of obnoxious taxes, which you had already repealed, but to oblige you to renounce forever your claim to impose them. If then 1,500,000 poor, weak colonists, with unexampled courage braved alone for some years your rage, for the sake of maintaining an abstract principle of right, when the remaining sentiments of loyalty and dread of your power were in the scale against them, what will 7,000,000 of free citizens, inflamed by the most atrocious violations of their national rights, decide? Will they tamely submit without a struggle to laws as humiliating as, if vanquished, the conqueror could impose?

At the commencement of the American war, we fought you alone, single-handed, when you had no other enemy to contend with; and it was not until after we had vanquished and captured one of your armies that France even promised us succor. Yet it is pretended, that at a moment when every maritime nation of Europe is against you, we dare not enter the field with you. No! People of Great Britain, your ministry themselves do not believe this nonsence. They know war will be the inevitable consequence of the proposed measures. It is only to allay the fears of your manufacturers, and your merchants interested in the American commerce, that these pretensions of our timidity and submission are held up.

The real question then, is reduced to this, is a war with the United States preferable to an honest policy? To an indulgence to this Neutral Nation, to exercise its lawful rights, the rights which God and Nature have assured to all nations? What benefit could Great Britain derive from a war which will balance the eternal infamy attached to its injustice?

America is not the country most congenial to British *laurels*. The climate is too warm, and however verdant they may be at the moment of transplantation, they always fade. Scarcely a hero in your armies, who gathered laurels in your plains or on our mountains, who did not see them wither at Saratoga, or within the walls of York Town.

It is to be presumed, therefore, we shall hear no more of landed expeditions.

I much doubt whether your maritime advantages, for which alone you undertake the war, will be much greater. It is a fact, perhaps not generally known to you, that the *state of Massachusetts* alone took 1,100 of your ships during the colonial war.

Massachusetts then possessed but 300,000 inhabitants and about 100,000 tons of shipping. She now possesses 500,000 inhabitants, and 350,000 tons of shipping.

The United States could then equip, during the whole war, but three or four frigates. Their present establishment consists of ten stout frigates, and they have the means of equipping and manning in 4 months 50 more, if exigencies should require it.

The plan of blockading 1600 miles of sea coast by frigates, would become impossible, and the American commerce would still rival yours notwithstanding your hostility.

But the loss sustained by your *manufacturers* enters *for nothing* with you in your estimate of the consequences. What! then if all the ports of Europe and America are shut to you, your productions will still find their way without injury to you, into every country of the globe! Admitting for a moment this absurd doctrine, do you count for nothing, the shock which will be given to your manufacturing towns by the first effects of the stoppage? Do you estimate as of no moment the bankruptcies of capitalists and the groans of the poor, deprived of their daily bread?—Do you consider as of little importance the suspension of all remittances from the United States? Will 30,000,000 of dollars suddenly withdrawn from the usual supplies of your manufacturing shops produce no sensation? If the Americans have not patriotism enough to forego wholly the use of your manufactures, which, I insist, are *not necessary* to them, it is to be hoped they have sufficient to suspend importations, till the existing two years stock which they always keep, be consumed.

But you miscalculate grossly the spirit of the American people in supposing they cannot forego the luxuries you send them.—There is *not one article* which America imports from you which she cannot manufacture. Nay, there is not one which she does not, or has not at some period or other, manufactured. The two great staple articles necessary in America are woollen and cotton goods. Possessing these, she can forego all others. America can raise wool enough for her own consumption any year she pleases. And you know, that her cotton has become a drug in your market. She has already established woollen and cotton manufactories, and she is in possession of all your mechanism necessary to render them profitable.

All your reaſoning in favor of your manufactures, is predicated, upon the idea that you can underſell other Nations, and therefore that they will buy of you——but you forget, that a war, forcing a circuitous trade, and increaſed riſques, enhances the price of your manufactures, and offers a premium to domeſtic induſtry. In the late war, Britiſh Goods in America ſold at three for one upon the coſt; and are you fooliſh enough to believe that we cannot manufacture at a cheaper rate than that?

We have now three times the number of inhabitants and five times the capital we had in that war; and how can theſe objects be more profitably employed than in manufacturing woollen cloths, when yours will coſt us three hundred per cent above the manufacturing price;

Beſides, do you reckon for nothing the ſupplies we can draw from Europe? France now furniſhes us many articles, and among others not a few woollen cloths. Germany ſupplies us with many linen goods——and Italy with ſilks. The commerce of theſe Countries would flouriſh by the increaſed demand which we ſhould make upon them, and, I repeat it, it is not in the power of Great-Britain, though her ſhips cover the Ocean, to prevent the enterpriſing ſailors of America from navigating the Alantic.

If immenſe fleets have been able to elude the vigilance of your ſquadrons, and traverſe the ocean for months without encountering your fleets, how eaſy is it to for ſingle, detached, faſt-ſailing veſſels to carry on a ſure and profitable commerce? Recollect once for all, that America lies on the only road to the Antilles and Caribbees, and that your commerce is a thouſand times more expoſed to her ſtrokes, than hers is to yours.

But this miniſterial writer has the effrontery to ſay, that America would have too much honor to confiſcate the Britiſh property exiſting in private credits and public contracts.

What! a Nation ſet up the claims of honor who avowedly makes war on a calculation of profit. Who, acknowledging implicitly that ſhe has no cauſe even of diſcontent with the other nation, avows ſhe muſt fight her, becauſe it is more for her pecuniary intereſt than to be at peace. Can ſuch a nation pretend to claim protection from the honor, the ſenſe of juſtice of the other? Away with ſuch ridiculous appeals to principles which you have been the firſt to deſpiſe. America, jealous of her good faith, would have been the laſt to enter into ſo ſhameful a conteſt? but ſhe will alſo be the firſt to follow an example which your perfidy will have rendered neceſſary to her ſafety.

To all your future loſſes in trade——to the loſs of your national character you muſt therefore add the total loſs of 30,000,000 of dollars due from citizens of the United States, and 45,000,000 due from the government of the U. States to your ſubjects.

The appeal is now about to be made to Europe, to the world. If by a timely diſmiſſal of thoſe who have given theſe pernicious counſels, you prove that you are not the partakers in their unjuſtifiable and perfidious views, it is poſſible that you may preſerve your ſtation in the opinion of other nations——but if, ſetting at defiance every principle hitherto held ſacred, if avowing that you know no other rule but your intereſt——no other law but your power, you make a wanton attack on the commerce of the U. States, you will ſoon learn that what I have predicted is more than mere prophecy.

You will reap in the diſtreſs of your manufactures, the ruin of your commerce, and in the execration of both hemiſpheres the rewards which ſuch unprincipled conduct will in ſuch a caſe moſt richly merit.

AN AMERICAN.

FROM THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

The following letter was communicated to the editor by Allan B. Magruder, agent of the U. S. for the investigation of land claims in the western country of Lower Louisiana.

BELLEVUE, *Opelousas*,
In Lower Louisiana, July 2, 1806.

[CONCLUDED.]

I have reasons to believe, that most of the land titles here, will be confirmed by Congress. It is the object of an equitable and enlightened government rather to consult the happiness of the citizen in deciding upon his claims, than to acquire large portions of public lands, by oppressive laws, or rigid adjudications. In this case, the purchaser will, in most cases, be sure of procuring a fee simple estate. It is true, that there will cases present themselves, where, from the incautious method of laying out lands under the Spanish government, some interferences will be discovered. These will be subject to the control of our common courts of judicature. The mode of adjustment, however, under our laws, will be so very simple, that none of those long and ruinous litigations, with respect to real property, in many parts of the U. S. may be apprehended here.

The best lands, with the most undoubted titles, can be procured in most parts of the country, upon the lowest & most desirable terms. Most of these are situated upon navigable water courses, which interlock with streams of superior magnitude, that five hundred acres of land, even in a commonly advantageous situation, in many parts of the Western States, would yield a sufficient fund for the purchase of five hundred acres a piece, for a family of six or seven children, in Lower Louisiana.

The above described lands will yield to the hand of cultivation, profitable crops of cotton, rye, oats, hay, grass of various kinds, tobacco, particularly suitable for the Dutch, the French and the Baltic markets, and indigo; all of which will flourish well upon portions of ground, selected from the general mass of territory, best adapted to the nature of each of those commodities. Our principal staples here, however, are cotton and cattle. The raising of these, far exceeds, in point of profit, every other article that is produced in the country. In good seasons a negro man will yield from his labor on a cotton plantation, from 250 to 300 dollars, nett profit. The stock of a cotton estate will double itself every three years, the stock of a vachery, every four years. Cotton, at market, will average one year with another, from twenty to twenty-five dollars per hundred. A man is growing wealthy, when he receives fifteen dollars per hundred every year, at market. Beeves will average from 10 to 12 dollars per head. Nothing can be more valuable than this kind of property. There are men here, who mark every year from 5 to 1500 calves; and this remarkable product is attended with such little expence, that it is too trifling to admit into our calculations on this subject. Cows, except barren ones, are never sent to market; but the male beeves, at proper periods, are selected from the herd, and driven by land to markets that are always ready to receive them.

There is no country in America, so suitable to a young beginner, or a man in moderate circumstances, as the western parts of Lower Louisiana. This description of men have nothing more to do, to fix themselves comfortably in life, than to purchase a small piece of land on the edge of a prairie, and go to ploughing immediately for corn, or cotton. It is true, that in many places fencing will be necessary. The mode of laying out lands in this country, will always enable him to procure a plenty of the best timber, for all the purposes of a plantation. Very large crops, however, have been made, in such situations, without any kind of enclosure. The next object of a planter in this respect, would be, to purchase a few cows, in order to lay the foundation of a vachery. To support this vachery, as I observed before, as well as a sufficient number of horses, very little trouble or expence is necessary. The prairies and the wood lands, at every season of the year, yield an ample supply of strong provender, to keep them in tolerable order.

Society here, is agreeable, but not very refined. It will become more improved ever year; and I have no difficulty in believing, that whenever the singular advantages of this charming country are known to our countrymen, that it will assume the most desirable form, in point of social happiness; become the resort of men of letters and character; the abode of genius and the arts, and the asylum of republican virtue, when corrupt societies have forgotten its influence.

PROPOSALS for opening, bridging and improving the road laid out under the direction of the Secretary at War, between Naſhville in Tenneſſee and Grindſtone Ford on Pierre river in the Miſſiſſippi territory, will be received at the General Poſt Office until the 15th day of December next.

For the convenience of contractors the road will be divided into three parts, and ſeparate propoſals received for each.

Firſt. From Naſhville to the Tenneſſee river, 112 miles

2. From Tenneſſee river to Loonachitto creek, a branch of the Big Black river, 113 miles.

3 From Loonachitta creek to Grindſtone Ford, 155 miles.

NOTES.

Note 1. The road is to be cleared of all trees logs and bruſh, twelve feet in width and made paſſable for a waggon. All ſtreams not over forty feet wide are to be bridged, and the banks of other ſtreams are to be ſhelved or ſloped down ſo that they may be paſſable for a waggon.

Note 2. The bridges are to be twelve feet broad ſupported by proper abutments, the bridge part to be compoſed of four pieces of timber not leſs than 10 inches in diameter at the ſmalleſt end, and covered with halved logs whoſe original diameter was not not leſs than 8 inches, the piers or ſupports of the bridge not to be more than twenty feet apart.

Note 3. Some parts of the road will require cauſewaying, theſe will be pointed out by the Poſt Maſter General's agent. The cauſewaying is to be done with logs, 10 feet in length and not leſs than 6 nor over 9 inches in diameter, earth is to be thrown upon them to render them paſſible, and where the places to be cauſewayed are ſubject to be overflowed the cauſeway is to have a rider on each ſide keyed down by forked ſtakes or ſtones and gravel

Note 4. It is ſuppoſed that there is already a cleared waggon path on ſome part of the diſtance, no clearing is to be done where that is the caſe. The work is to be completed by the firſt day of October 1807. Reaſonable advances will be made at the commencement of the work, and the balance paid as ſoon as the work is completed. Mr. R. J. Meigs, and Mr. Thomas Wright are to decide whether it be executed conformable to contract.

Note 5. The propoſals ſhould ſtate the price by the mile for clearing, the price by the yard in length for cauſewaying, the price by the foot in length for the bridgework, and the price by the cubic yard for ſloping or ſhelving the banks of watercourſes.

GIDEON GRANGER,
Poſtmaſter general.

Sept. 15—tawtD15

A HORSE LOST.

STRAYED or STOLEN on the 14th inſt. about ſunſet, a handſome dark bay ſaddle horſe, about 14 1-2 hands high, having ſhort buttocks, mane and tail lately thinned, newly ſhod all round, whoſe uſual gates are an eaſy pace, rack or canter. He was lately brought from Baltimore, and once belonged to Mr. James Owings. Whoever will deliver the ſaid horſe either to Mr. Charles W. Goldſborough of the Navy Office, or to the Subſcriber, ſhall be well rewarded by

R. W. GOLDSBOROUGH.

September 19—3t

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 22.

Copy of a letter from a respectable gentleman at Nantz, received via New-York.

NANTZ, 1st *August*, 1806.

SIR—I deem it my duty to inform you, although it may probably reach you earlier by other channels, that accounts from Paris say that the peace with England has been signed, and sent over for ratification which prevents its being officialy announced. It is also proved by cusom-house regulations of this day which permit neutrals to go to England.

The following act of the legislature of Pennsylvania contains a republican commentary on freedom of conscience too illustrious not to be given in the very words of the legislature. Few instances are to be found in the annals of legislation so honorable to human nature. Other governments have been sedulous in the creation of religious tests invasive of one of the best gifts of Providence to man. It is the pride of republican governments to leave the conscience as free as the air we breath.

"Whereas it has been represented to the legislature by sundry citizens, called Seventh day Baptists, that owing to township elections and other public business being transacted on Saturday or seventh day of the week, they, are in a great measure excluded from a participation in the privileges of free citizens: And whereas it is presumed that changing of such elections and meetings, while it would afford the relief prayed for by the petitioners would not be any injury to other citizens of this commonwealth, but rather a benefit: Therefore,

"*Be it enacted*, That from and after the fourth day of July next, all township elections & meetings of return judges of the general elections, that now are directed by law to be held on Saturday, shall be holden on Friday immediately preceding, and so much of any law as is by this act altered or supplied, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed, from and after the said fourth day of July next."

An election of great importance has just taken place in the state of Maryland. According to an extraordinary feature in their sytem of government an election is held every five years for the choice of two citizens in each county, who are collectively electors of the Senate, the members of which consequently hold their appointments for five years, and who, participating in legislative power, so far fix the complexion of the legislative body, as to be able to frustrate the adoption of any measure obnoxious to them. This election has terminated in the complete triumph of the republicans.—

On the 18th instant, the board of electors met at Annapolis.

The following members took their seats.

For Alleghany. Messrs. Tomlinson and Bruce.

Baltimore City. Mr. M'Kim.

St. Marys. Messrs. Hebb and Neall.

Kent. Messrs. Scott and Maxwell.

Somerset. Messrs. Winder and Carrol.

Washington. Messrs. Sprigg and Ringgold.

Ann Arundel. Messrs. Johnson and Dorsey.

Prince George Messrs. Bowie and Calvert.

Queen Ann. Messrs. Chambers and Butcher.

Worcester. Messrs Williams and Pridaux.

Frederick. Messrs. Tyler & Cockey:

Calvert. Messrs. Wilkinson and Ireland.

Montgomery. Messrs. Beall & Magruder.

Caroline. Messrs. Holbrook and Bayard.

Annapolis. Mr. Ogle.

Baltimore County. Messrs. Stansbury and Brown.

Charles. Messrs. Parnham and Steuart.

Harford. Messrs. Montgomery and Smitson.

Talbert. Messrs. Spencer and Nabb.

Cecil. Messrs. Sheridan and Gilpin.

Dorset. Messrs. Ennals and Smoot.

Mr. Alexander M'Kim, of Baltimore, was called to the chair.

Exception having been taken to the legality of the return of Mr. Calvert (federal) of Prince George's, on examination it appeared that at the hour of six in the evening, at which time the law requires the election to be closed, there was an equal number of votes given for Mr. Calvert, and Mr. Lysle, the republican candidate. In this stage, the election was closed—A few minutes after, five votes were produced and received. They were given for Mr. Calvert. The board of electors, considering the admission of these as illegal, determined that neither Mr. Calvert, or Mr. Lysle was elected.

The board thereupon proceeded by ballot to the election of fifteen Senators.

Thirty-nine ballots were given, as follows:

Republican—elected.

John T. Mason	28
Zadock Purnell	27
Thomas Mac Eldery	26
William Thomas	26
Jacob Gibson	26
Lloyd Dorsey	26
Thomas Duckett	25
Mark Benton	25
Thomas Williams	25
James H. M'Culloh	24
Gabriel Christie	24
Samuel Ringgold	23
William Whetley	23
John Partridge	22
David Shriver.	21