Or 30 pounds of coffee;
Or 7 1-2 bushels of salt;
Or 30 gallons of molasses;

Thus it is, that the benefits arising from a good system of canals, are general and mutual. Therefore should peace and the reduction of the national debt, give an overflowing treasury, I hope you, and the majority of Americans, will think with me, that the duties should not be taken off nor diminished; for such an act, instead of relieving the people, would really oppress them, by destroying the means of reducing the expense of transport, and of opening to them a cheap mode of arriving at good markets.

To proceed with these demonstrations, let us look at the rich productions of our interior country.

Wheat, flour, oats, barley, beans, grain and pulse of all kinds;
Cyder, apples and fruits of all kinds.
Salt, salted beef, pork and other meats;*
Hides, tallow, beeswax;
Cast and forged iron;
Pot and pearl ashes, tanners bark;
Tar, pitch, rosin and turpentine;
Hemp, flax and wool;
Plaister of Paris, so necessary to our agriculture;
Coals, & potters' earth for our manufactures;
Marble, lime and timber for our buildings.

All these articles are of the first necessity, but few of them can bear the expence of five dollars the hundred weight to be transported 300 miles on roads. Yet on canals they would cost in boating only 15 cents the 100 weight for that distance.

There is another great advantage to individuals and the nation arising from canals, which roads can never give. It is that when a canal runs through a long line of mountainous country, such as the greater part of the interior of America, all the ground below for half a mile or more may be watered and converted into meadow and other profitable culture.

How much these conveniences of irrigation will add to the produce of agriculture and the beauties of nature, I leave to experienced farmers and agricultural societies to calculate.

In Italy and Spain it is the practice to sell water out of the canals, for watering meadows and other lands. In such cases tubes are put into the canal, under the pressure of a certain head of water, and suffered to run a given time for a fixed price; the monies thus gained add much to the emoluments of the canal companies.

But with all these immense advantages which canals give, it may be a question with many individuals, whether they can be constructed in great leading lines from our sea coast & navigable rivers, to the frontiers of the several states, or pass our mountains & penetrate to the remote parts of our interior country. Should doubts arise on this part of the plan, I beg leave to assure you that there is no difficulty in carrying canals over our highest mountains, and even where nature has denied us water. For water is always to be found in the vallies, and the canal can be constructed to the foot of the mountains, carrying the water to that situation. Should there be no water on the mountains, or its sides, there will be wood or coals; either or both of which can be brought cheap to the works by means of the canal. Then with steam engines the upper ponds of canal can be filled from the lower levels, and with the engines the boats can on inclined planes be drawn from the lower to the upper canals. For this mode of operating it is necessary to have small boats of six tons each. As the steam engines are to draw up and let down the boats on inclined planes, no water is drawn from the upper level of canal as when locks are used. Consequently when the upper ponds have been once filled, it is only necessary that the engine should supply leakage and evaporation. There is another mode of supplying the leakage and evaporation of the higher levels: On the tops & sides of mountains there are hollows or ravines which can be banked at the lower extremity, thus forming a reservoir to catch the rain or melted snow. From such reservoirs the ponds of canal can be replenished in the dry months of summer. This mode of reserving water is in practice in England for canals, and in Spain for irrigation. In this manner I will suppose it necessary to pass a mountain 800 feet high; then 4 inclined planes each of 200 feet rise, would gain the summit, and four would descend on the other side.—Total 8 inclined planes and 8 steam engines. Each steam engine of 12 horse power would cost about ten thousand dollars, in all 80,000 dollars; each would burn about 12 bushels of coal in 12 hours, or 96 bushels for the 8 engines for one day's work.

The coals in such situation may be estimated at 12 cents a bushel, or	$ 11 52
At each engine and inclided plane there must be 5 men—total forty men at one dollar each	40
Total	$ 51 52

For this sum they could pass 500 tons in one day over the 8 inclined planes, which for each ton is only 10 cents.

Suppose the mountain to be 20 miles wide, boating for each ton would cost	20 do.
Total	30 cents

a ton for passing over the mountain, which will be more or less according to circumstances. These calculations being only intended to remove any doubts which may arise on the practicability of passing our mountains—

Having thus in some degree considered the advantages which canals will produce in point of wealth to individuals and the nation, I will now consider their importance to the union and their political consequences.

First, their effect on raising the value of the public lands, and thereby augmenting the revenue.

In all cases where canals shall pass through the lands of the United States, and open a cheap communication to a good market, such lands will rise in value for 20 miles on each side of the canal. The farmer who will reside 20 miles from the canal can in one day carry a load of produce to its borders. And were the lands 600 miles from one of our seaport towns his barrel of flour, in weight 200lb. could be carried that distance for 60 cents, the price which is now paid to carry a barrel 50 miles on the Lancaster turnpike. Consequently, as relates to cheapness of carriage, and easy access to market, the new lands which lie 600 miles from the sea ports, would be of equal value with lands of equal fertility which are 50 miles from the sea ports. But not to insist on their being of so great value until population is as great, it is evident that they must rise in value in a 3 or 4 fold degree, every lineal mile of canal would accommodate 25,600 acres. The lands sold by the United States in 1806, averaged about 2 dollars an acre, and certainly every acre accommodated with a canal, would produce 6 dollars; thus only 20 miles of canal each year, running through national lands, would raise the value of 512 000 acres at least 4 dollars an acre, giving 2,048, 000 dollars to the treasury, a sum sufficent to make 136 miles of canal. Had an individual such a property, and funds to construct canal, to its centre, he certainly would do it for his own interest. The nation has the property, and the nation possesses ample funds for such undertakings.

Second, on their effect in cementing the union, and extending the principles of confederated republican government. Numerous have been the speculations on the durations of our union, and intrigues have been practiced to sever the western from the eastern states. The opinion endeavored to be inculcated, was that the inhabitants beyond the mountains were cut off from the market of the Atlantic states; that consequently they had a separate interest, and should use their resources to open a communication to a market of their own; that remote from the seat of government they could not enjoy their portion of advantages arising from the union and that sooner or later they must separate and govern for themselves.

Others by drawing their examples from European governments, and the monarchies which have grown out of the feudal habits of nations of warriors whose minds were bent to the absolute power of few, and the servile obedience of the many, have conceived these states of too great an extent to continue united under a republican form of government, and that the time is not distant when they will divide into little kingdoms, retrograding from common sense to ignorance, adopting all the follies and barbarities which are every day practiced in the kingdoms and petty states of Europe. But those who have reasoned in this way, have not reflected that men are the creatures of habit, and that their habits as well as their interests may be so combined, as to make it impossible to separate them without falling back into a state of barbarism. Although in ancient times some specks of civilization have been effaced by hordes of uncultivated men, yet it is remarkable that since the invention of printing and general diffusion of knowledge, no nation has retrograded in science or improvements; nor is it reasonable to suppose that the Americans, who have as much, if not more information in general, than any other people, will ever abandon an advantage which they have once gained. England, which at one time was seven petty kingdoms, has by habit long been united into one. Scotland by succession became united to England, and is now bound to her by habit, by turnpike roads, canals and reciprocal interests. In like manner all the counties of England, or departments of France, are bound to each other; and when the United States shall be bound together by canals, by cheap and easy access to market in all directions, by a sense of mutual interests arising from mutual intercourse and mingled commerce; it will be no more possible to split them into independent and separate governments, each lining its frontiers with fortifications and troops, to shackle their own exports and imports to and from the neighboring states; than it is now possible for the government of England to divide and form again into seven kingdoms.

But it is necessary to bind the states together by the people's interests, one of which is to enable every man to sell the produce of his labor at the best market and purchase at the cheapest. This accords with the idea of Hume, 'that the government of a wise people would be little more than a system of civil police; for the best interest of man is industry and a free exchange of the produce of his labor for the things which he may require."

On this humane principle, what stronger bonds of union can be invented than those which enable each individual to transport the produce of his industry 1200 miles for 60 cents the hundred weight? Here then is a certain method of securing the union of the states, and of rendering it as lasting as the continent we inhabit.

It is now eleven years that I have had this plan in contemplation for the good of our country. At the conclusion of my work on small canals, there is a letter to Thomas Mifflin, then governor of the state of Pennsylvania, on a system of canals for America. In it I contemplated the time when "*Canals should pass through every vale, wind round each hill and bind the whole country together in the bonds of social intercourse*;" and I am now happy to find that through the good management of a wise administration, a period has arrived when an overflowing treasury exhibits abundant recources, and points the mind to works of such immense importance.

Hoping speedily to see them become favorite objects with the whole American people.

I have the honor to be,
Your most obedient,
ROBERT FULTON.

To ALBERT GALLATIN, *Esq.*
Secretary of the Treasury.
Washington, Dec. 8, 1808.

* Animals are now driven to market 300 or more miles, at a considerable expence and loss of flesh, for two principal reasons: first, the expence of transporting the salt to the interior; and second, the expence of carrying the salted meat to market.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers in arrears are earnestly requested to comply with the terms of this Paper, which, it will be recollected, require the annual payment of Five Dollars in advance. As no period, in the affairs of our country, has been more momentous than the present, so, never has there been a time that required greater exertions from the public prints. While the most indefatigable and unremitted efforts are made to mislead the public mind, and to give it a direction destructive to the great interests of the nation, it becomes the duty of the republican prints to be firm, vigilant and active in the diffusion of truth. This duty shall be performed by us. As heretofore the public shall be presented with a full and faithful view of the proceedings of the government, including the Debates of Congress, and the interesting Documents that emanate from the several departments of the government. If we are to judge from passing events, no session since the era of the government will have been more important than the one at hand.

To enable the Editor the more satisfactorily to discharge these duties, he has associated with himself, JOSEPH GALES, Jun. who, during the sittings of Congress, will be principally occupied in reporting their proceedings; a department in which he has already shewn his competency and impartiality.

As this, together with other arrangements, will involve great additional expences, we are compelled, notwithstanding the peculiar circumstances of the times, to address ourselves to the justice of our subscribers, under the hope that they will, by their punctuality, enable us faithfully to comply with our engagements.

JOHN W. HOLLINGSWORTH,
MERCHANT TAYLOR FROM BALTIMORE,
Near the Navy Yard in 8th street,
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has for sale a quantity of ready made goods, viz. *Coats, Surtouts, Jackets, &c.* and also a quantity of *Hair Powder*, suitable for Barbers at a moderate price.
October 3—3t

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 3.

Yesterday the *PRESIDENT* of the UNITED STATES, arrived from Monticello.

Mr. MADISON Secretary of State, Mr. GALLATIN Secretary of the Treasury, and Mr. SMITH Secretary of the Navy arrived last evening.

The performance, signed *An Alexandrian*, was received too late for insertion previously to the Maryland Election.

The Elections of Maryland and Georgia, for members of Congress, and state representatives, take place to day, and those of Pennsylvania, Delaware, and South Carolina, the beginning of next week. The result of all these will, we believe, be decidedly republican, excepting Delaware, which is doubtful. Collectively these states send forty representatives to Congress. The result of these elections, consequently, decides unequivocally the political complexion of the next Congress.

There is an important consideration, which it behoves the republicans of the state of New York distinctly to understand. This is, that in the great conflict of parties now at issue, *it is possible*, that her electoral votes will be requisite, in addition to the other republican electoral votes, to give to the republican candidate a constitutional majority. We believe that the votes of Vermont, New-Jersey, Delaware and Pennsylvania will be republican. Nor is there reason to despair of those of Rhode-Island and New-Hampshire. But it being barely possible that all these votes may be federal, in this case the votes of New-York will be necessary to insure the success of the republican candidate. To illustrate this, set down all the following votes as federal:

New Hampshire	7
Massachusetts	19
Rhode Island	4
Connecticut	9
Vermont	6
New Jersey	8
Pennsylvania	20
Delaware	3

And allow further, as merely possible that the following states give the federal votes carried out, viz.

Maryland	4
North Carolina	4
And we have	84

The following republican votes are reckoned as absolutely certain, viz.

Maryland	7
Virginia	24
North Carolina	10
South Carolina	10
Georgia	6
Kentucky	8
Tennessee	5
Ohio	3
	73

This result gives 84 federal, and 73 republican votes, independently of New-York. Eighty-nine constituting a majority of the whole votes, and being consequently requisite to the choice of a President, according to the above statement, the votes of New-York, if given to a federal candidate, will make him President, and if given to a republican candidate will make him President.

Now, the votes of New-York can only be given in three ways, so as to make the individual so voted for President.

1. To a federalist.
2. To a republican supported by the federalists.
3. To the republican candidate.

In either event the individual, so voted for, will be President.

4 The only remaining way in which they can be given is to a republican, not supported by the federalists, and other than the republican candidate.

We assume it as certain that the 73 republican votes enumerated will be given at all events to Mr. Madison. In all those states the expression of the public opinion has been most unequivocally declared in favor of Mr. Madison. There has not been a solitary nomination of Mr. Clinton. It is, therefore, irrational to imagine that they will give way to any predilection of New-York for any other republican, as the idea is altogether destructive of the most essential feature of republicanism, that the will of the majority shall prevail. These seventy-three votes, therefore, cannot be shaken.

1. Is it then possible for the electoral votes of New-York to be given to a federalist? We say boldly, no; it is not possible. To suppose it possible, would be to pass the severest censure upon the republicans of New-York; would be to doubt their patriotism as public men, and their virtue as individuals. We say then this is impossible. It is, however, very possible that the federalists will resort to every stratagem to induce them to take this disgraceful step; and it is likewise possible that among the republicans in the legislature there may be a few beings capable of this corruption. It becomes, under this view of the subject, their constituents to keep their eyes stedfastly fixed upon them, and to convince them that such a step would consign them to utter ruin.

2. They may be given to a republican supported by the federalists, who, in this event, will be elected President. This is the event, in which, according to the expectations of some men, Mr. Clinton is to become President. As it is impossible for him in any other way to be elected President by the people, while he is kept in view for the Presidency there is strong reason to believe that his advocates are willing that he should receive, and rely upon his receiving the federal votes. Let us see how, in this event, he could be elected. The votes would stand as follows:

He would have eighty four federal and *nineteen republican votes*, while Mr. Madison would have *seventy three republican* votes, that is, all the republican votes, except those of the state of N. York.

Now, we will ask—

Would the republicans of the U. States generally be satisfied with a choice made in repugnance to the will of a most decided majority? Could such a choice inspire them with confidence? Could they believe that the individual, who owed his elevation to federal votes, would oppose those who raised him to power amidst their opposition? Could they believe that the federalists would throw away their votes upon one whom they did not feel satisfied would co-operate with them? Could such a President command the respect and co-operation of the republican members of Congress, and particularly of the Senate, which must for many years, in all events, remain republican? What kind of an administration would a republican President, raised to power by federalists, be able to form? Would men of talents place themselves in so suspicious a station?

Every man, of the least discernment or knowledge of human nature, will readily answer these questions; and the answer will prove that such a choice would be destructive of republicanism. If this is thus clear, it must follow that no real republican in the state of New York can agree or give his support to any plan by which the federal votes of that state shall make a President in direct opposition to the wishes of every other republican state in the union.

3. The votes of New York may be given to the republican candidate, who will thereby be elected President. By this act the republican phalanx will remain unbroken; the whole republican confidence will be reposed in one man; there will be no local collision; all will be harmony and vigor at a season that loudly calls for patriotism and conciliation, the foreign world will have the strongest assurance that the great measures of the present administration will be persisted in, and our internal enemies will no longer indulge the hope of rising upon our divisions.

4. If the votes of New York are not given in either of the above ways, they may, finally, be given to a republican, not supported by federalists, and other than the republican candidate. In this case there will be no choice, and the ultimate decision will be left with the House of Representatives.

But where will be the advantage of this course, in any point of view in which it can be offered.

It will be attended with the serious effect of exhibiting an unfortunate division among the republicans, of which their enemies abroad and at home will profit. It is, in the highest degree, important, that at the earliest day, this election should be definitively made, as information of it on the other side of the ocean may be the only means of accommodating our differences. Such are the flagrant misrepresentations propagated there, that until the final vote for President, there will be a hope or expectation entertained of the choice of a federal man.

It may give rise to much useless intrigue in Congress, without that intrigue availing any thing, as no future event can be more certain than the concurrence of the requisite number of states in the House of Representatives in favor of Mr. Madison. He would have the votes of Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Vermont, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Ohio, being thirteen out of seventeen states.

Further, what security is there that the federalists would not give their electoral votes to the republican thus