WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19.

REFLECTIONS on the comparative effects of a WAR on the UNITED STATES & GREAT BRITAIN.

(Concluded.)

We shall now briefly enquire into the effects of a war on Great Britain.

In the first place, should the effect of war be neither to diminish our exports or imports, the injury or benefit to either nation would principally consist in the enhanced price of the articles bought or sold, and in the augmentation or declension of their commerce.

In this case it is admitted that the regular trade of the U. S. would be cut up, by our merchant vessels being converted into letters of marque. Of such trade, therefore, as remained, Britain would become possessed of a great, perhaps the greater part. Say that this should amount to three fourths. She would then reap a mercantile profit on so much of thirty millions of imports, and a like amount of exports, as is at present transported in American vessels, being about three fourths parts of the whole. Calculating her usual mercantile profit at ten per cent. the aggregate commission would amount to four millions and a half. Such would be her profit, on the supposition, that her capital was adequate to carrying on this increase of trade, without neglecting her other commerce; a supposition which is not warranted by facts or probability; as all her marine is already fully employed, and her seamen likewise. So far, therefore, would this be from being the fact, in case of a war between the two countries, and of our consequent disability to carry on our own trade, that for a considerable length of time Britain would be herself unable to carry it on to any considerable extent. The growth of a competent tonnage would be the work at least of years; and the existing war, so far from aiding this growth, would in many important respects tend not only to check it, but also to diminish her existing marine. The maritime force which America would at once embark on the ocean would require a correspondent force on her part to hold it in check. Superadded to which, there is every reason to believe that no small portion of power, at present awed into submission by the terror of the British navy, or perhaps co-operating to swell it, would seize the opportunity to disengage itself from bondage, and marshal itself against her. But, putting aside all these considerations, and, admitting that she would reap a mercantile profit of four millions, or a capital of forty millions, on our side we should be enabled to withdraw a large part of the capital now engaged in trade, and to give it employment in the internal improvement of the country and the foundation of manufactures. It is not easy to calculate the profit we should derive from this source; but there is the best reason for the conclusion that the profit would be little, if at all inferior, to the ordinary profits of trade. Beside this, the captures we should make of British property would be considerable; while, on her part, the prizes taken by her would be of very trifling value. For while her immense trade remained exposed to our privateers, the latter would be the only objects on which she could retaliate.

Is there any reason to think that the price of her manufactures would be considerably enhanced, or the value of our produce lessened? With regard to the former the increase of our own manufactures would sensibly lessen the demand for hers and render us more independent of them, and correspondently diminish her ability to exact a high price for her fabrics; and as our supply would be rendered not by the nation but by individuals, competition would in this instance, as in others, prevent the imposition of extravagant prices. Still less reason is there to apprehend that the price of our produce would sustain any great declension; as it consists almost entirely of articles indispensable to the foreign world, and as war while it increased the foreign demand for them would diminish the quantity raised in the U. S.

In the second place, supposing that it would be the effect of war to diminish our imports and exports, what influence would this have on Britain?

Calculate this diminution at one half, and it would follow that our present demand for about fourteen millions of British goods would cease.

No one will contend that she would be able to open new markets for vending these goods. Already, owing to the vigorous and enlightened policy of her enemy, the market of Europe is shut against her, and the demand for her manufactures alarmingly on the decline. Anderson, in his history of commerce, states the amount of British manufactures at 51,310,000 pound sterling, and the number of persons employed in and supported by them at 5,250,000. The loss of such a demand would, according to this statement deprive 300,000 persons of employment and subsistence. It is extremely questionable whether the British government, with all its boasted energy, would be able to withstand such a shock. Three hundred thousand wretched beings, with famine before their eyes, would excite a clamor that would make that administration tremble that refused to redress evils within their power to remedy. It would cease to be a cool calculation of interest, or a point of national honor; the arm of despair would be uplifted, and would scarcely fail to strike a deadly blow.

But this is not the most serious effect which a war with this country would have on the manufactures of Britain. Should one half of our ordinary supplies be withdrawn from Britain, such a diminution of the raw materials essential to her manufactures would throw out of employment at least four times the number of persons just stated—as the value of the finished fabrics is at least four fold that of the raw material out of which they are made; and consequently the want of fourteen millions of dollars worth of raw materials would frustrate the manufacture of at least twelve millions sterling of manufactured goods, which would be the work of one million two hundred thousand persons. Here, and here only we have a full view of the power of the U. S. in withholding her supplies from Britain. Such a result would inevitably inflict a wound on her prosperity, if not on her political existence, which no length of time would heal.

In the preceding part of these views it has been made, it is presumed, clearly to appear that in case of war with Britain we should be soon able to manufacture all the distilled spirits we should require, and, in a great measure, to supply among ourselves our demand for sugar and molasses. The effect of this upon her West India possessions would be seriously distressing, independently of our withholding from them the articles essential to their subsistence. If, as is undoubted, the planters of those islands are at present in extreme distress, from the inability to dispose of their produce, how aggravated would the evil become, should the market of the U. S. be shut against them?

There is one further pecuniary consideration of great importance. The articles of which England would be deprived are almost as essential to the government in consideration of the revenue they yield, as they are important as articles of subsistence or manufacture. The duties which go into her treasury from the single article of tobacco exceed five millions of dollars; and estimating the duties paid on other articles at no greater amount, there would be a defalcation in her annual resources of ten millions.

How would she be able to bear up against such a combination of evils—*first*, a diminution of articles of subsistence; *secondly*, a diminution of the raw articles essential to her manufactures; *thirdly*, a diminution of the foreign demand for those articles; *fourthly*, a diminution of revenue; and *fifthly*, an increased expenditure. Is there not strong reason to believe that a combination of such powerful causes would not only produce extensive individual distress, but likewise political ruin? Could any set of men, mad enough to plunge their country into such an overwhelming gulph, calculate upon continuing to hold the reins of government? They might, perhaps, hold them long enough, to share among themselves the first plunder of the war; but it requires no prophetic talent to foresee that they would soon be driven from the helm amidst the indignation of their countrymen. Here then is our reliance—the foundation of our hopes. If those at the head of affairs will pause—will reflect seriously—and will at all regard the interests of their country, they will deprecate a war with the U. S. as the greatest evil she can suffer, and they will, from interest (should better motives be wanting) do us justice. Let us, while we are prepared for a different issue, hope this may be the case!

The following paragraphs appeared in the London Times on the 22d and 23d June. What produced these apprehensions of war? What induced the merchants to assume so much prudence? They could have heard no news of an hostile character from this country—the paragraphs appeared at the very time the Chesapeake was attacked—may we not attribute them to advice from the ministry that they would agree to no treaty acknowledging our rights, and that they would pursue the existing system of outrage and impressment? The caution of the merchants of London will, we hope, prove to our own merchants the necessity of a voluntary embargo on their part.

Aurora,

"In consequence of the apprehension of hostilities with the U. States, several American vessels are now detained by the owners of the cargoes. On Saturday an order was sent to the custom house, requiring an immediate return of the amount of the exports and imports relating to America."

"We have been credibly informed, that a clause in the treaty now pending between this country and America actually stipulates, that English agents shall be stationed in the American ports to *see* and grant certificates that all colonial produce, bound for Europe, has been unshipped and reladen in such ports. We are afraid that a clause, so favorable to the British shipping interest, can never be rendered palatable to the Americans."

There are at present 24 gun boats fully equipped at the navy yard in this place, under the command of commodore Rogers, who will shortly proceed to Washington to bring the frigate U. States to this port. There is a rumor, that a 74 gun ship will be immediately built here. The keel has been laid, & timbers all in readiness for a number of years, so that she can be completed in a short period. The recruiting proceeds briskly, and a number of first rate seamen have entered this service.—Each boat will be commanded by a lieutenant.

Brooklyn paper.

We extract the following article from a London paper of the 21st of June:

"Capt. Love's letter, upon which we animadverted last week, has, as was reasonably to be expected, excited a very strong sensation in America. It was sent express to the President, & some strong measures it is supposed will be resorted to by the government on the occasion. The promptitude of this country in protesting against captain Love's conduct, will, it is hoped, evince to the Americans the sense of the nation upon this man's puerile folly, and contumelious impudence."

Norfolk, August 11.

A French Lady arrived here on Sunday evening, in a pilot boat informs, "that she was passenger in a fine Baltimore schooner, capt. Volancy, from St. Jago de Cuba, loaded with sugar & hides, and bound to Baltimore; that on Saturday morning she got on board the pilot boat; that at noon the schooner was fired at and brought to by a British frigate in sight of land, and that the people on board the boat said, the sch'r was made a prize of. There were 8 other passengers on board the schooner.

August 12.

The British ships now in the Bay & off our coast, are the Triumph, Leopard, Cleopatra, and Columbia, the first remains generally at anchor in the Bay, the two next are generally at sea, and the latter is in Hampton Roads. It is said (and we believe it) that the Bellona, Ville de Milan, and Melampus are shortly to be here. It is not we believe, however, intended thereby to add to the force on this station, but to relieve the ships now here, who will shortly want water and fresh provisions.

NOTICE.

THE PEWS on the *lower floor* in *CHRIST CHURCH*, will be sold at public auction on Tuesday the 25th inst. precisely at 12 o'clock. As it is supposed that those pews will command immediate sale, those persons desirous of accommodating their families, will do well to observe punctual attendance.

CONDITIONS.

The pews to be sold to the highest bidder—one half of the purchase money to be paid at the time of sale—the other half when the interior of the church is finished agreeably to the present contracts, at which time should the payments be punctually made, a deed to the property will be given by the vestry. The purchasers to hold the pews in fee as real property, and by him transferable at pleasure, subject nevertheless to such yearly rent as will be designated in the church previous to the commencement of the sale, which ground rent (as the annual funds of the church,) being intended for the support of the clergyman, clerk, sexton, and to keep the church in repair, to be paid quarterly in advance, and in case of delinquency in the payment continuing for one year, the vestry shall sell such pew at public sale, to pay the amount due thereon, the surplus, after deducting the charges and expences of such sale, to be given to the former proprietor.

All persons who have subscribed to the building of the church, and paid such subscription, will on becoming a purchaser of a pew or pews, have the amount deducted from the purchase price. But no part of the subscription money paid, shall be returned to a non-purchaser, nor shall any money be returned to such person who may purchase a pew for less than his first subscription.

By order of the Vestry,
HENRY INGLE,
Register.

August 19—3t.

Montgomery county court, March term 1807.

PATRICK LYDDAU an Insolvent debtor of Montgomery county having applied by petition in writing to Montgomery county court, praying the benefit of an act of Assembly for the benefit of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, one thousand eight hundred and five, and a schedule of his property, and a list of creditors on oath, as by the said act is required being annexed to his said petition; and the said Patrick Lyddau having proved to the satisfaction of the court, that he hath resided in the state of Maryland, the two last years preceding the passage of the said act. It is thereupon adjudged and ordered that the said Patrick Lyddau appear before the said court at the court-house of said county on the first Monday of November next, then and there to produce to the said court, the assent in writing of the creditors holding two-thirds of the amount of his debts and to answer such interrogatories as may be proposed to him by his creditors; and that the said day be, and it is hereby appointed the time for said creditors to appear and recommend a trustee for their benefit, and the said Patrick Lyddau give notice to his creditors who reside out of the county, of the passage of this order, by causing a copy of it to be inserted in the Washington Federalist four successive weeks previous to the day aforesaid; and that personal notice be served on all his creditors who reside in Montgomery county of the passage of the said order.

Test UPTON BEALL, Ck. of Montgomery county court.

August 19—w4t

NOTICE.

IT Has been represented to the Secretary of State, that Richard Weaver, David Johnston, Jeremiah Culver, Samuel C. Bond, Henry Wright, Anton Young, John Twelves, John Green, Enos Dickson, Ebenezer Berry, Joshua Maviner, John Morris, John Capper, John Marks, Joseph Jones, Samuel Brown, Isaac Clara, John Bitt, William Goold, John Marshall, Charles Collin, Isaac Innis, James Forrest, and Dennis Perry, who call themselves citizens of the United States, have been impressed into the British service, and are now detained for want of documents to prove their citizenship. The friends of these men are therefore notified, that on their transmitting, to the Secretary of State, proof of their citizenship, together with a description of the persons of the above named seamen, measures will be taken to obtain their discharge.

Department of State,
August 17th, 1807.

The Editor of the National Intelligencer, and the Editors who publish the Laws of the Union, in the *seaports*, are requested to insert the above three times in their respective Gazettes.

August 19—3t

RUNAWAY NEGRO.

WAS committed to the jail of Washington county, Maryland, on the 12th inst. as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself David Jones, alias Israel Davis, appears to be about 30 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high; his clothing is a striped Bennet's cord jacket, blue cloth pantaloons, cotton shirt, an old wool hat and shoes. Says he is a free man, that he was formerly a cook on board the frigate Chesapeake, and that he lately lived in Alexandria and Georgetown. The owner (if a slave) is requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his jail fees, agreeable to law.

ISAAC S. WHITE, Sheriff.

August 19—w3t

SALE AT AUCTION.

WILL be sold to the highest bidder on Wednesday the 19th inst. at 10 o'clock—Very valuable property—one two story BRICK HOUSE on F street, well finished and known to be the best stand for a store in Washington—one LOT and improvements at the Spring (also a very good place for business) several other improvements in the neighborhood of the Bank, with a very excellent parcel of Household and Kitchen Furniture, consisting of Beds, Bedsteads, Tables, Chairs, &c. together with many articles in the Dry Good line. A credit will be given to the purchasers by giving bond with good endorsers, for all sums above twenty dollars.

There will at the same time be offered for sale an excellent pair of Horses and Hack.

THOMAS THORPE.

August 7—5t

The Sale of the above Property is postponed to Wednesday the 10th of September next.

August 19—1t

LAND FOR SALE.

PURSUANT to an order of the court of Calvert county, the subscribers will sell by public auction at the Court House in said county on Monday the 28th day of September next, if fair, if not the next fair day, all the real estate of the late Mr. James Weems, consisting of the following tracts of Land. The tract on which the said James Weems resided, lying about two miles from Patuxent river, and containing 640 acres The soil of this land is well calculated for the growth of corn, wheat and tobacco; there is about 30 acres of excellent meadow ground upon it not now in an improved state, but can be put so with very little labor or expence; a considerable part of this land is very heavily covered with wood, among which there is a great quantity of superior timber; there is also upon this tract a large two story Brick Dwelling-house, containing 4 rooms and a passage on the 1st floor and 6 rooms and a passage in the 2nd story, also a cellar under the house divided into 5 apartments, one of which is intended for a kitchen and most conveniently fixed as such; there is also a barn, stable, corn house and other convenient out buildings. One other tract of Land lying near the Court-House containing 450 1 2 acres; upon this tract there is a small but very convenient framed dwelling-house with a kitchen and other necessary out buildings This land produces extremely well; there is some excellent meadow land upon it and an ample quantity of wood for fencing and fire wood This tract is now in the possession of Mrs. Weems (the widow of the aforesaid James Weems) to whom it was laid off by the commissioners as her portion of the land, and it will be sold encumbered with her life estate. Two other tracts of Land lying very near the last mentioned tract, one containing 100 acres; the other 162 acres. Upon the first of these two tracts there is a small wooden dwelling-house, also a quantity of excellent wood and timber. On the other tract, there are several small wooden dwelling houses and one tobacco house, also a sufficiency of wood for fencing and fire-wood. It is thought needless to give a more full description of these lands, as it is presumed no one will purchase without first viewing them, and on application to Dr. Nathaniel T. Weems who lives adjacent to the first mentioned tract, he will shew all the different tracts

These different tracts of land will be sold in a body or in parcels as may best suit those who wish to purchase. The purchasers to give bond with approved security for the purchase money to be paid in three equal annual payments; the whole interest to be paid yearly, and on the ratification of the sale by the court and a full payment of the purchase money, a deed of conveyance will be executed to the purchasers agreeable to an act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

FREDERICK SKINNER,
JAMES DUKE,
PARKER BOWEN,
} Commissioner

July 10—wam

Fifty Dollars Reward

RANAWAY from the subscriber residing in the District of Columbia, on the 5th of August, 1807, a black man Named MOSES about five feet 8 or 9 inches high, 25 years of age, has been a carpenter and is an excellent workman, he has a remarkable scar on the top of one of his feet something like the scar from a burn, believed to be on his right foot—he was dressed in an osnaburgh jacket and pantaloons, but may change both his name and dress.

Ten dollars will be paid if taken in this District, and the above Reward if out of the District and confined in any Jail so that I get him again.

ROBERT ALEXANDER.

Washington, August 19, 1807. tf.

Treasury Department, Register's Office, June 5th, 1807.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT, in conformity with the provisions of the act supplementary to the act, entitled "An act making provision for the redemption of the whole of the public debt of the United States," books will be opened at the Treasury on the first day of July next, to continue open until the seventeenth day of March, 1808, inclusively, the fourteen last days of each quarter excepted, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions for such parts of the old six per cent. deferred six per cent. and three per cent. stocks, as may, on the day of subscription stand on the books of the treasury.

Those proprietors of the old six per cent. and deferred stocks, who may subscribe will receive in lieu thereof a new six per cent. stock, equal to the unredeemed amount of the stock surrendered, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States, under a proviso however, that no reimbursement shall be made except for the whole amount of any such new certificate of stock, nor till after six months previous notice; and the proprietors of the three per cent. stock who may subscribe, will receive in lieu thereof, a six per cent stock, equal to sixty-five per cent. of the amount of three per cent surrendered, redeemable in the same manner as the new six per cent. abovementioned, but not reimbursable however, without the assent of the holders, until after the whole of the new six per cent. (given in exchange for old six or deferred as abovementioned) as well as the whole of the eight per cent. stock of the United States, shall have been reimbursed. It is also provided that in every reimbursement which may take place, a preference will be given to those creditors who may notify their wish to be reimbursed; and that if the applications to that effect shall at any time either exceed or fall short of the sum then applicable to that purpose, the priority of payment shall, so far as may be necessary, be determined by lot.

The present stockholders who reside in any part of Europe and may assent to that modification, may, at their option, receive the interest accruing on the new stock, either in the United States as heretofore, or in London, or Amsterdam, at par: in which last case, the interest will be paid there by the bankers of the United States, six months subsequent to the day on which the same would be payable in the United States and subject to no variation; nor to any other deduction than a commission to the bankers, of one half per cent. on the interest thus paid.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Reg. of the Treasury

NOTE.—Proprietors of 1000 dollars nominal six per cent. stock, subscribed before the 1st October, 1807, will be entitled to receive,

	649 62	of new 6s.
If subscribed between the 1st Oct. and 31st Dec. 1807,	644 37	——
between the 1st Jan. and 17th March 1808	619 03	——
Proprietors of 1000 dollars nominal deferred, subscribed before the 1st Oct. 1807, will be entitled to receive,	855 78	——
If subscribed between the 1st Oct. and 31st Dec. 1807,	853 62	——
Between the 1st Jan. and 17th March 1808,	831 42	——

Being the unredeemed amount of the old stock on the 1st July, and October 1807, and 1st January 1808 respectively.

Proprietors of 1000 dollars three per cent. stock, will be entitled to receive 650 dollars of new six.

June 8—w9m

In Chancery, July 28, 1807.

Abraham Umstaed,
versus
Charles Howard, Alexander Howard and others.

The object of the bill in this cause filed, is to obtain a decree for a conveyance from the defendants, heirs of Jacob Howard to the complainant of a parcel of land lying in Montgomery county, bounded on the south by the Old Paths, on the east by the lands of Edmund Jenings, on the north the Cat-tail Branch, and on the west to extend so far as to make fifty acres with the cleared lands and improvements belonging to said place.

The bill further states that the defendants Charles Howard and Alexander Howard are non residents of the state of Maryland.

It is thereupon adjudged, and ordered, that the complainant by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the National Intelligencer printed in the district of Columbia three successive weeks before the first day of September next give notice to the absent defendants of this application; and of the substance and object of the bill, that they may be warned to appear here on or before the 2nd day of January next to shew cause if any they have wherefore a decree should not be passed as prayed.

True copy,
Test NICH. BREWER, Reg. Cur. Can.

August 12—w3t