3. The annual expence of maintaining one gun-boat in actual service is stated at 11.500 dollars.

4. The annual expence of maintaining those now in service is estimated at 250,000 dollars,

5. The whole sum expended since July 1804 on gun-boats amounts to 1,558,410 dollars. Add for unliquidated accounts 441,590 dollars, and we have an aggregate of two millions. This amount arises in part from computation; but it is believed to be near the real sum expended.

Let us now compare with these expenditures those made for the same period of time on fortifications and frigates.

For fortifications.

The sums appropriated amount to about 1,750,000 dollars.

For frigates and smaller vessels, exclusive of the building gun-boats—

The sums appropriated amount to about 8,500,000 dollars.

If there be deducted for sums expended on maintenance of gun-boats (not ascertainable from the printed document) there remains 7,500,000.

From these statements it follows that during a period of five years there have been appropriated to—

Fortifications	1,750,000 dollars.
Frigates, &c.	7,500,000
Gun-Boats	2,000,000

Being equal to an annual sum for—

Fortifications	of	350,000 dollars.
Frigates, &c.		1,500,000
Gun-Boats		400,000

It likewise follows that the relative sum applied to gun boats is only about a sixth part of the whole sum.

Nor should it be overlooked, that gun-boats, being a new institution, have required a much larger relative expenditure during the foregoing period than fortifications or frigates, and a positive expenditure, greater than for the creation of a like force, will hereafter be requisite.

Having taken a view of *past* expenditures on these several objects, let us now examine the subject *prospectively*.

There is every reason to believe that, at least for a considerable number of years, our *fortifications* will demand the same appropriations made during the above period.

The same may, perhaps, be safely predicted of our *frigates*.

While with regard to *gun-boats*, the great expence, accruing from their first cost, will be in no small degree saved, as well as other expences in the first instance unavoidably incurred from the immature knowledge incident to the infancy of the establishment.

From the statements of the Secretary of the Navy the expences of the ensuing year are computed at 64,000 dollars for the boats in ordinary, 250,000 for those in service; making together 314,000 dollars. Some allowance, with regard to future years, must be made for the building of new boats, and perhaps for a larger number, that may be taken into service. Combining these circumstances, let us estimate the annual appropriation required for gun-boats at 500,000 dollars.

It will follow that the relative annual expences of these several links in our chain of defence will be—

	dollars.
For Fortifications	350,000
Frigates, &c.	1,500,000
Gun-Boats	500,000
If to these items be added the expence of the army computed at	1,500,000
	3,850,000

We shall have the aggregate of our military and naval expences, amounting to 3,850,000 dollars; of which that applied to gun boats, consequently, only amounts to an eighth part.

Let every sound and dispassionate mind, on these data, judge for itself, and pronounce whether this feature of our system, which involves an expence comparatively so small, ought to be abandoned; a feature, which has sprung from the purest motives of the human heart, which is recommended by the sanction of some of our ablest men & which, it is allowed on all hands, constitutes the most innocent military weapon, that can be put into the hands of our government.

But if the opponents of gun-boats shall still remain so inflexible, as to reject the inferences drawn in their favor as inconclusive, there remains one argument on their side of irresistible force. This disapprobation comes principally from the devoted friends of a navy. Let the advocates of this establishment, then, reflect that it is altogether the offspring of concession and compromise, and that to maintain it in its present state, much more to extend it, requires imperiously a continuance of this temper of mind. Let them reflect, how much of its support it has derived from the friends of gun-boats, and that if they should be thrown into the scale of its enemies (which they probably would be by the demolition of their favorite feature) the navy in its turn might soon kick the beam.

The Anniversary of the battle of Bennington has been lately celebrated on the spot by 1200 freemen, with the highest demonstrations of gratitude for the event & a desire to perpetuate its remembrance. After various exercises appropriate to the day, the ceremonies were concluded by reading the following letter from the veteran General JOHN STARK, who bore so conspicious a part on the 16th of August, 1777, the day which the company had assembled to commemorate.

At thy quarters, Derryfield,
31 July, 1809.

My friends & fellow-soldiers,

I received your's of the 22d instant, containing your fervent expressions of friendship, and your very polite invitation to meet with you, to celebrated the 16th of Aug. in Bennington.

As you observe, I "can never forget" that I "commanded American troops" on that day in Bennington.—They were men that had not learned the art of submission, nor had they been trained to the art of war. But our "astonishing success" taught the enemies of liberty, that *undisciplined freemen* are superior to veteran slaves. And I fear we shall have to teach the lesson anew to that perfidious nation.

Nothing could afford me more pleasure than to meet "*the sons of liberty*" on that fortunate spot. But as you justly anticipate, the infirmities of old age will not permit; for I am now four score and one years old, and the lamp of life is almost spent. I have of late had many such invitations, but was not ready, for there was not oil enough in the lamp.

You say you wish your young men to see me, but you who have seen me can tell them, that I never was worth much for a show, and certainly cannot be worth their seeing now.

In case of my not being able to attend, you wish my sentiments—them you shall have as free as the air we breathe. As I was then, I am now—the friend of equal rights of men, of representative democracy, of republicanism, and the declaration of independence, the great charter of our national rights:—and of course the friend of the indissoluble union and constitution of the states. I am the enemy of all *foreign influence*; for all foreign influence is the influence of tyranny. This is the only chosen spot of liberty—this the only republic on earth.

You well know, gentlemen, that at the time of the event you celebrate, there was a powerful British faction in the country (called tories) and a material part of the force we had to contend with was tories. This faction was rankling in our councils, till they had laid the foundation for the subversion of our liberties. But by good centinels at our out-posts we were apprized of our danger; and the sons of freedom beat the alarm—and, as at Bennington "they came, they saw, and they conquered." But again the faction has rallied to the charge, & again they have been beaten.

It is my orders now, and will be my last orders to all my volunteers, to look well to their centries: *for there is a dangerous British party in this country, lurking in their hiding places, more dangerous than all our foreign enemies.* And whenever they shall appear openly to render the same account of them that was given in Bennington, let them assume what name they will: not doubting that the ladies will be as patriotic, in furnishing every aid, as they were at Bennington in '77, who even dismantled their beds to furnish cords to secure and lead them off.

I shall remember, gentlemen, the respect you and the inhabitants of Bennington and its neighborhood have shewn me, till I go to the country from which no traveller returns.—I must soon receive marching orders.

JOHN STARK.

P. S. I will give you my volunteer toast: "*Live free or die.—Death is not the greatest of all evils.*"

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

TO MY NEIGHBOR MR. X.

AS I am a near neighbor of your's, and a well wisher also, I am sure you will permit me to address a line or two to you—I have but a moment's time; and will not analise or discuss in detail your very elaborate, and I suppose you think, your very profound system or theory of banking, its practical operation, advantages, &c.—I make no objections, my dear neighbor, to your endeavoring to coax a few such monied gentlemen as Mr. Barlow, Mr. Young, Mr. Laird, &c. into liberal subscriptions to your new establishment, by pretended offers to elect them to your direction; or, to your endeavoring to obtain from our industrious mechanics (although this may be exceptionable and injurious to them) their present small surplus funds, by persuading them to transfer them into other hands, who will narrow down their use and employment to a few individuals, in comparison with the number who have at present the application of them to objects of utility and comfort—and perhaps even of necessity, to themselves and their families.—But why do you state that Washington languishes whilst Alexandria and George-Town flourishes? Why assert that the members of the National Legislature are driven to seek lodgings among our neighbors, &c.?—Why assert that the ruins of skill and industry are stalking about our city, the inhabitants harmonizing with our ruined buildings, falling before they are finished, &c.?—Surely you must know our prosperity is much greater than that of either George-Town or Alexandria. The superiority in the encrease of our population for the last five or six years above George-Town, with other circumstances, incontestibly decides the point in the one case: and as for Alexandria, it is allowed on all hands to be at least stationary, if not on the decline.—Surely also, if you know any thing about our local circumstances a few years ago, you must recollect that *then* a great proportion of the National Legislature, &c. resorted to George-Town for lodgings, whereas *now* only a few, very few individuals do so.—I presume you will not repeat so glaring an error, and pray where are those ruins of skill and industry stalking about our city—buildings falling before they are finished, &c.?—Why thus insult the senses of our own citizens and deceive the public abroad, extremely to our injury, by notorious misrepresentations?—The increase of our buildings is beyond a parallel in this country, and what is more important, they are all occupied—in short, neighbor, you must know that our progress of prosperity and improvement generally is gratifying and satisfactory to our best friends.—I mean all who are not so unreasonable as to expect to create a large city in a day or two. As for the instances of ruin stalking about our city—of ruined buildings falling before they are finished—you must know those existed only in former times, and in times too when both the Banks in George-Town and this City were recently established; and when their amount of capital, in proportion to the population and business of the two places, was much greater than their capital is at present—Do not misunderstand me; I do not mean to ascribe the *ruinous* effects which you depict, to the Banks—I mean to draw no such inference myself—other causes produced them. But I wish to caution you against the incorrectness of your own statements and the drift of your own arguments in some respects.—You may defeat your own favorite object by the means you take to secure it. You may become suspected of intending to *gull*.

Y.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer.

A writer in the paper of Friday last has, in endeavoring to shew the utility of an additional Bank in this city, done it an essential injury, by depicting in the strongest colors the degraded situation to which, he insinuates by way of question, it is reduced. Be the writer who he may, he certainly is incorrect; for it is certain that the City will not suffer by a comparison with its neighbors, and so far from its being in a languishing state the contrary is the fact. I admit that Georgetown is flourishing; but Alexandria is not. Georgetown is partly paved, but not lighted—Alexandria is paved and lighted. The "members of the legislature" are not "driven to our neighbors to seek lodgings." Although a few do reside out of the city, it is believed that nearly all of them are induced to do so from a desire to be with their relations or friends; and scarcely one fourth of the number that were formerly "*driven out*" now reside, either from compulsion or choice, out of the city. Indeed they can be as well accommodated in the city as elsewhere, either as to board, lodging, or public markets. I will readily admit, that the stores in those towns are more contiguous to the inhabitants than here. But does it thence follow that we are retrograding, or that this is the real cause of the repeated motions for recession of the territory and for the removal or transposition of the Capitol, President's House or the Public Offices?

It is further insidiously asked, "What is the cause of the ruins of skill and industry that stalk about our city, the inhabitants harmonising with our ruined buildings, falling before they are finished?" Is this a true picture? Can any man who has been resident here for eight or nine years undertake to vindicate such an aspersion? Is the trebling of our population within that period an evidence of it? Is the insinuation verified by the erection of the Potomac bridge; the formation and great success of the Commercial Company; the almost entire occupancy of every tenantable house; full employment for building mechanics and the general improvement of our streets and avenues? In addition to this, there are six places for public worship, two of which have been built lately, and two others greatly improved; two public academies and eleven private schools; an extensive and handsome brick tobacco warehouse, at which there is now a considerable quantity of tobacco inspected. There has been more flour inspected within three months in this year, than there has been in any two years since the incorporation of the city. Several new wharves have been built; packets from Baltimore, Norfolk, Philadelphia and New York, find considerable freight to this place, and there is an encreasing demand for New England produce. Storekeepers are increasing their stocks to advantage, and at this moment a number of new stores are opened or about opening. Are these facts evidence of the languishing state of the city? Certainly not. The writer need not calculate upon rousing the mechanics by publications of such a nature; for they will at once see and condemn such indirect and untrue assertions, which cannot benefit the contemplated establishment; but in reality must injure it by deterring strangers from coming among us. The only ruinous, or unoccupied houses in the city are those of Greenleaf's Point and South Capitol street, with a few other straggling ones, and the cause of their continuance in that state is obvious to every one the least acquainted with the city. In short the style of argument adopted by your correspondent X, however laudable his object may be, cannot forward his views and is repugnant to the feelings of

A CITIZEN.

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

Norfolk, Aug. 30.

Yesterday, arrived in Hampton Roads the British frigate L'Africaine, Capt. Paggett, of 40 guns, in 45 days from Portsmouth, having on board FRANCIS JAMES JACKSON, Esq; his Britannick Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, his Lady and three Children.

By this arrival we have London papers to the 13th of July, six days later than those received at Halifax;—We select the most prominent articles, and leave the reader to judge for himself.

London, July 13.—Orders were received at the custom house this morning for a general embargo to be laid on immediately. The expedition will sail in two or three days.

Fortune has frowned upon another of the Bonaparte family, and Jerome, who had advanced with his Westphalian and Dutch troops against the Austrians, threatening to drive them in a few days out of Saxony, has been checked in his presumptuous boasting, and been himself beaten. This we infer from an article in the second edition of the Berlin Gazette of 1st July—he would not else have ordered all the baggage in his rear to return to Magdeburgh, nor send in such haste to Cassel for all the disposable troops to be put in motion. A victory over Jerome Bonaparte will be important, inasmuch as it will enable the Austrians to advance about the time when great events were to take place in Hanover and Hesse. The following is the article to which we have alluded:

Extract from a second edition of the Berlin Court Gazette of the 1st July, 1808, which has been printed later than those forwarded by the Hamburgh mail.

"At this moment, the 1st of July, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, we received the following intelligence:

Extract of a letter from Leipsic, June 29.

"The Westphalian troops which rarived here, marched again on the 27th, in pursuit of the Austrians; the king himself followed them on the 28th, and promised to clear Saxony of the Austrians in a few days.

"According to accounts received from Dresden of the 29th, the Austrian army having received reinforcements of five thousand cavalry, which made their force 96,000 men, has taken post at Keitzenhousen, in the environs of Meissen, expecting the enemy.

"The Austrian army is provided with a train of 50 pieces of cannon, and is commanded by general Kinmeyer.

"This moment a courier from the Westphalian army has passed through here, to order all baggage he finds on the road to return to Magdeburgh; he is also to proceed to Cassel to order all the disposable troops to put themselves immediately in motion.

"Since yesterday afternoon it is said the roar of cannon has been heard."

Yarmouth, July 10. Arrived, the Havoc gun brig, lieut. Bamber from the Baltic, and brings intelligence that SCHILL is not dead, but only wounded, and is fortifying the island of Rugen.

THE EXPEDITION.

Ramsgate, July 11. We are all bustle here this day, 20 sail of transports having come in, which in consequence of adverse winds, occasions great confusion amongst them, but being moderate was attended with little or no damage to the vessels. The troops are to embark to-morrow, as far as the present arrivals will admit, when these will be dispatched for the Downs, and others sent in, so that to appearance one of the most formidable expeditions ever witnessed from this country, is now likely to be very soon ready for its destination.

The march of the troops for their various destinations on the Kent coast was completed yesterday.

Besides the artillery already stated, 1200 horses of the Commissariat Corps of gunner drivers, from Woolwich, Chatham and Canterbury, are ordered to accompany the expedition; a strong indication this, that the service is continental. They will be embarked in divisions at Northfleet and Ramsgate. A detachment of the Waggon Train is also expected to embark this day at Deptford.

Extract of a letter from capt. Currie, of the Ruby, dated Heylake, July 7, to a mercantile house in Liverpool.

"*Gentlemen*—I left Palermo on the 1st ult. honored with the charge of dispatches from Lord Amherst, British minister plenipotentiary, and gen. Sir John Stewart, whom I left at Melazzo embarking an army of 25,000 men, British and Sicilians, under his command, destined to attack Naples, and which were intended to sail three days after my departure."

At a late hour this morning we received Hamburgh papers to the 6th inst. Berlin to the 2d, and Frankfort and other papers to the 30th ult. The following is the intelligence contained in them:—

Leipsic, June 26. Six or seven thousand Saxon and Wirtemberg troops entered our city yesterday. We expect others to-day.

June 28. The king of Westphalia entered this place on the 26th, and yesterday marched with his army towards Dresden

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Merseburg, June 25.

Official letters from the king of Westphilia's head quarters, arrived this morning state that Gen. D'Albynac had orders to pass the Sall yesterday and attack the Austrians near Lutzin. After several actions the enemy were obliged to retire. The Austrians evacuated Leipzic at midnight.

Prague, June 24.—We learn by efficial reports from the Generalissimo's head quarters, that up to the 22d, nothing had occurred between the two main armies. The archduke Charles is daily receiving reinforcements from 2 to 3000 men, so that his force on the line from Greims to Presburg is estimated at 160,000 troops of the line.

"As the Tyroleans and Voralsbergers, supported by the imperial troops under the command of Col. Venier, consider themselves strong enough to make head against the enemy, Gen. Chasteller has united with the Bands of Croatia, Count Guilay, and in conjunction with them has entered Hungary by the mountains.

Berlin, July 1.—By way of precaution the Duke of Valmy has removed the treasury of Hanau to Mentz.

The Austrians have extended themselves considerably in the territory of Fulda.

Accounts received at Frankfort from Upper Swabia give reason to tremble for the fate of the unfortunate town of Lindau.

The scarcity of meat greatly increases at Vienna

Banks of the Elbe, June 30.—Nothing decisive has as yet arrived from the great theatre of war; but according to all accounts, may be daily expected, as the three bridges over the Danube were finished on the 27th, & great reinforcements had reached the French army. Napoleon had also finished all the preparations and dispositions for a grand and decisive attack on the heroic Archduke Charles, and his valiant army, who were also prepared to receive him.

The victory which the French blazon to have obtained over the Archduke John, by their Italian army, and the occupation of Raab, were mere ephemeral successes, as intelligence has been officially received of a much later date at Prague, stating that the Archduke had re-taken the position on the Raab, and the French are said to have retreated before him.

According to private letters from Austria, the duke of Ragusa's army has been defeated and totally dispersed in the confines of Hungary, and no more than 6000 men are said to remain of it. By the same channel it is said, that a combined British and Turkish naval and military force has re-taken Trieste and Fiume, and conquered the greatest part of Dalmatia.

The presence of a British army in Hanover would be a great diversion in favor of Austria, as many of the inhabitants would join it, particularly as the conscription for France will soon be introduced."

From the Banks of the Maine, June 27.—Letters from Paris state, that serious negociations for peace are carrying on, and that Napoleon will certainly celebrate his birth day (the 15th of August) at Paris.

Prague, June 25.—The army of the archduke Charles, which is now 160,000 strong, and is daily increasing in force, has thrown up fortifications on different points of the Danube, and adheres to a plan of defensive operations. The archduke sends detachments to Hungary and Germany to alarm the enemy. It also appears to be intended in a short time to have more corps acting under generals Klenau, Kienmyer, and Tiemeyer in Saxony, Franconia, and Swabia.

Leipsic, June 28.—This day about noon the king of Westphalia left this city, and advanced with the whole of his army to the neighbourhood of Dresden. Before his departure, he was waited on by a deputation of the magistracy. His majesty issued here the following.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

Soldiers! the rapidity of our march, and the perfect combination of our movements, have had the same effect on the enemy as if he had lost a battle.

Only the day before yesterday he insulted our allies, and threatened nothing less than fire and destruction to our towns and villages. To day he flies full of terror before us. He has not been able to bear the look of our advanced posts.

He occupied eight days in advancing from Dresden to Leipsic, and has obtained no advantage except discovering that it requires only two days to arrive from Leipsic to Dresden.

He believed us still on the bank of the Fulde, while we were on the Saale. He did not suppose, it seems, that we would encounter either fatigues or danger, even when it was necessary to hasten to our worthy ally the King of Saxony.

Soldiers! you have obtained a right to the friendship of the brave Saxons, and you may in a similar case reckon on their assistance with the same noble confidence as they have relied on you.

JEROME NAPOLEON.

Royal Westphalian head quarters,
Leipsic, June 26. 1809

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

LOST a silver watch, No. 843, maker's name James T. Hall, Whitehaven.—Whoever returns said watch to this office shall receive the above reward.

Sept. 4—3t

PUBLIC SALE.

THE Sale at the Washington Bridge has been postponed on account of the weather, until FRIDAY the 8th. On which day, if fair, if not the next fair day, will be sold a Scow, Boats, Sheds, Tools, Stanchions, &c.

Terms of sale, cash for all sums under twenty dollars, and notes with good endorsers at 60 days for all sums over this amount.

By order of the President and Directors,
SAM. ELIOT.

N. L. & H. M. QUEEN, Auctioneers.

September 4—3t