

1820,	34,000,000
1840,	68,000,000
1860,	136,000,000
1880,	272,000,000
1900,	540,000,000

Minds unaccustomed to economical investigations will be startled at these results, and may perhaps laugh at them as visionary. But when, on a patient examination, they shall find that in the year 1900 our population will be equal to one hundred millions, that the land in cultivation will be at least four hundred millions, and the total consumption of the American people exceed ten thousand millions of dollars in value, and that, consequently the British commodities consumed here, large as they are represented, will not surpass a twentieth part of the aggregate consumption; all astonishment will cease.

Such, then, is the proud attitude in which the British government might have placed the British not on by adopting and adhering to a just and liberal policy as to us. Had she, by the fortune of war, have been deprived of all her colonies, and of the vast field which she might elsewhere have found for her enterprise, still, possessed of our good will and custom, she would have insured to herself the ingredients of a steady and rapid progress in wealth, numbers and power. By such a policy she would have become the permanent store-house of mankind; she would have conciliated the regard of a nation, which will indisputably a century hence be the most powerful on the face of the globe; and she would have been the constant pacificator of a troubled world. How different her career from that which she is now pursuing, and is too likely to pursue in future.

Now, she is not only a party to every war in Europe, but she is the author of many wars, which, but for her, would never occur. Now, the flagrant injustice with which she despoils on the ocean has enlisted almost the whole world against her, and furnished the powerful pretext, if not the actual lever by which Napoleon subverts empires at pleasure. Now, in short, she is generally looked upon as inimical to the pulchre and power of every maritime state, many of which will, doubtless, seize the first favourable moments for retaliation and vengeance.

On the contrary, had she pursued the plain, honest, and enlightened policy we have pointed out, how different her present situation, and her future prospects! She would have been in the enjoyment of a profound peace, unmenaced by disturbance; and, instead of being the instigator, have been the beneficent mediator of the differences of surrounding and distant nations. Her justice on the ocean would have strengthened her power on that element, by uniting all the minor powers to her, and by totally depriving the emperor of the French of his only plausible argument for extending his conquests.—Viewed as the enlightened friend of the just pulchre and power of other states she would by her conduct most powerfully have inculcated the indisputable truth, that the permanent prosperity and true glory in one state, however ascendant in power or rich in native resources, are only placed on a durable foundation, by respecting the rights and interests of others.

To be continued.

The Gazette.

Wilmington, October 14, 1809.

Latest from England.—An arrival at New-York brings London papers to 31st of August and Liverpool papers to the 2d of September. The intelligence brought by this arrival is highly important. The grand expedition to the Scheldt has completely failed of success, and was about to return to England. The British army in Spain was taking measures for its safety, but serious apprehensions were entertained that it would not be able to effect its retreat. Ischia and Procida in the Bay of Naples, are evacuated by Sir John Stuart; and John Bull may emphatically be said to be *drawing in his horns*. The expeditions to Spain and the Scheldt are estimated at twelve millions of pounds sterling.

No doubt is entertained now of a continental peace. Turkey, it is supposed, is doomed to fall; and a conjoint effort of France and Russia is said to be meditating against India. Bonaparte was expected in Paris on the 15th of August, the anniversary of his birth day, from whence, it is said, he would proceed immediately for Spain, to assume the command of the French forces in that country.

It was reported that the British government had acceded to a proposition from France and Austria, to send an Ambassador to a Congress to be held for the purpose of negotiating a general peace—and Lord St. Helens was said to be actually nominated for that purpose.

The king of Prussia has lately paid six millions of francs more of the arrears of the contributions claimed by France; and Bonaparte has levied the enormous sum of 196,240,000 francs on the Austrian provinces.

These are only the outlines of the most prominent articles of intelligence. In our next we shall give details, and some interesting speculations of English editors.

English system of Finance.—The British funded debt, which at the commencement of the American war, did not exceed one hundred and forty millions of pounds sterling, now amounts to the enormous sum of six hundred and sixty-six millions—upwards of two thousand seven hundred millions of dollars. Of this immense sum it has been curiously calculated, that if it were laid down in a direct line of guineas, close to each other, it would extend upwards of twelve thousand miles! And by changing it into shillings, and averaging it in a similar manner, it would be sufficiently long to reach eleven times round the earth, and would require two hundred and

ten thousand horses to draw it, allowing each horse a thousand weight. If it be true, as the managers of these weighty measures assert, that "a national debt is a national blessing," it will follow that the British nation are supremely blest indeed; and their government may with truth be called a "most stupendous fabric of human wisdom." But however obvious the truth of these assertions may appear to royal expansive minds, it will be difficult to render them sufficient plain to the understanding of simple American farmers and mechanics, who still entertain the most inveterate prejudices in favor of republican simplicity and economy, and the old-fashioned rule of justice—notwithstanding the incessant and disinterested labours of the servants and advocates of this most perfect of all governments to enlighten their minds. They are in fact so incorrigibly ignorant of the blessings that flow from royalty, and so perversely prejudiced in favor of their own simple form of government, that those who are labouring to rescue them from the drudgery of governing themselves are treated with thanklessness and suspicion. When told of the superior wisdom of the British form of government, and the blessings of a national debt, the mind of every American of plain common understanding is led to contrast the economy of the two nations. By turning his attention to the economy of his own government, he discovers that the national debt, which was principally contracted during our struggle for independence, has, in the space of eight years, been lessened upwards of thirty millions of dollars.

By advertizing to the history of the British system of finance, he finds that their national debts contracted to carry on war, founded on ambition and injustice, has, during the same period, increased at the average of upwards of ninety millions of dollars per annum. The next enquiry that common sense and common honesty would naturally make, would be—how is this enormous debt to be paid? The advocates for the system would tell us that it is never to be paid, which makes it a public blessing—the public creditors do not expect the principal—they will be satisfied with the punctual payment of the interest. But how are the expenses of government to be supported and the interests of the national debt to be regularly paid, which, at the rate of five per cent amounts to the enormous sum of one hundred and fifty millions of dollars annually—a sum at least one-third greater than the whole amount of gold and silver coin in the nation? To pay this sum of one hundred and fifty millions of dollars annually, the government must have an artificial capital of at least four hundred millions of dollars. This artificial capital is created by the emission of bank notes, issued on the credit of the government, and made payable in specie on demand; and from the evident inability of the government to pay a fourth part of the interest of its national debt in specie, it follows that it has long been in a state of insolvency, and that the moment the suspicion of the people is awakened the nation will become bankrupt. How long this awful crisis is likely to be averted by the economical administration of the government time alone must determine; but the following article, from the Richmond Enquirer, will show that an enquiry is now on foot which is likely to prove more interesting to the people of England than to the ministry:

BRITISH EXPENDITURES.

Col. Wardle, in the British House of Commons, on the 19th June, stated the burthens of the country, and the grievances from which he thought it might be relieved. In the course of his observations he said that the public expenditure in 1808, amounted to 71 millions of money, and from the survey of the estimates presented for 1809, it has increased to 79 millions. He proposed to make the following alterations by which enormous sums might be saved.

The regiments of horse guards and blues, which now consist of 22,000 men, he would reduce to 500, as they were only intended for parade.

There is at present 23,399 dragoons, which he would reduce to 15,000—this would save the country 1,276,000*l.* annually.

The foreign troops in the British service, amount to 22,978, the expense of this corps is 1,800,000 per annum. He would discharge these altogether, believing it to be bad policy, to employ foreigners.

The royal staff corps, he deemed useless, as their duty appertained to the engineers. The annual expense of this corps is 20,000*l.*

The militia of the united kingdom costs the country annually three millions; by allowing half the men to spend a month employed at the harvest 300,000*l.* might be saved.

The annual expense of the local militia was 1,218,000*l.* out of this 800,000*l.* was allowed for the staff, which he deemed a profligate expenditure.

The clothing of this corps cost 3*l.* per man, whereas a jacket and trousers being all that was necessary for uniform, might be procured for half a guinea, 700,000*l.* might be saved this way every year.

The volunteer force cost 1,000,000 per annum. This was useless; for the spirit of the country, and the attendant advantages on the service, such as exemption from ballot, &c. ought to be sufficient to induce men to enter into it.

The royal waggon train cost 48,953*l.* per annum. This is useless, because it can only be employed at home.

The staff of the army 449,649*l.* per annum. He could show that 200,000*l.* per annum might be saved.

The recruiting staff cost 349,000*l.* per annum, 100,000*l.* might be saved.

The expense of clothing the troops might be reduced, so as to save annually 135,000*l.*

In supplies for the troops 300,000*l.* per annum might be saved.

The clothing sent to the Spanish levies, might have been contracted for at a cheaper rate, and 100,000*l.* have been saved.

The military expenditure in

1806	was 17,314,420
1807	15,275,350
1808	15,296,539
1809	17,490,000

The whole charge for collection of the revenue, in the present year, amounts to 2,816,516*l.* one million might be saved by reducing the commissions, &c. to 3 per cent.

The duties levied in Ireland, amount to 5,551,650*l.* and the charge of collecting it was 528,633*l.* being at the rate of 9*l.* 10 per cent. A saving of 284,519*l.* might be made in this.

The post office revenue in Scotland, is collected at an expense of 12 per cent in the gross.

By abolishing the office of commissioners for auditing the public accounts, 75,000*l.* per annum might be saved.

That several millions might be saved from the post-office, fortifications, military roads, barracks, &c. &c.

It was supposed that 455,000,000 of the public money was unaccounted for, the money was always voted upon general estimates.

FOR THE GAZETTE.

"Tenore, sole exero, diffugiunt."
For the consideration of the free and independent citizens of New-Castle county.

FELLOW CITIZENS,
Your election now being over, I think it but fair and just that a discussion of the mode which has for so long a time confused and injured the republican party of our county should be brought before you; and some change made as it respects the future choice of members of the legislature and levy court.

The late adopted for selecting of sheriffs, has met with such universal applause, among the enlightened part of our citizens, as to induce a majority of them to believe, that it is the only mode that can be pursued in selecting members of the legislature and levy court—to preserve union in the party. The mode of delegation, since its first introduction, has never failed to produce turmoil among our republican friends; and why should we continue to pursue a system that has nearly, already, made our country the scorn of opposition? Must we go on to continue a measure so deleterious? Must we continue a system that is striking at the very foundation of our party? No, fellow-citizens, your own interests, respectability, and respect for the enlightened county of New-Castle forbids the idea!

The advocates of the delegation system, from the first time the intended change was agitated, have never failed to stir up your ears, unconstitutionality, destruction of party and every other argument, calculated for any but an enlightened people. To convince yourselves of the weakness and inconsistency of their arguments, look at the consequences of the measure—*caus evasus non folioves*. Fellow-citizens, answer the following questions.

Have you since the delegation system has been in force, had as good a representation as when the party convened at some suitable time previous to the election and to form the ticket?

Did there not then exist more harmony in the party than at present?

These are questions that rest with yourselves to determine. For my own part I feel a veneration for Red-Lion meetings. I believe it is the best way we can effect a concentration of our force. But, what friend of republicanism could wish to see a measure continue, that is infusing corruption, and lessening the strength of the party in every hundred in the county?

The present election has given us a few instances, to our sorrow, of the deleterious effects of this destructive system. We may be asked, why are not the hundreds more attentive to the selection of proper delegates? We can as readily answer that where there has been attention paid, delegates have went forward instructed by the candidate himself to vote in his favour, contrary to the intentions of a majority of the hundred; and in many instances have not attended—by which means the hundred has been deprived of her representation.

Are these not striking instances of the impropriety of the mode, though they are not all the inconveniences that attend it? Suppose one of the nomination declines serving—to be consistent, you ought to call all the delegates together, and elect another; or else you infringe upon your resolutions, as in the late case in New-Castle hundred—though the hundred selected. To have prevented trouble, and to have given every hundred in the county its due weight, how much better would it have been to have selected all in the same manner in the first instance.

Hundred selections would cure the present animosities existing among us. They would add strength to the party by giving us an abler representation. The people would soon feel their own importance. They would be less apt to deceive themselves, by voting in a direct manner—in propria persona—that if they voted for delegates. 'Tis well known they are, *en masse*, less liable to abuse a blessing than an individual. They would feel an emulation, which would naturally bring forth from the hundreds the ablest and best men. It would be attended with such ease and convenience to the hundreds, that every man would be alive to his interest. As for being unconstitutional it is out of the question. The people in the county, on the contrary, are invested with power to take the best methods of making the selection from the same.

The county is to send three senators and seven representatives. The mode of choosing

they are to adopt themselves. And as for the yell about federalists voting, it is a mere fallacy: they can vote as soon for delegates, as for the member directly. To prevent this the meeting might be on a different day from that of the hundred election. There might be a day appointed for the special purpose.

Citizens of New-Castle county, why will you be inactive to effect a measure so essential to your liberties? Was there ever a time that required more union than the present? No—at all times, under a republican form of government, union is necessary for its safety. It must be acknowledged, it is not always in the power of a state, even where the people are the most virtuous, to check at once an evil: But where it is so grievous as the present, it behoves every citizen to step forward, to oppose the growing monster.

If you will examine history from the ancient to the most modern times, it will afford you examples applicable to your own situation; and convince you of the dangers of corruption and its sad effects upon a free people. In every reign, from the first settlement of Greece to the present period of the world, you have examples of the necessity of a virtuous and wise legislature.

I hope the observations of Cicero does not apply to us. I will give them for your consideration. "As Cicero observes, superior merit was always exposed to persecution in the ancient republics. Let no one have superior merit with us, said the Ephesians when they banished Hermodorus; if a man thinks himself eminent, let him go to another country. (Iusc. 5.) That absurd expression displays a sentiment which was at that time very common; but necessity made them regret the loss of men of abilities. Rome very soon became sensible that the want of Camillus could not be supplied." Read also the maxim of Constantine, the father of Constantine, given as a hint to apostates.

It has been the wholesome advice of the sages of every age, to have a strict regard to gratitude. Indeed it was considered so great a crime in Persia that it was punished with death.

This is a law I never wish to see in force with us—if it were, I am afraid New-Castle county would be depopulated.

There is also a proverb, that he that runs counter to rules of friendship should never be trusted again. The force and application of these last observations are obvious; and if properly attended to, cannot fail to make the proper impression. I have already exceeded my limits; and will therefore leave any further observations necessary to be made, for a future number.

TIMOTHEUS.

Real and Personal Estate.

TO be offered for sale, at public vendue, on Wednesday, the 25th inst. at 10 A.M. at the Dwelling House of the late Alexander McAllister, deceased, in the borough of Wilmington, in Market street, two doors below the Lower market house—the real estate, being the three story Brick House lately built by the said deceased, and Lot of Ground thereto belonging, situated as aforesaid.—The personal estate consisting of Beds, bedding, Desk drawers, Tables, and sundry articles of Household and Kitchen Furniture.

By order of the Executor of the deceased.

Hance Naff, Auctioneer.

October 14, 1809.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons that the Subscriber intends applying to the Legislature of the State of Delaware, at their sitting in January next, on behalf of the Heirs and legal Representatives of William Peery, deceased, and John Lanke, deceased, for the condemnation of a certain Mill stream on the head of Mill Creek, above Holland's mill, in Broadkiln Hundred, Sussex.

James Peery.

October 14, 1809.

Wilmington College Lottery.

THE seventh day's drawing will take place on Wednesday, the 6th of December next. At no stage of the lottery has there been an equal inducement to adventurers with the present. The chances for the highest prize has increased almost one third; and on the next day there will be a stationary prize of \$150. The flattering prospects of gain, joined to the laudable object of the college, it is confidently hoped will induce such sales of the remaining tickets as will enable the trustees speedily to complete the drawing—the price of tickets is now \$5 50, and will be increased on the next day's drawing.

Let it be remembered that so great a prospect of gaining \$5000, and at the same time promoting the prosperity of so valuable an institution for the small sum of \$5 50 will seldom if ever again occur!

October 14, 1809.

Was Found,

On the 2d instant, a Red Morocco Pocket Book, on the road between St. Georges and Cantwell's bridge. The owner may have it by applying to

Jacob Vandegriff.

Oct. 14, 1809.