ſhe was ſent after early in this month by the collector, to where ſhe lay at anchor near Sullivan's Iſland and brought back to town. A libel was filed againſt her in the Federal diſtrict court, holding admiralty juriſdiction. On Tueſday laſt her trial came on, when, after a hearing of eight hours, the jury brought in a verdict againſt the veſſel and cargo, which are in conſequence condemned as forfeited to the United States, for the ſame offence againſt the laws of the United States. Captain Johnſon is now in confinement, and will be tried at a ſpecial circuit court.

Gazette.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 7.

A ſmall number of reſpectable citizens, having met ſome time ſince, to conſider the operation of a law paſſed by the United States, for the government of this country. It was deemed expedient to prepare a memorial and remonſtrance againſt ſome of its proviſions, to be ſubmitted to the conſideration of a larger meeting, to be called at a future day—A committee was accordingly appointed, and the proceedings and intention of the aſſembly were made known to the governor.

The draft of a memorial having been prepared, an aſſembly was called which took place on Sunday the 1ſt inſt. in the Long Room—upwards of 250 reſpectable merchants, planters, and other reſpectable inhabitants attended, and the memorial having been read, was unanimouſly approved; a committee of 12 were appointed to circulate the ſame for ſignature in the different pariſhes—And to report to another meeting to be held on Sunday next at the ſame place. The names of ſix reſpectable citizens out of whom two are to be choſen as agents for the province to preſent the memorial to congreſs.

The petition we underſtand is left for ſignatures at the ſtore of P. LANUSSE, eſq. in Rue Royal.

THEATRE.

AS meaſures have been taken by the Directors of the Theatre to have that building carried on with ſpirit, ſo as to be compleated by the approaching ſeaſon, it is earneſtly hoped that all perſons who have ſubſcribed Caſh for that object, and who may not have as yet made payment, will make the payment immediately to ſome one of the Directors. Thoſe who have ſubſcribed work or materials—that may not have executed the firſt or furniſhed the laſt, will pleaſe make early application to Mr. George Hadfield, who will contract for the materials, or for ſuch work as may be required.

The Directors have thought proper to give this public notice, that every ſubſcriber may come forward in the manner promiſed at the time of ſubſcribing. They cannot doubt but that there will exiſt a generous emulation among all, to render their promiſed aid in promoting an object which may conduce materially to the advantage of the city. If however, contrary to their expectations, the Directors ſhould find themſelves diſappointed by any of thoſe who have agreed to furniſh materials or work—in that caſe they will be conſtrained to contract with others for ſuch work or materials to be paid in caſh—and call upon ſuch ſubſcribers for the amount of their ſubſcriptions in caſh, which it is hoped will not be deemed unreaſonable or improper.

City of Waſhington,
Auguſt 4, 1804.

Valuable Property for Sale.

WE will ſell on Tueſday the 28th inſt. on the premiſes at 3 o'clock, thoſe two large lots in George Town, No 74 and 75 with the ſtone houſe thereon, on a credit of 3, 6 and 12 months. The lots will be ſold together or ſeparately to accommodate purchaſers—Notes with good indorſers payable at the Bank of Columbia will be expected and on the payment of ſaid notes a good title will be made.

STEPHEN WEST,
RICHARD W. WEST,
H. B. WEST,
BEN. ODEN.

Auguſt 10—t28

Ten Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the commons near the Capitol, in the city of Waſhington on the 24th of laſt month, (July) a deep SORREL HORSE, about four feet 10 inches high, well made, lately ſhod all round, a blaze on his forehead, hanging mane and ſwitch tail, trots and canters well, carries his head very low when rode; he is between ſix and 7 years old. Whoever brings him to the ſubſcriber, living near Mr. Gallatin's in the ſaid city, ſhall receive the above reward.

NATHANIEL GREGORY.

Waſhington city, Capitol hill,
Auguſt 10—3w

PORT WINE

OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY,

juſt received and for ſale by the ſubſcriber; *Also,*

Freſh Teas of the WASHINGTON and PLOUGHBOY'S Cargoes, and a few Eaſt India and Havanna WHITE SUGARS.

JOHN BANKS,
High Street, Geo. Town. D. C.

Auguſt 10—2w1aw

Deſcription of the river Miſſiſſippi and its Delta, with that of the adjacent parts of Louiſiana. By William Dunbar, of the Natchez, communicated by the Author, a Member of the Society; through the President.

[*Continued*]

When thoſe lakes are firſt approached, they preſent ſo perfect a reſemblance of the Miſſiſſippi, with regard to breadth, the appearance of the banks, and the natural ſerpentine form of its courſe, that many perſons have been deceived thereby, and recognized their error only by the diſcovery of the ſtagnant ſtate of the water, the appearance on its borders, of the Nymphæ Nelumbo, and other aquatic plants; no perſon therefore doubts that thoſe lakes have all, in their turn, ſerved to convey the waters of this father of rivers, and now during the ſeaſon of the inundation ſtill flow with a full current, contributing their aid to the evacuation of the waters of a thouſand rivers which precipitate themſelves into the valley of the Miſſiſſippi. When we take a ſurvey of this valley, upwards of 30 miles wide oppoſite to the Natchez, diverging very obtuſely as we approach the ſea-coaſt, where it is not leſs than 3° in long. and that in no part of it do we diſcover any other ſoil than ſuch as is now daily depoſited by the waters of the Miſſiſſippi, it is impoſſible not to believe that this valley has, in the beginning, been a branch or inlet of the ocean, which received into its boſom this great river, ſimilar to the River de la Plata, the Gulph of St. Laurence, Delaware bay, and many others not remarkable for the alluvial properties of their rivers. When, on the other hand, we contemplate the effects of the creative power of the Miſſiſſippi, which has filled up this prodigious ſpace with ſoil, more or leſs ſolid, and which muſt at Natchez exceed 100 feet perpendicular above the level of the ſea, ſloping gradually like an immenſe glacis to the coaſt of the bay of Mexico, where neverthe leſs it does not terminate, but ſhelving off by continual accumulation frequently embarraſſes veſſels out of ſight of land, along the coaſt, to the weſt of the Miſſiſſippi; I ſay when we ſurvey this immenſe work performed by the hand of nature, we cannot accord with the opinions of certain viſionary philoſophers, who have been pleaſed to amuſe themſelves with the pretended infantile ſtate of our continent, compared to their trans-atlantic world; but, on the contrary, we muſt grant to it an incalculable antiquity. When the inundation is at its height, the whole valley is repleniſhed with water every where in motion, making its progreſs towards the ocean; ſo that at that ſeaſon the river may be ſaid to be 30 miles or more in breadth at Natchez; the waters which paſs over the weſt bank of the main channel never to return; on the eaſt, a chain of high land, which at many points is waſhed by the river, meandering along its valley, compels its waters to rejoin its primitive ſtream; but from Baton Rouge, the high land which has hitherto held a ſoutherly courſe, diverges ſuddenly to the ſouth eaſt, and is no more viſited by the grand channel of the Miſſiſſippi; all the waters which eſcape to the eaſtward between Baton Rouge and Manſhac (15 miles) are collected by the Iberville, which, paſſing through a breach in the high land of about 60 yards wide, delivers its contents to the river Amit, which empties itſelf into lake Maurepas, communicating with the ocean by the intervention of the more conſiderable lake Pontchartrain: the high land is continued in a very narrow tongue or promontory, in a ſouth eaſterly direction, along the iſland of New-Orleans, which is diſrupted in many places, thereby venting the waters of the inundation into the lakes, which otherwiſe would be collected into an oblong baſon, formed by the high land on the one hand, and the bank of the river on the other—one half of the iſland of New Orleans would have thereby become ſo completely inundated as to be uninhabitable.

The perpendicular height of the high lands above the level of the inundation is from 200 to 300 feet at Natchez; at Baton Rouge it does not exceed 25, and on the iſland of New-Orleans it declines ſo rapidly as frequently to be loſt under the accumulations of ſoil depoſited by the waters of the inundation. On the ſides of a canal from New-Orleans to the river St. John's, communicating with lake Pontchartrain, I diſcovered the continuation of the high land cut through to the breadth of little more than 20 feet.

To a ſtranger, the firſt view of the Miſſiſſippi conveys not that idea of grandeur, which he may have pictured to himſelf; his firſt judgment will reſt upon the appearance of its breadth, in which reſpect it is inferior to many rivers of much leſs note. Its principal channel is rarely a mile in width any where below the Ohio, unleſs where its ſtream is divided by iſlands or ſhallows; it is not unfrequently leſs than half a mile. The magnitude of this river is not to be computed by its width, but by its depth; in which it is perhaps equal to any on the globe; but is ſo contracted at the place of its entrance into the ocean, as to be there leſs in width than it is a thouſand miles from its mouth; the cauſe of this peculiarity is, perhaps, not difficult to develope. The natural effect of rivers is to encreaſe continually the depth and breadth of their beds, by the perpetual abraſion of their waters; ſuch muſt be the conſequence with regard to all rivers which do not ſupply by alluvion a ſufficient quantity of matter to counteract this effect. Certain rivers, which in the upper part of their courſe paſs through fertile regions, whoſe rich and tender ſoil is eaſily broken down and carried away by the impetuoſity of the current, not only ſupply this deficiency, but diſcharge ſuch inconceivable quantities of earthy matter, as to fill up, in a great meaſure, thoſe ſpacious bays and channels, ſcooped out by the hand of nature, in order to facilitate the mingling of their waters with thoſe of the ocean; in ſuch circumſtances the breadth of the river will always be in proportion to the mean quantity of water diſcharged during the time it flows within its banks; for it is to be remarked, that during the time of the inundation, the common channel of the river is in ſome meaſure loſt in the immenſity of waters which flow over its banks in all directions; the bottom and ſides of the channel, during this time, ſuffer no abraſion, but, on the contrary, from the diminution of the velocity of the inferior currents, gain rapidly upon the breadth of the river: the moment the current of the river is confined within its proper banks, it begins to exert its dominion over its own channel, and faſhions its bed by the momentum of its waters, attacking ſometimes one ſide, ſometimes the other, according as the main filament of the ſtream is deflected from ſhore to ſhore; by which means large portions of the newly-created ſoil are preſerved, while in other ſituations the more compact earth is undermined and borne into the ocean, and thus an equilibrium is reſtored between the channel and its included waters; hence it comes to paſs that rivers which run through alluvial countries are much narrower in proportion to the quantity of their waters, than thoſe whoſe courſes are over rocks, gravel or ſand; but on the other hand their depths are great, and they are conſequently better fitted for the purpoſes of navigation. The Miſſiſſippi is ſuppoſed to be navigable (uniting the weſtern branch or Miſſouri) 3000 miles at leaſt from the ocean. Thoſe who have ſtudied the theory of rivers inform us, that the ſtability of the bed of a river depends upon a due equilibrium between the velocity of the current and the tenacity of thoſe matters which compoſe its bottom and ſides: the velocity of rivers is greateſt at the ſurface, gradually diminiſhing downwards; hence when the bottom is compoſed of matter of the moſt yielding nature, the channel will continue to deepen until the velocity at bottom is almoſt nothing, and the depth of the water will be regulated by thoſe circumſtances: the bottom of the bed of the Miſſiſſippi, within the alluvial country, being compoſed of the fineſt ſand and lighteſt earth extremely comminuted, it is not ſurpriſing that its depth ſhould be uncommonly great; its ſoundings have (it is believed) never been taken with minute attention, but from New-Orleans to the mouth of the river, its depth is ſaid to be from 50 to 70 fathoms, under the thread of the current, which follows the concave ſhore; diminiſhing gradually towards the elbows, where there are frequently conſiderable ſhallows. The ſudden effect of the diminution of the velocity of water is no where more remarkable than at the mouth of this river, for the rolling torrent no ſooner arrives at the ocean, than finding its bed indefinitely enlarged, it ſpreads on all hands; the thread of the current diverges into an infinite number of filaments, like radii from a center; the velocity of the maſs of water rapidly diminiſhes until, no longer able to propel the matter hitherto ſuſpended and ſwept along by the ſwiftneſs of the ſtream, it is depoſited in the form of a creſcent, oppoſing to the mouth of the river, a bar with from 12 to 20 feet water.

To be continued.

☞ *Now Published,*

BY G. DOUGLAS, BALTIMORE.

FORENSIC ELOQUENCE.

SKETCHES of TRIALS in IRELAND for High Treaſon, &c. including the ſpeeches of Mr. CURRAN at length—accompanied by various papers illuſtrating the hiſtory and preſent ſtate of that country.

P. S. As the ſubſcribers to this book are much ſcattered over the continent, and as the expence attending it has been conſiderable, the publiſher reſpectfully hopes that they will take the earlieſt opportunity of ſending for it.

Baltimore Auguſt 10—3t

NOTICE.

Two valuable young *Maryland Slaves* for ſale, a Man and his wife, enquire of the Printer.

Auguſt 3—3t

A CONCERT AND DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT,

Will be given at Mr. RHODES's City Tavern on Tueſday evening the 14th inſt. Particulars in the advertiſements of next Monday and the bills of the day.

Auguſt 10—

LOTTERY No. III.

For the encouragement of Literature.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	25,000 dolls.	25 000
1	5,000	5 000
1	2,000	2,000
1	1,000	1,000
18	500	9 000
60	200	12 000
120	100	12,000
200	50	10 000
500	20	10 000
9000	10	90,000
1 first drawn no. 1st day		500
1	5th	1 000
1	10th	1,000
1	15th	1,500
1	20th	1,500
1	25th	2,000
1	30th	10 000
1	35th	2 000
1	40th	1,000
1	45th	1,000
1	50th	500
9,913 prizes		Dolls. 198,000
23,087 blanks.		
33,000 tickets at 6 dollars is		198,000

Less than 2 1-2 blanks to a prize.

☞ Subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

The drawing of the above lottery will certainly commence in the city of New York, on the firſt Tueſday in December next, and will be continued at the rate of 600 tickets each day until completed.

The managers having diſpoſed of twenty thouſand tickets to a company of contractors in the city of New York, the remainder will be ſold for caſh only, by the reſpective managers, until the firſt Tueſday in October next. This is the third of five lotteries, directed by an act of the Legiſlature, paſſed the 3d of April, 1801, entitled an "act for the encouragement of Literature"—and "an act making further proviſion for improving the navigation between the villages of Troy and Waterford, and for other purpoſes."

DAVID GELSTON,
THOMAS STORM,
DANIEL HALE,
PHILIP TEN EYCK,
S. SOUTHWICK,
} Managers.

June 6—*

To be Rented.

THE ſubſcriber has two or three ſmall Farms to let from two to three hundred acres in each, in Prince George's county about ſix miles from the city of Waſhington and two from Bladenſburg; he will let them on a moderate rent, to induſtrious farmers who will keep them in good repair, and uſe the Plaiſter and Clover, for terms apply to the ſubſcriber near Bladenſburg.

LEONARD M. DEAKINS.

Auguſt 3—3tw

This day is published

By Rapine, Conrad, & Co,

CAPITOL HILL, NEW JERSEY AVENUE.

REPORTS of caſes argued and adjudged in the Supreme Court of the United States in Auguſt and December terms, 1801, and February term, 1803: by William Cranch, aſſiſtant judge of the circuit court of the diſtrict of Columbia.

Alſo juſt publiſhed as above——THE BUILDERS UNIVERSAL PRICE BOOK, containing a correct liſt of prices to the works of the ſeveral artificers concerned in building, in dollars and cents; with obſervations on erecting ſound and permanent buildings, by John Evans—price one dollar.

July 16—

JUST PUBLISHED

By Rapine, Conrad & Co.

NEW JERSEY AVENUE, NEAR THE CAPITOL,

MAVOR's Univerſal Hiſtory, Ancient and Modern, from the earlieſt records of time, to the general peace of 1801, Vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7.——This work will be compriſed in 25 volumes, at one DOLLAR each to ſubſcribers in boards. Thoſe who have already favored the publiſhers with their names are requeſted to ſend for their copies, and thoſe who are deſirous of poſſeſſing this valuable work are informed that the ſubſcription is ſtill open.

Also just published and for sale as above.

The works of WILLIAM SMITH, D. D. late provoſt of the College and Academy of Philadelphia, vols 1ſt and 2nd. This work will be compriſed in 4 volumes at 250 cents per volume in boards.

R. C. & Co. Have on hand a moſt valuable collection of new books, received by the late arrivals from Europe, which they will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable terms.

June 29—

Valuable Land for Sale.

THE executors of the laſt will and teſtament of Anthony Holmead deceaſed, will ſell at private ſale about forty acres of Land adjoining the city of Waſhington at the northern extremity of 20th ſtreet weſt. This land is generally allowed to be one of the handſomeſt ſituations near the city having a beautiful proſpect of nearly the whole of the city of Waſhington, Alexandria and George Town, and any perſon inclinable to purchaſe this valuable property, will be ſhewn the ſame, and know the terms by application to the ſubſcriber near the premiſes.

JOHN HOLMEAD.

FOR SALE,

For negotiable Notes.

A good Cook, with her child about twelve months of age. Enquire of the printer.

Auguſt 10—3t

PROPOSAL,

For printing by Subscription.

Miſcellaneous Poems,

BY MRS. ALLEN,

Consort to the Rev. Mr. Allen of Harford county,

Written before her marriage.

—*CONDITIONS.*—

THE book to be printed with a clear type, and fine paper, in a duodecimo volume, and delivered to the ſubſcribers neatly bound; price Three quarters of a Dollar, half to be paid on ſubſcribing, and the reſidue on delivery of the book—which will be put to preſs as ſoon as three hundred copies ſhall be ſubſcribed for.

Subſcriptions received by Mr. Matthew Carey, Philadelphia—by Meſſrs. Warner and Hanna, Baltimore, and by the principal bookſellers in thoſe cities, alſo by Mr. Samuel Harriſon Smith, Waſhington city.

Dr. Jacob Hall of Harford county, of known literary character, to whoſe inſpection theſe Poems were ſubmitted, in a letter to the author, expreſſes his opinion of them, as follows:

MADAM,

I have been honored and gratified with the peruſal of your manuſcript copy of Poems. In my opinion it is a work of conſiderable merit, and diſplays true piety and poetic genius. The paſtoral dialogues are commendable for their novelty, ſimplicity and beauty. The elegies, epiſtles, and eſpecially the "Man of Misfortune," a Moral Tale, are intereſting and pathetic. The Odes and Fugitive Pieces are ſprightly and amuſing—And the whole compoſition ſeems to breathe ſuch a ſpirit of philanthropy and benevolence as cannot fail to elevate the affections and to mend the Heart.—And it is to be regretted, that the author's modeſty has hitherto denied the community ſo refined & elegant an entertainment.

Your Friend, &c.

J. HALL.

Christopher's Camp, March 24.

Valuable Property FOR SALE.

THE ſubſcriber will ſell his Plantation adjoining the town of Upper Marlbro' in Prince Georges county, containing eight hundred acres. This plantation is conſidered amongſt the beſt in the neighbourhood it is well adapted to the growth of wheat, Indian corn and fine tobacco, and has a great ſufficiency of wood for its ſupport. The improvements are a large and commodious dwelling houſe, with every other neceſſary building for the accommodation of a large and genteel family, all in good repair—There are alſo on the premiſes ſeveral large tobacco houſes, corn houſe, ſtables, &c. moſt of which are almoſt new—As it is preſumed that thoſe who are deſirous to purchaſe would wiſh to view the premiſes, it is thought unneceſſary to be more minute.—A liberal credit will be given. For further particulars apply to Nathaniel Craufurd reſiding within eight miles of Waſhington or to the ſubſcriber.

DAVID CRAUFURD.

Upper Marlbro July 23—1awtf

☞ The purchaſer may be accommodated with negroes, farming utenſils, and ſtock of every kind W. C.

To be Sold,

At public sale, at Mr. John Barney's Columbian Inn, on the 10th day of September next, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

ALL the right, title, intereſt, and eſtate of Nicholas February (an inſolvent debtor) in, and to ſixteen and three quarter acres of land, with a dwelling houſe thereon, in the vicinity of George-Town, alſo ſome houſehold and kitchen furniture.—Terms of ſale, the purchaſer to give bond with approved ſecurity, payable in ſix months after the day of ſale, any perſon wiſhing to view the property before the ſale, may apply to the ſubſcriber. In the above caſe, the creditors are requeſted to exhibit their claims within the time limited, to the ſubſcriber.

CHARLES BEATTY, Truſtee.

George-Town March 7

MEDITERRANEAN PASSPORTS.

Notice is hereby given, that it has been deemed expedient to change the form of the Mediterranean Paſſport iſſued to veſſels of the United States, that from the eighth day of July next, thoſe of the new form will be iſſued at the cuſtom houſes to every veſſel, for which application may be made on a compliance with the terms preſcribed by law and ſurrendering the former paſſport of which ſhe may be poſſeſſed, if any, in which latter caſe no fees will be required for the exchange: and that by an arrangement agreed upon by the Barbary powers, with whom we are at peace, either the old or the new form of paſſport will be ſufficient to protect the veſſels of the United States, from capture until the 1ſt of July 1805, after which the old form of paſſport will be unavailable and the new one alone in uſe.

Department of State,
23d of May, 1804.

The printers of the laws of the United States are requested to insert the above in their Gazettes twice a week for the space of six months, and the Collectors of the Customs to keep copies of it posted up in their offices.

May 30—2aw6m