WASHINGTON CITY,

MONDAY, August 13, 1804.

The following is a statement of the SUPPLIES required by GREAT BRITAIN for the current year.

SUPPLIES.

Navy (exclusive of 325, 000l. Ordnance sea service)		11 715 000
Army (England)	16 256 000	
Ditto (Ireland)	3 887 000	
		19 143 000
Ordnance (England)	3 693 000	
Ditto (Ireland)	369 000	
		4 062 000
Vote of credit, including 800 000l. for Ireland		2 500 000
Miscellaneous (England) including 40, 000l. for forces not yet voted	617 000	
Ditto (Ireland) including 50, 000l. voted for civil contingencies	266 000	
		883 000
Irish Permanent grants		400 000
Joint charges of England & Ireland		38 703 000
Add England separate charges.		
Toulonese ships	265 000	
Deficiency of malt duty, 1802.	115 000	
American Awards	412 000	
Exchequer bills, V. C. 1803,	1 500 000	
		2 292 000
Total supply		40 995 000

This sum exceeds one hundred and eighty millions of dollars; is more than double the entire amount of our national debt: and is seventeen times the amount of the taxes laid by the general government. It operates as a tax of fifteen dollars upon every man, woman and child in the kingdom, and of more than one hundred dollars upon every family.

The navy costs fifty three millions.

The army costs one hundred millions.

The poor are oppressed, not only by the direct weight of these taxes; but likewise by the increased price of all the necessaries of life, occasioned by more than a million of hands being taken from the plough or the work shop.

On these facts we make no comments. Every American will appreciate their importance, will acknowledge, with gratitude, the unrivalled happiness of his own country, and will reverence with increased ardor, the superiority of republican to monarchical institutions.

The election for members of the House of Representatives in the state of North-Carolina, took place on Friday last, the result will be known in the course of the present week. Mr. Purviance, the Federal representative from that State, has declined, *Mr. Martin, Mr. Picket, Mr. Hay* and *Mr. Mc. Farland* are the candidates who have offered to supply the vacancy.

A London paper says, Bonaparte has ordered *Carnot, Sieyes, Garat, Coulon, Gregoire*, and *Lenjunais* to reside on their respective estates in the country until further orders.

These are the names of six who alone had courage and candour enough to vote against the imperial power.

The additional duty on foreign fish, lately imposed by congress, appears to be calculated to benefit the American fisheries. After the 30th of June, foreign dried fish will pay 50 cents per quintal, and 5 cents additional when imported in foreign vessels [as it will be very generally] making in all 55 cents per quintal, and no part will be given in drawback; and the foreign 'light money' will be 50 cent per ton, which will also operate very advantageously and as an indirect bounty on our vessels. Foreign nations, and none more than the British, have imposed heavy 'light money' charges on American ships visiting their ports, and until the last session of Congress, no steps had been taken to countervail these impositions. In England their light money exceeds ours, as contemplated in the late bill, by fifty or sixty per cent; and as to tonnage duty the British oblige our ships to pay 133 cents, when their ships are only charged with 50 cents in our ports. The difference of 83 cents per ton is entirely in favor of the British carrying trade; and there is no reason why we should not meet it with a fair countervail.— *Salem Reg.*

The last war between England and France and which was only to be terminated by indemnity for the past and security for the future, is now known to have cost the former 234 millions of pounds sterling. It seems calculators have ascertained, that it would require more time to count it out in guineas, than the whole period in which it was spent, viz. nearly 11 years—and that if laid down in shillings touching each other it would extend very nearly three times round the world.

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*.]

The current being less, immediately to the right and left, than in front, of the mouth of the river, the deposition and accumulation of matter will consequently proceed more rapidly on either side, and the velocity of the current being increased by the contraction of the channel, the bar will be protruded further into the ocean; hence it appears why the mouths of all illuvial rivers terminate in promontory projecting more or less into the ocean; this last mentioned operation of nature points out the method of improving the navivation of the entrance of the Mississippi, which may be effected at no very considerable expence by carrying out a pier on each side of the principal branch, composed of piles, so far as may be found sufficient to procure the desired depth; the bar will thereby be thrown into deeper water, and in process of time will accumulate and ascend to its former height, which will demand a new prolongation of the piers. Every small rivulet passing through lower Louisiana is a miniature of the Mississippi; what may be performed upon a small scale in respect to the latter, will certainly succeed (by well directed efforts) on the former.—The river St. John's, 60 or 80 feet wide, entering lake Pontchartrain to the north of New-Orleans, was found frequently so choaked up and impeded by a bar across its mouth, that canoes could sometimes with difficulty enter; sloops and batteaux being obliged at such times to remain in the lake exposed to danger; the government directed two very simple piers, each composed of a double row of round rough piles, to be carried from the shore across the bar, and although the piers were pervious to the water, yet so much velocity was acquired, that the bar was very speedily swept off, and the river has always since remained navigable for small sloops and schooners, which proceed up to the city by the river and canal of Carondelet.

The depth of the river diminishes considerably as we advance upwards; probably owing to the increased tenacity of the matter forming its bed; at Natchez, when the waters are low, it is about 12 fathoms, and there are situations below the Ohio, where the ordinary boats have been embarrassed to find a passage both upwards and downwards; a moderate fresh nevertheless renders the Mississippi navigable up to the falls of St. Anthony, about two thousand miles from its mouth. The breadth of the river appears to be upon the increase upwards, in proportion as we get above the alluvial country, as high as the Missouri, notwithstanding the loss of a number of principal rivers which flow in below; in latitude 42°. it is said to be half a mile in breadth which probably equals its mean breadth from Yazooz to its mouth.

The margin of the river is the highest land to be found in the valley of the Mississippi—As the river overflows its banks, the waters immediately begin to deposit their grossest particles, which are chiefly sand and black marl, and in their progress backwards this deposition is continued until at length, a matter is deposited so highly levigated that, upon the retiring of the waters, it assumes a compactness and solidity resembling pitch: when the river by disruption alters its course, and new accumulations of slime sand and marl are laid upon this very compact earth, a false belief might be induced that this solid soil is not the offspring of the river, but the original parent earth coeval with the Mississippi itself, upon which this great river had afterwards deposited the rich spoils of the northern regions, borne down by its mighty tide; this compact soil I have found at the depth of from 10 to 30 feet; and in other situations no appearance is to be seen of any other than the common soil formed of the mud of the river. The soil near the river is sandy, particularly that which has been lately formed; from a quarter to half a mile from the margin of the river the sand is less apparent, and it loses its name of 'terre sablonneuse,' acquiring that of "terre grasse," being the richest black marl, with a moderate admixture of sand; at greater distances, and frequently at some depth under the last mentioned soils, is found the above mentioned compact earth, called glaise (potters earth;) it is no doubt eminently adapted to the use of the potter, though hitherto not much applied to the manufacture of earthen ware. Upon all lands long subject to culture and defended from the inundation, although near to the margin, the appearance of sand is almost lost, but it is evident from the friability of the soil, and the facility with which it is cultivated, that a large portion still remains intimately mixed with it, whereas the terre grasse (unmixed or pure marl) yields with difficulty to the plough; it exhibits proofs of the richest marl, a slight shower causing it to crumble into powder after being turned up: yet as our climate is exposed to sudden and violent falls of rain with subsequent hot sun-shine, it frequently becomes so firm and unyielding, after the crop has been planted, that no mode of cultivation can be conveniently applied, but barely by scratching the surface with the hoe; yet this became with the French indigo planters a favourite soil; although less productive, it is more easily kept clear of weeds, the compacted soil refusing a passage to their tender fibrous roots, while the vigorous tap root of the indigo plant conquers the obstinacy of the subjacent stratum.—From the river bank a natural glacis is formed, whose declivity at New Orleans may be at the rate of 6 or 8 inches in 100 feet, to the distance of 6 or 700 toises, diminishing, after which the descent becomes almost imperceptible, and is gradually lost in swamps, marshes and lakes, which finally communicate with the sea.

This peculiar structure of the lands formed by the operation of the great river itself, has pointed out to the ingenuity of man, a simple and natural mode of defending his plantation against the encroachments of the inundation: He commences by forming an embankment near the margin of the river, elevated above the highest waters and of sufficient strength to resist their pressure; he is now protected from the direct influx of the Mississippi, but the transudation from the river is so considerable, that his plantation would be no better than a quagmire; he is therefore under the necessity of establishing a regular system of ditches crossing each other at right angles, by which the soil is completely drained and placed in the most favorable situation to display the wonders of its inexhaustible fertility. Within the Mississippi territory a vast body of alluvial land exists, but the scheme of draining by cross ditches would produce here no beneficial effect, because the waters find no means of escaping in the rear, but being hemmed in by the high land, would at length accumulate so as to produce an immense bason, bordered by the embankment on one hand, and by the high land on the other: Although no successful attempt is likely to be made in our day, yet posterity will reclaim those lands: When the industry of a full population, shall have stamped an intrinsic value upon the soil of our country, the ingenuity of man will discover a remedy: probably the steam engine so highly improved of late years will be called in to accomplish this object. Its application in Holland to the draining of the Haerlam meer, and even for the reduction of the Zuyder-Zee, which the late war, it appears, has indeed suspended, leaves but little doubt of its efficacy for a purpose of inferior magnitude. Lands susceptible of cultivation do not upon an average extend to three quarters of a mile from the river, although in some places they may reach to two miles, but in other situations do not exceed one quarter of a mile: there is no doubt but a scrupulous attention to the perfection of the embankments will every where augment the quantity of cultivable land; and we hazard nothing in predicting that at some future day, the productive surface of Lower Louisiana will be multiplied tenfold: A rich and enterprising population, conducted by a wise and patriotic government, will pierce, with navigable canals this alluvial country in all directions: Grand issues will be provided to conduct to the ocean the superfluous waters which now drown, for three months of the year, nine tenths of the country; the whole surface of the land will then be reclaimed and become fit for the habitation of man; the richest harvests will be collected from a soil of the most exuberant fertility, which perhaps no time can exhaust: Should however vegetation at length seem to advance with a sluggish pace, the planter has his remedy at hand, he may call in the aid of the elements; let the waters of a single inundation flow over his field, and it will receive a manure which 20 years cultivation cannot absorb. Reservoirs might be formed, as in ancient Egypt, to retain a portion that does not require such precaution; the season of the inundation furnishes less rain than at other times, but it is so ordered by the course of nature, that about the same time the waters retire, refreshing showers fall almost daily throughout Lower Louisiana, which continues to invigorate the crops until the approach to the harvest season.

NEW-YORK, *August* 10.

We are informed by a gentleman who arrived in the South-Carolina from London, that the king was considered in a state of insanity; so much so, that his physician declared that it was absolutely necessary that he should be relieved from the cares of business. The opinion was, that there would be a Regency in the course of two weeks.—Arrangements for that purpose were in forwardness. It was observed with regret, that the prince of Wales was courting the popularity of the opposition.—And it was said he had declared that he would only act as Regent unconditionally. It was also stated, that Mr. Fox had said in a private circle, that *he* would before the prorogation of parliament, place Mr. Pitt and his party in the minority.

Extract of a letter from London, dated June 2d 1804.

The abolition of the slave trade has been again moved by Mr. Wilberforce, in the House of Commons, and happily carried by a majority of 124 to 49; and a bill ordered to that effect, though it is not expected to issue at present, in more than a temporary suspension of five or seven years; yet even that measure will, we trust, prove highly favorable to our common wishes, and lead to its absolute abolition eventually.

Extract of a letter from BOURDEAUX, dated May 13, received at Charleston.

By an order lately issued by the French government, all the maritime prefects throughout France, are enjoined to make a strict examination of the crew of every neutral vessel that enters the port of their residence, with a view to arrest all the English mariners that may be found. This measure seems to proceed from their apprehensions, that the English cruisers introduce on board such vessels, men in the quality of spies, and on the return of the vessel from port, that they have their men returned, and thus are enabled to communicate essential information to the enemies of this country.

In consequence of this order, the police of Bourdeaux have arrested several sailors found in this city, and who, tho' English by birth, were attached to American vessels. They even demanded from on board the ship, the first and second mates of the three Sisters, capt. Clarke, of Charleston; and on our consul's refusing to comply, a correspondence took place between him and the commissary of police, of which I am sorry to say, I am only able to procure the two last, though I believe the most important letters; which I send you.

The Commissary of Police to the Commercial Agent of the United States of America, at Bourdeaux.

Bourdeaux, May 4, 1804.

Sir,

In conformity with the express and repeated orders of the department, and notwithstanding the observations contained in your letter of to-day, I hereby request you immediately to put in my power, and on your responsibility, the first and second mates of the American vessel, *Three Sisters*.

As soon as these two mariners are at my disposition, I shall deliver them up to the Prefect of this department, under whose immediate cognizance this affair properly falls, and he will determine on it as he thinks proper. You can, therefore, concert with him respecting the steps to be hereafter taken.

You will please to acknowledge the receipt of the present letter.

I have the honor to salute you.

P. PIERRE.

William Lee, Commercial agent of the United States of America for the port and District of Bourdeaux, to Pierre Pierre, Commissary of Police at Bourdeaux.

Your's under date of 4th of May, did not reach me until last evening. I should have thought that my reply of the 4th of May to the demand you did me the honor to make in person on the 3d inst. would have been conclusive; for even admitting the two sailors you there requested might be delivered up to you, were English born, you could not agreeably to the 14th article of the convention, arrest them while they formed a part of the equipage of an American vessel, unless you could prove they were military men, or in actual service of the enemy of France.

To evince my desire to comply with your wishes as far as is consistent with my duty, and to prove to you that these two sailors belonging to the ship Three Sisters, of Charleston, are entitled to my protection. I immediately, on receiving your letter, sent for the captain and crew, and after a critical examination, find that the mate is a native American, and has been in the ship, three voyages to this port.—This is proven by his own and the captain's declaration, by the protection he bears and the role of equipage. The second mate tho' a native of England, has been in the service of the United States some time, and having entered on board this vessel at Charleston to perform the voyage, he must continue in her until her return to that place.

Had this sailor been put on board the ship Three Sisters while on her passage by an English ship, I could have no objections to your taking him out; but as he regularly entered on board in the United States, and forms a part of the equipage of his vessel, I cannot put him at your disposition without consenting to a violation of one of the privileges of the American flag, as well as one of the essential articles in the convention between our two countries. As I am not disposed tacitly to submit to either, you will, I hope, on reflection withdraw your demand.

I am, sir, &c.

WILLIAM LEE.

THEATRE.

AS measures have been taken by the Directors of the Theatre to have that building carried on with spirit, so as to be completed 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 tender 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.

RUNAWAY.

WAS committed to the jail of Washington county, in the state of Maryland, on the 24th inst. a negro man named ANTHONY, about 28 years old, has on a country linen shirt and checked linen trowsers; he says he belongs to a person of the name of Dorsey, who bought him of a certain Lewis Spiece of this county, and that he ran away from the said Dorsey, near Winchester in Virginia, who he supposed was taking him to the state of Georgia. If his owner does not release him, he will be sold for his jail fees agreeably to law

N. ROCHESTER, Sheriff of Washington county.

August 13—w3t

REMOVAL.

THOMAS CARPENTER,

Taylor,

Has removed to the house above Mr. Rhodes (late Lovel's) Hotel, near the President's Square;

In addition to the present stock of goods, an

Handsome Assortment

Is expected immediately.

Gentlemen at a distance, by sending a line by post, will be waited upon with all possible expedition.

T. C. will pledge himself to execute any order with a taste, expedition and moderation of charge, which shall not be excelled by any.

April 16—tf.

NOTICE.

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

August 3—3t

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living near Huntington, Calvert County, Maryland, a very likely negro man, named DAVY, he is about 22 or 23 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high and well made—had on and took with him a striped nankeen jacked and waistcoat—a pair of check linen pantaloons, and a pair of oznabrig trowsers. He was seen in Washington City on Saturday last, and it is said had a forged pass. Whoever will secure the said negro in jail so that I get him again, shall receive ten dollars—or the above reward if brought home.

J. B. HANCE

August 13 1w3t—