NASHVILLE, Auguſt 1.

The Legiſlature of this ſtate met at Knoxville, on Monday the 24 ult. agreeably to the proclamation of the governor; and on Friday following adopted the amendment to the federal conſtitution, unanimouſly.—the firſt day of the ſeſſion both branches of the legiſlature received the following communication from his excellency the governor:

To the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the State of Tenneſſee.

IN purſuance of having received from the Preſident of the United States, a copy of an article of amendment propoſed by congreſs to be added to the conſtitution of United States, reſpecting the election of Preſident and Vice-Preſident, with a requeſt that the ſame be laid before the legiſlature of this ſtate.

Alſo in compliance with your recommendation at your late ſeſſion, relative to the report of our agent, appointed to go to North Carolina.

And alſo, that proviſion may be made by law, for deſignating and opening a road from Tenneſſee river to the ſtate of Georgia, as ſtipulated by articles of agreement between the United States and the Cherokee Indians; the power of appointing commiſſioners for that purpoſe, being delegated to the executives of Georgia and Tenneſſee.

The executive hath deemed it neceſſary and expedient, to requeſt the members of the legiſlature to convene in general aſſembly. The executive regrets the emergencies ſpecified, are ſuch as could not be remedied without legiſlative aid, and the period of your convention would not admit of delay, until a more ſalutary ſeaſon of the year would arrive.

The propoſed article of amendment to be added to the conſtitution of the United States, I have confidence to believe will receive ſuch deliberation as the importance and magnitude of its conſequences will juſtly deſerve and merit, and ſhould you in your wiſdom deem it a ſuitable and proper article to form and conſtitute a part of that eneſtimable inſtrument, you will no doubt ratify the ſame without delay.

The report exhibited by your agent, John Overton, eſq together with all other documents and papers relative thereto, will be immediately laid before you. I am ſorry the law of North Carolina did not receive the aſſent of the general government which would have enabled your honorable body to act with more preciſion and promptitude on ſuch an important and intereſting ſubject. It is with much concern I diſcover ſo many obſtacles falling in the way, preventing the citizens of Tenneſſee from procuring their juſt and legal titles: and experience demonſtrates, that every day's delay involves new, and greater embarraſſments. Happy would it have been for the people of this country, after conquering the ſavages, and ſupporting our independence, (without the aid of the parent or any other ſtate) that we had maintained and ſupported our own juſtly acquired rights, and converted the fruits of our labors to our own emoluments, as other ſtates in ſimilar caſes have done, and are now enjoying without moleſtation the benefits and rewards of their ſtruggles.

Permit me, gentlemen, to recommend, that in your wiſdom and policy you will by ſome general and well regulated laws, place claimants on ſome certain ſure baſis, otherwiſe it would be better to ſuffer all matters relative thereto, to revert wholly to their former channel.

The road from Tenneſſee to Georgia, ſtipulated for between the United States and the Cherokee Indians, requires legiſlative attention. The innumerable advantages which will derive from an intercourſe between the ſtates, by the contemplated road, are too obvious to need particular enumeration. It may be obſerved, that the ſooner the road is laid off and opened, the earlier will the citizens be enabled to convey to a good and ready market every production their farms will afford. The ſeaſon is faſt approaching, when the inhabitants will need their ſalt, and other neceſſaries, which, from the local ſituation of the Georgia markets, can be obtained with convenience; it will therefore remain with you, gentlemen, to make & arrange ſuch appropriations as will ſpeedily accompliſh ſo intereſting and deſirable an object. The executive has already appointed three commiſſioners, to co-operate with thoſe appointed by the executive of Georgia, who are anxiouſly waiting to begin the work.

Suffer me to obſerve, our warmeſt acknowledgements are due and juſtly owing to the federal adminiſtration. An almoſt boundleſs territory, by the late treaty with the French Republic, is added to the United States; an acquiſition of incalculable value, ſecuring to the weſtern citizens the free and unmoleſted uſe of one of the fineſt and largeſt rivers in the known world, an object of the greateſt magnitude and importance to our commercial rights and advantages; rights & advantages which we very recently did not expect would be obtained for ages to come, are already poſſeſſed and enjoyed.

Commiſſioners are appointed to obtain from our neighbouring Indian tribes ſome of thoſe adjacent lands lying within our chartered limits, and ſhould the aſſembly find it expedient to appoint a ſuitable perſon to attend the treaty, in character of an agent or repreſentative of the ſtate, it might probably be attended with ſome beneficial and intereſting conſequences.

I have ſtated to you gentlemen, the primary objects that have induced a call of this extra ſeſſion. I need not advert to a recommendation of economy & diſpatch of public buſineſs. A conſiderable defalcation in ſome of the holders of public monies has created ſome embarraſſment, the circulating medium of our country has become extremely ſcarce, and the citizens are by no means prepared to meet with any additional burthens of taxation, which will become indiſpenſably neceſſary and unavoidable ſhould your ſeſſion be tedious or lengthy.

Many flattering proſpects are opened and progreſſing in this ſtate and weſtern hemiſphere, which ought to inſpire every benevolent heart with grateful and ſincere acknowledgements, of gratitude to the great and Almighty diſpoſer of all earthly enjoyments, on theſe great and conſolating events, I offer my ſincere and profound congratulations.

JOHN SEVIER.

July 23d, 1804.

FROM the PETERSBURG INTELLIGENCER.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman, now travelling for the purpoſe of viewing the natural curioſities in the Weſtern parts of this ſtate, to his friend in Peterſburg, dated Lee court-houſe, 26th July, 1804.

"I accompliſhed on Monday laſt the moſt laborious job I ever undertook: this was, the meaſuring the Natural Bridge in this county, "the moſt ſublime of nature's works."—This bridge is 134 feet higher than the Natural Bridge in Rockbridge county; being 339 feet in perpendicular height, its ſummit projects 87 feet over its baſe, it fronts to the ſouth-weſt, and is arched as regular as could be by the hand of art; the arch in front is about 200 feet high, and ſlopes off to 60 feet at the diſtance of 106 feet from the entrance—from its mouth in a ſtraight direction meaſures 406 feet—thence at right angles 300 feet, thence croſſing the ſecond line at 80 feet from the wall to the other end 340 feet; the roof is regularly arched, and gradually deſcends to 18 feet, which is the loweſt part at the interſection of the ſecond angle; it then riſes to 20 30 40 and 75 feet, which is the height of the north eaſt entrance. The ſtream of water which runs under this bridge is from 35—40, to 55 feet wide, at its common height—The head of this ſtream (Stock creek) is from three to four miles above the bridge, riſing out of a knob or ſpur of Clinch Mountain, and empties itſelf three miles below into Clinch river.—this creek is ſuddenly ſwelled by rains ſometimes to 10 and twelve feet perpendicular, but is ſoon run out. There is a waggon road over the bridge, which is only uſed in time of freſhes, and that is the only part that can be croſſed—on approaching it to the ſouth-weſt front, it produces the moſt pleaſing, awful ſenſations; the front is a ſolid rock of lime ſtone, the ſurface very ſmooth and regular, formed in a ſemi-circle, the rock of a bright yellow colour, which colour is heightened by the rays of the ſun, the arch is partly obſcured by a ſpur of the ridge which runs down to the edge of the creek in front of the arch. Acroſs the creek ſtand ſeveral beautiful trees; the moſt elegant and luxuriant is a Cucumber tree, teeming with fruit; the leaves are from 2 to 2 and an half feet in length, and one foot in width—this, with two white cedars, and three white walnut trees, adds very much to the beauty of the ſcene—to deſcribe it, would be a vain attempt, and can only be done by the ſkilful limner.

"If the ſcene below creates ſuch pleaſing ſenſations, what muſt that from above be? It fills the mind with horror. From the level of the ſummit of the ridge where the road paſſes, to the verge of the fiſſure, the mountain deſcends about 45 degrees of an angle, and is from 45 to 50 feet perpendicular height—you involuntarily ſlide down feet foremoſt, holding on to every twig you paſs, until you reach the verge, which is for 6 or 8 feet leſs ſteep; the rock is covered with a thick ſtratum of earth, which gives growth to many large trees; from this landing place to the verge is a deſcent of 9 feet, ſo ſteep that it cannot be approached near enough to look over—to the weſt of the arch about 400 yards, the aſcent to the verge is much leveller, where you may look into the abyſs below. My guide was an old hunter, who had for many years been accuſtomed to clambering over the ſteepeſt mountains—on approaching the verge, the horror of the ſcene below intimidated him for a few moments, but he could preſently walk along the verge with compoſure. This bridge may be paſſed by thouſands, without a knowledge of it, unleſs attracted by the roaring of the water below."

WANTED TO HIRE,

for one or two years.

A middle aged

BLACK WOMAN,

who is acquainted with waſhing, ironing and plain cooking—It will be expected that ſhe produces ſatisfactory teſtimonials as to character, and that ſhe has no followers.

ALSO,

A Black Girl,

of from 12 to 15 years of age, who has been accuſtomed to tend on children, and wait at table. The wages of both for the whole time, will if required, be paid in advance. Enquire of the Printer.

Auguſt 23—3t.

In the caſe of CHARLES NEVITT
AN INSOLVENT DEBTOR,

Diſtrict of Columbia, Waſhington County, to wit:—

On the petition of Charles Nevitt an inſolvent debtor confined in the priſon of Waſhington county, for debt. It is ordered that notice be given to the creditors of the ſaid Charles Nevitt, that on the 29th day of Auguſt, inſt at 9 o'clock A. M. at the court room in the Capitol, the oath of an inſolvent debtor will be adminiſtered to the ſaid Charles Nevitt and a truſtee appointed agreeably to the act, for the relief of inſolvent debtors within the diſtrict of Columbia, unleſs ſufficient cauſe be then and there ſhewn to the contrary. It is alſo ordered that this notice be publiſhed in the National Intelligencer and Waſhington Federaliſt, twice prior to ſaid day.

By order of the hon. Wm Cranch, aſſiſtant judge of the circuit court of the diſtrict of Columbia.

URIAH FORREST Clk.

Auguſt 23—2t.

To be Sold,

On Thurſday the 27th day of September on the premiſes to the higheſt bidder, if not diſpoſed of by private ſale before that day.

THE tract of land whereon I now live in Fairfax Co Virginia, on Popes Head creek, containing 550 acres, the ſituation is agreeable and healthy; there is on it an excellent mill ſeat on the above mentioned creek, with an inexhauſtible quantity of grey free ſtone, and an abundance of good red and white oak, poplars, and hickory timber to erect the dam and neceſſary buildings on the ſpot; there is on this creek which waſhes this tract, for about two miles, a very conſiderable portion of the firſt quality meadow land, there is a conſiderable quantity of freſh land, juſt opened, and nearly half of the tract to cut; it is ſituated about 20 miles of George Town, Waſhington, Alexandria and Dumfries, it is conſidered the beſt piece of foreſt land in the county—the terms of payment will be one third paid down, one third in 18 months and the other third in three years; an indiſputable title will be made to the purchaſer. The public is aſſured that the ſale will take place if not privately diſpoſed of before the day of ſale, as I am determined to remove to the ſtate of Kentucky this fall—Alſo on the ſame day and place, will be ſold, all my ſtock of every ſort, plantation utenſels, houſehold and kitchen furniture and the preſent crop now on hand for ready caſh.

THOMAS POLLARD.

Auguſt 22—tdoſ

TO BE SOLD

On Tueſday 28th Auguſt, at Rhodes's Hotel on a credit of 6 and 12 months by notes negotiable, bearing intereſt with approved endorſers in either the George Town or City banks.

A Complete two ſtory BRICK HOUSE, in 14th ſtreet weſt in this city, now in the occupation of the ſubſcriber, containing on the ground floor 2 parlors and kitchen, on the 2nd floor, 3 bed rooms, ſervant rooms over the kitchen, a good cellar, paved yard, pump with excellent water within 20 feet of the premiſes—the above premiſes are in complete repair and fit for the reception of a ſmall genteel family—the houſe covers 23 feet front and the title from the commiſſioners.

At the ſame time and place will be ſold two bay horſes, on credit of ſix months, one 15 hands 1 inch high, ſteady in harneſs, ſix years old and fine figure; the other 14 hands 3 inches, quiet in harneſs and rides pleaſant and well, his quality's well known for two years in this city; alſo a ſtrong chaiſe with head & harneſs complete, and one qr. caſk of old Madeira wine of the firſt quality.

Sale to commence at 4 o'clock preciſely.

WM. LOVELL

Auguſt 6—11t.

Doctor MAGRUDER,

HAS for ſale a few hogſheads 4th proof Jamaica ſpirits, linſeed and lamp oil, ſpirits of turpentine, window glaſs, glaziers, diamons, glue, lamp black, white lead, Spaniſh brown, yellow ochre, chalk, Spaniſh whiting, Venetian red, red lead, verdigris, drop lake, flake white, patent yellow, roſe and Dutch pink, kings yellow, Turkey umber, gold and ſilver leaf, painters and ſweeping bruſhes, camels hair pencils, water colours in boxes, Spaniſh indigo, fig blue, arnott, red wood, alkanit, madder, logwood, turmiric, ſalt petre, alum, copperas, ſweet oil, pearl barley, timothy and clover ſeed, tamarinds, caſtor oil, marble mortars, ſpring truſſes, ginger, cinnamond, cloves, mace, Chings worm deſtroying lozenges, an aſſortment of paper hangings, playing cards, copy ſlips, ink powder, Engliſh Latin, Greek and French ſchool books, large family bibles, and his uſual complete aſſortment of drugs and medicine, patent medicine, ſurgeons inſtruments, &c.

George Town, July 20—6

WASHINGTON CITY,

MONDAY, AUGUST 27, 1804.

By an arrival at Boſton Engliſh prints have been received as late as July 6. They do not contain an article of prominent intereſt.

What citizen is there of this happy republic, enjoying, in common with the whole American people, the pureſt liberty that has ever fallen to the lot of man, whoſe heart does not expand on reading the following oration of Mr. Derbigby, pronounced at New Orleans on the 4th of July? Who is there that can fix his eye on the picture he draws of the happineſs of his fellow citizens, and their future deſtiny, without rejoicing at his participation in the great event that has given freedom to one of the faireſt regions on earth? We ſay his participation—for, be it ever remembered, that the meaſures of the government depend on the diſcriminating ſuffrage of the citizen. In the merit of this great event the whole people, therefore, participate. They choſe the men that effected it. Hitherto we have rejoiced, principally on account of the good we have ourſelves gained, and the evil we have eſcaped, by the acquiſition of Louiſiana. The language of this oration is a ſublime mockery, and our knowledge of human nature hollow, if this joy will not be heightened by the pure conſciouſneſs of having by this act ſtill more contributed to the happineſs of others. Louiſianians! We eſteem you, in every ſenſe, as our brethren and friends.

AN ORATION

Delivered at the Principal in this city on the 4th July 1804,

BY P. DERBIGNY.

Tranſlated from the French.

The ſolemn hour, when Louiſianians aſſembled for the firſt time to celebrate the Independence of the United States will be inſcribed with indelible characters in the annals of the world; ages ſhall roll away, generation ſhall ſucceed to generation, natural and political revolutions ſhall change the face of our globe, before the memory of this celebrated day ſhall ſuffer the leaſt change. The hiſtory of nations preſents nothing ſo aſtoniſhing as that ſhock of events of which Louiſiana has experienced the commotion, and which the laſt glorious revolution has happily terminated. It was in the midſt of intrigues and of claſhing intereſts; it was at a moment, when powerful ſovereigns contended among themſelves, for our ſubjection, that the inviſible hand, which in the ſecrecy of wiſdom, guides the deſtiny of mortals; ſuddenly cauſed our alarms to ceaſe and conducted us in the boſom of peace and independence. Before we contemplate the dawn of happineſs, which is opening before us, let us take a retroſpective view of the period, when the majeſtic river whoſe fertile banks we inhabit, rolled its water in the ſilence of deſerts, when the enterpriſing genius of our anceſtors the Europeans, conducted them for the firſt time upon the uncultivated and ſavage coaſts of this immenſe country:—and let us conſider the intereſting contraſt that Louiſiana has preſented at the different epochs of its exiſtence, and that ſeries of events which has conducted us to this ſtate of proſperity, which yet promiſes the higheſt deſtinies.

Let us view the unhappy coloniſts when firſt tranſlated from the boſom of Europe upon this new ſoil, where they languiſhed, deprived of every neceſſary of life, periſhed victims of the intemperature of the climate, and all the evils which a bad adminiſtration had heaped upon them.—Let us turn our reflection from this afflicting ſcene and contemplate a more conſoling ſpectacle. A new colony, in ſpite of the diſaſters which had annihilated the firſt, is tranſported upon this unhoſpitable land; but the experience of paſt miſfortunes had taught them to guard againſt the future; they arrive prepared to combat the inſalubrity of the climate and ſoil, and to conquer every obſtacle. In a word, Louiſiana is eſtabliſhed; the river which waters it, witneſſed the ancient foreſts that covered its banks, fall before the axe of induſtry, and the ſcene of nature is changed. The progreſs of agriculture was at firſt ſlow and difficult.—Dikes to confine the waters of this immenſe river muſt be raiſed and a term put to their deſtructive inundations. It was neceſſary, if I may be allowed the expreſſion, to conquer thoſe lands which the elements diſputed with man. The activity and perſeverance of Louiſiana ſurmounted every difficulty; the richneſs of the ſoil recompenſed them for all their toils, all their fatigues. In a word, this country had already become an intereſting colony, when the turbulent genius of politics cauſed it to be abandoned by France, in order to ſurrender it to a foreign power.

This memorable event which ſevered the Louiſianians from their anceſtors, and cauſed them for the firſt time, to change maſters, recalls recollections too painful to dwell upon. Let us paſs rapidly over thoſe moments of public conſternation and repoſe on more happy times.

The effects of this political ſhock was fatal to agriculture. Time and the beneficence of the new ſovereign at length calmed them, and the colony recovered its former proſperity. During a period of more than thirty years which elapſed under the domination of Spain, our country conſtantly favored by the monarch, increaſed in population, in agriculture and in induſtry, as much as the repreſſive influence of an abſolute government would allow. In fine, as if Louiſiana was deſtined to ſerve as an example of the inſtability of human affairs, the ſame country which had repelled us from its boſom, ſeemed to have re-gained for us its ancient attachment, and ſucceeded with Spain for the re-ceſſion of this country. Notwithſtanding our attachment for the bounties of a prince who had adopted us, we returned with joy to the ſtandard of our anceſtors, when a new revolution more unexpected, more ſudden, occaſioned us to ſuffer a double metamorphoſe.

Here, my fellow citizens, let us pauſe for a moment to contemplate the progreſs of the moſt aſtoniſhing events. The ſport during a long time, of fortune and of politics, ſubject by turns to many powers, paſſive ſpectators of treaties which, as maſters, diſpoſed of our country and of ourſelves; may we hope that we have at length reached the goal of our ſervitude,—the deciſion and unlooked for moment is arrived—From henceforth, united to this happy and priviledged ſoil, which flouriſhes under the ſhade of a free government, we ſee opening before us a career of happineſs, the bounds of which we cannot perceive. This independence, which a brave nation conquered from proud and powerful maſters—this independence, for which ſo many heroes have paid the homage of their lives and fortunes, we have juſt acquired without its having coſt us the leaſt effort, the leaſt ſacrifice. We are going to participate, without having combatted, the price of the victories of Bunker's Hill, of Trenton, of Saratoga, and of ſo many other memorable days in which republican intrepidity curbed the lofty head of deſpotiſm, on which the Warrens, the Mercers, the Montgomeries, finiſhed their glorious career; in which, thoſe who ſurvived have been covered with wounds, and to this day exhibit the honorable ſcars, on which, Frenchmen, whoſe deſcendants we are, ſhed their generous blood in the ſame noble cauſe. In fine, we are about to participate in the glorious labors of the immortal Waſhington, of that hero whoſe celebrated name has reſounded to the utmoſt confines of the globe, and whoſe exploits and virtues will be eternally the admiration of the humane race. It is not, my fellow-citizens, that we have acquired liberty without its having coſt us a ſingle ſarifice, we have likewiſe the advantage of finding ready elevated the impoſing edifice of the conſtitution of the United States, that edifice which the wiſdom of Americans has erected on a foundation which cannot be ſhaken. It only remains for us to enter its ſanctuary, there to ſee engraved in ſacred characters thoſe precious rights, thoſe ineſtimable rights, which we are about to acquire: but before we approach this awful ſanctuary in which are witten the rights of man; before we approach the altar of independence, that neither the poiſonous incenſe of flattery, nor the impure breath of ſervitude have ever defiled; let us pauſe for a moment and examine our own ſituation.

An aſtoniſhing and unexpected revolution has raiſed us from the condition of ſubjects to the dignity of citizens. Hitherto accuſtomed to bow under the yoke of arbitrary power, leaving the cares of government to thoſe who claimed the prerogatives, and who alone reaped all the advantages:—We were expoſed to the will of a maſter, without taking the uſeleſs care of thinking to be better, becauſe it was impoſſible for us to remedy our condition.—Now that all is about to change—now that we approach the moment of quitting this ſhameful nullity—now that we are about to be alone intruſted with the care of our own happineſs—are we prepared to undergo this glorious tranſition?—Do we feel within us the germ of that patriotic zeal which ought to warm the breaſt of every true republican? Do we perceive developed in our hearts, thoſe ſentiments of political fraternity, which ought to unite the members of the ſame body, and produce that harmony ſo neceſſary for the general felicity?

Louiſianians of every claſs, my fellow-citizens, my brothers, ah! reflect that we are the native, or adopted children of the ſame country!—Conſider that our intereſts are the ſame, that the ſame ſpirit ought to animate us, that the moſt intimate union ought to make us one, & the ſame whole!—Conſider that on this union depends the happineſs and