canal in Hampshire, extends from Andover to Southampton water. Sussex presents two canals, that of Arundel, and that of Lewes.

"When we reflect that all these laudable efforts of improvement and civilization, have been executed within these 40 years, there is room for well grounded hopes, that in the course of centuries the kingdom may be intersected, like another China, with innumerable canals, to the inconceivable advancement of agriculture, commerce, and the national industry and prosperity. The sum already expended in these noble works, has been computed at five millions and a half; but how much more usefully employed than in fruitless wars, which consume fifty millions in one year!"

* *Carey's Plans, p.* 26, 27, 28. *The account of the Grand Trunk in Philips, is very defective; he may here be referred to in general for the others. See also Housman,* 122.

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New Hampshire to his friend in this city.*

"A chief cause of the increase of republicanism in this state, is an attempt which originated with the Essex Junto, to encourage *a threat* of a separation from the southern states, on account of *the Virginia preponderance in our political scale.* But the people regarding every man as an enemy, who dares even to hint at a separation, have become disgusted with the Junto for this their recent madness. This general regard for the Union made the motion of Mr. Wright as much detested here, as at Washington; for whenever we split on the question of the *Local Head* every thing else may be considered as equally liable to be trifled with. When the Greeks gave up Athens as their local head, they soon gave up All. But we are sorry to hear that no lot can be bought with you under a dollar the square foot. You ought to be more reasonable."

The writer of the above is respectfully informed, that the best lots can be bought at a quarter of a dollar the foot and often out-lots at or under three cents the foot, which is less than one fourth the price in any other principal city of the union."

Extract of a letter from an officer of the United States Schooner Nautilus, dated

"SYRACUSE April 17.

"Every exertion is now making for the liberation of the prisoners in Tripoli.—What the plan of operation for the summer is, I know not.—It is said by some, that the commodore (whose activity and enterprize does him great honor,) intends with the force he has collected, to bomb[a]d the town; others suppose a negociation for peace is on foot. The destruction of the Philadelphia made some difference in the treatment of the prisoners—not so much however as was expected, they were only more closely confined for a short time, but experienced no personal severity. They were all well when we heard from them last, and in as good spirits as their situation could admit. The Tunisians had purchased the ship and were to have taken her to Tunis in a few days.

"We had a brush not long since with the Tripolitan gun boats, who very prudently kept under the guns of the batteries.

"I have much pleasure in informing you of several captures made by the different vessels of the squadron, the first of which I suppose you have before heard of, by the Enterprize, with the Tripolitan Ambassador on board, and presents to the Grand Segnior.—An English brig by the Nautilus, and a ship by the Syren, the two last for a violation of the blockade. These captures have excited much surprise in this quarter; and it is said we have not a sufficient force to constitute a blockade, which is I assure you most rigidly enforced, and no vessel suffered to enter the port without a passport from the commodore. The prize made by the Syren, is said to have a considerable quantity of specie on board.

P. S. Since writing the above it has been determined to send the brig we captured off Tripoli, to the United States for legal adjudication. Mr. Cox goes in her to Philadelphia, as prize master. One of the other prizes has been taken into service under the command of Lieut. Dent. She is called the Scourge brig."

*Extract of a letter from an officer in the American squadron, dated Madona, prize to the Syren, Syracuse, April* 16, 1804.

"We have been cruising off Tripoli for some time past in company with the Nautilus—we have detained a brig and a ship which we caught coming out of Tripoli; in the latter I arrived here a few days ago, but was obliged to perform quarantine—we had on board 300 sheep and 60 cows, and for 3 days out of 5, they had nothing to eat or to drink, and about 20 dying per day—the British Consul and suite from Tripoli were on board."

*Extract of a letter from Liverpool, dated June* 20.

"On the 12th June 1803 an additional duty of twelve and an half per ct. was imposed on all articles imported from the United States of America, except cotton.

On Friday last, says the Otsego Herald of August 23, was executed at the village of Aurora, in the county of Cayuga, JOHN DELAWARE, an Indian of the Delaware tribe, for the murder of a farmer of Cayuga county, in October last. The concourse of people who attended this execution was very great.

Delaware is said to have thus expressed himself on the morning of his execution—"*I shall live to kill great many white men yet.*" These are the only words he is said to have uttered the whole day.

A French publication, by Dr. De Carro, states, that there is a village called Ayas Ago, near Constantinople, where the Cow Pox is endemical, and where, of course, all the inhabitants are naturally vaccinated. The consequence is, that none but infants are attacked by the small pox, and amongst these villagers the plague is totally unknown.

*Newport (R. I.) August* 30.

On Tuesday last, the Freemen of this state met in their respective towns, for the choice of members of Congress, and representatives to the general assembly.

Gen. Joseph Stanton, and
Nehemiah Knight, esq.

were the congressional candidates, and were supported without federal opposition.

In this town, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected representatives to the state legislature, viz.

Constant Taber,
Nathaniel Hazard,
Paul M. Mumford,
Simeon Martin,
Enoch Hazard,
Thomas Peckham.

In Portsmouth, the republicans have, for the first time, obtained a complete victory. Robert Lawton, esq. was chosen Moderator by a majority of nine votes. After which the following gentlemen, (all republicans) were appointed delegates to the general assembly with very little opposition (the federalists retreating almost instantly from the contest,) viz.

Nicholas Easton,
Samuel Pearse,
Thomas Corey, jun.
Stephen Slocum.

We have not received information from many of the towns, but presume that federalism continues to 'look up,' in this state, as usual.

NATCHEZ, August 14.

By a gentleman arrived her yesterday, from the neighbourhood of Bayau-Sarah, we have been favored with the following information. "That Mr. Nathan Kemper, with a party of about 30 men, with colors flying and horns sounding, marched from the neighborhood of the line of demarcation between this Territory and West-Florida, on the 7th inst. against the fort of Baton Rouge, on their way, they made prisoners of John O'Connor, Esq. (an alcalde) and capts. Pintedo and Terry.

They arrived on the following morning about day-light, near the fort. The Spanish commandant, (apprised of their intentions) had posted a piquet of 18 or 20 men, who hailed the party as they approached; they immediately answered by a volley from their rifles, which dispersed the Spaniards, two of whom were observed to fall.

Kemper returned on the folowing day, with his party, to the Bayau-Sarah, he has established his head quarters near the house of a Mr. William Cobb. The following is an exact copy of a paper which is posted up at the quarters of Kemper, and at several other places through the country.

For a people to be free it is sufficient that they will it: we the undersigned, citizens of the West Florida, *send these presents greeting,*

WHEREAS the despotism under which we have long groaned, has grown into an insupportable burthen, and as it is long since admitted, men are born with equal rights, we the undersigned inhabitants of that part of the dominion called West Florida, have resolved to throw off the galling yoke of tyranny, and become freemen, by declaring ourselves a free and independent people: and by supporting with our lives and property that declaration, and we do by these presents, invite our fellow sufferers throughout the province aforesaid, to repair to the standard to aid in the effecting our common emancipation; we pledge ourselves solemnly to each other, and to our fellow men interested in the events; to avoid as far as practicable the effusion of blood (save that of our common enemy) and in all cases shall private property be held sacred. So soon as our emancipation is effected we will offer ourselves to some government accustomed to freedom.

Those who set up in opposition to our operations for the purposes aforesaid, will be received as our common enemy, the enemy of mankind and of liberty, and will be treated accordingly.

Given under our hands on the south side of the line of Demarkation, in the province aforesaid, this first day of Floridian Freedom. August 7th 1804.

An informant, further adds, that Messrs. O'Connor, Pintado and Terry were liberated, on the return of the party, who exacted their parole of honor, to take no active part against them during the continuance of the contest.

*London July* 7.

Madam Moreau has caused a memorial to be printed and distributed every where, shewing the innocence of her husband. It was read with great avidity at Paris, but 2,000 copies destined for the army of England were seized by the police, and the booksellers have since been prohibited from selling it.

July 8.

*Important Correspondence.*

The Moniteur, No 184, having asserted, that Mr. Frere, the English minister at Madrid, in a conversation with the prince of peace, had said, 'that assassination and murder are lawful in the present state of things, to save England from the extraordinary situation in which it is placed;' the English minister demanded of the prince of peace, that he should contradict the calumny:—But the Spanish minister, wav'd the subject, by attributing the assertion to an unofficial Gazette, of which no notice ought to be taken.—Frere persisted in his demand; and drove the vassal of Bonaparte into a small corner.

The correspondence, (says the Sun) between the British minister at the court of Madrid, and the prince of peace, relative to the infamous aspersions in the Moniteur, imputing sentiments and expressions to the former, tending to sanction assassination, forms so very extraordinary a state-paper, that it would almost be reasonable to doubt its authenticity, if the mean submission which has been shewn towards France by most countries, except Great Britain, did not give it a character of probability and truth. On one side we see a man of honor, anxious for his own reputation and that of the Government of which he is the representative, requiring a justification from the person who, as the British minister properly observes, is at once only 'judge and witness.' On the other side, we see studied caution, artful reserve, and an abject avoidance to all explanation upon the subject in question. The British minister perseveres as well from a sense of insulted honor, as from the principles of duty towards the august monarch by whom he is deputed. The other however, maintains the same artful silence, and endeavours to turn the correspondence into matters that have no relation to the subject. But the design of the Spanish minister is frustrated by his very attempt to disguise it; for it is evident that if he could have confirmed the infamous statement in the official journal of France, his submissive policy towards that country, would have induced him to do so without hesitation. After such conduct it cannot be wonderful that the Spanish minister should retain the name of the Prince of peace, so far as relates to his measures respecting France, and there can be little doubt that, whatever may be the conduct of France towards Spain, the Spanish minister will always endeavour to preserve his pacific appellation.

July 9.

The business of the indemnity to the prince of Orange, for his family property in Holland is now settled, and the prince's ratification is only wanted to make it public. Besides three millions of florins in ready money, his serene highness is to receive two millions and an half as a private indemnification, partly in yearly instalments and partly for an annuity, which has to run for one hundred years. It is reported that the French government does not approve of this arrangement, wishing to have it unsettled until a negociation with England for peace, that it may pay its share either in money, or by restoring the Dutch settlements lately conquered.

PROTEST OF THE COUNT DE LILLE.

"*Warsaw, June* 6, 1804.

"In assuming the title of Emperor, and attempting to render it hereditary in his family, Bonaparte has put the seal to his usurpation. This new act of revolution, where every thing from its origin has been null and void, cannot weaken my rights: but being accountable for my conduct to all sovereigns, whose rights are not less injured than mine, and whose thrones are shaken by the dangerous principles which the senate of Paris has dared to publish—accountable to France, to my family, and to my own honor, I should consider myself as betraying the common cause, were I to keep silence on this occasion. I declare then, after having renewed my protestations against all the illegal acts which, from the opening of the States General of France, have led to the alarming crisis in which France and Europe are now involved—I declare, in the presence of all the sovereigns, that, far from acknowledging the Imperial title that Bonaparte has received from a body which has not a legitimate existence, I protest as well against that title as all the subsequent acts to which it may give birth."

*A KING AND A BRICK MAKER, A TALE.*

BY PETER PINDAR.

A king, near Pimlico, with nose and state,
Did very much a neighboring brick kiln hate,
Because this kiln did vomit nasty smoke;
Which smoke—I can't say very neatly bred,
Did very ofter take it in the head,
To blacken the great house, and try the king
to choke.

His sacred majesty would sput'ring, say,
Upon a windy day,
'I make the rascal and his brick kiln hop,
'P-x take the smoke—the sulphur! zounds!
'It forces down my throat, by pounds;
'My belly is a downright blacksmith's shop.'

One day, he was so pester'd by a cloud;
He could not bear it, and thus bawl'd aloud:
'Go, (roar'd his M———y unto a page;
Work'd like a lion, to a develish rage)
'Go, tell the rascal, who the brick kiln
owns,
'That if he dares to burn another brick,
'Black all my house like hell, and make me
sick,
'I'll tare his kiln to rags, and brake his
bones.'

Off sat the page, and soon his errand told:
On which the brick maker—a little bold,
Exclaimed, 'He break my bones, good master
page;
'He say, my kiln shan't burn another brick.
'Because it blacks his house and makes him
sick!
'Go, give my compliments to master's rage,
And say more bricks I am resolv'd to burn;
And, (if the smoak his worship's stomach
turn)
'To stop his royal mouth and snout;
'Nay, more, good page; his majesty shall
find,
'I'll always take the advantage of the wind,
'And, dam'me, try to smoke him out.'

This was a dreadful message to a king
From a poor ragged rogue that dealt in mud;
Yet, though so impudent a thing,
The fellow's rhetoric could not be withstood.
Stiff, as against poor Hastings, Edmund Burke,
This brick maker went tooth and nail to work,
And form'd a true Vesuvius on the eye
The smoke, in pitchy volumes, roll'd along,
Rush'd through the royal dome, with sulpher
strong,
And then, ascending, darken'd all the sky.

Thus did this cloud of darkness daily shade,
And, at the thought so wicked, overjoy'd,
The building, for the Lord's anointed made,
And blackened it, like palls, that grace a
burying:
Thus was the man of mud and straw employ'd,
Of smoking his liege sovereign like a herring:
Of serving him, as we do parts of swine,
Though with green peas, a dish extremely
fine.
But lo! this baneful rogue of brick,
Fell for his sov'reign, fortunately sick,
And, e'er the wretch could please his spleen
and pride,
Of turning monarchs into bacon—dy'd

(By Authority.)

AN ACT

*Making appropriation for the repair of certain streets.*

Sec. 1. *BE it enacted by the First and Second chambers of the City Council of Washington,* That for the erection of bridges and repair of streets, the sums hereinafter mentioned are appropriated, together with such sums as may be contributed by individuals, and shall be applied in manner following, provided, that no authority be given by this act to the Mayor to authorise a greater expenditure of public money on the above objects than is hereby appropriated. 1st. For the repair of south L street between Third and Seventh streets east, the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars. 2nd. For the repair of south N street between South Capitol street and 4 1-2 street west, fifty dollars. 3rd. For the repair of East Capitol street between First and Third street east, fifty dollars. 4th. For completing the bridge on north F street between Ninth and Tenth streets west, fifty dollars. 5th. For the repair of Seventh street west, between the Tybe creek and south B street, fifty dollars. 6th. For the repair and erection of a bridge on Twenty-seventh street west, between north G street and north K street, one hundred and fifty dollars. 7th. For the repair of north K street, between Twenty-fourth street west and Rock creek, fifty dollars. 8th. For the repair of Pennsylvania Avenue and the street leading from it to the upper bridge over Rock creek, fifty dollars. 9th. For the repair of New York Avenue at the intersection of Virginia Avenue, fifty dollars. 10th. For the erection of a bridge in E street, between Ninth and Tenth street west, two hundred dollars. 11th. For the repair of the bridge at the intersection of Eleventh street west and north F street and for repairing the said streets, sixty-five dolls.

Sec. 2. *And be it enacted,* That the sums aforesaid shall be expended and the repairs made, under the direction of those inhabitants of each street or neighborhood to be appointed by the Mayor.

SAMUEL H. SMITH,
*President of the first chamber of the city council of Washington.*
NICHOLAS KING,
*President of the second chamber of the city council of Washington.*
Approved, Aug. 25th, 1804.
ROBERT BRENT, Mayor.
Test THOMAS HERTY, Reg.


Notice to Subscribers.

*SUBSCRIBERS to the National Intelligencer in arrears are requested to make immediate payment. It may be proper to remind subscribers, that the indispensable term of the Paper is the annual payment of Five Dollars in advance; and that unless the term be complied with, their papers will be discontinued.*



TO BE SOLD

By private contract, an estate called Chichester, lying on the banks of the Eastern Branch, immediately opposite the city of Washington. This estate extends from near the foot of the Bridge to a little below the Navy-Yard, and contains 695 acres of land: It is laid off in lots of from 85 to 117 acres. Dyers Ferry is on it.

The price and conditions of sale may be known on application to captain Marbury of Blue Plains opposite Alexandria, to colonel Hanson, of the Navy-yard, or to the subscriber.

Captain Marbury who has a plat of the estate, may be spoken with on any Thursday at the Bank of Columbia.

ANTHONY ADDISON.
*Barnaby Prince Georges County.*
September 12—2aw3w


In the case of JOHN AIKEN an insolvent debtor.

*District of Columbia, Washington County: to wit*

ON the petition of John Aiken an insolvent debtor confined in the prison of Washington county for debt, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said John Aiken that on the 17th day of September inst. at 9 o'clock A. M. at the court room in the Capitol, the oath prescribed by the act of Congress for the relief of insolvent debtors within the district of Columbia, will be administered to the said John Aiken and a trustee appointed unless sufficient cause then and there be shewn to the contrary.

It is ordered that this notice be published twice in the National Intelligencer before that day, by order of the honorable Wm. Cranch an assistant judge of the circuit court of the district of Columbia.

URIAH FORREST, Clk.
Sept. 12—2t.


FOR SALE.

A Tract or parcel of land, containing one hundred thousand acres, surveyed in tracts of one thousand acres each, lying on the great and little Satilla rivers in the counties of Wayne and Tallassee in the state of Georgia, distant about 40 miles from the town of St. Mary's and the sea. This land is an undivided moiety of two adjoining tracts containing each 100,000 acres, and is remarkable for its extensive forests of large and valuable yellow pine, and the luxuriant growth of natural grass, affording an inexhaustible range of pasturage for cattle. A great bargain may be had to a purchaser of the whole undivided moiety; for terms of sale apply to

JOHN BECKLEY.
*City of Washington.*
*Sept.* 12—[illegible]

Patent Machine,

*For hulling Clover Seed, bearding Barley, and taking the white cap from Wheat.*

The encouragement which the subscriber received last season from a number of respectable farmers, for the invention of the above machine, has induced him to spare no labor or pains in its further improvement; in those endeavours he has so far succeeded as to render it superior, it is presumed, to any machine ever before applied; as a proof of this assertion, the following instance of expedition can be attested to as a real truth, by several disinterested reputable persons, viz.—Three men employed at it, have hulled in one half hour, a bushel of clover seed.

We may now make what deductions we please for the clover being well filled, for its being previously well cleared of straw, and for extra exertions, to know the extent of what the machine was capable of performing; and after those deductions it will be granted, that five bushels per day must be a very moderate average; and yet this quantity is sufficient to give general satisfaction—It will however be found more commonly to exceed than fall short of this last quantity. The machine occupies about the same room as the Corn Fan, and is equally portable; its frictional parts are few, and those composed of durable materials; in short, it is acknowledged, by those who have had experience of its utility, to be an interesting & almost indispensable implement of husbandry.

A number of them may be seen at the subscriber's shop in Frankfort, five miles from Philadelphia, in preparation for the ensuing season, where they are sold at 30 dollars. Persons who apply for permits to make them must produce recommendations of good character, and be professional machinists; such only will meet with encouragement.

Persons inclined to purchase the Machine for their private use, will please to observe, that no one is authorised to make and sell them, but such as are furnished with engraved plate certificates, attested by the subscriber, one of which certificates is to accompany each machine, and will be the purchaser's voucher to use it.

JACOB WORRELL.
Frankfort, August 31.—w3t