publication of the ratification of the above mentioned amendment, in one of the newspapers of the state, by the secretary of state, they shall vote for President and Vice President of the United States, respectively, in the manner directed by the above mentioned amendment, and having made and signed three certificates of all the votes given by them, each of which certificates shall contain two distinct lists, one, of the votes given for President, and the other, of the votes given for Vice President: they shall seal up the said certificates, certifying on each, that lists of all the votes of such state given for President, and of all the votes given for Vice President, is contained therein, and shall cause the said certificates to be transmitted and disposed of, and in every other respect act in conformity with the provisions of the act to which this is a supplement. And every other provision of the act to which this is a supplement, and which is not virtually repealed by this act, shall extend and apply to every election of a President and Vice President of the United States, made in conformity to the above mentioned amendment to the constitution of the United States.

And whereas, the above mentioned amendment may be ratified by the legislatures of three fourths of the states, and thereupon become immediately valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of the constitution, on a day so near the day fixed by law for the meeting of the electors in the several states, that the electors shall not in every state be apprised of the said ratification, and may vote in a manner no longer conformable with the constitution, as amended, whereby several states might be deprived of their vote in the election of a President and Vice President; for remedy whereof,

Sec. 2. *Be it farther enacted*, That the electors who shall be appointed in each state for the election of a President and Vice-President of the United States, shall at every such election, unless they shall have received a transcript of the notification of the ratification of the above mentioned amendment to the constitution, or unless they shall meet more than five days subsequent to the publication of the said ratification by the Secretary of State, in one of the newspapers of the state, vote for President and Vice-President of the United States, in the following manner, that is to say: they shall vote for two persons as President and Vice-President, in conformity with the first section of the second article of the constitution. And in other respects act in conformity with the provisions of the act to which this act is a supplement; and they shall likewise vote for one person as President, and for one person as Vice-President, in conformity with the above mentioned amendment of the Constitution; and in other respects act in conformity with the provisions of the first section of this act. But those certificates only, of votes given for President and Vice-President of the United States, shall be opened by the President of the Senate, for the purpose of being counted which shall contain the list or lists of votes given in conformity with the Constitution, as in force on the day fixed by law for the meeting of the electors, by whom the said votes shall have been given.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever, by the provisions of the second section of this act, it shall be the duty of the electors for any state, to vote in conformity, both with the constitution, and of the proposed amendment thereto, the executive authority of such state shall cause six lists of the names of the electors of the state to be made and certified, and to be delivered to the said electors on or before the day fixed by law for them to meet and vote for President and Vice-President, and the said electors shall enclose one of the said lists in each of the certificates by them made and sealed, in conformity to the provisions of this act, and of the act to which this is a supplement.

NATL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JESSE FRANKLIN,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
March 26, 1804.
APPROVED,
TH: JEFFERSON.

The injury done by the late storm in the Southern states is estimated at Savannah to amount to 350,000 dollars, and in South Carolina to exceed a million.

DIED

In this City, WIDOW MARY WILLIAMS.

DIED—At Paris the 10th July, *Francis Ambroise Didot*, Printer, in the 74th year of his age. This gentleman has contributed more than any of his cotemporaries, to improve the art of printing in France, and has of late years been celebrated for the elegant stile in which he has printed many valuable works.

Musical prodigy.

The famous Spanish singer, Donna Isabella Colbran, is on her way from Italy to Paris. This *virtuoso*, who is not yet twenty years old, is already considered as the first singer of our times. At three years of age, she sung very well, and at six she was regarded as a wonder. The last concert she gave at Madrid before her departure brought her in 40,000 reals (6,000l.) She has, at the requisition of the emperor Napoleon, obtained permission to travel for twelve months, eight of which she will pass at Paris. On the day of the emperor's coronation, she is to sing for the first time. From the emperor's private purse 100,000 livres (4,000l.) are assigned for her expenses during her residence in France, not including presents, and what she will gain if permitted to sing before the public.

New York, Sept. 26.

Capt. M'Millen, who arrived last evening from Cadiz, informs, that the talk of a war between the United States and Spain, had subsided—and that our minister at the court of Spain, had not, to his knowledge, left Madrid, as reported. In to-morrow's Gazette, we shall probably be able to give extracts from letters on this subject, more full and satisfactory.

Gen. Moreau and lady were at Cadiz, and would sail for America as soon after the confinement of Mrs. Moreau as possible.

Philadelphia Sept. 25.

TRAVELLING TO NEW-ORLEANS, by way of *PITISBURG.*

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Pittsburgh, dated Sept. 7, 1804.

"I have the pleasure of announcing to you my safe arrival here, after a very pleasant journey of less than 7 days from Philadelphia. Ladies perform this trip with much ease and safety: there were two in the stage with us.

"The horses in this line, I believe to be superior to any other on the continent, and the drivers very careful and accommodating. The Inns where the stages put up are excellent, having good beds, and refreshments of all kinds, accompanied with much hospitality. Their charges are truly moderate; my expenses the whole distance (320 miles) for meat, drink, lodging, and hair-dressing, amounted to only the small sum of 8 dolls. 2 cents. The proprietors really merit every encouragement, and the thanks of the public. I hope your state legislature will pay some attention to this road; a small annual appropriation would keep it in excellent repair, and greatly facilitate the communication between our great eastern and western worlds. I set out in two days for New-Orleans, in a covered boat, and the waters being in good order, hope to be there in 20 to 25 days. The trip to Orleans will soon become as easy and familiar to us, as the travelling from Philadelphia to Boston, and quite as cheap."

Vincennes, [I. T.] Aug. 21.

A few days since the Delaware tribe of Indians relinquished to the United States all their claim to the extensive tract of country which lies between the Ohio, Wabash, and the road leading from Post Vincennes, to the great falls of the Ohio.—It fronts the Ohio about 300 miles, and its acquirement by the United States, is of an immense value, as it will facilitate the establishment of extensive settlements on White river, the Wabash and the Mississippi, great part of it is first rate land; plentifully watered, and abundantly supplied with good timber.

Frankfort, (K) September 8.

On Wednesday last, his Excellency Governor GREENUP, took the oath of office at the State-house in the presence of several of the citizens of this place. On Tuesday, the 28th ult. a public dinner and Ball were given in honor of his election, on which day it was expected he would have been inaugurated; but a doubt arising on the proper construction of that clause of the constitution which points out the time when the Governor elect may commence the duties of his office, the ceremony was postponed until the Wednesday following. Prior to taking the oath, the Governor delivered the following

ADDRESS:

Friends and Fellow Citizens,

Being about to enter on the duties of as arduous and important trust, which the partiality of my fellow citizens have thought proper to confide to me; I deem it not improper, before I give that solemn test which the Commonwealth requires from all her servants, to declare to that portion of you who are now assembled, those leading principles by which I shall be governed during my continuance in office.

Having at an early period of my life formed the strongest predilection in favor of a republican government—having also shared in part the toils, dangers and difficulties experienced by all those who joined in the glorious cause, which secured to the United States her liberty and independence—seeing the unparalleled progress which our citizens are daily making in the arts and sciences; together with the great extension of the agricultural and commercial interests, and the astonishing increase of population in the short time the United States have become a nation—all combine to convince me that a republican form of government is capable of, and does afford more lasting security to the lives, liberties, and properties of the governed, than any other form of government which has ever yet been devised by the wit of man. With this belief it is my determination, in all things within my power, to cherish, support, and defend true republicanism, according to what I conceive to be the intent and meaning of those maxims and principles which prevailed at the formation of our government. I cannot join in opinion with those gentlemen (some of whom were lately high in office) that the word "Republicanism" means any thing or nothing, or that it is a mere word without any appropriate signification. According to my apprehension it is a word of a clear and certain import, expressing it to be a government of the people, under such an organization as they shall from time to time ordain and establish, and where every freeman, not legally disqualified, has directly or indirectly a voice in its administration.

It is foreign to my design to contrast our general and state governments with ancient republics which have been established in different parts of the world—they were for the most part imposed on the people by some leading demagogue or powerful faction, or from the necessity of guarding against some impending danger or other adventitious circumstances; but in the formation whereof the great bulk of the people seldom had a voice.—Nor shall I draw any comparison between the present republic in Europe and the United States; it is enough for me to declare my approbation of our own government, and endeavour to support it.

The importance and difficulty of the trust to which I have just been called, being sufficient to awaken in the wisest and most experienced of our citizens a distrustful scrutiny in his qualifications to discharge with propriety the duties attached to the office, would certainly have deterred me from entering on so momentous a task, did not the confidence I entertain of the well-known liberality of my fellow citizens embolden me to undertake it—trusting that the friendly aid which they have ever shewn me, would not be withdrawn on the present occasion. In this confidence I now advance to take that test prescribed by the constitution, and to implore the assistance of the Divine Ruler of the universe to assist and direct me in the execution thereof for the benefit of my fellow citizens.

LONDON August 4.

On the 20th ult. M. D'Oubeil, the Russian Charge des Affaires in France, had received a courier with dispatches, which required an immediate answer; he therefore went directly to the office of the Foreign Department, where he was informed by M. Callard, its Chief, ad interim, that the Emperor being on the coast, and Talleyrand at the waters of Bourbon d'Achambeau, until further orders from the Emperor, the communications could not be answered; though they would be received and forwarded to his majesty, whose determination should be sent to M. D'Oubeil, as soon as obtained. It will be seen that the absence of Bonaparte and his minister, at the moment when a courier from Petersburg was expected, with the Emperor's ultimatum, is merely a political trick to gain time, as should the month of August pass in temporising, and without any open rupture with Russia, the season will be too far advanced for the Russian naval and military force to co-operate with England this year, at least upon a large scale; and during the winter, changes may occur of which the Corsican will take the advantage, either to embroil his opposers or to bring about a pacification with them.

More votes are given in France for Bonaparte to be emperor, than were given for him to be consul for life.

It is communicated, in private intelligence from Paris, that the same tribunal which tried Georges and Moreau will be shortly called together for the trial of the ex-nobles Fauchee Borel, de la Rochefoucault, and de Beaumont, who have been several years prisoners in the Temple. The object of this measure is, no doubt, to implicate the generals Lecourbe and Macdonald, whom the Corsican views with a most suspicious eye.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 1.

The letter from the First Consul, written with his own hand, which M. Joubert delivered to the Grand Seignior, at a private audience, contained repeated wishes for the continuance of the pacific and friendly relations which subsist between the Porte and the French government; & also assurances, that the latter had never entertained an idea of landing troops from Italy in the Morea or Albania, but that all such reports circulated at Constantinople, originated from the enemies of France. The First Consul advised the Porte to be on his guard against such reports, as also to recollect the constant and disinterested friendship which Prussia always preserved with the Porte, and to do justice to the memory of the late captain Pacha, who had endeavoured to maintain and strengthen those friendly connections, which for several years had subsisted between the Porte and the French republic.

The Grand Seignior, in the answer which he returned to this letter, makes no mention of the project of landing French troops in the Turkish territories; but contents himself with expressing his warmest thanks to Bonaparte for his friendly sentiments towards the Sublime Porte, and adding a wish that these two powers may maintain and confirm, by every possible means, the harmony so fortunately subsisting between them.

The greatest activity prevails in the Russian ports on the Black sea. A great number of troops are assembled in their vicinity. The Russian General Sprengporten is still here, has frequent conferences with the Turkish ministry, and does not seem as if he would soon take his departure for Corfu.

June 9.

The Russian squadron which passed this city a fortnight ago, is now in the sea of Marmora; some of the ships belonging to it are damaged. On the 31st of May, two Russian 64 gun ships appeared off our capital. They are conveying about 1200 troops to Corfu. The most authentic accounts state that the whole Russian force assembled at Sebastopol, and destined for the Ionian islands, to consist of about 8000 men only. These, added to the above 1200, and to the troops already there, will make the whole force 11 or 12,000 men. The 8000 will be sent off without delay on board of five sail of the line. There will then be a Russian naval force in the said islands, of seven sail of the line and four frigates. The captain Pacha has had his audience of leave, being on the point of sailing for the Archipelago, with four ships of the line and two frigates. Satisfactory accounts are received from Egypt. The Arnauts are subdued, and the adherents of Elfi Bey have fled to Upper Egypt.

Corfu, June 16.

All the reports which have been circulated of the arrival of a Russian army here are destitute of foundation.—We have 3000 Russian troops who are extremely necessary to support the power of M. Mocenigo, who governs this country under the appearance of a constitution which leaves nothing to do to the inhabitants. We have no squadron here, 3 frigates only have lately arrived with the troops requisite to reinforce our garrison, and complete the 3000 men. The dispositions of Greece are at present much more favourable to the French than to the Russians. Some movements have even been perceived at Previsa, excited by the discontent conceived by the Pasha of Janina.

Brun, July 23.

The Gazette of this city contains an article from the frontiers of Turkey, which is as follows:

The Turks on the 13th inst. made a sortie from Belgrade, and endeavoured to carry the redoubts furnished with artillery, which the Servians had erected in front of their line. The attempt was unsuccessful, and after a very bloody conflict, they were obliged to make a precipitate retreat. The Dey, who commanded the attack, had, it is said his foot shot off. Nothing farther is known relative to Bekir Pacha, commissioned by the Porte to re-establish order and tranquility in Servia.

Banks of the Maine, July 10.

According to accounts from Italy, Admiral Nelson has sent a part of his fleet to Corsica to make an attempt on that Island. According to the public journals, the count of Bentheim Steinfurth, has already paid 170,000 florins, the sum for which the country was pledged, which country will now no longer be treated in a hostile manner by the French. The count had at first required a foreign guarantee that the King of England, as Elector of Hanover, in case of a peace with France should acknowledge this redemption.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of the powers vested in me by the last will and testament of JOHN EMERY deceased, I will sell at public auction, at Rhodes's hotel in the city of Washington on Monday the 5th day of November next, the following lots.

Lots no 5 and 15 in square 431—on lot 15 is erected a small one story frame house and workshop; one half of lot no. 2 in square east of 1025 laying on the Eastern Branch and improved by a wharf and a one story frame house—part of a lot no. 2 in square 731, lying on Pennsylvania avenue near the Capitol, and lots no. 1 and 22 in square 218.

The said lots will be sold on a credit of 12 months, bond with good security being given for payment with interest from the day of sale.

GEORGE BLAGDEN.
October 1—3t&tawt

FALL AND WINTER GOODS:
JOHN COX,
GEORGE-TOWN.

HAS received a large and general assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, which he will sell on the very best terms. Amongst which are carpets and carpeting, negro cottons, kerseys and plains, rose and striped blankets, superfine, second and coarse cloth, and cassimeres, patent Bennets cord, thicksetts, velvets and fancy cords, coatings, Flushing's baizes, flannel and buckings, swansdown and moleskin waistcoating, gentlemen's fine fur and silk moleskin hats, common fur and coarse wool do. children's do. men's and women's silk, cotton, worsted and yarn hose, muffs and tippets gentlemen and ladies neck and shoulder comforts, book, jaconet, cambric and lace muslin, white and colored embossed cambric do. silk and muslin shawls and handkerchiefs, fur and moleskin do. elegant laces and edgings, silver, silk, and cotton trimmings, silver frogs and shoe roses, American manufactured bed ticken, bed lace, Irish linens and sheeting, Oznaburghs, Tecklenburgh's brown hempen and rolls, mahogany dressing cases with silk cushions, do. dressing glasses, tea trays and Morocco decanter stands, ladies pic net, silk, cotton, doe skin, kid and beaver gloves and mitts, men's beaver, cotton and fulled gloves. Leghorn flats and bonnets, white and black feathers and sprays,—crapes pealongs, sattins, lutestrings and sarcenets, Marseilles and cotton counterpanes, elegant fans, with almost every other article of fancy and substantial goods.

October 1—tawtf

City of Washington, Sept. 28, 1804.

TAKEN this day from a person who calls himself John Clark Peacock, and who has been committed to jail for horse stealing, a SORREL HORSE with a blaze face and his off hind leg white, is about 14 1-2 hands high, and has been lately rowelled on both shoulders, also a bay blooded colt of 2 years old last spring, about 11 1-2 hands high and of a handsome shape.

CORN. CONINGHAM.
October 1, 1804.

N. B. The above described horse and colt are now in the keeping at Robert Sutton, of said city. The owners, if any, are required to come within ten days from this date, prove property, pay charges, and take them away—otherwise they will be sold to pay expences.

3t

NOTICE.

Particular attention is requested.

ALL persons wishing to become members of the Fourth Fire Ward Company, will please to attend at Stelle's Hotel, on Tuesday evening, the 2d inst. at six o'clock, to take into consideration the ratification of articles for the government of said Company, drawn up by a special committee appointed at our last meeting for that purpose.

GRIFFITH COOMBE.
Director of the Fourth Fire Ward.
October 1, 1804.

Journey-men Shoemakers wanted,

TO whom constant employment will be given, and liberal wages. For further particulars, enquire at the store of

ALEX. M'CORMICK,
Capitol-Hill, Washington.
October 13, 1804—tf

Information Wanted,

OF GEORGE RICHMOND, a carpenter by trade, a native of Scotland, who left Jamaica about 13 year years ago for the continent of America and has not since been heard of notwithstanding the diligent enquire that hath been made and publication in the Winchester Centinel, in May 1803. If he is alive and will apply to the subscriber he will hear of something much to his benefit; should he be dead, any of his friends or acquaintance who will give information when and where he died to the subscriber, (who will cheerfully pay any expences attending the communication) they will also confer a lasting obligation on his relations.

GEORGE LIND, Strasburg, Shenandoah county, Virginia.
September 7—N11t&2tUG

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.

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.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, being legally and fully authorised, by his assignees, to adjust, and settle finally, all the concerns of his former estate, surrendered under the laws of Pennsylvania, of Maryland, and of the United States, hereby calls on all persons indebted to said estate, to make payment to him; and on all who have claims, to render him their accounts, with notice of what property is still held in pledge for securing payment.

JAMES GREENLEAF.
Philadelphia, April 13—wtf