NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

The votes for members of Congreſs have been canvaſſed, and the reſult declared, as follows:

For the *federal* ticket, which has ſucceeded;

S. Tenney,	10,988
D. Hough,	10,979
S. Betton,	10,977
C. Ellis,	10,972
T. W. Thompſon,	10,977
Republican.	
N. Parker,	10,209
E. Bartlett,	10,174
C. Storer,	10,171
T. Cogſwell,	10,171
I. K. Smith,	10,151

Col. Simon Larned, has been choſen a member of congreſs for Berkſhire diſtrict, in Maſſachuſetts.

On Monday laſt an election took place in the ſtate of *Delaware* for Governor and Repreſentative in Congreſs. The number of votes given is repreſented to have been unprecedentedly great. We have only received the votes of two counties.

In New Caſtle county Mr. Rodney has a majority of 1071.

In Kent county Mr. Bayard has a majority of 350.

Although the votes of the remaining county, Suſſex, had not been received, when our accounts came from Delaware, there prevailed a general belief that Mr. Bayard had ſucceeded; as well as Mr. Mitchell, the federal candidate for governor.

The United States frigate *John Adams* arrived at Gibraltar the 22nd of July, and ſailed from thence on the 25th.

Foreign advices are received by Engliſh papers as late as Auguſt 16. Theſe ſtate that the Britiſh government had declared the ports of Fecamp, St. Valery en Caux, Dieppe, Treport, the Somme, Etaples, Boulogne, Calais, Graveline, Dunkirk, Nieuport and Oſtend to be blockaded—and that in conſequence of the refuſal of Hamburgh, Bremen and Lubec to comply with the new pecuniary demands of the French government, Bremen was inveſted by French troops.

According to federal ſtatements, America is one of the greateſt curioſities the world ever produced; a phenomenon, equally worthy of the profound ſcrutiny of the philoſopher, or the vacant gaze of ignorant wonder.—In ſhort, a great political Riddle which all Europe might attempt to unravel in vain: viz.

A preſident, "drenching his country in blood" by averting war, and cultivating peace—evincing "infidelity," by ſteady attendance upon public worſhip and liberal donations for the ſupport of chriſtianity—ſhewing his "enmity to Waſhington" by walking in his ſteps—and "degrading his country" by a ſyſtem of wiſe and happy policy which has excited the aſtoniſhment and applauſe of all Europe!!!

A people oppreſſed with light taxes; ruined and involved in bankruptcy by an annual ſaving of millions, a full treaſury, and a rapid decreaſe of national debt—eſtabliſhing a military deſpotiſm for want of Standing Army!—and ſubmitting to foreign influence by treating all nations with impartial juſtice!!!

A ſmall but deſperate minority, exhibiting its love of order and decency, by reviling and anathematizing more than four fifths of the people, and the conſtituted authorities of the country—preſerving the conſtitution by denouncing every act which flows from it, declaring "it cannot ſtand," and exhorting the people to kick it to the devil"—Shewing its "ſuperior talents" by relinquiſhing argument for inflammatory declamation and inſulting buffoonery—"guarding" by ſlanders, backbitings, falſehoods and ſedition, and making it an engine of oppoſition to the rulers of the land—& glorifying chriſtianity, by curſing all ſects but its own, luſting after wordly power and enjoyments, claiming all the holineſs and virtue of the land, and violating almoſt every command of our Saviour!!! *Repub. Farmer.*

Mr. Nicholas Brown, of Providence, has preſented to Rhode-Iſland College five thouſand dollars, to eſtabliſh a Profeſſorſhip of Oratory and Belles Lettres: and the Corporation, in grateful commemoration of his liberality, and in purſuance of a clauſe in their charter, have given to the college the name of Brown Univerſity in Providence, in the ſtate of Rhode Iſland and Providence Plantations.

AMERICAN ANNALS.

The Rev. Mr. Holmes of Cambridge (Eng.) has it in contemplation to publiſh a work, to be entitled American Annals. It will commence with the diſcovery of America, by Chriſtopher Columbus, in 1492 and extend to the preſent time, and is deſigned to give a conciſe hiſtory of the moſt important events, that have taken place within that period, on the continent of North and South America, and in the Weſt-India Iſlands, and of ſuch events, in foreign parts, as had ſpecial relation to this country, or ultimately affected its intereſts. Beginning with the cauſes, means, and circumſtances, of the firſt diſcovery of America, it will proceed to notice its ſubſequent ſettlement by various nations of Europe, the principal charters, granted by European princes to individuals, or to companies; the principal emigration; the numbers of the emigrants; the places to which they removed; the towns which they built; colonies which they planted; the churches which they founded; and the principal perſons concerned in the ſeveral interpriſes for the ſettlement of America, whether navigators, adventurers, ſtateſmen, divines, or warriors, with biographical ſketches; the moſt material facts in the progreſs of the American ſettlement; the population of the natives, and of the colonies at different periods, the formation of new colonies or ſtates; the foundations of colleges and other ſeminaris of learning; the eſtabliſhment of ſocieties for promoting uſeful knowledge; the progreſs of arts and ſciences, the progreſs of commerce, new inventions, or uſeful improvements; military and naval ſtrength; civil wars or inſurrections, the wars with the Indians; memorable battles, the principal events of the late revolutionary war; changes in the civil and eccleſiaſtical ſtate; deaths and ages of eminent men; and providential occurrences. It is the deſign of the author to relate events in the order of time, on the plan of chronology, and yet to dilate on articles of peculiar importance after the manner of hiſtory. The authorities will be given with preciſion; and the work will probably conſiſt of two octavo volumes.

Lond. pap.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Sir Richard Worſley will ſoon publiſh his magnificent work, the Muſeum Worſleyanum, in two large folio volumes, at an expenſe to himſelf of 27000l.

The Rev. Mr. Graves of Claverton, near Bath, now upwards of 90 years of age, has juſt written a ſeries of eſſays, under the title of the Invalid, on the means of preſerving health, and attaining old age. He has ſubjoined to the work a variety of original poems on the ſame ſubjects, and a new tranſlation of the Golden Verſes of Pythagoras, made within theſe few weeks! The leſſons of ſo vigorous a nonagenarian on the ſubject of health and long-life, will doubtleſs be received by mankind with a degree of reſpect due to the venerable author of the Spiritual Quixote.

Dr. Biſſet is engaged on a novel, in three volumes entitled Modern Literature.

It is intended to publiſh, at the cloſe of the preſent year, a new Annual Vade Mecum, under the title of The Literary and ſcientific Almanac, in a cloſely-printed pocket volume. The object is, to preſent to ſtudents, and lovers of literature, ſuch corrected liſts and tables, both literary and ſcientific, as may ſerve the purpoſes of reference and enquiry on every ſubject.

A laborious work is expected, in the courſe of the enſuing winter, from the pen of Mr. John Bell, on the phyſiological foundations of the ſcience of elocution. The work is to be divided into three parts, each of which will be embelliſhed with elegant engravings, illuſtrative of the deſcriptions and doctrines of the text.—Part I. Will treat of the Structure and offices of the vocal organs, and the theory of vocal ſounds;—Part II. Of the ſtructure and offices of the enunciative organs, and the anatomy of the elementary ſounds of ſpeech; and Part III. Of natural defects and habitual impediments; their cauſes, phenomena, and cure; and the ſtructure and application of artificial organs. The above ſubjects conſtitute the more philoſophical portions of Mr. Thelwall's lectures; but will be treated in a more copious way than the nature of a popular courſe of diſcuſſion can be expected to admit.

Mr. Churchman, author of the Magnetical Charts, has propoſed an improvement in the conſtruction of maps, by which the altitude, declivity, and perpendicular height of the hills and mountains throughout any country can be exhibited. This plan conſiſts in tracing certain lines, over the ſurfaces of the parts intended to be ſo marked, and is applicable to maps already publiſhed, if conſtructed by a proper ſurvey. The lines are rendered efficient for the purpoſe propoſed, by employing with them an univerſal proportion to aſcertain their reſpective indications.

LONDON.

This metropolis, comprepends, beſides London, Weſtminſter and Southwark, no leſs than 40 villages of conſiderable extent, independent of a vaſt acceſſion of buildings upon the open fields in the vicinity. Its length is nearly 8 miles, its breadth 3, and its circumference 26: It contains above 8000 ſtreets, lanes, alleys and courts, and more than 65 different ſquares; its houſes, warehouſes, and other buildings make 162,000, beſides 246 churches and chapels, 207 meeting houſes for diſſenters, 43 chapels for foreigners, and 6 ſynagogues for the Jews, which in all make 502 places of worſhip. The number of inhabitants during the ſitting of Parliament, is eſtimated at 1,250,000; among theſe are found about 50,000 common proſtitutes, and no leſs than 60,000 thieves, coiners, and other bad people of that deſcription. The annual depredations on the public, by this numerous body of pilferers, are eſtimated at the ſum of 2,100,000l. ſterling. In this vaſt city there are, moreover, upwards of 4000 ſeminaries for education—8 inſtitutions for promoting morality—10 inſtitutions for promoting the arts—122 aſylums for the indigent—17 for the ſick and lame—13 diſpenſaries—704 charitable inſtitutions—56 courts of juſtice—7040 profeſſional men connected with various departments of the law. There are 13,500 veſſels trading to the river Thames in the courſe of a year, and 40,000 waggons going and returning to the Metropolis in the ſame period, including their repeated voyages.

The amount of exports and imports to and from the Thames is eſtimated at 66,811,032l. ſterling annually, and the property floating in this great city every year, is 170,000,000l. ſterling. Theſe circumſtances may be ſufficient to convince us of the amazing extent and importance of the capital of the Britiſh empire. *Police of the Metropolis.*

A very extraordinary phenomenon has lately burſt upon the Engliſh Theatrical world: A boy of the name of Beatie, not exceeding 12 years of age, reads and enacts the principal of all Shakeſpeare's characters, in a ſtyle of ſuperiority that aſtoniſhes the moſt experienced actors. He has performed in Ireland, and is now exciting general aſtoniſhment at Edinburgh. Off the ſtage his manners are puerile, as he is often ſeen playing at marbles in a morning, and afterwards Richard the IIId in the evening. He is rather ſhort of his age, ſlight made, but has great expreſſion of countenance. The moment he begins to converſe upon ſtage buſineſs, he appears an inſpired being. He has a pleaſant turn for repartee, which makes his company much ſought for. The Edinburgh manager expreſſed his fears, at the firſt rehearſal, that his voice would not fill the houſe. "My dear ſir," replied the little hero of the buſkin, "I beg you will be under no apprehenſion upon that ſcore, for, if my voice does not fill your houſe, probably my playing will!"

From Paris Prints.

On the 11th July the Emperor Napoleon iſſued the following decree:

"1. The decoration of the members of the legion of honor ſhall conſiſt of a ſtar with five double rays.

2. The centre of the ſtar ſurrounded with a crown of oak and laurel, ſhall preſent the head of the Emperor with this legend: Napoleon Emperor of the French; and on the other, the French Eagle holding the thunderbolt, with this legend: Honor and Country.

3. The decoration ſhall be enamelled in white: it ſhall be of gold for the grand officers, commandants and officers, and of ſilver for the legionaries; it ſhall be worn at one of the button holes of the coat and faſtened to a black and reb ribbon.

4. All the members of the legion of honor ſhall at all times wear their decoration: the emperor alone ſhall wear either the one or the other indiſcriminately.

5. All ſentinels ſhall preſent their arms for the grand officers, commandants, officers and legionaries.

6. The grand officers, commandants, officers and legionaries ſhall receive their decoration at the ſame time as their diploma, in the extraordinary ſittings determined by the articles VII. and XVII. of the 13 Meſſidor, of the year 10. They ſhall nevertheleſs wear it without waiting for one of theſe ſittings, when the grand chancellor ſhall have addreſſed it for them, and in conſequence of a particular order from his Imperial Majeſty, to the chief of the Cohort, or to another grand officer, commandant, or officer delegated for this purpoſe by order of the Emperor.

7. Whenever the grand officer, the commandant, the officer or the legionary for whom this delegation will take place, ſhall belong to a civil or military corps, the decoration ſhall be delivered to him in the name of the Emperor, in preſence of the corps aſſembled.

A decree of the 4th Germinal (24th March) grants to the legionaries of the legion of honor retired from the army, not admitted into the hoſpital of the legion, and occupying no civil poſt, a gratification of 15 franks which ſhall be augmented, according to their age, their charge, and the population of the town they inhabit, as far as ſix tenths of the above ſum.

The French government, paſſed under date of the 24th Ventoſe, (14th March) an arrette of which the following are the principal articles:

"The title of member of the legion of honor ſhall be forfeited by the ſame cauſes as thoſe which occaſion the forfeiture of the title of French citizen according to the article 4, of the conſtitution.

"The exerciſe of the rights and prerogatives of member of the legion of honor, ſhall be ſuſpended by the ſame cauſes as thoſe which ſuſpend the rights of French citizen, according to article 5, of the conſtitution.

"The grand judge, the miniſter of war and marine, ſhall tranſmit to the grand chancellor copies of all judgements in criminal, correctional and police affairs which regard the members of the legion.

"The commiſſaries of government at the criminal tribunal, and the reporters at the councils of war, cannot inflict any unworthy penalty upon the member of the legion, unleſs he ſhall have been degraded.

"For this degradation, the preſident of the tribunal, upon the requiſition of the commiſſary of government, or the preſident of the council of war, upon the requiſition of the reporter, ſhall pronounce immediately after the reading of the judgment, the following formula:

"You have been wanting to honor, I declare in the name of the legion, that you have ceaſed to be a member of it, &c. &c."

Foreigners who may be appointed members of the legion of honor, ſhall be admitted and not received. They ſhall wear the decoration, but they ſhall not take the oath preſcribed to the legionaries; they ſhall not be comprized in the number fixed for the different ranks of the legion of honor; neither ſhall they enjoy the political rights attributed to the members of the legion by the Organic Senatus Conſultum of the 28th Floreal, year 12.

The Chef-Lieux of the cohorts of the legion are Fontainbleau; the abbey of Saint Waaſt, of Arras; the abbey of St. Peter, of Ghent, the Chateau of Bruth, the Chateau of Saverne, the palace, otherwiſe the ſtates of Dijon; the ancient archbiſhopric of Vienna, idem of Aix; the ancient biſhopric of Beziers, the hotel of Malta at Toulouſe, the ancient biſhopric of Agen, the abbey of Saint-Maixent, the Chateau of Craon, the abbey of Bec, the Chateau of Chambort, and the Chateau of la Venerie.

A ſecond arrete of the grand council of the ſame legion has eſtabliſhed a committee of that legion, which ſhall unite in the Great Chancery every time that it ſhall be convoked by the Grand Chancellor who ſhall be the preſident, this committee ſhall give its opinion upon all affairs communicated to it by this great officer. The Great Council has appointed to form the committee of conſultation M. M. Abrial, Senator; Bigot-Premeneau, Counſellor of State; Chabert, director of the veterinary ſchool at Alfort; Flerieu, Counſellor of State; Francois (de Neuſchateau) Senator; Gondoin, of the National Inſtitute, of the ſection of architecture; Jaubert, Tribune; Lacuee, Counſellor of State; Simeon, Tribune; Tronchet, Senator; Winar, Senator; all members of the legion of honor.

EPILOGUE

To a new British comedy, called "The Will for the Deed."

BY DIBDIN, JUN.

Tho' we're not at a tavern, permit me to ſay,
We have diſhes of all ſorts for you every day;
Our table these boards, where old cuſtoms we ſcorn,
For we ſeldom begin till the cloth is withdrawn.—[Points to the curtain.]

When our dinner bell rings—to attract each new gueſt,
Ev'ry part of our fare is moſt curiouſly dreſt,
Of which I am a ſample, and what is more odd,
I've been oft ſerved up here, a downright Olla-pod.

We've fricaſſed farces to baniſh the vapours,
We've opera omlets, and comedy capers,
Then for tragedy treats—at our houſe you may look
For the firſt in the world—and a very good Cook.*

Our dancers find hops and the malt we produce,
For John Bull is brown ſtout, while our beaus are all ſpruce,
Then we've true Britiſh ſpirits, up yonder who come
For our pantomine Punch, and our Harlequin mum.

We have cordials for care, we have Melo Drames too,
And we often are cheer'd with a bumper from you:
Then for wine if you aſk, 'tis a truth I'll maintain
That our beſt acted ſorrows are only Sham Pain.

* *An actor of this name.*

It is the wish of the Editor of the NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER to engage an individual well qualified to REPORT THE DEBATES OF CONGRESS. Immediate application, with the terms that will be agreeable, is requested.

Editors of papers are requested to insert this advertisement a few times.

TAKE NOTICE.

I Forewarn all perſons from truſting or paying MARY CALDWELL, late wife of Timothy Caldwell of the city of Waſhington, as there is an agreement in writing of ſeparation, which binds her not to contract any debts or receive any of my RENTS or other monies, that is or may become due to me. I give this public notice, as the ſaid Mary, aforeſaid, has taken the unauthorized liberty to aſk, demand, and receive monies, that ſhe hath no legal right or authority to receive from the date of the ſaid articles.

TIMOTHY CALDWELL.

Waſhington city, October 6—1t

Circuit Court of the Diſtrict of Columbia, for the County of Waſhington.

In Chancery, the 2nd September, 1804.

Adam King,
against
William King, Walter Brookes, and Thomas Contee.

The object of the bill is to obtain a conveyance of a lot or parcel of ground lying and being in Beatty and Hawkins's addition to George Town, county of Waſhington aforeſaid, known by lot numbered two hundred and ſeventy, to ſaid Adam King in fee ſimple.

The bill ſtates that on the 5th of January 179– an agreement was entered into between the above named William King and Walter Brookes under the hands and ſeal of each of the ſaid parties, that in and by which ſaid agreement ſaid Brookes bound himſelf to convey to the ſaid William King for a valuable conſideration the above mentioned lot a parcel of ground with ſpecial warranty—that the ſaid William King according to the agreement aforeſaid hath long ſince complied therewith by paying and ſatisfying the conſideration money for ſaid property—That the legal eſtate in and to ſaid property is in the above named Thomas Contee, who ſold the ſaid property to ſaid Walter Brookes—that the ſaid Contee by letter acknowledged himſelf ſatisfied to convey ſaid legal eſtate to any purchaſer or purchaſers under ſaid Brookes immediately a ſale ſhould be made thereof and ſaid Brookes ſatisfied and paid the purchaſe money therefor thereby waving all lien he might have on ſaid property for the payment of the purchaſe money due to him from ſaid Brookes for ſaid lot—that ſaid William King for a valuable conſideration hath ſince bargained, ſold, and aſſigned all his right, title, claim and intereſt to ſaid property to ſaid Adam King, and that the ſaid Walter Brookes and Thomas Contee are not reſidents of the diſtrict of Columbia, but that the ſaid Walter Brookes reſides in Anne Arundel county and ſtate of Maryland, and the ſaid Thomas Contee reſides in Prince George's county and ſtate aforeſaid.

It is thereupon on the motion of the ſaid complainant ordered that he cauſe a copy of this order to be inſerted during three weeks in the National Intelligencer and the Waſhington Federaliſt on the uſual days of publiſhing in theſe papers before the fourth Monday of December next to the end that the ſaid Walter Brookes and Thomas Contee may have notice of the complainant's application to this court, and of the ſubject and object of this bill and may be warned to appear in this court in perſon or by ſolicitor on or before the fourth Monday of December next to ſhew cauſe wherefore a decree ſhould not paſs as prayed.

Copy teſt

URIAH FORREST, Ck.

October 8—3w

TO BE RENTED

For one year from the 1st of Nov. next, the dwelling houſe lately occupied by Mrs. Williams as a boarding houſe, in New Jerſey Avenue, on the Capitol Hill. It has ten good lodging rooms, with a fire place in each, beſides a parlour and dining room and is in every reſpect well calculated for a boarding houſe.

For terms apply to Doctor May, or to the ſubſcriber,

W. CRANCH.

October 6, 1804—ep1Nov.

This is to give notice, that the ſubſcriber of the city of Waſhington, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Waſhington County, in the Diſtrict of Columbia, letters teſtamentary on the perſonal eſtate of Mary Williams, late of the City of Waſhington, widow deceaſed. All perſons having claims againſt the ſaid deceaſed, are hereby warned to exhibit the ſame with the vouchers thereof, to the ſubſcriber, at or before the 10th day of May next, they may otherwiſe by law be excluded from all benefit of the ſaid eſtate. Given under my hand this 6th day of October, 1804.

W. CRANCH.

Monday, October 8th, 1804—1aw4w

FOR SALE.

A NEGRO WOMAN, with her three children. She is about 35 years old, and a tolerable cook. Her daughter about 10, a very pretty, ſmart girl. Her elder ſon about 8 and her younger ſon about two and a half. They are offered for ſale from the neceſſity of raiſing a ſum of money. They will, therefore, be ſold very cheap. Enquire of the printer.

October 8—w2t

This is to give notice,

THAT the ſubſcriber, of Calvert County, in the State of Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of ſaid County, letters of Adminiſtration on the perſonal eſtate of Nathan Smith, late of the county aforeſaid, deceaſed. All perſons having claims againſt the ſaid deceaſed, are hereby warned to exhibit the ſame, with the vouchers thereof, to the ſubſcriber, at or before the tenth day of April, eighteen hundred and five—they may otherwiſe by law be excluded from all benefit of the ſaid eſtate. Given under my hand this eighteenth day of September, eighteen hundred and four.

THEODORE HODGKIN, Adm'r.

September 19—1aw3t