not back—she brings her sons from afar, and her daughters from the ends of the earth.

9. The Militia, Army and Navy of the United States.

10. Robert R. Livingston and James Monroe—The successful negociators for the best interests of *this* country.

11. The District of Louisiana and Illinois Country—Fertile, luxuriant and wholesome—will soon add *brilliant* stars to the American Constitution.

12. The Governor and Judges of the Indiana Territory—When they feel power, may they not forget right, but make such laws as will please the people, and quiet their own consciences.

13. The people of the United States—In the increase of their strength may they extend the arm of protection to the oppressed throughout the globe.

15. Lieutenant Decatur and the brave American tars, who burnt the frigate Philadelphia—they have done immortal honor to themselves and to their country.

16. Our Fair Daughters of Columbia—May virtue appear in all their actions and sense, in all their conversation.

17. The natural boundary of the United States—The Ocean.

VOLUNTEERS.

By the President—Our fellow citizens of Louisiana, may they revere the principles of Republican administration.

By the Vice-President—The Militia of the district of Lousiana—May they by their attention to military discipline, and attachment to the government under which they live, supercede the necessity of any additional troops.

By the Rev. Mr. Maxwell—May Louisianians *be happy* in the enjoyment of their *freedom.*

STATEMENT

Of the annual estimated costs and charges, and sale amount of the East India Companie's sales in England, from the year ending March 1, 1799, to March 1, 1804 respectively—distinguishing the India from the China goods.

INDIA.

Years.	*Costs & Charges.*	*Sales.*
1799	5,[illegible]810	4 663,390
1800	2,948,176	3,563,694
1801	5,280,043	3 978,800
1802	2,179,991	3,086,943
1803	1,846 357	2 289,274
1804	1,943 920	2,336,396

CHINA.

Years.	*Costs & Charges.*	*Sales.*
1799	2 772,373	3,652,283
1800	3,060,046	3,794,982
1801	2,919,250	3,616 381
1802	2,822 722	3,539 404
1803	2,902,118	3,753,252
1804	2,950,009	3,629,677

C. CARTWRIGHT,
Accomptant-General.

New York, Oct. 15.

Captain Gillender, of the Sophrona, from Bordeaux, brings accounts to the 23d August. The most material of which is, that Bonaparte had gone to the coast, and it was the general opinion, that he would not return until the invading expedition had made its attempt upon Great Britain. This was the current and universally received opinion; but persons of intelligence believe that his present intention is merely to alarm the expectations of the enemy and harrass them by the menace of immediate attack.

The preparations for invasion continue unremitted—the troops in the different ports are daily exercised in the different evolutions of embarking and manœuvring, and every thing appeared in a state of perfect readiness.

His object is by some supposed to throw the British off their guard, by frequent false alarms, and then to direct the attempt in an unexpected moment—but all accounts and rumors circulating in France, are so vague and unsatisfactory, that little reliance can be placed upon them.

Philadelphia, Oct. 15.

Letters are received from France, by which we are informed, that M. Pichon, Charge d'Affaires, and Consul General of France, in this country, has been lately appointed by the Emperor a member of the Legion of Honor.

THE STORM.

Salem, October 11.

On Tuesday morning, October 9 about 9 o'clock, the wind changed to N. E. with rain and thunder all day. After sun-down the wind rose violently, and the storm continued through the whole night with little abatement. On account of the neap tides, little damage was done at the wharves, but the vessels at anchor, drove into the upper part of the harbour, where most of them are on shore. In the town greater damage was done, than ever has been known in it, by injuries to houses and in the blowing down of barns, chimnies, trees and fences. Mr. Atwater Phippen, who has long attended to the fall of rain, says that 4 inches fell in the day, and 3 inches in the night, a greater quantity than he has ever known in the same space of time.

Every vessel in Salem and Marblehead harbours went on shore, and great damage has been done on shore. We learn by reports that the neighbouring towns have suffered more severely than we have.

Boston, October 11.

On Tuesday morning last, a most violent storm commenced in this place, and continued its destructive career, until about 5 o'clock on Wednesday morning. The wind blew at first from S. S. E. then shifted to E. increasing its power until about 3 o'clock, when it abated for a few moments, and then veered to N. E. From this quarter, the gale blew with a violence and fury unprecedented in the annals of this town. The damage which has been sustained by this tremendous hurricane, cannot at present be estimated; but is very great and extensive. In a lengthy statement of injuries sustained, the Boston Prints enumerate the following:

The damage sustained in the interior of the town, has been considerable; scarcely a tree, particularly the poplars, which ornamented almost every yard and garden is left standing; many of the houses are unroofed, and some of the new buildings are so much bent and twisted, that if they do not fall of themselves, they must be taken down. The roof of the tower of the Chapel was wrenched off by the violence of the wind, and carried above 200 feet before it fell. A large and new brick dwelling house at West Boston, belonging to Mr. Ebenezer Eaton, has been greatly injured, and must, it is expected, be taken down. In stating that particular, we have to lament an occurrence, which proved fatal to one of his family, and had well nigh affected the whole, in a similar manner. Mr. Eaton lived in an adjoining house, and was unconscious of the danger that hung over him; Mr. Jonathan Loring, who resided in the neighborhood, apprised him of the insecurity of his family, while the gale continued, and after repeated and urgent entreaties prevailed on him to remove his wife and children: in a few minutes after, the battlement of the new house blew over, and fell, with a large part of the upper story, directly upon the building which they had just left, and entirely demolished a principal part of it; burying in its ruins every person left in the house: among whom was a servant woman by the name of Bennet, killed, and another woman, with a man and boy, badly wounded.

The North Church Steeple, which experienced the power of the gale on Tuesday night, fell on an adjoining house and crushed it to pieces. The family who rented the houses were all of them fortunately on a visit at the time, or they must have perished amidst the ruins.

One of the Western stages, in passing West Boston bridge, was upset by the force of the wind, and several of the passengers considerably hurt.

From the country.

The partial and summary accounts which have been received from the neighboring towns, though they afford no particulars of the effects of the late gale, sufficiently evince the wide spread destruction which has been experienced by it. In almost every direction the fruit and other trees have been generally blown down, the fences destroyed, and much damage done by the heavy rain, which fell during the storm.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE

NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

The following dialogue between two staunch Tories, for I will not term them Federalists, I impart to you, that when similar arguments are urged, the latent motive may be understood.

A FRIEND.

A. How shall we conduct the ensuing campaign?

B. If war should take place between Spain and us, we may exult in our former proposition to seize Louisiana by force, when Spain was unprepared, and before we had paid fifteen millions of dollars.

A. Ah! that will be an irresistible attack; but I fear the Spaniards will sign the convention and pay the merchants for their spoliations—Jefferson contrives to make treaties for indemnifications, because France and Great-Britain want our commerce, and because their West India islands depend upon our supplies; and thus self-interest makes them concede without our having a powerful navy.

B. If we have not a war, I own, that it is difficult to excite popular fermentations; taxes naturally create discontents, and during hostilities some ill success always occurs, which affords matter for acrimonious declamation. But at any rate we may dwell upon the President's pusillanimity, and expatiate upon national dignity, honor, glory, &c.—these are fine topics for eloquence.

A. These certainly are noble themes for declamation; but the damned democrats, produce their treaties for compensation to our merchants by the Belligerent powers, and that cursed calculator, Gallatin, is constantly giving statements of encreased imports and exports, and of encreasing revenue.

B. I own that since statistical tables have been introduced, the finest oratory loses its effect; for we cannot deny that the country is tranquil, and that population, agriculture, and improvements are rapidly progressing; but we may complain of partiality in appointments, and by urging this with vehemence inflame the people, who always wish for a change, and look to men more than measures. All history displays this capricious disposition of the populace.

A. Alas! they know that appointments have been diminished, and are very indifferent whether Tom, Dick, or Harry are appointed custom-house officers. In ancient times Lords could conduct their vassals to war for private revenge, but now manufactures are increased, and the people have more to lose, and are become free-thinkers and free agents; they will not risque their comforts, fortunes or lives, without some real grievance, or great exciting cause. We erred in predicting anarchy before, and alarm is not now so easily disseminated.

B. You seem desponding; but be assured that some circumstances may occur which ably handled can annoy the government, and keep up the hopes of our party—Mankind is not so wise, be assured as you suppose; the abuse of government is always pleasing to freemen, as it bespeaks independence, besides it is flattering to be at the head of a party, and we always do good by being a check upon the administration. I wish, indeed, that they were involved in a war and obliged to incur expences; for then we should turn the tables upon them, and complain of lavish expenditures, ill concerted attacks, want of prudence, &c. Let us wait for an opening, and be ready to rush in at the breach.

A. We have made every exertion for four years to very little effect, and I see no prospects of a change.

B. I must candidly acknowledge, that Jefferson has been more prudent than I expected; but let us rely on the chapter of accidents; it is impossible for him always to run an uninterrupted career of prosperity—So keep up your spirits; retrospection is fruitless, look forward with hope.

(By Authority.)

AN ACT

For repairing the main road that leads through the city to Bladensburgh.

BE it enacted by the First and Second chambers of the City Council of Weshington, That the sum of Fifty dollars be appropriated to repair the main road that leads through the city to Bladensburgh, to be expended under the direction of 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, October 9th, 1804.
ROBERT BRENT, Mayor.
Test THOMAS HERTY, Reg.

AN ACT

Providing for the inspection and measurement of Lumber.

Be it enacted by the First and Second Chambers of the City Council of Washington, That there be appointed by the Mayor three Inspectors and Measurers of Lumber, whose duty it shall be to inspect and measure all Lumber for which application shall be made, for which service they shall receive twenty cents per thousand feet, to be paid by the purchaser and seller in equal portions.

Sec. 2. *And be it enacted,* That the said Inspectors shall take an oath faithfully to discharge their duties.

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, October 13th, 1804.
ROBERT BRENT, Mayor.
Test THOMAS HERTY, Reg.

AN ACT

Authorising the appointment of Constables.

BE it enacted by the First and Second chambers of the City Council of Washington, That the Mayor be empowered to appoint any number of Constables not exceeding four whose duty it shall be to give information to the proper officer of any violation of the acts of the Council and to enforce under the direction of the Mayor, or any officer charged with particular duties, the several provisions made therein.

Sec. 2. *And be it enacted,* That before any Constable proceeds to act under the authority of this law he shall give bond to the Mayor and corporation of the city of Washington, for the faithful discharge of the duties hereby imposed in such penal sum as the Mayor may deem proper.

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, October 13th, 1804.
ROBERT BRENT, Mayor.
Test THOMAS HERTY, Reg.

A LIST

Of letters remaining in the Post Office at Washington City, on the 1st day of October 1804.

A.

George Adams 3, Philip Allen, Amos D. Allen, Rev. Walter D. Addison, Jafray Amons.

B.

Henry Brown, Esq. George Biggs, Doctor Thomas Barbett, Joseph Brewer, Abel Blakely, Henry Bradley 2, Joseph Bevon, Lieut. John B. Barnes, Mr. Barry, care of Ambrose Moriarty, Henry Ballard 2, Burwell Byssett Esq. Daniel Bishop, Daniel T. Brooks, Garrard Boarman, Lieut Richard Buck 2, Michael Byrne, Richard B. Brandt.

C.

Joseph Clay, Esq. 2, Mr. H. Caritat, Nicholas Collins, Captain Cross 2, Timothy Crawly, Josiah Clark, George Calder, Robert Cannon, Abner Cloude, Sarah Clemmons, William Coleston, William T. Coleston, William Groatten, William T. Cook.

D.

Henry Dubs, Mr. Dorials, care of Mr. Lovell, Patrick Deery, Robert Dockwert, John Denver, James Douherty, George Downs, Monsieur L. Depuk Mr. John Dempsey 2, Samuel Douglass.

E.

Leonard Edelin, Margaret Edelin, George Ebert, William Erwin 2.

F.

Robert Fields, Esq. Mrs. Charity Forning care of Major Forrest.

G.

John Grant, Capt. Peter Gallagher, Joseph Grant 2, Mr. M. Grantland, Miss Sarah Grant, Jacob Gaughave, Agness Gacon, Col. Henry Gaither, 3.

H.

Hon. Benjamin Huger, Henry Hoff, John Henderson, Bat. G. Hipkins, Lewis Harvey, Andrew Hunter, Ephraim J. Hoy, Thomas H. Hanson, Esq. James Henderson, care of Mr. M. Gannon Midshipman, Lewis Hunt, Jacob Hoyle.

J.

John Ivy, John Jacques, Francis Johnson, Ambes Jeffan, William Jenkins, William Johnston, Sr. Thomas Jenkin, Samuel Irins.

K.

Major John King, Joseph Kimball, Daniel King, Mrs. Kalender, Robert Kennedy, Moore Kenedy, William King.

L.

Benjamin H. Latrobe, Esq. 2, Mr. J. N. Lougley, Thomas Lynch 2 Messrs. Law and Barry 2.

M.

James Mc. Kee, Notley Maddox, William Mook William M'Donnough, William M'Mullen, Mans. M'Henry, James Maddin, Samuel M'Garland, care of Mr. Thomas Peters, James M' Lead, Mrs. Barbara Marshall, Mrs. Magrath, William Moffatt, David B. Mintz, Joseph Morton.

O.

James O'Bryan, Oliver Ormsby, Esq. Alexander Olborn, Oondiah Owens, Lieut. P. S. Ogilvie.

P.

Wosley Pigman, Esq. Monsieur Plumard, Enoch Paiton, Oliver Pollock, Doctor Benjamin Prather, John Patten, William Prime, Ralph Pendry, care of Jacob T. Towson, Charles Peacock, Esq. Lawson Pearson, James Palmer.

Q.

George Quinn 4, Michael Quigley.

R.

Monsieur Rafinesque, James M'Robertson, Gregery Reilly, Mrs. A. C. Ramsey, Charles Reilli, Daniel K. Richardson, Mary Russell.

S.

John H. Swoope 2, Mr. Smith in the Navy Office, Charles Smallwood, Walter B. Smallwood.

T.

John Tayloe Esq 2, Benjamin Turner, Charles Thomas 2, Persifer Taylor, Littleton D. Teakle.

V.

Joseph Varden, care of Walter Smallwood.

W.

Col. Laurence Washington, Thomas Webb, Melancthon T. Woolfey, Henry Wistuff, James D. Wescott, John Wistuff, Leonard Wheeler, George Washington, David Walker, John Withers, Charles Williams, Thomas L. Washington, Esq. William Augustine Washington, Esq. John Wise, Philemon C. Wederstrandt.

Y.

Moses Young, Esq

Trenton, October 16.

Jersey Election.

In the counties of Essex, Morris, Sussex, Hunterdon, Monmouth, Gloucester, Salem, and Cumberland, no federal ticket were run—consequently the republican candidates were elected.—These counties give us the same majority in Council as we had last year, and one more in Assembly and Joint-meeting—Essex sending an additional representative.

From neither of the counties of Bergen, Somerset, Middlesex, Burlington, or Cape-May, have any conclusive accounts been received.

Bank of Columbia.

THE Board of Directors having declared a Dividend for the half year, ending this day, at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, the same will be paid to the Stockholders or their representatives.

WM. WHANN, Cash'r.

September 21, 1804—4w

Wanted Immediately,

A GOOD BLACKSMITH,

Who will meet with generous encouragement and steady employ—Enquire of the Printer,

Washington Sept. 28—tf

WILLIAM WATERS.

HAS for sale Wines, Spirituous Liquors, fresh Teas, Particular Green Coffee, first and second quality Sugars, with a variety of other articles in the grocery line—

ALSO,

A quantity of Cabinet Ware lately made, among which are several beautiful Side Boards large and Small, Northumberland Dining Tables in setts, oval and plain Card and Tea Tables, Desks, Drawers, and Bedsteads, &c. which will be sold at very moderate prices for cash.

George Town, Oct. 27—w3t

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 bockings, 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, Pecklenburgh'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

NOTICE.

The subscriber having been legally authorised, by Messrs. Henry Pratt Thomas Willing Francis, John Miller, jun John Ashley, and Jacob Baker, trustees of a fund created from the joint and separate estates of Robert Morris, John Nicholson and James Greenleaf, and generally denominated, the "Aggregate Fund," hereby calls on all persons, having any claims or pretensions by Mortgage or otherwise, to any of the objects of the said Fund, to make the same known to him, with a view to their adjustment. And all persons disposed to purchase any of the property of the said Fund either for cash, or on terms of short credit, are desired to make early application to

JAMES GREENLEAF.

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
Philadelphia April 13—wtf

The property of the AGGREGATE FUND lying in or near the river Potomac, consists of

A large number of house lots in the city of Washington.

A number of handsome brick houses and a few wooden houses in do.

A wharf and store on do.

Lands on the Eastern Branch, opposite do.

Do. on Hunting Creek near Alexandria.

Do. adjoining Fort Cumberland.

Do, about 12 miles from do.

The subscriber will in person receive applications on any of the objects of his agency, at Mr. Stelles hotel, until the 10th inst. after which until farther notice, he requests that all applications may be made to capt. Thomas Tingey, William Cranch, esq or Mr. Samuel Elliot, jun.

JAMES GREENLEAF,

Washington, June 4—3t twtf