ed, could also introduce into the union, the state of Vermont, or the Province of Main; of the probability of either, no satisfactory estimate could be made, in our remote situation.

In this dilemma, a variety of opinions began to prevail. Those who had always opposed the separation, with some others, seemed to think the project ought to be abandoned, or suspended to a future day.

Several were for proceeding without the leave of Congress; not doubting but as a separate state, we could, by treaty with the Spanish government, secure the navigation of the Mississippi, more certainly, and on better terms, than could be expected from the then confederation; and, that being formed into a state, would not retard, but forward our reception into the union.

But a much greater number hoping that the federal government, about to be established, would be more efficient at home, and respectable abroad, the application was repeated, and at the third session of the first new Congress, (1791) Kentucky and Vermont were both admitted into the union, as additional states.

And certainly it cannot be shewn to be a lack of wisdom or virtue, in the inhabitants of Kentucky, situated as has been described, to aim at a government of their own, when the essential advantages of government could no otherwise be enjoyed. And if the privilege was denied by the mother state, or by the confederation, to assume the right in a way similar to that exercised by America when her independence was declared; there is no evidence nor reason offered, to prove, that the people of Kentucky, or any of them, meant to subject themselves to the rule of any foreign government, more than that the people of America at large, had any such thing in contemplation, when they dissolved their political connexion with G. Britain: indeed, a presumption of the kind, is highly improbable and ridiculous.

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

A considerable degree of dissatisfaction is expressed by many persons who go to receive their dividends, now in the course of payment at the bank. The bank deduct the ten per cent. income tax on all sums paid; however small, and the poor man who receives ten, five, three, or even one pound dividend, is forced to leave the tenth part of it behind him. Of course the bank can do no more than they are compelled to do. But there is a great and manifest hardship in the measure. The tax takes place from the 5th April, but 10l. per cent. is stopped from the dividend due in June; that is, the person who receives dividends in the 3 per cents. is made to pay half a year's income tax when only a quarter of the year is elapsed. He is made to pay half a year for a quarter. Could not this have been prevented? It might have been in the most simple way; by deducting only what was really due upon the tax, viz. a quarter. But the three per cent. stockholder has not the satisfaction of knowing that he only suffers in general with all other stockholders. The man who receives dividends in the reduced, which are not payable till October, will not pay half a year's tax till half a year is due. The tax therefore will operate justly with respect to him; whereas the three per cent. stockholder, when the Christmas dividends are paid, will have paid a whole year's tax, when only three quarters of a year will actually be due. The case of the holder of imperial annuities is still harder—they have not many years to run, are about 8 1-2 or 9 years purchase; yet he is to pay 10 per cent. as well as the holder of stock and the receiver of an annuity or dividend upon it, which is to be perpetual. The imperial annuity holder is subject also to another hardship—his half year is is really due in April; but from the observance of the ceremony of writing to Vienna, and of waiting to ascertain whether the money for paying the annuities be ready there, he does not receive his annuity till July. Had he been paid in April, his annuity would have been paid without stoppage or deduction; but receiving it in July, he has 10 per cent. deduction from it.

The income tax adopted by Mr. Pitt, which Mr. Fox so reprobated, declaring that he never could approve of it, was mildness itself when put in comparison with the income tax adopted by Mr. Fox. We have never opposed the taxes deemed necessary to carry on the war with vigor; but it is impossible not to suspect that the Foxites wish to make the taxes as grinding as possible, in order to dispose the minds of the people to peace; and to submit as a preferable evil, to any terms almost demanded by Bonaparte than to the taxes imposed by Mr. Fox. But the willingness with which the people have borne the burthens of taxation, is a decisive proof of the popularity of the war; and we will tell the Foxites, that the taxes must be much more grinding even than they have made them, before they will induce the nation to submit to any other than a peace upon safe, honorable, and advantageous terms.

LOST

A bright Bay HORSE, about 14 1-2 hands high, short bufhy tail, fome white fpots on his back apparently occafioned by the faddle, trots, paces, and gallops; a remarkable ftumbler, he was in good keep when loft about three weeks fince. The fubfcriber will pay to the perfon that fhall reftore this horfe to the poffeffion of Mr. George Sutherland, meffenger of the Navy Department the fum of 10 Dollars.

CH. W. GOLDSBOROUGH.

September 26 ---

WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 26.

The last paper we have received from Natchez announces the actual publication of the account of our new western territory by Messrs. *Lewis, Clarke, Sibley* and *Dunbar*. The advertisement will give our readers some idea of the interesting nature of its contents. It is as follows:

DISCOVERIES

Made in exploring the *Missouri, Red* and *Washita Rivers*, and countries adjacent, by captains LEWIS & CLARKE, DR. SIBLEY, WM. DUNBAR, Esq. and DR. HUNTER; with an appendix by MR. DUNBAR—never before published.

Contents of Captains Lewis & Clarke's Journal.

A STATISTICAL VIEW

Of the Indian Nations inhabiting the Territory of *Louisiana*, and the countries adjacent to its northern and western boundaries, viz.

The names of the Indian nations as usually spelt and pronounced in the English language.

Primitive Indian names of nations & tribes, English orthography, the syllables producing the sounds by which the Indians themselves express the name of their respective nations.

Nick names, or those which have generally obtained among the Canadian traders.

Number of warriors.

The probable number of souls.

The rivers on which they rove, on which their villages are situated.

The names of the nations or companies with whom they maintain their principal commerce or traffic.

The place at which their traffic is usually carried on.

The amount of merchandize necessary for their annual consumption, estimated in dollars at the St. Louis prices.

The species of peltries, furs and other articles which they annually supply or furnish.

The species of peltries, furs and other articles which the natural productions of their country would enable them to furnish, provided proper encouragement were given them.

The place at which it would be mutually advantageous to form the principal establishments in order to supply the several Indian nations with merchandize.

The names of the Indian nations with whom they are at war.

The names of the Indian nations with whom they maintain a friendly alliance, or with whom they are united by intercourse or marriage.

Miscellaneous remarks.

Dr. Sibley's account contains—

HISTORICAL SKETCHES

Of the several Indian Tribes in Louisiana, south of the Arkansa river, and between the Mississippi and river Grand.

Mr. Dunbar and Dr. Hunter's Journal contains—

OBSERVATIONS

Made in a voyage commencing at St. Catherine's landing, on the east bank of the Mississippi, proceeding downwards to the mouth of Red river, and from thence ascending that river, the Black river, and the Washita river, as high as the Hot Springs in the proximity of the last mentioned river.

Contents of Mr. Dunbar's Appendix,

Not before published.

List of stages and distances on the Red and Washita rivers (in French computed leagues) to the Hot Springs.

Lists of the most obvious vegetable productions of the *Washita country*, which are indigenous or growing without cultivation.

Notice of certain vegetables, part of which are supposed to be new.

Of the medical properties of the Hot Springs.

Metereological observations (corrected from those published) by the addition of the Latitude.

The Tunisian Ambassador, with his suite, sailed from Boston for Tunis on the 17th inst. in the ship Two Brothers, chartered by government for the purpose of taking him home.

We have received a file of London Prints to July 26. They are unusually barren, and contain few articles not already given to the public. They state that there has been a great change at Peterfburg in the miniftry for foreign affairs. Lt. Gen. Count Rudburg has been appointed in the room of prince Czartorinfki.

The London Morning Chronicle of the 25th July fays, "The influence of France at Conftantinople daily increafes. The Porte has iffued orders, which are ftrictly enforced, to prevent any fhips of war going thro', and any ftores, fupplies, &c. by the paffage of the Black fea, into the Mediterranean. This privilege, which had been conceded by treaty, has become indifpenfable to the maintenance of the Ruffian eftablifhments at Corfu, and the refufal of it muft neceffarily be refented at St. Peterfburg."

A passenger in the Rufus, from Nantz, adds to the other reports prevailing there at the time of his departure, that Louis Bonaparte, king of Holland, had been assassinated.

The undersigned, his Swedish majesty's commercial agent, near the United States of America, requires that the printers throughout the United States, will publish for the information of merchants and others concerned, the following note from his Swedish majesty's grand marshal of the kingdom of Sweden, count de Fersen, dated Stralsund, the 16th May last, with the proclamation referred to, of the 27th of April, do.

RICHARD SODERSTROM.

Philadelphia, Sept. 13, 1806.

NOTE.

Communicated by order of his Swedish majesty, to the ministers of the allied courts (Russia & G. Britain) accredited near the king.

In consideration of the various motives, detailed in the note of the undersigned dated the 27th of April last, he has the honor by the express order of the king his master to inform Mr. that his majesty has thought it necessary to order out the squadron equipt at Carles Crona, for the purpose of blockading all the ports of his majesty the king of Prussia, on the Baltic, from the frontier of the Russian empire, to that of Swedish Pomerania, as also the mouths of the Pregel, Vistula, Oder and Pene.

All that is prescribed in similar cases by the existing treaties, with allied & neutral powers, shall be faithfully observed by the king's squadron, and they shall also find in the tenor of those treaties themselves, valid reasons to justify them in opposing every attempt which may be made to evade the blockade of the coast and ports aforesaid.

Mr. is requested to communicate to his court the contents of this note. The undersigned avails himself of this opportunity to renew the assurance, &c.

(Signed)

COUNT DE FERSEN,
Grand marshal of the kingdom of Sweden.

Stralsund, 6th May, 1806.

*Mr. RICHARD SODERSTROM,
Commercial agent general,
Philadelphia.*

Alexandria, Sept. 22.

At a meeting of the subscribers to the ROAD from ALEXANDRIA to the FERRY on ALEXANDER'S ISLAND, held at *Gadsby's* tavern, agreeably to notice, 20th September, 1806.

CHARLES SIMMS, Esq. *was appointed Chairman.*

On motion, Resolved, That Charles Alexander, Joseph Riddle, Andrew Scholfield, William Rhodes, and Elisha Janney, be appointed a committee, any three of whom to act, with powers to proceed in opening the said road, agreeably to a plat and survey returned to the court of Alexandria county, in such manner as they may consider most proper, and to appoint a treasurer and collector and to call for the payment of the money subscribed, as the same shall be wanted, and to appoint and employ proper persons to superintend and execute the works necessary to be done on said road—And it is further resolved that the same committee be appointed to solicit further subscriptions in Alexandria and Washington.

CH: SIMMS, Chairman.

G. DENEALE, Sec.

Admiral sir *Richard Strachan*, in the *Cæsar* of 84 guns, arrived off the coast, we understand, on Monday last, having lost his maintopmast.

Norfolk Ledger.

From the Baltimore Federal Gazette of Sept. 23.

Extract of a letter dated

"New-Orleans, Auguft 22.

"By a letter which arrived in town this day, we are informed, that 900 Spaniards have paffed over the Sabine river, and ftationed themfelves within 12 miles of Natchitoches. The American troops are now making preparations to meet them."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of high respectability, in Wilkinson county, Mississippi Territory, to his friend in this city, dated August 18, 806."

"I have only time to ftate to you briefly, that an exprefs has juft paffed to Natchez from Natchitoches, with difpatches to governor Clairborne, general Wilkinfon, or our own governor, (perhaps to all of them); he (the exprefs) avows that a Spanifh force of eight hundred foldiers, and nearly as many Indians, were on their march for and within a few miles of the Adais, a poft 18 miles from Natchitoches, far within our limits, and from which they were laft year driven by a party of our troops, under capt. Turner. If this is true and of which there is not a doubt, we fhall have a brufh: for furely our government will not fubmit to their occupying a poft, from which they have been once driven: Of this, more by the next mail.

From the same to the same, dated Aug. 21.

"I wrote you by last mail, informing you a considerable Spanish force was advancing towards Natchitoches, our western frontier. It is now well ascertained that governor Arara, with about 1000 men, and some Indians, has taken possession of the Adais, a post from which they were driven by captain Turner last year. Gov. Arara has declared to our commandant at Natchitoches, (col. Cushing,) that his intention is to take and keep for his king the territory between the Sabine river and the Arago Hondo, (sometimes called the Nondokos) about 6 miles from Natchitoches. Col. Cushing is manoeuvring his troops, and will be joined by col. Kingsberry, and his detachment from Fort Adams; what will there be done it is impossible to conjecture."

Extract from the Orleans Gazette of the 21st August.

By letters received this morning, we learn that the gov. of Taxus, with about 900 Spanish troops had passed the Sabine river, and had advanced within 12 miles of Natchitoches; that major Porter had sent a flag enquiring their intention; their answer was, that they would occupy their former position, and not act on the offensive.

"It is the opinion of the writer, that an action between our troops and them has taken place before this, unless the Spaniards have fallen back."

Philadelphia, Sept. 22.

A letter from an officer on board the ship Pekin of this port, dated Leghorn, Aug. 1st, says—"In the Streights of Gibraltar was brought to by 8 Spanish gun boats, examined and dismissed; same time saw them capture two American ships, and take them into Algesiras. July 12, passing Carthagena, we saw the Spanish fleet of six sail of the line chasing two English frigates; and off Toulon, the French fleet of four sail of the line and four frigates, just out from that port."

New-York, Sept. 13.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

We learn that I. RILEY & Co. have now in the press, which they will shortly publish, the translation of a new and very interesting work, which first appeared in Paris, only about two months since. This work is entitled, "A voyage to the eastern part of Terra Firma, or the Spanish Main, in South America, during the years 1801, 1802, 1803, and 1804; containing a description of the Commandery or district of Carraccas, composed of the provinces of Venezuela, Maracaibo, Varinas, Spanish Guiana, Cumana, and the Island of Margaretta—with particulars relative to the discovery, conquest, topography, legislation, commerce finance, inhabitants and productions of those provinces: with a view of the manners and customs of the Spaniards, and of the Indians, both civilized and uncivilized, by F. Depons, late Agent of the French government at Carraccas." This work which, from our daily increasing commerce and communication with the Spanish colonies, with that of Carraccas, more particularly, would at any time attract in a high degree, the curiosity of the American public, must, we presume, from recent occurrences, be, at this moment, peculiarly interesting. We feel desirous to ascertain, from the report of an acute and well qualified observer who has long resided on the spot, the character and other particulars relative to a people with whom our intercourse is already an object of great mercantile importance, and of whom we know at present little more from correct information than we do of the inhabitants of Japan.

Norfolk, Sept. 18.

In a part of the last edition of our paper, we gave a hasty account of the destruction of the French line of battle ship *L'Impetueux*. Since then we have conversed with some of the officers of the French ship, who say, that in a violent gale on the 19th of August, in lat. 26, she was totally dismasted, her rudder broke, water casks stove, and all the powder wet and destroyed; they were obliged to throw all their guns overboard, except the lower tier to keep her afloat. After being in this deplorable state for 23 days, short of provisions and not a drop of fresh water, early on Sunday morning last, they descried two British men of war, a frigate & an armed brig, being then about 12 miles off shore, to the southward of Cape Henry; that sooner than be taken at sea, they immediately made for shore, on which they run the ship before the British got within shot, having with their colors a signal of distress, also hoisted.

They state that the frigate commenced firing upon them when they were aground, and within a mile of the land, and continued the firing till the colors and the sails were lowered; during this time the two line of battle ships were at anchor within long shot; that the crew of the first boat that came on board from the frigate behaved with much civility, when the marines came they conducted themselves with rudeness; that the captain of the French ship expostulated with them, stating that they were on neutral ground, but to no effect; for, after taking out what of the crew that did not jump overboard, they set fire to her, and effectually destroyed her. The Impetueux had near 700 men; those taken on board the frigate had been sent up from Hampton roads, and are now comfortably lodged in the Hospital at Ferry Point.

The L'Impetueux was one of *Willoumey's* squadron, and of which Jerome was second in command in the Veteran, which ship parted from the squadron in the lat. of New-York, 20 or 30 days before the gale, and has never since been heard of. They fell in with the Foudroyant, (the admiral's ship) three days after the gale, totally dismasted, rudder gone, and nearly a wreck; suppose she has got into the Havanna. The Casard and Velereuse frigate, belonging to this squadron, are also missing.

Commendation is due to Mr. Myers, who, on hearing of the deplorable situation of the poor fellows who swam on shore, and who were making the best of their way for this place, without clothes, and without victuals, immediately sent carriages, with provisions and clothes, to meet them.

[In addition to the foregoing, we are informed (says the Baltimore American,) that a receipt on the score of exchange was requested or demanded of the French Consul, by the English, for the delivery of those of the crew, of the French ship L'Impetueux, who were sent into Norfolk. The French Consul refused compliance, and declared they could not be considered as *prisoners*; the attack on the French ship, and the burning of her having taken place within the jurisdiction of the United States; which, it is presumed, he considers illegal.

From Parrish's remarks on the slavery of the Black People.

"It has been frequently asked, "How can the United States get rid of slavery?" This is an important question. The immediate liberation of all the slaves, may be attended with some difficulty, but surely something towards it may now be done. In the first place let the President's plan inserted in his Notes on Virginia, be adopted, fixing a period after which none should be born slaves in the United States, and the colored children to be free at a certain age. This would tend to quiet the minds of the aged, affording the consoling prospect that their offspring in a future day will enjoy the blessings of liberty; and let no legal barrier remain to prevent individuals freeing their slaves at pleasure, and thus in due time, a gradual emancipation would take place and be fully completed. The Spanish mode for the gradual abolition of slavery, is praise worthy. They are registered in a book provided for the purpose, and one day in each week allowed them as their own: When they have earned a stipulated sum, another day in the week is added; thus going on, they have opportunity of acquiring as much as will purchase their entire freedom; which, at the same time that it accomplishes the desired end, enures them to habits of industry, and prompts them to commendable economy.

It is with pleasure observed with what persevering zeal the Quakers or Friends have maintained the importance of general liberty; and the remarks of Judge Tucker, in concurrence with this design, in his dissertation on the subject of slavery, in 1796, deserve to be read. The glorious effort of Mr. Fox, in England, will ensure him immortality.

MASONIC HALL.

The brethren of *Lodges* No. 15 and 35 are requested to meet the master and Wardens of their respective Lodges at their Lodge Room on Sunday the 28th inst. at 9 o'clock, A. M. from whence they will proceed to the Baptist church, when a sermon will be delivered by the Rev. Brother Elliott.

N. B. The company of all regular Masons is requested.

By order of the Lodges.

Sept. 26.

NOTICE.

ON the 15th day of October next, at the UNION Tavern in George Town—will be fold, the whole of the perfonal eftate of CHARLES M'LAUGHLIN, deceafed, confifting of Beds, Bedding, Chairs, Tables, Looking glaffes, Negroes, Horfes, Stages Cows, Hogs, &c. &c. agreeably to an order of the Orphan's Court of Wafhington county.

The terms of fale are, all fums not exceeding 20 dollars cafh, for all fums above 20 dollars a credit of fix months, the purchafer giving note with approved endorfers, intereft to be included from the day of fale.

P. M'LAUGHLIN, Adm.

September 26——2w

GOSHEN FARMS FOR RENT.

I WILL lease for one or more years, the Gofhen Farms, fituated in Montgomery county. One of them containing 300 acres, a proportion of which is heavily timbered, and about 30 acres of Meadow Ground, that may with a little trouble, be made very valuable.

The improvements on faid farm are, a Dwelling-Houfe, Tobacco-Houfe, a large Barn, Stables and other Out-Buildings with the advantage of a valuable young Apple Orchard.

The other Farm contains about 280 acres, with a proportion of Wood and Meadow Ground. On this farm is a Dwelling Houfe and other Out-Buildings; ALSO, three valuable apple Orchards of the moft choice fruit.

The above Farms are well watered, and beautifully fituated (adjoining a Merchant Mill) diftant 7 miles from the capitol of Montgomery county, 14 from George-Town and the City of Wafhington, 30 from Baltimore, and immediately on the public road leading from the Monocacy to that city.

For terms apply to

R. M. BOYER.

George-Town, Diftrict of Columbia,
September 1 (26.) 1806——4t

LOST,

Suppofed to be ftolen on the 16th inst. a *BLACK MARE*, 4 years old nearly 16 hands high; she has a long blaze down her top lip—her under lip and all four feet are white, with many white hairs, on each side, under the Tail, which is rather short docked and thin of hair. She has a small black spot on each fore foot near the hoof—has been used mostly in the collar and moves rather slavish.

Whoever will take up the thief and Mare shall receive 20 dollars, or 10 dollars for delivering the mare to me,

Charles Minifie.

Washington city, near the Eastern Branch bridge.

Sept 26.—tf