conditions with France nugatory, or impracticable. Already Ruſſia has a negociation for peace in Paris—And the Ottomans no longer tremble—ſave at the name of Bonaparte——He holds them in the hollow of his hand, and bids them ſcorn theſe whom they lately feared like fate. For himſelf, poſſeſſing (beſides all Italy from the boot top to the toe) both Venice and Raguſa——he will of courſe obtain the iſlands and territory that once conſtituted Grecian greatneſs; and this without bloodſhed. The views that Ruſſia had been nouriſhing on Turkey for theſe fifty years, are vaniſhing day by day——the ſilly attempt to ſtrengthen Corfu by ſeizing the mouths of the Cataro before Auſtria could deliver Dalmatia to its preſent owner, has coſt much more than its own defeat. It has kept an hundred and fifty thouſand troops in Germany theſe ſix months at the expence of Auſtria; who is to pay near fifty millions [tournois] extra, for their ſubſiſtence. Auſtria has at laſt ſent four thouſand troops to retake the mouths of the Cattaro, by conſent of the Court of Peterſburg, who muſt otherwiſe have been at war with Auſtria on that point.

"Mean while Prince Murat is becoming an Elector and Prince of Germany. Cardinal Feſch is already Coadjutor of the Arch Chancellor of the Holy Roman Empire!——The Elector of Baden, (junior,) who is married to the new French Princeſs, will become a King. So that if you will look at the map, you will not fail to remark a conſolidation of family power that muſt take root and extend its branches over the weſt and ſouth of Europe. The rupture of the peace of Amiens, and Mr. Pitt's continental politics, have done more for the emperor of the French in three years time, than thirty could have accompliſhed without them.

"The ſooner G. Britain makes peace the better for herſelf. Every year's delay muſt make her condition to ſtipulate leſs eligible. This man has all the raw materials for working her ruin gradually. Her only policy is to give a peaceable direction to thoſe raw materials. Let him have 'commerce and colonies' to blunt the edge of martial enterpriſes, and there are chances in favor of a long peace; or if but a ſhort one, Great Britain may find ſomething new on the water to pillage. But if the war continues ten years longer, the conſcription extending beyond the limits of France proper, will accumulate ſuch an armed force that a million of armed men may be allotted to the invaſion. What is now problematical, would then become inevitable. The means of croſſing the channel in a calm, would not be confined to one point, but would embrace many. Venice, Genoa, Spain, Portugal, the ports of Holland—and even the Baltic might be uſed—not for maritime dominion, but abſolute invaſion and fearful ſubjugation. Among the impending perils that Great Britain ſhould calculate upon, if the war be carried on for two years longer, no ſound politician can put out of ſight the probability of an invaſion of India by land. Dalmatia brings all France to the gates of Conſtantinople. Should the Ottoman heartily ſecond his only dear friend and great ally, what the ancient conqueror of Macedonia did perform, the modern victor of Europe certainly may perform. No leader that ever ſwayed a ſceptre knows better than Napoleon the great difference between achievments very difficult, and achievments abſolutely impoſſible.

"His holineſs the pope is in very declining health. French troops occupy all the ports of his territory. It is conjectured that the next pope will reſide at Avignon; and that, in that caſe, Rome, as formerly, will become the metropolis of the Italian dominions.

"The emperor ſignaliſed his return to Paris by a meaſure or two that perhaps you may not have learnt: He aboliſhed the public gambling houſes throughout his dominions: He doubled, and in ſome inſtances trebled, the ſalaries of the Judges of the tribunals: he repaired and opened 62 public fountains through every quarter of Paris, which ſince the firſt of July have diffuſed living and continual ſtreams of water. To theſe 18 more are to be added. On the 15th of Auguſt there is to be a grand feſtival at Paris, in the field of Mars, at which the main army of Germany are expected to aſſiſt; whether merely to eat, drink and be merry, or to march afterwards to Boulogne, I know not. There is a coloſſal triumphal arch and column erecting near the "*Grille de Chaillot*," ſo as to form a terminus to the grand viſta that opens through the Elyſian fields. Many hundred workmen are ſtanding it to the honor of the heroes of Auſterlitz.

"After the grand feſtival in Auguſt, a grand fair will expoſe at Paris, ſpecimens or ſamples of all the manufactured productions of the French Empire.

"I underſtand that our negociations at Paris and Madrid are likely to proſper; and I doubt not that in London, alſo, our envoys will arrange matters, from all the reports that are brought from thence. If theſe two nations continue to ſtruggle, they cannot fail to nouriſh the ſtamina of the U. States, beyond the wiſhes of both. If they make peace, we muſt become a manufacturing people within a few years."

An account of Cayenne, by a gentleman who went there the beginning of the year 1802.

Cayenne has nearly 500 miles of ſea-coaſt; the ſoil is in general of a very ſuperior quality, but is better adapted for the cultivation of cotton, cocoa, annatto, and ſpice, than for ſugar or coffee. The almoſt continual rains which fall there prevent them procuring fuel for the manufacture of ſugar, or preſerving coffee.

Negroes, formerly ſlaves, who were emancipated by the late ſyſtem of government eſtabliſhed in France in 1796, exceeded 13,000; but, owing to their late bad habits, are reduced to 11,000, although there were 1500 captured and carried in there ſince; of the 11,000, about 5000 work as laborers, and the able women and men get 7d. the boys and girls 5d. ſterling per day; blank days regularly ſtopped, and no allowance more of any kind is given to them; if ſick, no medical attendance or nouriſhment whatever is afforded; but they are treated in that indifferent manner which laborers are in Europe, but without the advantage of relief from charitable inſtitutions. About 5000 negroes, who were formerly ſlaves, live in the vicinity of the town, and have given encouragement to 30 additional billiard tables (there are 40 in all, in the town and ſuburbs). Theſe people plant caſſava near to the town where there is a very extenſive tract of unoccupied land, and are employed in this way and in taking cat and other bad ſoft fiſh in the mud near the town, about three hours daily. They make a diſh which is the farina (caſſava flour) of the fiſh mentioned, and country pepper; this is called *pimentelle*, and on this they make their repaſt daily, contriving on all occaſions to get taffia (low wines or rum only once diſtilled), with which they are daily intoxicated. The clothing on the 11,000 people before-mentioned, at a fair valuation, is not worth ſo many pence. Intoxication, want of cloaths, nouriſhment, medical attendance, &c. account for the decreaſe. The old well diſpoſed negroes are diſconſolate, and earneſtly wiſh for the old ſyſtem.

Religion, none; there are two churches in town, the field artillery is in one, and the oxen for the army in the other; only one clergyman remained in the colony.

Produce, about 1150 bales cotton; 800 hhds. rocou, or annatto; 100,000 lbs. cocoa; 80,000 lbs. cloves.

There is a great variety of beautiful and valuable wood for furniture: there was a Swediſh ſhip taking in a load of it for London, making a ſecond voyage with it.

White inhabitants not employed in the government or adminiſtration, 1000—a great number of old military men, moſtly very reſpectable, many very old, but all chagrined and poor, in conſequence of their being deprived of their former reſources.

Government—Victor Hughes is not only ſupreme, but is without council, comptroller, or any check whatever on his conduct; he has augmented the impoſts tenfold; he is carrying on an extenſive mercantile buſineſs, and with the authority he poſſeſſes to relax or inſiſt on the duties, he procures every thing that is deſirable. His meaſures, as formerly, are rude and arbitrary; he will not allow a planter to kill his own cattle, but inſiſts on their being ſent to his butcher, who accounts to the planter as he pleaſes, and if he ſpares him five or ſix pounds of his ox it is a favor. Hogſheads of fiſh, barrels of herrings, &c. are opened on the quay and inſpected, before a planter can convey it to his plantation: this is a precaution to get the ten per cent. import duty. Planters by this delay are often detained one and ſometimes two tides. Duties on imports and exports ten per cent. even on lumber and proviſions.

Fortification,—has been ſtrong; the old town is walled round, and has a deep ditch; nothing has been done to the works during the late war, and they are now in a ruinous ſtate, moſt of the guns diſmounted; they depended on the want of water, there being only two and a half fathom within cannon ſhot of it.

Garriſon—conſiſts of about 1200 men, of whom 800 are Europeans, 400 black—they are badly clothed and fed; the black troops get ſalt fiſh and farina, ſometimes herrings, and corn roaſted in the ears.—There is a chief of diviſion there, but Victor is at the head of every thing.

Cloves are very much cultivated, and do not require more care than coffee, are very productive; a garden 200 yards by 150, produced 400 lbs. laſt year, and was the firſt time of their bearing; it was expected to make 600 lbs. this year. The republic has a very extenſive clove walk, which will, it is expected, produce 50,000 lbs. this year.

Birds—more different ſpecies here than in any place I ever was in; a collection of 420 was lately ſent by Victor to madame Bonaparte, and another of the ſame kind remains; they are beautiful.

Quadrupeds—a great number of different ſpecies; ſmall deer in abundance.

ANIMATION RESTORED.

The following inſtance of ſuſpended animation is perhaps one of the moſt remarkable in the annals of the Humane Society.

Mr. H. Crowfoot, ſurgeon, of Beccles, was called profeſſionally to Keſſingland on Tueſday, the 27th ult. and met accidentally a cart containing, as he was told, the body of a ſoldier. The hiſtory of the ſuppoſed deceaſed man was briefly this, that on the preceding day, about 11 o'clock, (after ſuffering ſhipwreck with a part of the 28th regiment of foot) he ſunk in a ſtate of inſenſibility upon the deck of the ſhip, where he remained during the night, and was ſaid to have periſhed through the inclemency of the weather. He was brought a ſhore between 10 and 11 the next day, and was left upon the beach for more than an hour, under a conviction that he was as repreſented by the bye-ſtanders, a lifeleſs corpſe. Mr. C. deſired to examine the body, and perceiving, he thought, ſome remaining warmth about the heart, he reſolved to uſe his endeavours to reſtore the man. To the aſtoniſhment of thoſe preſent he very fortunately ſucceeded, after three hours unwearied application by the means uſually employed by the London Humane Society.—The perſon ſaved is Serjeant Bubb.

From the recital of the above, the reflection naturally ariſes, that too many are conſigned to an untimely and premature interment, and that the ſerjeant would have added to the number, but for the active ſkill of Mr. H. Crowfoot. May the promulgation of this fact ſerve, as it is intended, the cauſe of humanity, and incite others to follow the example! The Managers of the Royal Humane Society, at their monthly meeting, unanimouſly voted the Honorary Medallion to Mr. Crowfoot, as a permanent memorial of his profeſſional ability and abundant humanity—*Exegit monumentum ære perennius.* His beneficent exertions have been atteſted by the Rev. Mr. Maurice, of Normanſtone and Captain Reed, a Member of the Trinity Corporation. The Medal will be preſented by the noble Chairman on the day of the Anniverſary Feſtival; the ingenious practitioner having promiſed his attendance on ſo intereſting an occaſion.

Yours, &c.
W. HAWES.

The Wickham Revenue cruizer, which had been ordered out to cruize for an American ſhip, that was to carry off paſſengers from Ireland to America, without licence, contrary to Act of Parliament, had the good fortune to fall in with her, in company with the Roſa, on the 6th inſtant and carried her ſafe into Newry. She is a fine ſhip, of nearly 400 tons burthen, and will be a good prize; as it is ſaid the Iriſh government are determined to put the law in force againſt her. She had on board 118 perſons.

[*Lon. pap. July* 22]

A ſtatiſtical account, publiſhed at Stockholm, ſtates the population of Sweden, not including Pomerania, to have amounted, in 1801, to three millions one hundred and eighty-two thouſand one hundred and thirteen perſons.* In this enumeration, there were 12,063 perſons of noble birth, 16,454 eccleſiaſtics, 1275 merchants, 17,433 ſhopkeepers, 2,605 manufacturers, 87,634 handicrafts-men 19,653, ſailors 2,572, 993, peaſants, 7,126 ſtudents, 188 734 naval and military troops of every kind. The population of Stockholm amounted, at the ſame period to 75,517 inhabitants.

* *About half that of the U. S. at the preſent moment.*

In Chancery, September 24, 1806.

ORDERED that the ſale made by James S. Morſel as truſtee of the real eſtate of Thomas Clarke, dec'd, as reported by him on the 3d day of July laſt, be ratified and confirmed unleſs cauſe to the contrary be ſhewn on or before the 25th day of November next—provided a copy of this order, be inſerted in the National Intelligencer, once in each of three ſucceſſive weeks, before the firſt day of November next—The report ſtates that a part of the ſaid eſtate was ſold for 3847 dollars, and other part for 210 dollars.

Teſt SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

October 6—w3t

THE ſubſcriber not having diſpoſed of all the property he advertiſed for ſale on the 22d ult. owing to the weather being unfavorable to the purpoſe,

WILL OFFER FOR SALE

at his preſent reſidence in Charles county on Monday the 27th inſt. a few Horſes and Horned cattle, alſo ſome excellent Houſehold and Kitchen Furniture, ſundry goods in his late ſtore, a good cart, a ſtill with neceſſary tubs, plantation utenſils, carpenters tools, and a large quantity of well cured fodder, hay and ſtraw. The ſale will commence on the above day, ſhould it prove fair, if not on the firſt fair day thereafter and continue from day to day till all is ſold—For all ſums of 30 DOLLARS and under caſh will be required, and for all over 30 DOLLARS, ſix months credit will be given on the purchaſers giving bond or note with approved ſecurity on intereſt from the date.

GEORGE LEE.

October 3—tdoſ

The Waſhington Building Company,

WILL hold their regular quarterly meeting at MYER'S Tavern, on the firſt Tueſday in October next, at 7 o'clock in the evening. The members are requeſted to be punctual in their attendance.

By order of the Building Committee,
THOS. HERTY, Sec'y.

October 1—3t

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 6.

The PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES arrived in this city on Saturday from Monticello.

ADVANTAGES OF UNION, WITH AN INQUIRY INTO THE COMPATIBILITY OF REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT WITH AN EXTENSIVE TERRITORY.

Recent as well as probable events render it an enquiry of the first order, whether the union of these states under one federal head is fitted to endure. Americans are too enlightened to question their own deep stake in the result of this enquiry. The motto of their association has taught them that "united they stand," and that "divided they fall." Late events have confirmed the truth of this maxim, and shewn, with the clearness of a sun beam, that, having every thing to dread from the ignorance, the illiberality, and the hostility of Europe, their only safety lies in their union.

In making this enquiry at some length, we offer no apology to our readers. Its importance is our justification; to dissipate error is our object. The enemies of those, who uprightly and wisely administer our public concerns, *dare* to charge them with having pursued measures calculated to hasten a dissolution of these states—they DARE MORE—they dare to hold up such a dissolution as a probable event. We deny both; and we call upon those, who throw out these insinuations, to enter the fair field of discussion, and to maintain by fact and argument what they allege; we call upon them to meet that view of the subject which we propose to offer.

In taking this view, we shall,

1. Rapidly enumerate the leading advantages of union;

2. Concisely notice the disadvantages that would probably flow from a disunion;—

3. State and contrast those circumstances that will ensure duration to a union, with those likely to produce a disunion, from which it will appear whether the union of these states is likely to endure;—

We shall then enquire,—

4. How far the measures of the administration tend to the one or the other result.

5. And lastly, appreciate the motives and conduct of those men who insist on the probability of an early dissolution.

The leading advantages of union will be—

Internal peace and tranquility.

External security.

Undisturbed intercourse, personal as well as commercial, among our people.

A system of laws alike in all essential points.

An increasing similarity of ideas, habits and manners.

Taxes comparatively light.

A standing force, diminishing with the growth of our numbers.

An independence of the whole foreign world, arising from our ability to supply our own wants.

A national character, founded on the sentiments of justice and magnanimity.

The disposition and the ability to foster and reward ingenuity and talents.

A general loftiness of conception and justness of thinking, which will constitute the best preservatives of public virtue and private morals.

Bold as these outlines are, they are not the colouring of fancy. Many of them are already delineated on the faithful page of history. Already do we reap, as the fruits of our union, more internal peace and external safety, a more perfect intercourse among ourselves, a better and more uniform system of laws, a greater correspondence of ideas, habits and manners, lighter taxes, and a smaller standing army, than any nation, with a population competent to the maintenance of its independence, can boast.

To shew that these blessings, alone attendant on a great and happy nation, will be confirmed and extended by the continued duration of the union of these states requires but little, if any, illustration.

Internal peace and tranquility are invariably the offspring of a good government, possessed of a disposition to promote the public happiness, and of the power to give effect to such a disposition.

External security will naturally flow from our strength, which will be in exact proportion to our union.

Undisturbed intercourse, personal as well as commercial, among our people, is a prominent feature in the present compact that unites us.

The laws of the different members of the confederacy are at present scions of the same common stock, and no improvement can be made in one state, which time and experience shall approve, that will not probably be adopted by the others.

A sense of common interest, a constant interchange of opinions, personal intercourse, commercial connections, a sentiment of mutual dependance, a universal love of liberty, and a thousand other causes will insure a growing similarity of ideas, habits and manners.

As our strength and resources advance we shall gain external security from the impression made on foreign nations by our power, which, aided by our pacific policy, will secure to us, in a high degree, an exemption from the expensive wars in which they are frequently engaged. We shall consequently in this way consume comparatively but little of the substance of our people. Such too is the nature of our governments, state as well as federal, that their maintenance will require but little more, when our population shall have attained a hundred millions, than it does at present. Let it be recollected that before this period shall have arrived, the present national debt will have been discharged, which consumes three fourths of the whole revenues, and a vast fund of wealth, arising from the increased value of Western lands, be in a state of active production.

In proportion to our internal tranquility and external security will be the diminished quantum of military force required for our protection.

Every passing year, by insuring the successful cultivation of new products and the successful manufacture of new fabrics, increases our independence of Europe. It will not be denied but that the long possession of these great and distinctive blessings, accompanied by the largest portions of liberty that any people have ever enjoyed, must necessarily produce a national character founded on sentiments of justice and magnanimity; or that these sentiments can fail to foster and reward ingenuity and talents, wherever discovered, either under the garb of indigence or amidst the glare of wealth; and to produce a general loftiness of conception and justness of thinking, which would constitute the best preservative of public virtue and private morals.

The disadvantages attendant on a disunion are too numerous and momentous to receive a just delineation from a concise notice. After, therefore, the enumeration we shall make, much more than is expressed will still be left to the imagination of the reader.

The most obvious and certain evil of disunion would be a constant collision, perhaps warfare, among the different states. Each state would aim at its own aggrandisement, either regardless of the welfare of its neighbor, or with the studied purpose of humbling or degrading her. Foreign intrigue would be actively exerted to create new or to inflame existing sources of jealousy and ill-will. Among the different states there would be either a suspicious peace, or an open warfare.

Thus divided and exacerbated against each other, too many, if not all of the states, would be the victims of foreign influence or foreign power. Their weakness would oblige them to accept from the governments of Europe as a favor what now they claim as a right; and, as in the case of all favors bestowed by a powerful on a weak nation, the latter would pay much more than the value of the privilege accorded to her. The independence of the states thus precarious, expensive and ruinous, would soon be considered a misfortune, and one of two alternatives equally fatal to liberty be adopted. The states would either become consolidated into one homogeneous mass, under the control of a military usurper, or be attached as provinces to European powers.

That freedom of intercourse, which is at present one of the most fertile sources of our prosperity, would give place to an intercourse fettered with infinite restrictions, or be exchanged for a sullen state of inactivity and anti-social existence.

Codes of laws, every day becoming more unlike, by diverging from the common principles which at present prevail, and which arise from a common interest, would become as numerous as the states; and there would not only be an end to a similarity of ideas, habits and manners, but a systematic variance and hostility.

In proportion to the insecurity and danger of the states would be the necessity of augmenting their taxes; while the sources of taxation would in the same ratio be diminished. Without a federal head the collection of a productive impost would be unattainable. Our experience has already proved this. A state, whose population did not exceed a hundredth part of the union, rendered abortive the most strenuous efforts of all the other states made successively for seven years to draw revenue from this source. This revenue at present exceeds eleven millions of dollars, while that raised by the states from other sources does not exceed two millions. With resources thus impaired, new causes for expenditure would be multiplied. Each state would require an armed force to protect itself against its neighbors, as well as against a foreign foe—both of which would be ready to seize the moment of security and imbecility to inflict a mortal blow on its sovereignty and strength. That force whose power now consists in its union would then be lost by division, and the whole country be positively weakened by internal dissensions and conflicts. Taxes, in the odious shape of excises, polls, and on land, would be raised to an enormous extent, and the armed force be correspondently augmented: the sword would decide every thing, and liberty exist not even in name.

We should become more dependent on the foreign world from our diminished ability to supply our own wants. The best labor and talent of our people would be exhausted in military preparations and contests; the productive powers of the community would be deeply impaired; the encouragement to cultivate natural advantages, arising from the fostering hand of national beneficence, would be withdrawn, and a state of insecurity, if not of constant warfare, would banish the greater part of our capital, which would seek employment in countries more propitious to its growth.

As to national character it would be lost. We might share the fate without gaining the eclat of the cities of Greece,