rich black mould to the depth of a foot, under which there is a friable loam of a brownish liver color.

At the post of the Washita, they procured a boat of less draught of water than the one in which they ascended the river thus far; at noon, on the 11th Nov. they proceeded on the voyage, and in the evening encamped at the plantation of baron Bastrop.

This small settlement on the Washita, and some of the creeks falling into it, contains not more than five hundred persons, of all ages and sexes. It is reported, however, that there is a great quantity of excellent land upon these creeks, and that the settlement is capable of great extension, and may be expected, with an accession of population, to become very flourishing. There are three merchants settled at the post, who supply at very exorbitant prices, the inhabitants with their necessaries; these, with the garrison, two small planters, and a tradesman or two, constitute the present village. A great proportion of the inhabitants continue the old practice of hunting, during the winter season, and they exchange their peltry for necessaries, with the merchants, at a low rate. During the summer these people content themselves with raising corn, barely sufficient for bread during the year. In this manner they always remain extremely poor: some few who have conquered that habit of indolence, which is always the consequence of the Indian mode of life, and attend to agriculture, live more comfortably, and taste a little of the sweets of civilized life.

The lands along the river above the post, are not very inviting, being a thin poor soil, and covered with pine wood. To the right, the settlements on the bayau Barthelemi and Siard, are said to be rich land.

On the morning of the thirteenth, they passed an island and a strong rapid, & arrived at a little settlement below a chain of rocks, which cross the channel between an island and the main land, called Roque Raw. The Spaniard and his family, settled here, appear, from their indolence, to live miserably. The river acquires here a more spacious appearance, being about one hundred and fifty yards wide. In the afternoon they passed the bayau Barthelemi on the right above the last settlements, and about twelve computed leagues from the post. Here commences Baron Bastrop's great grant of land from the Spanish government, being a square of twelve leagues on each side, a little exceeding a million of French acres. The banks of the river continue about thirty feet high, of which eighteen feet from the water are a clayey loam of a pale ash color. This description of land is of small breadth, not exceeding half a mile on each side the river, and may be called the valley of the Washita, beyond which there is high land covered with pines.

The soil of the "Bayau des Buttes," continues thin, with a growth of small timber. This creek is named from a number of Indian mounts discovered by the hunters along its course. The margin of the river begins to be covered with such timber as usually grows on inundated land, particularly a species of white oak, vulgarly called the overcup oak; its timber is remarkably hard, solid, ponderous and durable, and it produces a large acorn in great abundance, upon which the bear feeds, and which is very fattening to hogs.

In lat. 32 deg. 50 min. 8 sec. N. they passed a long and narrow island. The face of the country begins to change; the banks are low and steep; the river deeper and more contracted, from thirty to fifty yards in width. The soil in the neighborhood of the river is a very sandy loam, and covered with such vegetables as are found on the inundated lands of the Mississippi. The tract presents the appearance of a new soil, very different from what they passed below. This alluvial tract may be supposed the site of a great lake, drained by a natural channel, from the abrasion of the waters: since which period the annual inundations have deposited the superior soil: eighteen or twenty feet is wanting to render it habitable for man. It appears, nevertheless, well stocked with the beasts of the forest, several of which were seen.

Quantities of water fowl are beginning to make their appearance, which are not very numerous here until the cold rains and frost compel them to leave a more northern climate. Fish is not so abundant as might be expected, owing it is said, to the inundation of the Mississippi, in the year 1799, which dammed up the Washita, some distance above the post, and produced a stagnation and consequent corruption of the waters that destroyed all the fish within its influence.

(To be CONTINUED.)

WILLIAM MARBURY,

HAS received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and for sale by

Mr. BREWER, next door above Mr. Elisha Riggs store on Bridge street,

A General assortment of Fall & Fancy Goods of the latest importation, and will receive a further supply in a few days, all of which have been purchased on the best terms for cash, and will be sold very low.

George Town, October 15—tawam

JOHN COX

Has received a large General Assortment of

FALL GOODS,

Which he will sell by wholesale and retail very cheap.

☞ No one shall sell lower than he will.

George Town, October 13—epNI&UG—6w

Foreign Intelligence.

ST. PETERSBURG, JULY 14.

The domestic councellor count Alexander Nikolaewitsch Soltikoff, a son of the field marshal of that name, has been appointed collegiate minister for foreign affairs.

The reports on the subject of a misunderstanding with the Porte have been cleared up, and contradicted by the following article in our court gazette:—

Constantinople, July 14.

"A short time ago, very strong measures were taken by the government here, against such Turkish subjects as carried on their commerce under the Russian flag. The design of the Porte was to force them to relinquish this flag. These regulations were considered by people as forboding a speedy rupture with Russia. On the one hand, the existing commotions in the Turkish provinces, and on the other, the mediation of foreign missions, have induced the government to send orders to all the governors of provinces to contradict the prevailing report of a misunderstanding with Russia, and to leave the firmans, in relation to the flags, without effect, until new orders. It is beyond all doubt, that the whole business is fully settled, conformably to the good understanding that exists between the two powers. By a mutual agreement between the Russian ambassador, and the Turkish ministry, the affair will be left to the examination of the Russian embassy for commercial affairs, conjointly with the admiralty here."

BREMEN, AUG. 4.

To-day an account was received here, that the Prussians were marching to the Ems. A Prussian army of 40,000 men is assembling near Munster. On the 2d inst. the Prussian garrison marched out of Osnaburgh, and troops have broken up from other parts of Westphalia.

PARIS, *August* 12.

Every difficulty in Germany is raised; Austria has acknowledged the confederation of the Rhine.

Prussia has acknowledged the same.

The king of Prussia has named Mr. Humbolt minister plenipotentiary at Naples, and has also appointed ambassadors to the king of Holland, and the great duke of Cleves.

The emperor of Austria (no more emperor of Germany) has acknowledged the king of the two Sicilies.

Orders are given for all the armies in Germany to return to France, and the great fetes will take place the latter end of September.

The affairs on the continent are now so arranged, that it may be calculated on a lasting peace.

The ratifications of the treaty of peace with Russia will be exchanged at St. Petersburg the 15th of this month, August, and every thing announces the emperor Alexander has the sincerest desire to contribute to the peace of the whole world.

In England the people wish for peace; Mr. Fox and a great part of the cabinet, in which they count Mr. Erskine, lord Petty, lord Howick, lord Moira and Mr. Sheridan. The negociations have been on foot since the month of March; and were arrived at the point of maturity, and even near being signed, as has been reported.—But the grave malady of Mr. Fox, and his absence from the council, has rendered all uncertain, and has plunged all the great interests into a diplomatic debate—Mr. Fox has a complication of complaints—the last news from London inform he had undergone several operations that secures his existence; but that will oblige him for some time to take repose.

LONDON, Aug. 13.

The Hamburg correspondent of the 2d inst. contains a letter from Amsterdam of the 29th ult. which gives the following as an outline of the reported conditions of the preliminary treaty with Russia, signed by M. d'Oubril, at Paris:—

"There shall be friendship and good understanding between Russia and France.

"The Russians shall evacuate Cattaro to the French, and separate themselves from the Montenegrins.

"The French in like manner shall evacuate Ragusa, which will be again placed under the protection of the Porte.

"Both powers shall guarantee to the Porte the integrity of its dominions.

"France promises within a certain time after the evacuation of Cattaro to withdraw its troops from Germany. Russia promises to use her endeavors to restore peace between France and England. Russia will employ her good offices to accommodate the disputes between Prussia and Sweden."

Such are reported to the continent, to be the leading features of the treaty, alluded to. We can, however, assert, and we do it on the best authority, that it contains other and more disgraceful terms for Russia. By the preliminaries which D'Oubril signed, the barriers of Turkey and of the Eastern Mediterranean Sea are thrown open to France; the overthrow of the Germanic constitution is sanctioned; the interests of Naples and of all Italy are sacrificed to Napoleon's family, and Russia is virtually shut out from all interference with the affairs of other European powers.—*Star.*

LONDON, *August* 14.

New Constitution of Germany.

"Homburg, Salm-Salm, Salm Kirbourg, Hohenzollern, Aresburg, Nassau Usingen, and Weilburg, become sovereign houses, engage in the new federation, and with several others formally renounced at Ratisbon their connexion with the German empire, on the 1st of August.

"The federation is to be formed into two colleges, that of kings and that of princes. The first consists of Bavaria, Wirtemburg and Baden; and the electoral arch chancellor presides in it as primate of Germany. The college of princes is formed of the above named princes, and the future duke of Nassau Usingen presides in it. When the primate dies, his successor is to be named by France.

"The federation engages, in case of an attack, to furnish France with 75,000 men, and France 200,000 to the federation.

"In exchange for Deutz Villich and Koenigswinter, which Usingen by this convention has just ceded to the duke of Cleves, it receives the territorial sovereignty of the counties of Wied, Neuwied, and all the possessions of the knights of the empire in its old and new states.

"The landgrave of Hesse Darmstadt receives the sovereignty of Friedburg; and after the death of the present viscount, the full property of it. He obtains besides a part of Loewenstein Salms, and Erbach. The rest of Erbach comes to Baden; and of Loewenstein to the arch chancellor. Baden receives also Leiningen; and Furstenburg falls partly to Bavaria and partly to Wirtemburg and Hohenzollern.

"The houses of Baden, Cleves, Darmstadt and Weilburg are to have the dignity of grand duke, because the title of emperor of Germany being about to be abolished, that of elector ceases to be any longer necessary.—Wurtzburg and Hesse Cassel are permitted to join the federation if they please.

"The tribunal of the federation, to which every court is to send its ambassador, is to be at Frankfort, and is to decide only on controversies between the princes.

"A part of Salms comes to Weilburg, and Frankfort to the arch chancellor.

"The last *recess* for the division of territory, concluded at Ratisbon, under the mediation of Russia and France is abolished in all points, except the pensions of ecclesiastics. Besides this, Orange Fuld is to be ceded; but to whom or for what indemnity is not known. But we can state, that before the mail left Hamburg, accounts had reached that city that the French had occupied Fulda.

"The deputies of the new states will assemble at Frankfort on the Maine on the 1st September. Napoleon will be present in person."

LONDON, AUG. 14.

The Admiralty have ordered a first rate man of war to be built at Plymouth which is to be called the St. Vincent.

August 16.

By a decree of the 3d August, the emperor Napoleon has ordered a further conscription of 60,000 levies. The Paris Editor says the encreased limits of the empire require an augmentation of the forces; and to replace the veterans who will be allowed to retire from service.

Princess of Wales.

It is now confidently stated that a copy of the report, upon a certain mysterious and delicate inquiry, was presented to the illustrious female principally concerned, on the 11th of this month. The report is dated the 14th of July. The report substantially nullifies all the weighty charges, and only animadverts upon some peculiarities in manner which might appear as levities in women of this country, but which are the ordinary habits of foreigners. It is needless for us to express our high gratification at this result of an enquiry that has excited so much attention, as it must be the common feeling of every tender, generous and manly heart.

The Russian Emperor Alexander has dismissed some of the French emigrants of rank from his service. It is, probably, the prelude to the recognition of Bonaparte, and perhaps to the withdrawing of that protection which he has hitherto afforded the head of the Bourbon family.

The Russian ambassador, M. D'Oubril, was only 14 days in completing his pacific negociation with the French government; at which Lord Yarmouth was said to be constantly present. The treaty was signed by the emperor Napoleon in 6 hours after its completion with the minister.

LOST,

The following Certificates of United States Debt.

No 2708 for 244 dolls 45 cts 6 per cents.

5922 for 88 dolls. 3 per cents.

3359 for 122 dolls. 23 cts. deferred 6 per cents

Issued by the Register of the Treasury, Joseph Nourse, Esqr. The 6 per cts. on the 2d September, 1791—the 3 per cts. on the 25 January, 1793, and the deferred 6 per cents on the 27 January, 1793, in favour of William Wilson, of Alexandria. For the renewal of which application will be made at the Treasury of the United States.

WM. HODGSON.

October 11th, 1806—6wep

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

No. II.

Let us for a moment consider the various topics which have excited the public interest. With regard to Spain, they are her spoliations on our trade and her hostile menaces of aggression on our territorial rights. These are admitted on all hands to be in the highest degree aggravated, and to demand redress. The government has adopted that course which in its opinion is best calculated to insure it. They have not resorted to war. Do you think that they should have resorted to this extreme measure? It is believed that you will not say they should. There are a few madmen who have recommended an appeal to the sword, but there is not a sober mind that has avowed its support of such a course. Admitting then this resort to be inexpedient, what remains? Nothing but negociation in one shape or other. Justice gave us a right to demand an indemnity for the spoliations committed on our commerce, and on account of the suspension of the right of deposit at New Orleans; but did it give us reason to expect that our demands, unconnected with other circumstances, could be complied with in any reasonable time? Had we not waited years in this expectation, and had it within this time even approached towards realization? So far from this being the case, a new source of difference arose in the mean time—the boundaries of Louisiana, involving a point of the very first consequence to both nations; a point too most imperiously requiring settlement, as on its issue depend not only the rights of our citizens on the Mobille, but *apparently* the preservation of peace on the whole frontier.

On resorting to negociation all these subjects were necessarily put to issue. It became impossible to separate them. Policy, on our part, strongly required their union. We know that Spain, notwithstanding the fertility of her mines, was poor, and that such was the pressing nature of her pecuniary wants, that there was scarcely a shadow of hope of obtaining money from her in compensation for her spoliations. Possessing, however, what we wanted, and what is intrinsically of no inconsiderable value, it occurred to our government that the most likely way of obtaining a *substantial* indemnity was to take territory instead of money from her. The advantages of this course were these: First, Spain not having money to spare, there existed no rational hope on our part of getting it: secondly, having territory of great importance to us and of little to herself, there existed a rational expectation of obtaining it on equitable terms: thirdly, by this course, the pride of Spain would be conciliated by receiving a nominal *quid pro quo*, instead of being placed in the degraded light of acknowledging that she had treated us with injustice by entering into a treaty confined to allowing us an indemnity for her spoliations: fourthly, a similar course had been most successfully pursued with France in the purchase of Louisiana; fifthly, by this course peace would be preserved not only for the present, but likewise for a long period to come, as it was probably contemplated as an important feature in the negociation to settle all subsisting differences on the subject of boundaries.

These are the measures, these are the views, which have put into motion the torrents of abuse which have for some time overwhelmed the nation. They are founded in reason, and on that policy which ought forever to characterise a free & just nation. But, even supposing them not to be as good as some other measures which ought to have been pursued—though it is impossible to designate any other short of war—after they have been taken, when they are at this moment at that issue, on which the peace of the nation probably depends, does it become, or is it worthy of any honest American to use his exertions to render them abortive? Ought he not to submit to the will of his country, fairly and unequivocally manifested, however repugnant to his own opinion? What should we think of the officer, who, called to a council of war, after his advice was overruled, should notwithstanding, in the face of the enemy, tenaciously adhere to it in frustration of the plans of his superiors? Whatever our opinion might be of his motives, he would not fail to expiate his offence by the forfeit of his life. And where is the difference between the moral turpitude of an action which, by producing the failure of our arms, prolongs an existing state of warfare, and one which, by inducing a failure of a depending negociation, actually causes a war that would not otherwise have existed?

But the word *tribute* is brought up before our imaginations in dread array. Of this in my next number.

TIMOLEON.

From the Aurora.

THE NON-IMPORTATION LAW.

Our readers will recollect that in about five weeks from this date, the non-importation law goes into operation—and that every citizen whether as a *public officer* or as a *private man* will be called upon to aid in inforcing its faithful and rigid execution—and in exposing to the execration of the public and to the rigor of the law every man who dares to evade or violate it.

The following papers on the subject were published some time since; we understand that all the articles enumerated are within the purview of the law—as the obvious intention of the law was to operate on the interests of England to render us justice.

PHILADELPHIA, 23d July, 1806.

Peter Muhlenberg, esq. collector of the port of Philadelphia.

SIR,

The importation from Great Britain and her dependencies of certain goods, wares and merchandize, being prohibited after the 15th day of November next, by an act of Congress passed on the 18th April last, and as the act does not particularly define sundry articles, which we have been in the habit of importing, and as a difference of opinion may exist between you and us, respecting them, and thereby subject us to inconvenience, and being desirous to avoid all future litigation, and to act perfectly consistent with the said act of Congress, we now address you with a view of obtaining the necessary information on the subject.

All articles of which leather is the material of chief value are prohibited—does razor cases come under this description? They are composed in part of leather, but their chief value is in our opinion wood, or wood and paste.

Articles of which tin is the material of chief value are prohibited—does this apply to articles composed of tin plates, or japanned wares; or whether is meant manufactories of pewter, tutonica, britannica, metal buttons, &c. Also tinned goods, such as spoons, stirrups, bitts, buckles, &c.

Articles of which brass is the material of chief value are prohibited—brass being only a fictitious metal, or a composition of copper and lapis calaminaris or zinc, we feel ourselves under some embarrassment respecting it, as princess' metal and pinch back are composed of the same metals, only differently proportioned; also bell metal, with the addition of about one tenth part tin—yet none of these are known as brass. In brass plate locks the greater weight of metal is brass, but the workmanship being principally directed to the wards, bolts and keys, which are iron, the value when complete is, we understand, about one fifth part brass; gilt buttons are two thirds copper; horn powder flasks are usually mounted with brass, except the steel springs, but the chief value is in our opinion horn and steel: varnished or composition cocks, have brass keys, but the chief value we conceive is iron—therefore does princess' metal, pinch beck, bell metal, brass in ingots and sheets, brass plate locks, gilt buttons, horn powder flasks, and varnished or composition cocks, or either of them, come under the prohibition? Woollen clothes above a certain value are prohibited—is webbing for girths of saddles, &c. included? Although the material is wool, it has never been termed cloth.

All manufactures of glass are prohibited—does spectacles with glass eyes, and ink stands with glass holders, come under this description?

Paper of every description is prohibited—does this affect manufactures of paper, such as spectacle cases, ink stands, snuff boxes, &c.

Nails and spikes are prohibited—are saddle or tuft nails, (not being plated) saddlers tacks and clouts, and springs, included; and does this affect shoe tacks?—This being about the period of forwarding our orders for supplies of British manufactures for the ensuing spring, we beg you will be pleased to take the necessary steps to give us the earliest information on the foregoing inquiries.

(Signed)

JOHN LOHRA, Chairman.

JAMES WORTH, Sec'ry.

ANSWER.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,

Philadelphia, Aug. 13, 1806.

SIR,

Your letter as chairman of a meeting of a number of Ironmongers, convened for the purpose of taking into consideration the effect which the act of Congress, prohibiting the importation of certain articles of British manufactures, may have on their importations, dated in July last, was duly transmitted to the comptroller of the treasury. We for various reasons which is unnecessary to enumerate, decline giving an opinion at present. You will please advise the parties present of the result of this business. With sincere respect, I am your obedient servant.

JOHN GRAFT, Dep. Collector.

FROM THE AURORA.

EXTRACT—*Natchez, Sept.* 6, 1806.

"Yesterday dispatches arrived from Governor Claiborne, who was at Natchitoches, with more correct accounts than we had before. Major King, who went over with governor Claiborne, also arrived here. The Spaniards, about 1200 strong, had actually crossed the Sabine and arrived at the Stoney creek, or Bayou Pierre French settlement, about 50 miles on this side the Sabine, and 50 from Natchitoches.—Stoney creek falls into Red River, and thence they detached a small party to within 7 miles of Natchitoches. Some communications passed between governor Claiborne and the Spanish commander, and the Spanish party thereupon returned to the main body at Bayou Pierre; where they say they are ordered and determined to remain, and expect reinforcements. Bayou Pierre is, I believe, the same post from which Turner drove them last year.

"Our whole force at Natchitoches, even when those from Lotus Heights arrive, will not exceed 500 men. One company remains at the Heights. There were 250 regulars at New Orleans, and about 120 at Tombighee. This is the whole of our regular force in this quarter. The Spanish, I believe, are weak both at *Baton Rouge* and *Mobille*; but they can be readily