rivers in Europe and Asia, the Missouri or Mississippi will be about 2000 miles in length. The great river of St Lawrence is far inferior, being chiefly remarkable for its breadth. In South America the Maranon, or river of Amazons, measured on the same comparative scale, will be found to be about 2300, and the Rio de la Plata about 1900. In the same comparative way, measured on the accurate planisphere of Mr. Arrowsmith, the Kian Ku exceeds the Missouri, and rivals the Maranon, which last is probably also rivalled by the Ob. Some deceptions have arisen on this curious subject, as the large rivers in America have been computed by actual navigation of the whole, or a part, in which every winding is taken into the account; while the length of those in Asia has been merely assumed from the general appearance in maps, without due attention to the innumerable deviations. A favourable climate, and other circumstances, render the American rivers more navigable; the Ob being impeded by ice, and the Kian Ku by the alpine rocks of Tibet.

"St. Lawrence. The noble river of St. Lawrence is universally regarded as the second in North America, being not less than ninety miles wide at its mouth, and navigable for ships of the line as far as Quebec, a distance of 400 miles from the sea. Near Quebec it is five miles in breadth; and at Montreal from two to four. Though there be some rapids, yet this grand river may be considered as navigable to Kingston, and the lake Ontario, 743 miles from the sea. It is difficult to define the precise source of the St. Lawrence, though that name be generally confined to the river issuing from lake Ontario; while the Niagara, which flows from the lake Erie, is regarded as a distinct stream. As in Asiatic geography the Angara is traced from the sea of Baikal, without assuming the Selinga as a further source, so by analogy the St. Lawrence cannot be traced beyond the lake Ontario, nor can geographical usage permit it to be traced to the lake Superior; and far less, with certain writers, to the lake Winipic, which, according to the best maps, has no communication whatever with what has been above called the sea of Canada, consisting of the joint lakes Superior, Michigan, and Huron. The length of the St. Lawrence may therefore be about 700 British miles, the breadth being the grand characteristic.

"The other chief rivers in North America are the Saskashawin, the Athabasca, the Unjiga or Mackenzie's river, the Rio Bravo, which flows into the gulf of Mexico; that of Albany, which joins Hudson's Bay; Nelson river and Churchill river are also considerable streams which flow into that sea; but their geography is far from being perfect. The same observation must be extended to the Oregan, or great river of the west, which, confined by a chain of mountains, runs south, till by a western bend it joins the Pacific. But the discovery of the western regions of America will doubtless disclose some considerable streams in that quarter."

But the most important, and even astonishing fact relative to the great rivers of North America, is that their sources rise in the vicinity of each other.

"From the best accounts, says Pinkerton, that can be obtained from the Indians, we learn that the four most capital rivers on the continent of North America, viz. the St. Lawrence, the Mississipi, the river Bourbon, and the Oregon, or the river of the west, have their sources in the same neighbourhood. The waters of the three former are said to be within thirty miles of each other, the latter is rather further west.

"This shews that these parts are the highest lands in North America, and it is an instance not to be paralleled in the three other quarters of the globe, that four rivers of such magnitude should take their rise together, and each, after running separate courses, discharge their waters into different oceans, at the distance of more than two thousand miles from their sources. For in their passage from this spot to the bay of St. Lawrence, east; to the bay of Mexico, south; to Hudson's bay, north; and to the bay at the straits of Annian, west; where the river Oregon is supposed to empty, each of them traverses upwards of two thousand miles."

In a subsequent part of the same work we are presented with the following account of the principal rivers of the United States.

"The Mississippi, besides the celebrated Ohio, pervading the centre of the United territory from east to west, receives many other considerable streams, among which is the Illinois, which waters extensive and fertile meadows. More northern streams, flowing into the Mississippi, are the Uisconsin, the Chipawy, and the river St. Croix. The noble stream of the Ohio receives from the north the Muskingum, the Sciota, Great and Little Miami, and the Wabash: from the south the Great Kenoaway, the Kentucky, the Green River, and above all the Cumberland and the Tennessee; while the country on the west of Georgia is watered by several streams which join the gulf of Mexico.

"Among the numerous rivers which flow, on the east, into the Atlantic, may be mentioned the limitary stream of St. Croix, the Penobscot, the Kennebec, the Saco, the Merimac, the Connecticut, a long and distinguished stream, which gives name to the state, but which yields in length and grandeur to the Hudson river, which rising from several lakes in the northern parts of New-York, flows into the ocean near the flourishing city of that name. The river Delaware, which washes Philadelphia, being joined by numerous streams, is more remarkable for its width than for the length of its course. The Susquehanna is distinguished by both these attributes, and after a long and circuitous progress forms the chief contributary stream to the bay of Chesapeak; which also receives the Potomac, the Rappahannoc, York river, and James river. The Potomac is not only distinguished as the seat of the new capital, but for its irruption through the Blue Ridge of the Apalachian Mountains, being first joined by the Shenandoa, a considerable river from the south. The range however consists of broken rocks, and the scene is thought to yield greatly in sublimity to the passage of the Lauricocha or false Maranon, through the Andes, worn into perpendicular walls of stupendous height and length. Further to the south the chief rivers flow west into the Ohio and Mississippi. But the Black water and Staunton join the Roanok inlet; and Pamlico sound receives a river of the same name. That of Cape Fear, the Pedee, the Santee, the Savannah, and the Altamaha of Georgia, close the list of the chief rivers of the United States."

And on the subject of *Lakes*, we have the following statement:

"Lakes. Besides the great lakes which form the northern boundary, and which have been already mentioned in the general description of North America, there are some considerable lakes in the northern parts of the United territory. Those on the west have been little explored. The small lakes called Cedar, Little Winnipeg, and Leech, supply some of the principal sources of the Mississippi.

"Champlain. On the east the most important lake is that of Champlain, rather resembling a wide river, which flows into that of St. Lawrence, and supplies an easy communication with Canada. The Champlain is the boundary between the states of New-York and Vermont, being in length about seventy-five geographical miles, while the breadth seldom exceeds four or five; and it terminates in the broad river called Chambly or Richlieu, which falls within the limits of Canada. Lake George, at the southern extremity of Champlain, approaches within a few miles of the Hudson river, so that a canal might be opened at no great expense. Besides many small lakes southwest of the Champlain, there are several other lakes in the same direction, and also in the state of New-York, as the Oneida, the Cayuga, the Sennecka, the Cannendagua, &c. These, though not very considerable in magnitude, are of great importance in facilitating the conveyance of produce through an immense extent of territory."

(To be Continued.)

Washington Jockey Club RACES.

WILL commence on TUESDAY the 28th day of October next—free for any horse, mare or gelding—carrying the following weights, viz.

Aged horses, 126 lbs. Six years old, 120 lbs. Five years old, 112 lbs. Four years old, 100 lbs. Three years old, 86 lbs. There will be an allowance of three pounds for mares and geldings.

The first days purse. Four mile Heats, it is supposed will be at least 750 DOLLS.—that being the amount of it last year.

On Wednesday the 29th, the second day's Jockey Club Purse, the Three mile Heat's, it is supposed will be worth 400 DOLLS.

Thursday the 30th—will be run for a cup of Fifty Guineas value— a single Four mile Heat, free only to subscribers.

And one hour after, will be run for the LADIES'S PLATE—Two mile Heats—free only to members of the Club.

Each day's race to begin precisely at one o'clock, P. M.

All delinquent members of the Club, are earnestly requested to make immediate payment of their dues to the secretary and Treasurer.

Tolls, as usual, will be collected at the gates, for the benefit of the Club.

No person will be permitted to stand within the cords—and all dogs found on the course, will be destroyed.

All persons desirous of erecting Booths, and make speedy application to the secretary will Treasurer, for licences for that purpose.

The foregoing regulations will be strictly enforced, by persons employed to carry them into effect.

By order,
JOHN TAYLOE, Pr. W. J. C.

John Mason,
Thomas Peter,
Henry O'Reilly,
Nathan Lufborough, } *Stewards.*

Test *DENNISON DARLING,*
Secretary and Treasurer.
CHESTER BAILEY,
Clerk of the course.

September 15—tawtR

PUBLIC AUCTION.

24 Cotton Jackets,
18 pair of Shoes,
For Sale on Saturday the 18th inst. at the Vendue Store at the Navy Yard.

N. L. QUEEN, Auct.

Oct. 16th, 1806.

WASHINGTON CITY.

THE Subscriber takes this method to inform the public, that he has enlarged his tavern considerably for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders; his stand being on F street opposite the Bank and very near the public offices. He flatters himself from the advantage of his situation and the reasonable nets of his charges, with the first attention to business, to give general satisfaction.

THOMAS THORPE,

June 20—wtf

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

AUGSBURG, July 30.

By letters from Trieste, date the 20th inst. we have received the agreeable intelligence, that the French, united with the Austrian troops under gen. Bellegarde, have at last made themselves masters of the fortress of Catture, and have driven out the Montenegrins.

All obstacles in the way of peace are now removed; for according to the last news from Vienna, no warlike preparations are thought of in all Austria, and we expect a general and durable peace. The French minister at war, prince Alexander Berthier, who still remains at Munich, will set out from thence in the first place for his principality of Neufchatel, and then for Paris.

According to all the reports which have been to day and yesterday in circulation, the French troops which broke up from Suabia and Franconia, to march into the heart of Germany, have received orders to halt at the different places where they now are.

BERLIN, Aug. 4.

The Swedish frigates blockade every Prussian port, and molest without discretion all neutrals who may fall in their way; but upon land they have not committed a single act of hostility although the two armies, are within pistol shot of each other.

They write from Petersburgh that all the individuals of both sexes known to have co-operated in the accession of Russia to the last coalition against France, have successively quitted the court.

13. Every thing here breathes activity——The king is returned from Charlottenburg; and we observe a great movement in the cabinet and in several of the military offices. Many generals who had been absent are recalled, and estafettes have been forwarded to the several military government.

15. The negociation between Sweden and Prussia have taken such a turn as to induce us to believe that peace & good understanding will speedily be re-established.

FRANKFORT, Aug 7.

The following details respecting the changes which are taking place in Germany, are given as authentic.

All the Princes, intermediate Counts, and other States of the Empire, who are not named in the act of federation, and whose possessions join, or are included within those of the Princes preserved are wholly to lose their territorial superiority; that is to say, the right of having troops, of having tribunals dependent on them, the privilege of a mint, of having political Agents——in one word, they are to be deprived of sovereignty according to the true meaning of the word.

It is said that the King of Prussia in recognizing these changes in the constitution of Southern Germany, reserves to himself a power of establishing a similar league (in the north) of what was formerly called the Empire. Thus will this constitution, which has been so long invaded, wholly disappear, and the decline of which is only so gentle, because the measures which are taken at this day were preceded by the period of its fall.

The elector of Hesse is about to accede to the confederation of the Rhine. This Prince will join the force of the union with upwards of 20,000 men.

LONDON, Aug. 21.

We anticipate the indignation of our readers, and of the world when they shall hear, that it is the fixed determination of Bonaparte to dismember the Spanish monarchy, and to annihilate that of Portugal, in favor of that profligate, abandoned traitor, the prince of peace——that the provinces of Biscay, Navarre, Catalonia, and one half of Arragon, are to be consolidated as a kingdom for that infamous betrayer and enslaver of his country; and that Portugal is held out to the miserable instrument of the French despot the king of Spain, as a desirable compensation for his ancient domains!

But it will readily be believed, that so long as a drop of British blood circulates in the veins of British ministers, the abandonment of our oldest and best ally would not be submitted to. We must therefore conclude, that lord St. Vincent and general Simcoe are dispatched to that country, and will be followed by our fleets and armies, to oppose to the uttermost, this infamous project. That this arrangement is determined upon, we have no doubt; that it is now in progress to defeat it, we are well assured. That the final issue of this virtuous effort may be as successful as its motives are justifiable, honorable and legitimate, we most humbly hope and pray.

LONDON, *August* 23.

The expected messenger has arrived from Paris. He reached town last night about 11 o'clock, and proceeded directly to the foreign office, but we learned this fact at so late an hour that we had no opportunity for making farther enquiries.

Much pains, it appears, had been taken to conceal the arrival of this messenger. He had travelled from Deal with great expedition in a post chaise and four, but when he approached the Metropolis, he took a hackney coach, in order that he might pass through the streets unobserved.

Letters were yesterday received from the continent, in which it was positively asserted that Prussia, Austria, and the other German states not included in the confederacy of the Rhine, had resolved to form a similar league, under the guarantee and protection of the Emperor of Russia.

It is rumored that the treaty between France and Russia, stipulates that the two powers shall co-operate in resisting the right claimed by G. Britain, of searching neutral vessels. It is reported too, that the conclusion of the treaty with Russia, which it was at first supposed would facilitate the peace between this country and France, is likely to produce a contrary effect, France having risen in her demands since that event. It is likewise reported that Russia and France have come to some understanding with respect to the future state of Turkey.

The meeting of the Jewish deputies at Paris, has been formally opened. It is not easy to see what Bonaparte means by this strange exhibition, and the interrogatories put to the Jews, both as to their *faith and practice*. Does he mean to attempt their conversion; a project which Emperors, Kings, & Popes, have not unfrequently tried? Among his other visions, it is said, that Bonaparte entertains the hope of effecting a union between the Catholic and Protestant religions, by inducing each to concede something, particularly the catholics, to give up the celibacy of the clergy, and abolish monachism. These would be excellent amusement for a time of peace. If Bonaparte would but begin, to study divinity, keeping it quite separate from military principles, there might be some hopes that he would remain quiet a few years.

LONDON, Aug. 23.

The Paris Moniteur of the 14th August contains the following most important and affecting state paper, being the resignation of the high office of emperor of Germany, by Francis, emperor of Austria.

VIENNA, August 7.

"WE, FRANCIS SECOND, &c.

"Since the peace of Presburgh all our attention and all our care have been employed to fulfil with scrupulous fidelity, all the engagements contracted by that treaty, to preserve to our subjects the happiness of peace, to consolidate every where the amicable relations happily re-established, waiting to discover whether the changes caused by the peace would permit us to perform our important duties, as chief of the Germanic empire, conformably to the capitulation of election.

"The consequences, however, which ensued from some articles of the treaty of Presburgh, immediately after its publication, and which still exist, and those events generally known, which have since taken place in the Germanic empire, have convinced us that it will be impossible, under these circumstances, to continue the obligations contracted by the capitulation of election, and, even, if, in reflecting on these political relations, it were possible to imagine a change of affairs, the convention of the 12th of July, signed at Paris, and ratified by the contracting parties, relative to an entire separation of several considerable states of the empire, and their peculiar consideration, has entirely destroyed every such hope.

"Being thus convinced of the impossibility of being any longer enabled to fulfil the duties of our imperial functions, we owe it to our principles and to our duty, to renounce a crown which was only valuable in our eyes, whilst we were able to enjoy the confidence of the electors, princes, and other states of the Germanic empire, and to perform the duties which were imposed upon us. We declare, therefore, by these presents, that we, considering as dissolved the ties which have hitherto attached us to the states of the Germanic empire—that we considering as extinguished by the confederation of the states of the Rhine, the charge in chief of the empire; and that we considering ourselves thus acquitted of all our duties towards the Germanic empire, do resign the Imperial crown, and the imperial government. We absolve, at the same time, the electors, princes, and states, and all that belong to the empire, particularly the members of the Supreme Tribunal, and other magistrates of the empire, from those duties by which they were united to us as the legal chief of the empire, according to the constitution.

"We also absolve all our German provinces and states of the empire from their reciprocal duties towards the Germanic empire, and we desire in incorporating them with our Austrian States as emperor of Austria, and in preserving them in those amicable relations subsisting with the neighboring powers and states, that they should attain that height of prosperity and happiness which is the end of all our desires and the object of our dearest wishes.

"Done at our residence, under our imperial seal.

Vienna, the 6th Aug. 1806.

FRANCIS."

This is followed by the following address in the subsequent Moniteur:

VIENNA, Aug. 8.

"WE, FRANCIS SECOND, &c.

"In abdicating the imperial government of the empire, We, considering it as the last effort of our care and as an absolute duty, do express thus publicly a desire equally reasonable and just, that the persons who have hitherto been employed in the administration of justice and in diplomatic and other affairs, for the good of the whole empire, and for the service of the chief of the empire, should be suitably provided for.

"The care which all the states of the empire took of those persons who lost their places by the affair of the indemnity of 1803, induces us to hope that the same sentiments of justice will be extended to those individuals who have hitherto been employed in the general service, who have been chosen in all parts of the Germanic empire, & many of whom have quitted other profitable places, looking forward to an honorable subsistence for life, and which should not be wanting to them on account of their fidelity, and the integrity and capacity with which they have executed their functions.

"We have, therefore, taken the resolution of preserving to those of our imperial servants, who have hitherto drawn their salaries from our chamber, the same appointments, reserving to ourselves to place them in employments in the service of our hereditary states, and we hope, with so much the more confidence, that the electors, princes, and states will provide for the imperial chamber of justice of the empire, and the chancellerie of the chamber of Justice, by charging themselves voluntarily with this expense, as it will be trifling in amount, and will diminish every year.

"As to the chancellerie of the Aulic council of the empire, the funds destined for its support will be employed to provide for the wants of those individuals who have hitherto drawn from thence their salaries, this will serve them until other measures may be taken.

"Done in our capital and residence of Vienna, under our imperial seal, the 6th of August, 1806.

"FRANCIS."

LONDON, Aug. 26.

The London Journals to the 21st, with the principal contents to the 14th inst. have been received at our office. The latter are of great importance. The commendable secrecy of our government, has concealed from the public, all knowledge of the progress, or probable event of the negociation with France, and conjecture had hitherto in vain endeavored to supply the want of authentic information on the subject.—The official Journal of the enemy, however, has published some remarks on the pending negociation, which present a clearer prospect of its final result, than what it was possible to view through any domestic medium, and afford but little reason to expect the restoration of peace. The Moniteur of the 13th inst. in a sort of expose, having adverted to the prosperous condition of France, in her relations with Austria, Russia and Prussia, and represented the affairs of the continent in such a state as to promise permanent tranquility, observes upon the negociation with England. It states that it was commenced in the month of March, and almost matured: that the people and many members of the British cabinet were desirous of peace, which was on the point of being concluded—"but that the severe indisposition of Mr. Fox, and his absence from council, have rendered every thing uncertain, and have replunged these important interests in the labyrinth of diplomatic chicane, in abstractions and casuity."

Mr. Fox, Mr. Erskine, Lord H. Petty, Lord Howick, Lord Moira, and Mr. Sherridan, are stated to be the members of the cabinet who are friendly to peace. Lord Grenville and the remainder are of course those who are accused of diplomatic chicane, &c. It is not necessary to enquire how they should be acquainted at Paris, a difference of opinion subsists in our cabinet, a circumstance not known even in London.——What renders the article of importance, is its angry tone by which it appears intended to prepare the people of France for a rupture of the negociation. In this point of view it is almost universally considered in England; insomuch, that lord Lauderdale would ere this time have left Paris. The fonds have declined to the accustomed price before the commencement of the negociations.

NAPLES, July 23.

The English have taken a position on the shore of St. Euphemia. The division of Gen. Reignier occupies Catanzaro, and all the posts in the farther Calabria; and he only waits for the junction of the troops from Apulia to attack the enemy, and drive them into the sea.

New-York, Oct. 15.

The arrival at this port of the ship Maine, captain Rossecter, from Bristol, has extended our file of London papers one day later than by the Alexander. "The Star," an evening paper, of the 27th of August, is received at the office of the Mercantile Advertiser. It contains no other intelligence than is comprised in the following extracts.

We learn, verbally, that the hon. David Erskine, son of the lord Chancellor of England, had embarked with his suite on board the sloop of war Avon, which was lying at Portsmouth ready for sea, and would sail the very first