[W]ASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 27.

It is, with the sincerest pleasure, that we announce to our fellow citizens, the arrival of CAPTAIN LEWIS, with his exploring party, at St. Lewis.

The President of the United States has received a letter from him, dated at St. Louis, September 23, at which place himself, Captain Clarke and their party arrived that day. They had passed the preceding winter at a place which he calls Fort Clatsop, near the mouth of the Columbia river. They set out thence on the 27th of March last, and arrived at the foot of the Rocky mountains May 10, where they were detained until June 24, by the snows which rendered the passage over those mountains impracticable until then. He found it two thousand five hundred and seventy-five miles from the mouth of the Missouri to the great falls of that river, thence by land passing the Rocky mountains to a navigable part of the Kooskooske three hundred and forty miles, of which two hundred would admit good road, and one hundred and forty miles over tremendous mountains which for sixty miles are covered with eternal snows, then seventy three miles down the Kooskooske into a south eastwardly branch of the Columbia, one hundred and fifty four miles down that to the main river of the Columbia, and then four hundred and thirteen miles to the Pacific, in all three thousand five hundred and fifty-five miles from the mouth of the Missouri to the mouth of the Columbia. In this last river the tide flows one hundred and eighty-three miles, to within seven miles of its great rapids, and so far would admit large sloops; and from thence upwards may be navigated by batteaux and periaugurs. He speaks of this whole line furnishing the most valuable furs in the world, and a short and direct course for them, to the eastern coast of China; but that the greatest part of these would be from the head of the Missouri. He says it is fortunate he did not send back from the head of the Missouri any part of his force, consisting of thirty one men, as more than once they owed their lives and the fate of the expedition to their numbers. One man of his party had died before he reached fort Mandan in one thousand eight hundred and four; every other one is returned in good health.

Capt. Lewis expected to remain at St. Louis some days to settle with and discharge his men, and would then set out for Washington, by the way of Vincennes, Louisville, Abington, Fincastle, Staunton and Charlottesville. He is accompanied by the great Mandan chief, who is on a visit to Washington. Capt. Lewis speaks of his colleague, captain Clarke, in the most affectionate terms, and declares his equal title to whatever merit may be ascribed to the success of this enterprize.

The Trenton True American says, from what we have yet learnt, we presume that

Henry Southard,
William Helms,
John Lambert,
Ezra Darby,
James Sloan, and
Thomas Newbold,

the gentlemen composing the Republican ticket, are elected by a large majority.

RACE BALL.

THE Company of the *Ladies* of Washington and George Town with any Ladies visiting them, is requested at the Ball at Mr. STELLE's HOTEL on Wednesday evening next, without further invitation.

Robt. Brent,
A. Carr,
Elias B. Caldwell,
Wm. Brent, } MANAGERS.
I. A. Coles,
James D. Barry,
Lewis Ford,
Daniel Carmick.

October 27.

To the members of the North Carolina Gold Mine Company—

GENTLEMEN,

I lately visited the land in North Carolina belonging to the company, and rode several days in various parts of it. The fertility of the soil exceeded very much the most favorable idea I had formed of it. I saw some of the best corn in it that I saw during our whole route through Virginia and North Carolina, and I was informed by general Steele, late comptroller of the United States, who resides not far from the lands, that he had made particular enquiries respecting them, since my former visit, and learnt that they were very good corn and cotton lands, and it was his opinion if the company kept the lands a little while till they could select such portions for the gold as they might incline to retain, they might sell the remainder for the whole purchase money they gave, viz. 110,000 dollars. Some of the corn that I thought so fine was in ground that had been in cultivation for ten years; and this is the driest year, that the oldest inhabitants remember for fifty years. The grounds except in a few cultivated places are generally covered with good timber. Some company viewing the land with me, measured one of the trees by the road side, and found it nine feet six inches circumference, and above a hundred feet high; orchards of apples, pears, peaches, &c. flourish in a very luxuriant manner, and red clover, with plaister of Paris, grows astonishingly. Before I mention the gold runs, it may be proper to observe that the healing springs are surrounded within the distance of half a mile by the company's land. These are powerfully chalybeate, and were resorted to from various parts of the country as well as from South Carolina, not only on account of the tonic virtues of the water, but also in consequence of the salubrity of the air and healthiness of the country. From the number who have visited these springs this summer, (the first) it is imagined they will be much resorted to hereafter.

This was one of the most unfavorable seasons I could have selected for an examination of the runs for gold. They were dry like most of those we passed in Virginia and North Carolina; indeed so dry that no examination could be made of them for gold but with great trouble, as it was necessary to carry the sand and gravel in small portions, sometimes above a mile before water could be found, and what gold was obtained was principally found by washing the gravel and sand where there was water, rather than by searching for the gold where there were indications; and though this was the case I did not see a single trying pan full of gravel and sand, washed without gold being found therein. Some fine specimens were thus obtained, one of about two penny weights, and some smaller; but after we had obtained about twenty dollars worth, we were prevented from progressing by the want of water to wash for more—though from what I saw, I am of opinion we might have got some hundred dollars worth in a very short distance, if the branch had not dried up. While we were engaged in washing for gold, Mr. Love, one of the proprietors of the adjoining mine of Mr. Read, on washing some of our gravel and sand, in which he found gold, said in my hearing, that he really thought our prospect as good as theirs. They have only four hundred acres; and though it is said they have obtained between thirty and forty thousand dollars worth of gold from this small place, they value it still at one hundred thousand dollars. We possess thirty five thousand acres at least!—The gold of ours is perfectly pure. It requires no purification. I visited Mr. Read's mine and found that by amalgamation with quicksilver, which is very easy, and which answers completely, a great quantity of gold is obtained from the sand, after picking out all the lump gold. I was informed they got about six or seven ounces, at a distillation several times a week, from a very small still. I afterwards visited the mines of Mrs. Parker and Mr. Harris. They lie in a hill that intersects the company's land. Mr. Harris in ploughing across a small branch in his land, turned up a good sized piece of gold. Having no regular weights he tried it in a pair of scales against a pewter plate and spoon, which it outweighed. He then searched the run, and was successful in finding gold. This little branch runs immediately into the company's land, lying between it and Mrs. Parker's. But it was dry, and I consequently made no search in it—nor in any of the branches on that side, though I heard of gold being found in several. Mrs. Parker's mine was discovered, as I was informed, in a very unexpected manner. Hearing of several discoveries, she said in a joking manner, to some company, while drinking tea with her, "I wish gentlemen any of you could find a gold mine in my land."—On which Mr. Etherton said, I will go, madam, and search for you. He went, and in a little time returned with a very good specimen. After this they found six hundred dollars worth, and this season three hundred more, though they had not yet prepared any apparatus for even washing the gravel and sand. They were making a small wooden machine when I was there. I cannot pretend to give an account of all the places where gold has been discovered in the grounds belonging to the country, for it will take some time before they can be sufficiently explored, and but few of the streams and small runs have yet been searched in the slightest manner. Every place examined, though some lie many miles apart, has furnished gold, except one, and that had but a very slight examination, and perhaps not deep enough. Among the principal places that promise well, from the small trials made, I must mention the Rock-hole creeks, which are branches that join about three miles below their sources. The one where I got most of the gold in consequence of there being a small supply of water is the west branch. The upper end could not be examined, nor any place but one for want of water. The East branch is supposed from a single trial to be good, but the want of water prevented any further search. Three forks of Island creek, about three miles each contain gold—but little search could be made for the same reason. Mr. Robins, who lives below, told me he found gold below the junction of these branches, some was found in Cucumber creek. The prospect good. Some in the Camp branch of Island creek, also in Long creek and below Mr. Harris's. Mrs. Osburn took only as much sand and gravel as she could carry between her hands, from a small spring in the company's land between the Rock-hole branch, and on washing it found a piece equal to a dollar, and two pieces equal to half a dollar in value, besides some smaller pieces. It appears on examination that some of the hills are rich in gold, and I think it is not carried far by the currents, but only falls down into the small hollows, and little branches near which it originally lies, as it has been found in considerable quantities in the smallest depressions on the hills, as well as in the more deep runs and branches. Were we to measure all the runs, the small branches, the springs and depressions where gold has been found in the company's land, I think I may admit the truth of the current opinion there, that the company possess 100 miles of gold land. Though it may be highly advantageous to work some of the places already discovered, and particularly Rock-hole Branch, and the Spring Branch, I think a further examination of the runs essential, as it is admitted our discoveries already made entitle us to expect immense returns, if our operations be well directed in the first instance. The expences are so very trifling, that the whole necessary apparatus will not cost 200 dollars: but the particulars will be laid before the directors, for their consideration.

I am,
Gentlemen,
Very respectfully, &c.
W. THORNTON.

City of Washington,
October 20, 1806,

Arrived at Baltimore on Sunday last ship Thomas Wilson, capt. Gardner, in 126 days from Mocha. Off the isle of France was boarded by the sir Francis Drake British frigate, one of the blockading squadron; who after firing about 100 musket shot into us, came on board and impressed 3 of the crew. They informed us they had captured the ship Erin of Baltimore, and sent her to Madras. Oct. 6. off Bermuda, spoke the British man of war brig Avon, with Mr. Erskine, the British minister, on board, bound for the Chesapeake. A melancholy event took place about 70 miles above Mocha, a short time before sailing, the American ship Essex, Orne, of Salem, was attacked by an Arab ship of considerable force, taken possession of and plundered: the crew all murdered, and the ship sunk. Fraud was resorted to by them, otherwise they could not have taken her.—The owner of the Arab ship said, Mahomed Ikle prevailed upon capt. Orne to discharge his pilot at Camerea, and to receive on board his ship his brother and a number of his slaves, as passengers, and that they would assist in the management of his ship from Camerea to Hadido, which capt. O. in an unfortunate moment, consented to, the ship proceeding in company—they were attacked at the same time from without and from within, and their fate was soon decided. I apprehend nothing of this kind in future will happen, for he is now afraid to go elsewhere than to Lohaye, and the island of Camerea, where he now is; the sovereignty of this island belongs to him, having purchased the same from the seriff of Loheya. It is said he is about to proceed to Muscat, and I think it of consequence that his movements should be known in America, that such an atrocious act may not go unpunished.

New-York, Oct. 23.

Letters were received in town yesterday from Boston announcing the arrival there of the ship New Galen from London, with intelligence to the 4th Sept. at which time the expectation of lord Lauderdale's speedy return to England, and the prospect of continued war, had caused a great depression of the stocks. Mr. Fox, it is added, had experienced a relapse, and was so unwell that little hopes were entertained of his surviving more than three or four days.

An article dated Gottenburgh, Aug. 1, says—"On the 29th ult. a dreadful fire broke in the town of Uddewalla, about 50 English miles from hence, which in a short time reduced the whole town, together with the arsenal, tar wharf's, iron works, &c. &c. to ashes—not a single house remains! Upwards of four thousand inhabitants were burnt out, whose distress is beyond description. What adds to it is that 15,000 dozen of deals, with which they might have erected temporary habitations, were destroyed in the fire. Very liberal subscriptions have been entered into for their assistance.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Augusta, to his friend in Savannah, dated Sept. 28.

"After a very long and serious drought, it commenced raining here at a most tremendous rate a few days ago, and although the moon was at the full yesterday, the weather does not seem to break up—if it continues raining much longer, the crops must suffer greatly. The river rose at Augusta, yesterday, 12 feet in the course of four hours.

Philadelphia, Oct. 21.

At a joint meeting of the Select and Common Councils *Robert Wharton, Esq.* was this day chosen Mayor of the city for the ensuing year. *John Inskeep, Esq.* late Mayor, having been appointed President of the North American Insurance Company, declined being a candidate.

The British brig of war Avon, having on board Mr. Erskine, British minister to the United States, was spoke on the 6th inst. off Bermuda, bound to the Chesapeake.

Philadelphia, Oct. 23.

The ship Ocean, Girdon, from Bordeaux, is below.—Left the city the 11th and the Cordovan, 17th Sept. Captain Girdon informs that the emperor of Russia had refused his sanction to the treaty made by his minister, D'Oubril at Paris, and that Lord Lauderdale still remained at Paris.

FOR SALE.

THREE likely young NEGRO MEN, one of whom is a good waiter, and all under good character. Enquire at Mr. Jos. M. Semme's Tavern.

October 17 – 3t

The Subscribers residing near the Navy Yard, offer for sale on the most reasonable terms the following

GROCERIES,

Cogniac, and French,	} Brandy,	Per Cassius Grove.
Holland, and Country,	} Gin.	
Jamaica, and New England,	} Rum.	

Whiskey,
London Particular Madeira Wine,
Spirit and Whiskey Sounce.
a fresh supply of Teas of the First quality and latest importation,
Smoked salmon,
Pickled do. in kids,
Smoked herring in boxes,
Cod or dumb fish in do.
Tongues and sounds in kegs,
Mustard in boxes,
Chocolate in boxes or pounds,
Sugar in barrels,
Cheeses, &c. with a number of other articles.

JOSEPH CASSIN & Co.

October 27 – 2w

WM. S. NICHOLLS,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

A complete Assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods;

Which are large and handsome, being bought on the best terms—will be sold low for cash or tobacco.

George Town, Oct 27—3w

NOTICE.

By order of the Orphans Court of Washington county, will be sold at public sale, on Thursday the 6th day of November next, at Joseph M. Semmes's tavern, all the personal estate of Joseph Taylor, deceased, Consisting of wearing apparel, one gold watch, Washington's Life neatly bound in calf, one bureau, one portable electrical Machine, one shower bath, &c.

The terms of sale are, all sums not exceeding 20 DOLLARS cash, for all sums above 20 DOLLARS a credit of three months, the purchaser giving note with approved endorsers, interest to be included from the day of sale.

The sale will commence at 11 o'clock A. M.

JOHN DAVIDSON,
WASHINGTON BOYD,
Executors of Joseph Taylor, deceased.

Oct. 27—tdos

CHEAP FALL GOODS.

T. W. PAIRO has just returned from Philadelphia with his FALL & WINTER GOODS, the greatest part of which he can SELL considerably Lower, than he was able to do last year.

THEY CONSIST OF

Superfine cloths,	Muslins very cheap,
Second & coarse, do.	Plain leno,
Cassimeres & coatings	Leno and mull handkerchiefs,
Bombazets, bays,	Leno caps,
Blankets,	India jaconet,
Combs of a variety,	Sprigg'd do.
Calicoes, calimancoes,	Cotton and silk chambrays,
Crape, netting cotton	Book muslin,
Super. playing cards,	Very handsome ribbons,
Jefferson cord,	Swansdown,
Bonnets and cotton do.	Damask silk shawls,
Dimities, fustians,	Camels hair and cotton do.
Flannels,	Muffs and tippets,
Gloves of great variety	Satinets, scissars,
Ginghams, bandanoes	Spanish segars,
Silk head handkerchiefs of great beauty,	Suspenders,
Madrass do.	Ladies shoes,
Linen and cotton do.	Childrens do.
Ladies silk hose, lead colored, white and black,	LONDON PIANOS with additional and extra keys, & plain do.
Cotton & worsted, do. of a great variety,	Bed ticking,
Gentlemen's silk, cotton and worsted, do.	Table cloths,
Children and servants do.	Thicksetts and velvets,
Best Philadelphia hats	Cotton and silk umbrellas,
London do.	Spermaceti candles,
Knives and forks,	Window glass 10 by 12,
Irish linens,	Fancy waistcoatings,
German do.	and a great many other articles.
Very fine lawns,	
Black and green lute strings,	
Beads, diaper,	

Groceries of a Superior quality.

T. W. Pairo has been particularly careful in buying the following assortment of Groceries, which he expects in about 10 days.

Madeira wines, Old Sherry, Particular Teneriffe, Port wine, Claret, Malaga, Brandy, Jamaica Spirits, Rum, Gin, Cherry-Bounce, whiskey, Imperial Old Hyson and Souchong Teas, Loaf, Lump, and Brown Sugars, Currents, Prunes and Almonds.

N. B. Part of the above dry Goods will not arrive before the beginning of next week.

October 27 – 6t

Durham Parish, Charles county 20th September, 1806.

The Vestry and Church Wardens of Durham Parish, Charles county, Maryland, hereby give notice that their parish is and has been for some time vacant and that they wish to employ a CLERGYMAN of the protestant episcopal church, of a fair character to officiate in said Parish. The average amount of subscriptions for the last four years was, about 400 dollars per annum, besides a Glebe that rents for 1900 lbs crop tobacco per annum.

By order of the vestry.

WM. BRAWNER, Reg.

October 24 – w6t

NEGROES.

FOR SALE, for a term of years several Likely young Women, among them is a very good cook. To hire by the year, two good Laborers and a Boy—they all have good characters. Also to rent on north E street, square 143, a Two story FRAME HOUSE with two rooms on a floor and a passage.

Enquire of the Printer.

October 15—wtf

WASHINGTON CIT[Y.]

MONDAY, OCTOBER 27.

Late arrivals at New York and Philadelphia give us intelligence of the utmost importance.

By the arrival of the ship Hardware at the former place, Liverpool dates to the 4th, and London dates to the 3d September are received.

On the day the Hardware sailed, it was reported that Mr. FOX was DEAD, that the Negociations for Peace were broken off, and that lord Lauderdale was on his way home.

With respect to Mr. Fox, Liverpool papers (which are to the 4th Sept. inclusive) state that he was tapped a second time on the 30th of August, and had 14 quarts of fetid water taken from him; the report of his death, therefore, is probably not without foundation.

The fears of invasion, which were lately so prevalent at Lisbon that many British merchants were selling off their property, had very much abated. At Madrid the opinion of peace was so prevalent that the discount upon the *Vales* had fallen from 57 to 50 per cent.

Lord St. Vincent, with a number of ships, was in the Tagus, and a considerable addition to his force was under orders for sailing.

The London papers state, that

The last Hamburg mail brought accounts that Prussia has assumed a warlike attitude, and her armies are every where in motion. All absent generals have been ordered to Berlin, to receive their several commands. The rapacity of France is the cause assigned for these preparations. Bonaparte, it is said, has demanded the cession of East Friesland, Embden, and some other little corners of Prussia, to give them to the new king of Holland, and has sent his army to carry his views into effect.

By the arrival at Philadelphia of the ship Ocean from Bourdeaux, Paris papers to the 6th, and Bourdeaux papers to the 11th of September have been received.

Paris advices to the 6th of September, state, that the Emperor of Russia had refused to ratify the treaty, which his minister, D'Oubril, had entered into with the French government—That the Emperor Napoleon had ordered a new levy of eighty thousand men in the southern departments of France—That extraordinary levies of troops had been ordered in Russia—and that the British ambassador, Lord Lauderdale, was at Paris, on 6th of September.

HAMBURGH, *August 25.*

The Prussians have quitted the mouths of the rivers Elbe and Weser; the province of Lauenburg is restored to the Swedes, by which cession the king of Sweden has obtained every thing he wished for. Time will explain these phenomena.

HANOVER, AUG. 24.

The greatest military activity prevails in and around this city—at this moment transports with recruits, and horses to remount the cavalry, are arriving.

The fortress of Hamelin is provisioned for several months, and the garrison completed, as also that of Nienbourg.

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, are to make speedy application to the secretary and 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, } Stewards.
Henry O'Reilly,
Nathan Lufborough,

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

September 16—[illegible]