Chord of the Arches.

Eastern arch,	155	0
Middle arch,	157	6
Western arch,	159	4
Width of the bridge,	29	0
Width of each carriage way in the clear,	12	6
Curvature of the arches,	11	0
Curvature of the floor or carriage way,	6	0
Height, in the clear, over the carriage way,	13	9
Height from the surface of the river at low water mark, to the floor.	45	0
Thickness of the Piers at top.		
Eastern pier,	31	6
Western pier,	36	2
Length of the piers,	40	0
Height of the piers at low water mark,	27	0
Depth of water in which the western piers is sunk,	18	0

The access to the Bridge, at either end, is perfectly gentle and easy, forming precisely a continuation of the curvature of the floor, to the extent of the wing walls.

The company for the erection of this bridge was incorporated in 1795, and some progress was made in the following year in the erection of the piers and abutments; but the failure of the funds of the corporation soon suspended the work, and little further was attempted until the year 1803, when Samuel Sitgreaves, of this borough, was elected President of the Company, and with the assistance of an excellent Board of Managers, undertook to restore the affairs of the company. The persevering, indefatigable, and disinterested efforts of these gentlemen were crowned with success. In the spring of 1805, the work was resumed, and the whole has been accomplished, without accident or any untoward circumstance, in less than two years. The piers and abutments were raised to the necessary elevation in the first summer; and the whole of the superstructure was begun and completed, by the faithful skill and diligence of about 25 carpenters, between the middle of April and the middle of October, being only six months of the present year. Too much praise cannot be given to the assiduity and fidelity of Mr. Samuel Carr, of Newburyport, who superintended this department of the work, and effected so unexampled an instance of industry and dispatch.

By an act passed at the last session of the Legislature, the sum of ten thousand dollars has been granted on loan to the company, to enable them to cover and inclose the bridge; and with this fund, which is yet untouched, and which will constitute the only debt of the company, it is intended to proceed early in the spring to the protection of this invaluable public improvement by a roof and weather boarding.

The SANTEE CANAL is now navigable. The head of water is so considerable as to insure its continuance. The many advantages resulting from this passage, are now so well understood, and generally appreciated, that it is unnecessary to recommend it for its safety and convenience. We sincerely hope that the laudable and patriotic exertions of that company, will be rewarded in that distinguished manner which the high importance of their labors so justly merit.

S. C. Paper.

Cincinnati, Oct 21.

Extracts of a letter from general Wilkinson, to a gentleman in this town dated—

Rapids of Red-river, Sept. 19, 1806.

——"My orders, and the conduct of the Mexicans, are so much at variance, and the Spanish commander, at the head of 1500 or 1800 men, has treated the strong remonstrances of governor Claiborne and colonel Cushing with such slight, after having traversed the territory east of the Sabine, where he has taken his nearest post, and menaced our establishmnet at Natchitoches——that I foresee an inevitable appeal to arms in the course of twelve days, if the Spaniards should not recede, or I receive counter orders. And as governor Herrara is an officer who has risen by his sword, and is reputed a man of great pride and spirit, I think it probable he will adhere to his solemn promise to maintain and defend his master's territorial pretension to a point within seven miles of one post, and fifty east of the Sabine.

Under these circumstances, but with a solemn determination to drain the cup of conciliation before I draw the sword, I have called for about 700 militia which is the sum total I am to expect from this and the Mississippi territories, to be assembled as Natchitoches the first proximo.

It is not improbable hostilities at this point will be instantly followed by an appeal to arms in West Florida. I will write to you again in about ten days when I fear you will be informed *blood has been spilt*. I have two Spanish governors opposed to me: Herarra & Cordera. of whom, and their 2000 men, I shall with less than 1200 give you a good account.

Philadelphia, Nov. 13.

A letter from Governor Wm. C. C. Claiborne, to captain John Shaw, commander of the United States marine forces in New-Orleans:

(COPY.)

"*New-Orleans, 7th Oct.* 1806.

"SIR,

"Persuaded that the same feeling of patriotism which has induced a declaration of your readiness to act in any quarter for the defence of your country, would induce you to support with great firmness the general safety, I shall with pleasure avail the public of your services whenever the occasion may require. For the present, sir, I cannot say what particular duty will be exacted of the navy, but I am solicitous that you should make every possible exertion to have the boats in port prepared for a cruize, and I feel the more solicitous on this point, since in two or three days some military stores will be shipped for Natchitoches, and I am desirous that the gun-boats should give them convoy by the fort of Batton Rouge.

I am, sir, with great respect,
Your humble servant,
(Signed)
WM. C. C. CLAIBORNE.

Captain Shaw.

(COPY.)

"*New-Orleans, 7th Oct.* 1806.

"SIR,

"The most recent communications to me from the honorable secretary of the navy, are entirely pacific. I am barely instructed to fit out and enter a few men for the safeguard of the boats and port, however, sir, I am ready to act on any quarter from your instructions in defence of my country—and in case you anticipate immediate service from the navy, you will be pleased to make your communications and they shall be strictly attended to.

I have the honor to be,
Your Excellency's
Most obedient servant,
JOHN SHAW.

His Excellency Governor C. C. Claiborne.

Yesterday arrived brig Eliza, capt. Wilson, from New-Orleans, in which came passenger Daniel Clark, esq member, of Congress, by him we learn, that Gen. Wilkinson having taken the command of the United States army at Natchitoches, had opened a conference with the commander of the Spanish troops, in consequence of which matters were adjusted, and the Spaniards had crossed, or at least agreed to recross the Sabine immediately.

MUNGO PARKE.

Mr. Editor,

As there have lately appeared in several newspapers various accounts of Mr. Parke, and his fellow travellers in Africa, the following extract of a letter from him to his friend at Goree, being the only athentic information received since he reached the river Niger, will no doubt prove acceptable to those who feel an interest in the fate of that enterprising man:

"*Sansanding, Bamboura, November* 10, 180?.

"MY DEAR FRIEND,

"We left the Gambia in high health and spirits, & continued travelling with the greatest and most flattering prospect of success, till we had crossed the Falam river, and entered Minskoodo: here, alas! The rainy seasons comcommenced, and the soldiers were affected with fevers. The fever had at first the appearance of typhus, but in a few days the yellow tinge of the skin convinced us that we had a more dangerous disease to contend with. [Here he relates his method of treatment, which, he says, he has every reason to believe would have been very successful, had they had proper convenience, and not been exposed to the heat of the sun]. Our numbers diminished very rapidly; for, as the rainy season advanced, the dysentary made its appearance, and we reached the river Niger, 22d August, in a very weak and sickly state. On our arrival we had a long palaver with the king of Bamboura, and received permission to pass to the eastward, and arrived at Thirpla (Sansanding) where we have resided near two months, fitting out our schooner and laying in provisions. The healthy season is now set in, and I indulge the hope of reaching the coast before any more of us drop off. Out of 44 Europeans, who left the Gambia in good health, only Lt. Martin and three soldiers* of the royal African corps, and myself, remain alive. I have not had a day's sickness since I left Goree. Mr. Anderson, my brother, friend, and companion, died of a dysentary on the 28th of Oct. and Mr. Scott of a fever, two months ago.

"I am your's, &c.
(Signed)
"MUNGO PARKE."

The guide who brought these letters says that he saw Mr. Parke to the eastward of Sansanding, after the date of his letter. He also reports that there was an English ship in the Gambia that had letters on board from Mr. Parke for his majesty's secretary of state.

* *Names of the soldiers—Abraham Bolton, John Conner, Thomas Higgins.*

LONDON, AUG. 18.

"Bonaparte now holding, directly or indirectly, most of the keys of the European markets, British ministers, endowed with due foresight and judgment, should have seen the imperious necessity of opening new markets to our staple manufactures in the three remaining quarters of the globe. South America, from the Mexican gulph to Cape-Horn, is the rich continent they should have emancipated and rendered independent; at least the Spanish and principal part, together with the contiguous French and Dutch colonies. If this be not done before the signature of any treaty with France, the glorious opportunity will perhaps be for ever lost to us. I have had good opportunity to know that Mr. Pitt, a few years before his death, saw and acknowledged the necessity of striking this blow, and was solicitous to obtain authentic information respecting the best mode of executing it.

"A free intercourse with South-America, would furnish a copious stream of fresh supplies for prosecuting the war; it would subsist the navy and army sent to assist its emancipation; it would open a new and lucrative market both for exports and imports to our staple manufactures, to cottons, muslins, shalloons, linens, hardware, and to many of our East-India productions, which they now receive through Manilla, across the Pacific ocean; it would repay us with many millions annually of the precious metals, gold and silver, with indigo, cochineal, Peruvian bark, tallow, hides, hemp and a multitude of other articles. From the southern part of it, on the Atlantic, our West-India islands might have an inexhaustible supply of provisions; it would greatly augment our naval force; it would cut off a principal stream of the resources of Bonaparte, and his vassal Spain, in carrying on the war against us.

"At the threatened rupture with Spain on the Nootka Sound business, and the commencement of the French revolution, I know that general Miranda, a native of the kingdom of Grenada in South-America, gave Mr. Pitt several memorials on this subject, besides much parole information, through his secretary, Mr. S——h. Ten thousand land forces were then in readiness to undertake this expedition according to Miranda's plan, when the breach was adjusted. Miranda then despairing of accomplishing through England, his favorite schemes, set off for France, and presented it to the rulers of the French convention, by whom it was favorably listened to, and in the mean time he was nominated second in command to their principal army under general Dumourier. Having narrowly escaped the loss of his head under Robespierre, he returned to London, and for several years persevered in importuning our ministers to lop off this bank of Bonaparte and Spain. He is now, alas! departed on a forlorn hope, to make the attempt without adequate means.

"The chart shews that the broad base of South-America, bounded on the N. by the Mexican gulph, and on the S. by the great river Amazon, is watered by two other immense rivers, the Oronoko and the Magdalone. The island of Trinidad lies near the mouth of the former, and to the S. of this lies the province of Guayna, including Surinam and Cayenne. The expedition was to have been conducted to the river Magdalone, and to have descended into the fertile province of Sante Fe, and the heart of Grenada. This province, though not far remote from the equator, is very healthy, and contains every requisite for the supply of an auxiliary force. By this position, assisted by the natives, the rich gold mines of Grenada, and the treasures of Peru, carried usually across the Isthmus of Panama, would be intercepted."

"Miranda, however, was not sufficiently informed of the remote power we possessed to forward the emancipation of S. America, by means of land forces transported from India across the Pacific ocean—I speak from correct information on this subject, when I say that two, or, at the utmost three months, would have been sufficient for that purpose. The troops could be carried either a north or a south route, and refreshed in their passage at the Sandwich islands, or at Botany Bay. In an octavo military treatise, which has gone through six editions, of which I am the author, but have thought proper to conceal my name, I threw out a hint of a joint expedition from Europe and from India, against the south part of South America, that is against Buenos Ayres, and the opposite port of Baldivia, in Chili. The breadth of South America is there contracted to about 560 miles; and there are two good post roads across it from sea to sea. On both sides the climate is healthy, and abounds with provisions. The Jesuits of Paraguay, and their native pupils, are spread over that vast plain to the right of the river Plata; and the inhabitants of Chili are incessant in hostility against the Spanish yoke.

"Bonaparte has many political and commercial reasons for endeavoring to inveigle our ministers into a premature *treaty at the present moment*: the restitution of twenty thousand sailors, the perilous situation of his brother Jerome, and his squadron in the West Indies;* the consolidation of his European conquests, and the freedom from interruption in his future projects of rapine. He cannot fail to know, from his numerous spies, that part of the expedition now ready to sail from England, *though not in season*, is destined to support Miranda. A truce only for a month would enable him and Spain to detach such a reinforcement to South America as would exclude the British nation from any share of that lucrative commerce, and even from reaping the profits of petty smugglers. By a strong force in Surinam and Cayenne he could bridle both Spain and Portugal, and when it was convenient to throw off the mask, could dispossess both of them, of Grenada and the Brazils. The consequences of such a manoeuvre to our East and West India trade are obvious."

* *This essay was written before the arrival of Jerome Bonaparte in France could be known.*

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 17.

We perceive in the editorial department of a New-York print, called the "People's Friend," one of the most bare-faced attempts at deception we have ever witnessed; in which the Editor *unblushingly* ascribes to the Editor of the National Intelligencer facts and sentiments contained in an article under the New-Orleans head. Omitting the least notice of the source from which this article is drawn, which is inserted in the National Intelligencer, under the New-Orleans head, and is even there styled a communication, he directly attributes to this print the declaration "that a war with Spain is inevitable;"—and the further declaration "that we are happy to learn that government has *at length* issued *positive orders* to repel the aggressions of our enemies by force." Various other allegations with regard to the relative forces of the Americans and Spaniards are put into the mouth of the Editor, ending with the following: "The National Intelligencer states that General Wilkinson had already *received his orders* to attack the Spaniards (on the 24th of Sept.) and that then the "American forces consisted of 500 men."

This is not the first time that we have detected this print in this species of misrepresentation, without perceiving it followed by a retraction. For the honor of human nature, we would still hope that it is unintentional. If it be not, it betrays a systematic profligacy that will stoop to any thing.

AARON BURR.

We are informed that two distinguished federalists are parties to the contract for furnishing provisions on the waters of the Ohio, alluded to in our last; one of them not long since a Senator of the United States, and the other an eminent federal contractor at Pittsburg.

ELECTIONS.

Robert Marion, William Butler, David R. Williams, John Taylor, Richard Winn, Levy Casey, Thomas Moore, & Lemuel James Alston, are elected representatives in the next Congress from the state of South Carolina.

Providence, R. I. Nov. 1.

The whole number of electors in this state, who voted for representatives to Congress, was 3389, and 1695 votes were necessary to make a choice.

Nehemiah Knight had and is elected.	1794
Isaac Wilbour,	1630
William Hunter,	1483
Thomas Arnold,	1455
Thomas B. Hazard,	310
Scattering,	27

Trenton (N. J.) Nov. 10.

A committee of the House of Assembly have reported that it would be inexpedient for the Legislature of this state to accede to an amendment to the constitution of the United States for preventing the extention of the Judiciary power to controversies between citizens of different states, between citizens of the same state, claiming lands under grants from different states, or between citizens of a state and citizens or subjects of a foreign state as proposed by the Legislature of Kentucky, Pennsylvania and Georgia. The House unanimously confirmed the report.

The London Courier contains the following remarks on the capture of BUENOS AYRES.

By the ample details contained in the extraordinary Gazette, our readers will see that the capture of La Plata is an atchievement as honorable to the British arms as it is likely to prove beneficial, to the British interests and commerce. Our whole force did not amount to more than 1700 men, whilst the enemy had the advantage of being in the midst of their resources, of being greatly superior in numbers, of having a larger artillery, of being better acquainted with the country, and of being more strongly posted. Their cavalry exceeded our whole force. General Beresford states it at 2000 strong; Sir Home Popham estimates it at nearly 4000—they had also about 2000 infantry. From the length of time our vessels were in the river it is not probable that the enemy were taken by surprise. The Rio de la Plata, or river of Plate, has a town, St. Philip of Monte Video, on the northern or right bank, much nearer the mouth than Buenos Ayres, which is on the south or left bank. It was decided upon a consultation between Sir Home Popham and General Beresford, not to stop for the purpose of attacking Monte Video, but to proceed direct to Buenos Ayres. This was a judicious determination, for Monte Video is a town of infinitely less wealth and importance than the capital, and has not so easy and intimate a communication and connection with the most fertile part of the province. Besides, whilst our arms had been occupied at Monte Video, the inhabitants of Buenos Ayres would have had time either to strengthen their position, or to have removed themselves and their treasure into the interior of the country, whither it might have been unadvisable to have pursued them.

About 27 tons of dollars, 1,086,208, or about 300,000l. sterling, are arrived in the Narcissus frigate which brought the dispatches.

We have thus obtained a footing in South America, and in one of her richest and most extensive provinces, so healthy too as to have occasioned the name of Buenos Ayres, or excellent air, to be given to its capital. The first great blow has now been struck at the Spanish power in that vast empire, and whilst we have fixed ourselves in one province, Miranda is, in all probability, spreading the flame of insurrection through another. Long before we knew of this expedition against South America, we had pointed out the immense advantages of making an attempt upon the Spanish possessions, and before we had read Sir Home Popham's letter, in which he truly says, that the capture of Buenos Ayres, "exhibits to the commerce of Great-Britain peculiar advantages, as well as to the active industry of her manufacturing towns," we had said, (see the Courier of 26th ult.) that "with the sources of the precious metals in our hands, we could controul commerce in peace nearly as much as we do by our navy in time of war.—With the monopoly of the trade of the richest, most extensive, and naturally strongest colonies in the world, our commerce and manufactures would rise with a new vigour. From Spanish America we should derive new sources of wealth to counterbalance our new burthens, and the conquest of it would more firmly establish us as a colonial and maritime power, than any other step we could take, or any other event that could happen."

What influence will this important acquisition have upon the question of peace or war? This is a point upon which we feel the deepest anxiety, having heard the language of the ministers, that "they are not likely to be drawn from the path of moderation, even if the course of events should favor their efforts;" language from which it has been inferred that any favorable events during the negociation will not induce them to advance in their terms. If that be a just inference, we shall think them in the highest degree reprehensible.—Bonaparte, a negociation pending, makes encroachments which enable him to improve and increase his terms; shall we then not take advantage of any amelioration in our situation? The end of war is to make an honorable and advantageous peace.—Let us use then every event of the war which has been glorious in the highest degree to us, to obtain a better peace. If the ministers do not avail themselves of a victory growing out of an expedition fitted out by Mr. Pitt, to demand more beneficial terms from Bonaparte, they will not have acted honestly to their country. Bonaparte dreads our getting a footing in Spanish America—he knows what it would be in the hands of a nation so different in character from the Spaniards, so active, vigorous, enterprising, and commercial as the English. We know not that any consideration, short of a most important concession on the continent, ought to induce us to abandon the possession of La Plata, communicating as it does with the rich province of Chili, and opening such new and ample channels to our commerce and manufactures.—Will he give back the Tyrol and Venice to Austria? No—These we shall be told by the men "of moderate councils," are too much to expect. Why then if he will not consent to important concessions in Europe, why should we make them in America, or in any other quarter of the globe? He has more need of peace with us than we have with him.—If he will keep what he has in Europe, let us do the same in South America. Let us keep La Plata, and extend ourselves in that rich part of the globe. The conquest is easy, the benefits immense.—But if we must make peace, let it be made with the keeping of this fine province we have just taken. Peace! Peace!—The cry of these men of "moderate councils" is always peace—they then open upon us the copious sluces of one eternal, sweeping and unveiling argument, that we can do nothing by continuing the war; to which we reply, what can we do by making peace? They will never see but one side of the argument, the miseries and mischiefs of war—they never cast a look at the miseries and mischiefs of peace made under the existing circumstances of the world.——We see Prussia arming.—If Bonaparte persist in his demands, she must go to war. That idea alone ought to make us pause—for if war takes place upon the continent, our assistance, which we cannot give if we make peace, must be of immense advantage to the continental powers.—Let us not so hastily adopt this dispiriting belief that Bonaparte must always be successful—he can only go the length of his chain—for a chain invisible and all-powerful as that which guides the comet in its course holds this terrible man; this comet of the human race, who shakes from his fiery train war, pestilence and famine. But if, as the ministerialists tell us, he will not drive Prussia into a war, he must then desist from his demands upon her. This will prove that he will yield. If he yield to Prussia, let us try to make him yield to Great Britain. Let us, in consequence of our new successes, advance in our terms; for no man surely will contend that peace ought to be made upon the same terms now as we might have acceded to, had not Buenos Ayres been in our possession.

New-York, Nov. 13.

By the ship Richard, capt. Rogers, from Nantes, we have completed our file of Paris papers to the 25th of Sept. inclusive. They breathe throughout a spirit of hostility, being occupied principally with the 'dreadful note of preparation' over the whole of the Euro-