WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, May 18.

In an article, which was publiſhed at Boſton, announcing the arrival of Mr. William Eaton from Tunis, is the following paſſage :—

" The Dey poſitively refuſes to receive Mr. Cathcart as Conſul for the United States ; and as decidedly rejects caſh in lieu of the naval ſtores, in payment of the annual tribute for the laſt & preſent year. According to the ſtatement of Mr. O'Brien there will be an arrearage due that regency, on the 5th Sept. next, of 124,073 dollars ; it being the tribute and contingencies of two years ; including 20,000 dollars, eſtimated conſular preſent, and 6,500 dollars, ranſom of the maſter and four ſeamen of the brig, Franklin, from the Baſhaw of *Tripoli*, thro' the intervention of *Algiers*.

" The Bey of Tunis requires, and is reſolved to have, as a demonſtration of the real friendſhip of the Preſident of the United States, a *good frigate of thirty six guns* ; and ſundry articles of ſmaller conſideration, which he has ſignified to the government. He aſſerts a right of free intercourſe with Tripoli, in contempt of an actual blockade ; and declares his determination to hold the United States amenable for all infractions of this aſſumed right. He has *congeed* Mr. Eaton, becauſe he ſays, he muſt have an American conſul with a diſpoſition more congenial to the Barbary intereſts ! Or, in the language of his Miniſter, *more pliable to his views*. This chief is endeavouring to negociate a peace with Portugal, with a view of giving his corſairs a greater range, by paſſing them into the Atlantic. It is yet uncertain which of his loyal friends, the Danes, Swedes or Americans, will be deſignated as their prey."

—

We have the beſt foundation to ſupport us in remarking, that the Dey's objections to Mr. Cathcart, were perſonal, and that the ſtatement of the monies due the Regency is erroneous.

There is now due the Regency of Algiers no more than one year's annuity, equal to 12,000 ſequins, or 21,600 dollars, in addition to the expenſe of ranſoming capt. Morris and his crew, ſaid to amount to 6,500 dollars, and about the ſum of 2 or 3000 dollars for contingencies. Of all theſe ſums the firſt alone is known to be due the Regency, and it is not believed that the United States are in arrear even to individuals for the reſt.

The treaty with Algiers ſtipulates, that the annuity ſhall be paid in Maritime Stores. Owing to the difficulty of obtaining and tranſporting the articles punctually and to the public advantage, an attempt has been made to vary the payment into caſh: this ſucceeded for the annuity laſt paid ; and it was preſumed that it would have been equally acceptable for the one which is in arrear : accordingly 30,000 dollars were received by Mr. O'Brien out of one of the public ſhips in November laſt, to pay the annuity if accepted in money, and to anſwer other pecuniary calls which might ariſe. It is to be obſerved that the annuity became due only the month before.

It is evident therefore, that there is and long has been a ſufficient ſum of money placed in Algiers to comply with all our obligations to the Regency.

As the Dey has not for the laſt year accepted the propoſed commutation, orders are in activity for ſending him the ſtores : and altho' ſome menacing meſſages have been ſent to Mr. O'Brien reſpecting the delay in forwarding them, it is not to be apprehended that there is more danger of a rupture on that account than is generally to be feared from the capricious and arbitrary temper of an African Sovereign.

Mr. Eaton's departure from Tunis was occaſioned by perſonal circumſtances and does not indicate more danger from the Bey of Tunis. Some requeſts not authoriſed by treaty have been made by him, but inſtructions have been forwarded with a view to do them away or to render their effects harmleſs.

Should Tripoli perſevere in her hoſtilities, there is reaſon to believe that the change in the mode of conducting our warfare with her, which experience has ſuggeſted, with reſpect to the employment of a proportion of ſmall veſſels, adapted to the approach of her coaſt, will not be without its effect, when combined with other circumſtances, in making her ſenſible of the advantage of returning to a ſtate of amity with the United States on reaſonable terms.

—

Federalism !——We extract the following paragraph from the Port Folio. If there ever was a more impudent, indecent, and villainous atack upon liberty, it can only be found in the pages of the ſame writer. It is a living libel upon the heroes of the American revolution,—it accuſes *Washington* of wickedneſs, and repreſents him as a miniſter in rebellion.—Read, republicans, and remember.

" A democracy is ſcarcely tolerable at any period of national hiſtory. Its omens are always ſiniſter, and its powers are unpropitious. With all the lights of experience, blazing before our eyes, it is impoſſible not to diſcern the futility of this form of government. It was weak and wicked in Athens. It was bad in Sparta, and worſe in Rome. It has been tried in France, and has terminated in deſpotiſm. It was tried in England, and rejected with the utmoſt loathing and abhorrence. It is on its trial here, and the iſſue will be civil war, deſolation and anarchy. No wiſe man but diſcerns its imperfections, no good man but ſhudders at its miſeries, no honeſt man but proclaims its fraud, and no brave man but draws his ſword againſt its force. The inſtitution of a ſcheme of polity ſo radically contemptible and vicious, is a memorable example of what the villainy of ſome men can deviſe, the folly of others receive, and both eſtabliſh, in deſpite of reaſon, reflection and ſenſation."

Sal. Reg.

—

Philadelphia, May 14.

—

On Tueſday evening laſt, the remains of the late general Stephens Thomſon Maſon, of Virginia, were interred in the burial ground of the proteſtant epiſcopal church, in Arch ſtreet, between 4th and 5th ſtreets, and depoſited near thoſe of the late Henry Tazewell, Eſq. a ſenator from the ſame ſtate, and in his life time a colleague of general Maſon. At 5 o'clock P. M. the proceſſion moved from the houſe of Mr. James O Ellers, corner of Fourth and Spruce ſtreets, in the following order.

1. The Militia legion commanded by Gen. Shee, with reverſed arms, in advance of the whole.
2. The clergy of the city, of every denomination.
3. The corpſe borne by watchmen, and ſupported by ſix pall bearers, Magiſtrates and officers under the federal and ſtate governments.
4. Chief mourners immediately following the corpſe.
5. Private friends of the general as mourners, with the attending phyſicians.
6. The governor of Pennſylvania. The miniſter of Spain, and other diplomatique characters now in this city.
7. Officers of the general government.
8. Officers of the ſtate government.
9. The corporate councils of the city.
10. The members of the board of health.
11. Officers of militia in uniform.
12. Private citizens.

Every degree of reſpectful attention was paid by the concourſe of citizens that attended and followed the proceſſion, during its movement to the place of interment, and the performance of the burial ſervice by biſhop White—and there has ſeldom been witneſſed in this city, a more ſolemn and affecting ſcene, evincing a general teſtimonial of reſpect for the exalted virtues, public and private, which ſo conſpicuouſly marked the character of the deceaſed.

—

New-York, May 14.

—

The ſhip Pitt, captain Campbell, arrived at this port at a late hour laſt evening in 35 days from Greenock. She left there on the 7th of April, but brings papers only to the firſt, containing London intelligence to the 29th March. From one of that date, received at the office of the Mercantile advertiſer, we ſelect the ſubjoined articles : —In addition to which the captain informs us that a very warm impreſsment of ſeamen was carrying on at Greenock, but that no declaration of war had taken place at the time of his departure.

" On Sunday a courier arrived with diſpatches to general Andreoſſi, with which he and his Secretary of Legation, M. Portalis, were occupied for ſeveral hours. They were of ſuch importance, that his excellency was obliged to abſent himſelf from a large party that he had engaged to dinner. It was rumoured that their contents were ſomewhat of a hoſtile complexion, but on what authority we were not able to aſcertain.

" A letter received on Saturday morning ſtates, that the merchant veſſels in the ports of Dunkirk, Calais, and Boulogne, put to ſea on Thurſday laſt, in conſequence of an aſſurance from the French government that they might proceed on their reſpective deſtinations with ſafety.

" A private letter from Paris ſtates, that England demands as a pledge of the pacific intention of France, the occupancy of Malta for a term of years, to which, it is believed at Paris, Bonaparte will accede. The only difference between the two governments that remains to be ſettled being the length of time which the Iſland ſhall continue in our poſſeſſion.

" We have received letters from Conſtantinople to the 11th of February, the contents of which are, however, of but trivial import—Reſpecting Egypt, our correſpondent briefly obſerves—" A brig of war, on the 1ſt of January, arrived at Alexandria, in 52 days from England, charged with orders for the immediate evacuation of the place."

Lexington, May 7.

The following is an accurate ſtatement of all the votes given in this diſtrict for a repreſentative to Congreſs.

	Lewis.	Moore.	Woodward,
Greenbrier,	539	103	9
Monroe,	84	102	303
Kanhawa,	161	1	96
Botetourt,	155	305	12
Rockbridge,	65	321	3
	1004	832	423
	832		
Fed. major.	172		

Although Major LEWIS, the federaliſt, has a majority of 172 votes in this diſtrict, we have reaſon to believe, from the information we have received from ſeveral gentlemen of veracity, that he is not legally elected—In one, perhaps two counties, no doubt, but col. MOORE had (as the ſaying is) *foul play* ſhewed him. However, it he conteſts the election, as we underſtand he will, we truſt the matter will be properly adjuſted.

—

Harford, May 12.

Granting it to be as the federaliſts aſſert, that *not more than 40 republican members are elected to our Legiſlature*, is that any certain criterion to determine the relative ſtrength of the parties ? Does it prove that republicaniſm has diminiſhed, or even that it has not made rapid advances in the ſtate for the half year paſt ? Let it be remembered, that the republicans have never yet had a majority of votes in Connecticut, but they have ſuppoſed their number to bear a conſiderable and increaſing proportion to that of the federaliſts, and have calculated on a preponderance, next fall or next ſpring. Now it needs but little reflection to ſee, that EVERY member of our legiſlature might be federal, and ſtill the federaliſts in the State, not exceed the republicans more than the whole number of towns in the State, ſay 100. For, a majority of *one* vote in each town would carry the members. The republicans have not pretended to be any where ſo near the federaliſts in point of numbers as this difference of 100 ; and yet with this ſmall difference the WHOLE houſe of Aſſembly might be *federal*. If 40 of the preſent members are republicans, it might be poſſible at this moment that the federaliſts in the State ſhould not exceed the republicans more than 80 or 85 individuals. For *these* ſcattered in ſo many ſeveral towns would give the number of federal members ſaid to be elected.

But without pretending to ſuch *accurate* knowledge as the tory prints contain, relative to the proportion of federal and republican members elected to the next Aſſembly, one thing we may aſſert as fact, which is, that the increaſe of republicaniſm in Connecticut has been GREATER the laſt half year, than in any equal period before. This increaſe has been general—we may ſay univerſal—diffuſed all over the State, in all the towns. Not a town has been heard from, which has not furniſhed an *addition* of republican votes this ſpring beyond what ever before were given in. In many the addition is ſurpriſingly great, and as unexpected as ſurpriſing. The votes for Mr. Kirby, as Governor, though not a perfect ſtandard on account of many republicans having voted for Mr. Trumbull, yet will go ſufficiently far to ſubſtantiate the facts her ſtated. To them we appeal, in caſe the aſſembly ſhall *see fit* to count them.

This diffuſive increaſe of republicaniſm is vaſtly preferable to local preponderances in here and there a town. If one third, or two fifths of the people of this State are republicans, it is better that they ſhould be diffuſed as minorities through all the towns, than that ſome towns ſhould have none, and that other towns be crouded with them, ſo as to command repreſentatives to the aſſembly. If the latter were the caſe, it would not look ſo much like the triumph of principle and truth, but would be aſcribed to local cauſes, or the influence of particular men. Whereas a general diffuſion and growing increaſe through all the towns diſplays the " march of principle" and the irreſiſtible power of truth. —Beſides, ſuch a general diffuſion through the towns lays the foundation ſure ; it is putting in the ſeed to better purpoſe, where it will have room to ſpring with ſtrength, and ſpread with luxuriance ; like leaven, it may be ſlower in viſible effects, but will eventually leaven the whole lump. The operation when finiſhed will be thorough.—The forced joy of federaliſts on the event of the late election, is like the flatteries of a conſumption in its laſt ſtage—the patient ſurveys his withered arms and legs and all his members, conceits they are gaining, and ſmiles at the deluſive idea, while the blood through all his frame is daily diſſolving, and he is rapidly haſtening to the grave.—When all Calabria ſhakes beneath the feet of the people, it is much more dreadful than the local eruptions of Veſuvius and Etna. When the earth all round is fallen in, tho' it be but ſlowly the cruſt is continually growing thinner, and the poor wretches, without a place to caſt there eyes to for ſafety, muſt e'er long be ſwallowed up with ſudden deſtruction, and there can be none to deliver. Let federal deceivers be aſſured an extenſive fire is kindled under them, whoſe flames are increaſing, tho' there may be but few volcanoes exhibiting ebulitions. The people are preparing their voice of thunder—it already murmurs in dreadful accents thro' the State—the ground of federaliſm and deluſion trembles in all its extent ;— Councillor Simon feels evidently like calling to the rocks and mountains :— He and his troop will inevitably be ſwallowed up.—And it is expected according to the maxim of the Latins, *Quem Deus vult perdere, prius dementat**, that this ſpring, prompted by their delirious glee, they will paſs more of thoſe raſh and fooliſh acts which have already recoiled in ſuch threatening vengeance on their heads, and moſt certainly ſealed their ruin.

—

* *Whom God determines to destroy, he first deprives of his prudent senses.*

—

Description of Lake Superior.

—

This immenſe lake or rather inland ocean, is ſaid to be the largeſt body of freſh water in America if not in the known world.

It approaches nearer the form of a ſquare than any of the largeſt lakes on the continent, and has a coaſt, of more than 16 hundred miles. The greateſt part of the coaſt, however, is bounded by mountainous and rocky land, and the lake lies upon a vaſt bed of rocks which, at a certain ſeaſon, from the limpid clearneſs of the water, may be ſeen at a great depth, huge, vaſt and irregular ; in ſome places exhibiting an appearance of having been hewn, inclining the ſpectator to believe that large cities have been ſunk by ſome convulſion of nature, of whoſe foundations theſe were the remains.

In the ſummer time, the water conſtituting the ſuperficies of the lake is tolerably warm ; but if you take up to the depth of only a ſingle fathom, it is equally cold with the ice ; the long continuance and the extremity of the winter's cold prevailing on the temperature of the waters, over the ſhort and tranſient heat of the ſummer atmoſphere.

Lake Superior is, in extent, about two hundred and ninety Engliſh miles from north to ſouth, and about three hundred and fifty miles in length from eaſt to weſt : the 48th deg. N. lat. paſſing throughout the middle of the lake, and its weſtward extremity in 39 deg. 30 min. w. lon. from the meridian of London.

This includes ſeveral fine iſlands, the undiſturbed haunts of the native quadrupeds of the foreſt, ſecluded from other parts of America by the vaſt extent of the lake, and far out of view of all other land. Theſe iſlands ſeem never to have been inhabited by men ; a ſuperſtitious notion having prevailed among the Indian nations that they are haunted by inviſible powers, inimical to the race of man, avenging with the utmoſt ſeverity every attempt to penetrate theſe lonely foreſts.

One of the iſlands (Royale) is at leaſt one hundred miles in length, about forty five in breadth, Maurepas is ſomething leſs ; both are covered with thick woods and inhabited by deer, foxes, rabbits, and a few other quadrupeds. How theſe came there is a queſtion not eaſy to be ſolved, unleſs we ſuppoſe with ſome free philoſophers, that the earth itſelf is alike productive of vegetable and animal life.

The water in a large extent of this lake, is eighty or ninety fathom deep, and in ſome places is ſaid to be unfathomable. The navigation is equally if not more hazardous than that of the Atlantic ; the waves ſwelling to a vaſt height in the gales of wind, and at the ſame time ſo ſhort, that it is difficult for a veſſel to riſe them. Fiſh about here, particularly ſturgeon and trout, grow to a ſize unknown in the more eaſtern parts of the United States. Many rivers empty into Lake Superior, of which two are very large on the north-eaſt, and are partly diſcharged through St. Mary's Streights into Lake Huron, and partly through ſubterraneous paſſes.

BOSTON ELECTION.

Of ſeven Repreſentatives to the general court. Whole No. of votes 2060; of which

Harriſon G. Otis 1175, John Lowell 1152, Jonathan Hunnewell [illegible]3, Samuel Parkman 1163, William Smith 1208, William Brown 1262, John Philips 1243.

James Bowdoin 873, David Tilden 875, Ruſſel Sturgus 886, Nathaniel Fellows 842, Ahial Smith 905, Charles Paine 815.

The ſeven firſt gentlemen who compoſed the federal ticket, were accordingly choſen.

Valuable Ware Houſe
FOR SALE.

WILL be expoſed to public ſale on the premiſes on Friday the 10th day of June next at 12 o'clock, the Ware Houſes and the Wharf, now occupied by Meſſrs. Steuart and Ball. This property is ſituated at the corner of Frederick and Key's ſtreet in the centre of that part of Georgetown where the flour and ſhipping buſineſs is done. There are two ware houſes connected in ſuch manner, (the one opening on one and the other on the other ſtreet) as to be uſed in ſeparate or joint tenements, that are ſtrongly and well built of ſtone and brick, three ſtories high, beſide an extenſive ſail loft, are well divided for ſtoring, and very capacious ; they front about 70 feet on the ſtreet next the water, and about 50 feet on the other. The wharf is only divided from them by the ſtreet, and extends, in water ſufficient for large ſhips, the whole width of the wideſt front, the whole is in good repair.

This ſale will be made under a deed of Mortgage and power of attorney to ſell, to reimburſe the ſubſcriber a ſum of money due from the late Francis Lewis Taney. The reſidue, if any, to be divided among ſaid Taney's creditors.—The title will be explained on the day of ſale—and will be given to the purchaſer on the payment of the purchaſe money.

Approved negotiable notes for the purchaſe money, payable the one half at ſix months, the other half at nine months, will be required, and muſt be given at the time of purchaſe, or the ſale will be void and a reſale take place.

J. MASON.

George Town, May 17.——e p td June 10.

JOHN GOULDING,
BROKER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
HATH LATELY RECEIVED FROM BALTIMORE & PHILADELPHIA,
AND FOR SALE,

Cogniac Brandy,
Old Spirit,
Claret,
Red Port,
Madeira, &
Sherry, } Wines of good quality & fit for immediate uſe.
Hare's Philadelphia Porter,
Freſh Teas, &c. &c. to be ſold Cheap for Caſh.

He wants to purchase,
One hundred Shares of Columbia Bank Stock for caſh.

George town, May 18. 4w

20 Dollars Reward.

LEFT my ſervice on the morning of the 1ſt inſt. Negro MOSES, a black fellow about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, has a pleaſant countenance, a large mouth, a ſmall impediment in his ſpeech when the leaſt confuſed ; his legs are rather ſmall, and he is fond of Liquor. His cloathing is a ſhort blue coat of coarſe cloth, a ſwandown weſtcoat, and one of ſtriped country cloth, 2 or 3 pair trowſers of different kinds, one is of ſtriped country cloth, one Iriſh Linen ſhirt, 1 or 2 oznabrigs ditto, and a wool hat. It is probable he may change his cloathes, as I expect he has money with him ; he had been ſtealing ſome from me, for which I whipped him on the 22d ult. and expect the marks of the whip will remain on his back for ſome days. I did not get half the money loſt. The above reward will be given for apprehending and ſecuring ſaid negro in jail ſo that I get him again, & reaſonable charges paid if brought home to the ſubſcriber in Charles county, near Port Tobacco, Maryland.

ASIL SPALDING.

May 19. 3t U G.

FOR SALE,
The following Lots in the City of Washington, viz.

LOT No 13 in ſquare 120, No 5 in ſquare 606, No. 1 in ſquare 609, No. 11 in ſquare 652, No. 6 in ſquare eaſt of ſquare ſouth of ſquare 667, No 10 in ſquare 881, and No. 22, 23, 24 and 25 in ſquare 904. Alſo a part of a tract of land containing 80 acres, about twenty of which are in wood, in a fine healthy ſituation, lying about three miles from the city aforeſaid, in Prince George's county, Maryland. On the premiſes are a young apple orchard that will annually produce 2000 gallons of cyder, a good peach orchard, and a variety of other fruit ; a new and convenient dwelling houſe, and other neceſſary out-houſes. Terms, one third caſh, 1 & 2 years credit for the balance on approved bonds.

If not diſpoſed of before the 10th day of June next, the ſaid property will be offered at public ſale to the higheſt bidder on that day at 12 o'clock, at the tavern of Mr D. Dobbins, near the Navy Yard, on the terms above mentioned : Application to be made to the ſubſcriber, living on the land above deſcribed.

NOTLEY MADDOX.

May 13. 1aw1J

LOTS FOR SALE.

Or on ground rent between the Preſident's houſe and the Navy-Yard, the price moderate and payments eaſy——Apply to

W. M. DUNCANSON.

The whole of the property

of John Fitzgerald, advertiſed for ſale on the 21ſt ult could not on that or the ſucceeding day be ſet up, owing to previous engagements of the Vendue Maſter : it was then concluded as moſt eligible to poſtpone the ſale of the reſidue until the 19th day of May, (inſt.) There remain the Diſtillery, the piece of ground upon Wolfe and St. Aſaph ſtreets, & the tract of Land in the vicinity of the town, which will on that day be expoſed to ſale on the terms formerly advertiſed.

THOS. A. DIGGES, } Acting
JAMES KEITH, } Exec'rs.

May 10.

*** One of the Executors being obliged to attend the General Court in Anapolis, on the day appointed for the ſale, a further poſtponement becomes neceſſary. Thurſday the 23d day of June is appointed when the ſale will certainly take place.

May 16.

☞ The Editors of the National Intelligencer and Balt. Fed. Gazette, are requeſted to inſert the foregoing, three times a week, till the day of ſale.