sort of spade, in the shape of a paddle of an Indian canoe, the blade made of iron; and a space is left between the platform and the gallies for the men to work those paddles. This instrument is useful also in clearing away the sand or gravel, to facilitate the landing of the cannon. The Gemini also carries a pounder, and a proportionate number of men more than the Cancer. These vessels when heaviest laden, draw only eighteen inches water.

FROM THE BOSTON PALLADIUM.

Messrs. Editors,

Being a mariner I think it a duty incumbent on me to give the public every information that may tend to promote the safety and prosperity of navigation. I therefore take this method to acquaint them of a new discovery of an island lying on the Pacific Ocean, which took place on board the ship Nancy, under my command, on her late voyage from Europe to Canton.

Yours, &c.
J. CROCKER.

Extract from the Journal.

"*Thursday, 20th December*, 1804—Variable winds, mostly from N. E. with squalls and calms, steered N. N. W. At 1 P. M. we very unexpectedly discovered from the poop-deck an Island, bearing N. E. by N. 1-4 N. distant about 11 leagues. At 6 do. it bore N. E. about 7 leagues to the nearest shore. It appeared to be about 12 or 15 miles long, from N. N. W. to S. S. E. It is quite high land, with some considerable mountains in the middle, and I presume may be seen off deck at the distance of 15 leagues in clear weather. Its latitude I make, from good observation of the Sun's altitude, to be 5 deg. 12 min. and from an observation of a Star's altitude, when the island was seen East of us, to be 5 deg. 11 min. North; and its longitude, from two sets of distances of the Moon and Star, taken when about 60 miles from it, to be 162 deg. 58 min. East of Greenwich. Having no such island laid down in any of my Charts (India Pilot) I conclude it must be a new discovery, and as such I name it STRONG'S ISLAND, in compliment to CALEB STRONG, Esq. Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts."

[Captain Swaine, of Natucket, on a voyage to India about two year since, discovered an Island, not laid down in any Chart he had on board, nor in any accounts of voyages he had read. It was inhabited, but the people appeared never to have seen a ship before. We never heard the latitude or longitude mentioned in which this island was situated; but should be happy to receive any communication from captain S. which should determine whether the island he saw was the same mentioned by captain Crocker. The publication of the discoveries made by navigators, and their detection of errors in Maps, is of great utility, and is worthy of universal imitation.]

New-York, Nov. 16.

We have been favored with a copy of a letter from Gen. Eaton, dated at Grand Cairo, December 26, 1804. This letter contains a detailed statement of an examination of a Jewish merchant respecting the history of David Valenzin, who, in the summer of 1803, was captured in the Mediterranean by an American frigate and brought to this country as a Tripolitan prisoner; and who died at Washington the following winter. The testimony of this Jewish merchant fully corresponds with the account which the prisoner gave of himself to the American government. We hope soon to be permitted to publish this interesting statement, together with other documents respecting the unfortunate Valenzin.

The letter of Gen. Eaton closes with the following general remarks on the physical, moral and political state of Egypt. We cannot but notice with what ease and sprightliness this enterprising officer has written (on subjects totally unconnected with his pursuits) at the moment he was forming the project of collecting a few scattered soldiers, and traversing an unmeasured and dreary wilderness to attack the enemies of his country, and to "liberate his brethren from servitude and chains."

"Can you expect me to say any thing of Egypt, after Volney and Denon?—They have drawn from life, and in nothing exaggerated. Egypt's physical appearance is the same; and its political is only changed in that British regulars have succeeded to French marauders, and Turkish brigands to both. The domination of the country is now disputed with these by the Mamelukes—and the desert Arabs, like the ravens and vultures of our wilderness, hanging on the rear of both armies, devour every thing which is left defenceless; the consequent wretchedness of the inhabitants is inconceivable; danger and despair stalk every where.

"Egypt must really seek a deliverer in a foreign conqueror. There is, however, a singular tradition among the people, that "their deliverance must be effected by the Mamelukes, another name for slaves; because God hath ordained, that since its salvation by Joseph, a mameluke, the country must be saved by *slaves!*" They admit the English rendered them much service in expelling the French; and pray for their return to drive out the Turks; but then all must be ascribed to the influence of *Joseph's spirit.*

"Whatever events may take place to regulate its government and meliorate the situation of its inhabitants, Egypt, like Carthage and Syracuse, will no more see its ancient splendor. It was the commerce of India and the borders of the Red sea, more than inherent resources flowing through these plains, that gave wealth and grandeur to ancient Egypt; these sources have found new channels, wealth and grandeur have flown with them. I can see nothing therefore on the celebrated Nile, which the Ohio, Mississippi, Altamaha, Savanna, and Chesapeak, do not offer us; even her crocodiles and her *bayat* would have nothing to boast side and side by our aligators and catfish—they are precisely the same animals; and her *half-grown mice*, of geography, can certainly be nothing more than abortions. But, when I contrast the pure currents, healthful margins, and delightsome landscapes of our Susquehannah, Delaware, Hudson, and Connecticut, with the muddy waters, miry or parched banks, and eternal burning deserts of this river; and the intelligence, freedom, and felicity of the citizens there, with the stupid ignorance, rivetted vassalage and hopeless misery of the peasants here, I almost lose the sensibility of pity in the glad reflection that I am a citizen of the United States. Ruined temples, pyramids and catacombs, monuments of the superstition, pride and frailty of their founders, disgust my sight; for with their magnificence I cannot but couple in my mind the idea of the slaves who must have groaned under the oppressive folly of their fabrication. Egypt, like hypocrisy, shows best in perspective."

Philadelphia, Nov. 18.

Letters by the Hannah from New Orleans, are to the 20th ult. They continue to state several occurrences which lead to a supposition, that a state of tranquility cannot be long maintained. The Marquis de Cassa Calvo had left New Orleans for Natchitoche, which occasioned various conjectures. It was very confidently asserted, that a very considerable body of cavalry had arrived on the western frontier, either with a view of crossing thence to the Floridas, or to remain there ready for any sudden emergency. The frigate Pomona had arrived at Pensacola, and landed 400 men. These circumstances it is added, very naturally awaken in us, strong apprehensions of the continuance of peace.

November 19.

Arrived at this port, the brig Hannah of Philadelphia, in 22 days from New-Orleans. Came passenger, Wm. Ketestas, esq. of the city of New York. Mr. K. left the state of N. York, the 18th June, for St. Louis, the northern route, by way of the Lakes, Green Bay, the Fox and Ousconsing rivers, entering the Mississippi 666 miles above St. Louis, the Indian traders' route from Montreal to the numerous tribes of Indians to the west, with whom they exchange certain English manufactures, adapted to the Indian trade, for furs of great value, and over whom, by this commerce, they have an ascendancy of a commanding nature, so much so, Mr. K. being alone, was advised to pass as an Englishman, for his personal safety, as some tribes through which he was to pass, were disposed to go to war with the U. States. Mr. K. however, met with no difficulty without practising this humiliating dissimulation, preferring to hazard his life than to differ from himself. Mr. K. after spending one month at St. Louis, descended the Mississippi to N. Orleans, and retured by way of the ocean, as intended when he took his departure. Having travelled in 90 days upwards of 5000 miles, which may be performed from and to the city of New York by water with the exception of 36 miles land carriage, divided into five portages; if by Chicago, with less land carriage. Mr. K. we presume, is the only gentleman whoever took this route from the state of New York, or perhaps in the United States.

November 20.

A meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of this city, was held last evening for the purpose of taking into consideration the present state of American commerce. After mature deliberation, it was agreed to appoint a committee of that body to collect information relative to the various instances of violence and wrongs committed on our trade; a statement of which, together with a remonstrance or petition, is to be forwarded, with all dispatch, to the department of state. This committee consists of Messrs. T. Fitzsimons, T. W. Francis, Robert Waln, Samuel W. Fisher, John Craig and James Yard.

Frankfort, Nov. 4.

Collector's Office, District of Mobile, Port of Fort Stoddert, August 1st, 1805.

SIR,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th ult. written to me in Spanish, together with a translation thereof, by Mr. William Simpson, which is as follows:—

"Three or four nights ago, the schr. Cato commanded by Cadet Freret, passed this port, without, as is customary and required, having stopped to present a manifest, or list of her cargo, and here as she ought to have done, paid the duties thereon. Col. Maxent regrets that such attempts should be made in opposition to the laws of this government and requests that you will, as commandant and collector at Fort Stoddert, forward him by the first occasion a copy of the clearance or cargo of the said schr. that this government may on her return, make a legal demand of the duties on her cargo. He moreover begs in future, that you will desire all patroons of vessels to stop at this port, and present their clearance from Fort Stoddert, in order to prevent any unnecessary delay or trouble."

In reply to your communication, I deem it my duty to inform you, that the schr. Cato is owned and navigated by citizens of the United States, as appears from the enrollment and license, which were granted by the collector of New-Orleans for carrying on the coasting trade: and that on the 23d ult. the said schr. cleared out at this office, for the port of Bayou St. John's, laden with cotton, the growth and product of this country, together with a few beaver skins; she had therefore, an indefeasible right to proceed without touching at any intermediate point.

It is my earnest desire at all times, to preserve the good correspondence and harmony which has hitherto subsisted between the citizens of this place, and our Spanish neighbors; and I shall most cheerfully, use every proper means in my power, to prevent infringments of any law of Spain which comes within my knowledge: but being well assured that no law can exist, which contravenes the stipulations and provisions contained in the treaty between the United States and Spain, and being well convinced that the exaction of duties as practised on our commerce passing the city of Mobille, is not sanctioned by the letter of that treaty, and is directly opposed to the spirit and reasonable construction thereof; I must therefore doubt the existence of a law authorising such impositions, and trust they will not be practised in future.

Under these impressions I cannot consent to forward the papers which you request; nor can I, by any means, comply with the latter clause of your letter; because the laws of the United States hold her citizens strictly accountable for their actions; and I am in like manner held accountable for mine; they like myself deem it no crime, for United States vessels, regularly licensed for carrying on the coasting trade, to sail freely, from one of our own ports to another without suffering any illegal detention or imposition whatever. Every proper measure has been adopted by our government to secure to her citizens the enjoyment of free and uninterrupted commerce, so far as her own laws can extend; and treaties have been entered into with our neighbors which secure, and extend as far as we can expect or wish, those precious privileges. Is it because a few of our timid traders have failed to embrace these privileges, and have submitted to being stripped of almost one eighth of their cargoes, when passing Mobille from one of our own ports to another, that you now call on me to aid you in this iniquitous practice? Or is it because this practice has for some time prevailed, in contravention of existing treaties, that it is now to be adopted, and the solemn stipulations contained in those treaties disregarded? It is presumed not.

Our government possessing in a most extensive degree, the affection and confidence of her citizens, her laws and treaties are observed by them with the highest respect and veneration.

Our treaty with Spain points out how far the privileges of navigation and commerce shall extend, and while that treaty allows us to pass with our vessels and effects in the *freest* manner, *even* to ports belonging to an enemy, we find the officers of Spain at Mobille assuming the power of prohibiting this freedom of commerce to extend from one of our own ports to another.

These extraordinary proceedings will doubtless undergo a proper investigation by the government of the U. States, but in the mean time it is a duty incumbent on the officers and inhabitants of both countries, to act in conformity to existing treaties. I have therefore to request your attention to the "treaty of friendship, limits and navigation between the United States of America and the king of Spain," entered into at San Lorenzo el Real, in October 1795, also, the "treaty between the United States of America and the French Republic," entered into at Paris, the 30th April, 1803—in a particular manner to the 1st article thereof, as well as to the treaty between France and Spain, to which the said 1st article has reference.

I trust, sir, on a candid review of those treaties, you will at once perceive that United States' vessels passing from this to the port of Bayou St. John's are not obliged to stop at Mobille, and that you have no right to detain or molest such vessels.

I am, sir,
Respectfully,
Your most obdt. servant,
EDMUND P. GAINES.

COLO: FRAN'CO MAXIMO.
P. MAXENT,
City of Mobille.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman who communicated the above information.

"Since the above was written, the schooner Cato returned (about a month since) from New-Orleans bound to fort Stoddert. She stopped at Mobille, and was instantly seized, and the captain, who is a Frenchman, was thrown into prison; but he gave information unfavorable to the owner of the cargo and I believe is now liberated.

"The vessel and cargo are still in the hands of the Spanish officers, and it is supposed will be confiscated—tho' the owner of part of the cargo, Dr. Strong, was altogether unconcerned in her cargo when she passed down without calling at Mobille.

"The whole waits the determination of Gov. FOLK, who resides at Pensacola."

FOR SALE.

8000 *weight of SHIP BREAD.*

WHICH will be sold low for cash on immediate application.

SAMUEL LOWDERMILK, & co.
Corner of North L. and 8th Streets near the Navy Yard.

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 25.

We have received the French *Moniteur* to the 29th September, containing the official papers relative to the rupture of negociation, and the proceedings of the Tribunate on their communication. We have omitted several original articles in readiness, that they might be laid without delay before our readers. Some are original translations and others taken from the Mercantile Advertiser. In our next we shall offer the translations of several additional official documents, as well as extracts from the Speeches delivered in the Tribunate, which evince the enthusiasm with which the measures of the Emperor of France are received in that body, and the spirit with which war is about to be waged.

The legislature of Rhode-Island have established two additional banks in that state. They have rejected a petition for a fourth bank in Providence. There are five or six species of bills in circulation, under denominations unlike those of any existing bank.

ELIAS EARLE, is elected a member of Congress, to represent the united districts of Pendleton and Grenville in the state of South Carolina, in the place of John B. Earle, who declined taking his seat.

FIRE.—With the deepest regret we announce to the public the destruction of the *Cayuga Academy*, in this village by fire. This melancholy event happened this morning, (Oct. 30) about sunrise; there is every reason to believe, however, that it originated from the fire made in the upper room the day before, which, by some means, must have caught imperceptibly, adjoining the hearth, and have remained in a smothered state till about day break, soon after which, the doors being opened, the fire was discovered under the hearth, in the side walls back of the fire place. It instantly increased, and spread with great violence, the wind blowing fresh; and notwithstanding the utmost exertions of the inhabitants, this young and flourishing seminary was, in an hour reduced to ashes. The library and other contents of the academy were saved. Convenient buildings are already provided for the accommodation of the different schools, which will be continued as heretofore, without interruption, and the re-building of the academy, on an enlarged plan, will be commenced without delay.

Aurora Gazette.

Norfolk, November 18.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Captain Smith, of the ship Eliza, in 38 days from Bordeaux, has favored us with a regular file of Paris papers to the 30th of September, and of Bordeaux to the 5th of October.

War had not been declared, nor hostilities been commenced, unless the seizure of the territory of the elector of Bavaria by the Emperor of Austria, is to be regarded as such.

The French army had crossed the Rhine in three places, and is commanded by the Emperor Bonaparte in person, who had arrived at Strasburg. The Austrian army had been prompt in entering Bavaria, and was animated by the presence of the Emperor of Austria. The Russian army in two divisons were advancing through Gallicia, and were expected to form a junction with the Austrian army in Germany, sometime in October. The Austrian army in Italy is commanded by the arch duke Charles, and that of the French by Massena.

Diplomatic relations do not appear to be entirely broken off between France and Austria, as by the latest accounts it will be seen that the French ambassador was still at Vienna, and we do not perceive, after a careful examination, that the Austrian minister had quitted Paris.

Chillicothe, Nov. 7.

The emigration to the state of Ohio, the present season, far exceeds all reasonable bounds of calculation. We are informed by a gentleman who arrived in town last evening from Wheeling, that he passed not less than eighty waggons with families, from various quarters of the Atlantic states, bound to different parts of this state

Petersburg, Aug. 25.

M. de Markoff has been called to St. Petersbugh.

We are assured that the plan of the campain which is about to open, is the work of general Suchetein.

The Russian army assembled at Wilna, will be commanded by the emperor in person.

NOTICE.

This is to give notice that the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans Court of Washington county in the district of Columbia, letters of administration on the personal estate of Mrs CATHERINE JOHNSON, late of said county, deceased—All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at or before the 20th day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from the benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands, this 17th day of November, 1805.

WILLIAM BRENT,
WASHINGTON BOYD.

Nov. 18 w3t.

OPENING THE TYBER:

All Persons Inhabitants of the city of Washington, or others that wish the opening of Tyber Creek, are requested to meet at Mr MYER'S TAVERN on the Monday evening the 25th inst at 7 o'clock, at which time a report will be made as to the depth of water that can be got and the probable expence of executing it in such a manner as will be pointed out. The object of the meeting is to consider the utility and the means best calculated to attain the object.

Nov. 13, 1805.

Journeymen Taylors,

WANTED BY THE SUBSCRIBER.

Five or Six good hands will find constant employ and the full prices given by applying to

CHARLES H. VARDEN,
Capitol Hill,

Washington city Nov. 25—4t

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber living near the West Market, on the 12th inst, a dark brown horse with a saddle and bridle on, about 14 hands high, a small white slip in his forehead, a switch'd mane, a switch tail, his near hind foot white, his hough's (when clean) appears striped with white and blue, on the top of his shoulders is a hollow occasioned by a festiloe I will give the above reward to any person that will deliver said horse to me again

JOHN KEDGLEI.

Washington, Nov. 25—3t

Washington's Life.

THE Subscribers to Washington's Life are respectfully informed that the Fourth Volume is just received at J. March's Book and Stationary store, George Town.

As the publisher has obtained more subscribers than he has books to supply them with, gentlemen wishing to possess complete sets of Washington's Life, will be disappointed, except immediate application is made at John March's Book Store; where are just received, a new and complete supply of Books and Stationary.

Nov. 25—w3t

WASHINGTON CITY.

BOARDING HOUSE.

MRS. THOMPSON,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Members of Congress and others, that having taken Two of the Six Buildings, she is prepared for genteel accommodation of a number of Ladies and Gentlemen, as transient boarders or by the year. Those who honor her with their custom, will find it an eligible spot, situated half way between the President's house and George Town; dry, healthy, and convenient to the Public Offices. She has apartments for servants, excellent stables and coach houses, and will spare no pains to give general satisfaction.

November 25—

GENTEEL PRIVATE

BOARDING & LODGING.

CONFINED EXCLUSIVELY TO MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

THE Subscriber having altered and fitted up the two houses opposite to Mr. Duane's Book Store, on the Pennsylvania Avenue, containing thirteen lodging rooms, all with fire places, and neatly furnished; having laid in a stock of wood, coal, &c. sufficient for the whole of the session, and provided good cooks and waiters—hopes to be successful in accommodating those who reside in his house. Besides the foregoing rooms, there is a private parlor well fitted for the accommodation of a family

JOHN DOYNE.

Washington, Nov. 25—

N. B. Good stabling to be had for four or more horses.

INDIANA TERRITORY.

Auditor's Office, Vincennes
16th Sept. 1805.

Agreeable to an act of the territory for levying and collecting a tax on land I publish the following extracts from the said acts, for the information of non-residents claiming land within this territory.

"BE it enacted, that if any non resident claiming lands in this territory either by entry, patent, deed of conveyance, or any other evidence of claim, if his agent or attorney shall neglect or refuse to list his or her lands with the assessor of the county, when such lands may have been entered or located, between the first day of January, and the twentieth day of February agreeably to the requisitions of the third section hereof, then the assessor shall immediately proceed to list the lands of such non-resident that may be in his county.

"Be it enacted, that the collector of each county, by the twenty fifth day of May, shall demand payment of the tax or sum assessed on each inhabitant in his county, in person or by notice in writing left at his usual place of residence.

"Be it enacted, that in case of non payment of taxes at the time appointed, it shall be the duty of the collector to levy and collect the tax, so in arrear with costs by a sale at the court house of his county of the lands of such delinquent, whether resident or non-resident, giving at least forty days notice by advertisement at the county seat, and in some public newspaper in this territory, of the time and place of such sale.

PETER JONES,
Auditor of said territory.

October 30—

ELIAS B. CALDWELL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS removed his Office, to the house lately occupied by Mr. LAW, on Capitol Hill.

Washington, July 26—tf