been found amongst the most wicked of men; men, who having by a life of adultery, or of gambling, or of prodigality of some other sort, ruined both their character and their fortunes, have staked their last thousand upon an election, with the hope of thereby obtaining security from a jail, and of selling their vote for the means of future subsistence, drawn from the sweat of the people at a hundred fold; and thus expecting to pocket the profit of the corrupt speculation, sneering at their bribed and perjured constituents, as Satan is said to have sneered at the reprobate with whom he had bargained for his soul.

Far from you, gentlemen, be credulity so foolish! Far from you disgrace so deep, infamy so indelible! Far from you so flagrant a violation of the law, so daring a defiance of the justice, and the power, and the wrath of God! But, were it otherwise, and did I find in Honiton but as many righteous men as were found in Sodom and Gomorrah, I would tender them my hand to lead them from the rest. Very different, however, are my hopes; these hopes forbid me to believe it possible that there should be, collected upon one spot, four hundred Englishmen, having the eyes of all England upon them, who will not, by their votes, freely and cordially given, sanction the great principle upon which I now stand; and in these hopes, I will, if I have life, do myself the honor to meet you on the day of the election. In the mean while,

I am, with great respect, gentlemen,
Your most humble and most obedient servant,
WM. COBBETT.

Botley, Southampton, 1st of June, 1806.

By AUTHORITY.

BY THE PRESIDENT
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a treaty between the United States and the Cherokee nation of Indians was holden and concluded at Tellico, the twenty-seventh day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and five, and was duly ratified and confirmed by the President of the United States on the tenth day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and six, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, which treaty is in the words following, to wit:

ARTICLES of a treaty between the United States of America, by their commissioners, Return J. Meigs and Daniel Smith, who are appointed to hold conferences with the Cherokees for the purpose of arranging certain interesting matters with the said Indians, of the one part, and the undersigned chiefs and head men of the Cherokees, of the other part.

ART. I. Whereas it has been represented by the one party to the other, that the section of land on which the garrison of South West Point stands, and which extends to Kingston, is likely to be a desirable place for the assembly of the state of Tennessee to convene at (a committee from that body now in session having viewed the situation) now the Cherokees being possessed of a spirit of conciliation, and seing that this tract is desired for public purposes, and not for individual advantages, reserving the ferries to themselves, quit claim and cede to the United States the said section of land, understanding at the same time that the buildings erected by the public are to belong to the public, as well as the occupation of the same, during the pleasure of the government; we also cede to the United States the first island in Tennessee, above the mouth of Clinch.

ART. II. And whereas the mail of the United States is ordered to be carried from Knoxville to New Orleans, through the Cherokee, Creek and Choctaw countries; the Cherokees agree that the citizens of the United States shall have, so far as it goes through their country, the free and unmolested use of a road leading from Tellico to Tombigbee, to be laid out by viewers appointed on both sides, who shall direct it the nearest and best way; and the time of doing the business the Cherokees shall be notified of.

ART. III. In consideration of the above cession and relinquishment, the United States agree to pay to the said Cherokee Indians sixteen hundred dollars in money, or useful merchandise at their option, within ninety days after the ratification of this treaty.

ART. IV. This treaty shall be obligatory between the contracting parties as soon as it is ratified by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States.

In testimony whereof, the said commissioners, and the undersigned chiefs and head men of the Cherokees have hereto set their hands and seals.

Done at Tellico, this twenty-seventh day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five.

RETURN J. MEIGS, (L S)
DANL. SMITH, (L S)
Black Fox, or Ennone, his ⋈ mark, (L S)
The Glass, or Tun, que, ti, hee, his ⋈ mark, (L S)
Kuligekee, his ⋈ mark, (L S)
Toochalar, his ⋈ mark, (L S)
Turtle at Home, or Sullicoo, kie, walar, his ⋈ mark, (L S)
Dick Justice, his ⋈ mark, (L S)
John Greenwood, or Kakosettas, his ⋈ mark, (L S)
Chuvelah, or Gentleman Tom, his ⋈ mark, (L S)
Broom, or Cau, nar, we, so, ske, his ⋈ mark, (L S)
Bald Hunter, or Too, wa, yeel, lan, his ⋈ mark, (L S)
John Melamere, or Eu, quel, looka, his ⋈ mark, (L S)
Closenie, or Creeping, his ⋈ mark, (L S)
Double Head, or Chuqque, cuttogue, his ⋈ mark, (L S)
Chicasaw-tikee, Chicasaw titrue Viller, his ⋈ mark, (L S)

WITNESSES.

(Signed)
ROBERT PURDY,
Secretary to the Commissioners.
WILLIAM YATES,
NICHOLAS BYERS,
United States' Factor.
WM. LOVELY,
Assistant Agent.
B. MC GHEE,
SAMUEL LOVE,
JAMES BLAIR,
HOPKINS LACY,

CHS. HICKS,
Interpreter.

NOW THEREFORE, to the end that the said treaty may be observed and performed with good faith on the part of the U. S. I have caused the premises to be made public, and I do hereby enjoin and require all persons bearing office, civil or military, within the U. S. and all others, citizens or inhabitants thereof, or being within the same, faithfully to observe and fulfil the said treaty and every clause and article thereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have caused the seal of the U. S. to (L S) be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand.

DONE at the City of Washington, the tenth day of June, in the year of our Lord 1806, and of the independence of the said States the thirtieth.

TH: JEFFERSON.

By the President,
JAMES MADISON,
Secretary of State.

JUST RECEIVED

FROM BLAKE'S MUSICAL REPOSITORY, PHILADELPHIA

AND FOR SALE

AT WM. DUANE'S BOOK STORE,

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

A VERY handsome assortment of Music which will be sold at Philadelphia prices. Any quantity can be supplied.

Also, just received a few copies of the Delinquent, a late play of F. REYNOLDS, Indian Ink, Breast Glasses, Spectacles, Plans of the City of Washington, Farrington's life and trial. Wm D. has on board of Elwood, a large assortment of books, &c. which will be disposed of on reasonable terms.

July 30—3tep.

PROOF is requested to be transmitted to this Department that *Richard Smith, Peter Jennings, Christopher Beckman, George Jemison, Charles Hancock, William Barrett, and Edward Duncan,* now detained in the British service, are citizens of the United States, accompanied with a description of their persons respectively, in order that application may be made for their release.

Department of State, July 23, 1806.

☞ The Printers of the Laws of the United States in the sea ports are requested to republish the above three times.

July 25—3t

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway from Pettworth, the farm of John Tayloe, esq near Washington city on Thursday the 13th ult. a negro boy by the name of BILL about 19 years of age, of a yellow cast, of midding stature and well made; his clothing an old fur hat, and old brown broadcloth coat and coarse brown linnen shirt and trowsers, his countenance naturally good, but will shew guilt immediately on being questioned—whoever will take up said boy and deliver him to C. Bailey at the place he went from or to the subscriber at Neabsco Furnace near Dumfries Virginia shall receive the above reward beside what the law allows.

THOMAS T. PAGE, agent for John Tayloe, esq. at Neabsco.

July 9—4t&wtf

Valuable Property For Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a number of valuable heights convenient to the city of Washington about 2 1-2 miles from the President's House and near the same distance from the Capitol, and command a handsome view of the City, river Potomac, and Alexandria. Lot No. 1. contains 60 acres, No. 2 contains 42 acres. No. 3 contains 102 acres. No. 4 contains 19 acres; Likewise a lot lying between John Tayloe, and Dr. Worthington, containing from 80 to 100 acres. Those lots will be sold together or apart as may suit purchasers.

Terms may be known by applying to James White or Rev. John Breckenridge near the property. Jan 24 wtf.

District of Columbia, Washington county.
Orphans court, 5th July, 1806.

ON the application of Christiana Berrs for letters of administration on the personal estate of Wm. Sykes late of the Navy of the United States, seaman, deceased, claiming the same as a creditor. Ordered that she give notice of her said application by advertisement in the National Intelligencer inserted once a week for four weeks.

True copy
JOHN HEWITT, Reg.

July 18—w4t

WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 1.

DURING the last winter the subject of education was brought before Congress under various aspects. An Institution having been founded at the City of Washington, under the local authorities of that place, emanating from the national legislature, a memorial was received from its Trustees soliciting the same aids which have been ordinarily given in the other territories, principally consisting in a certain portion of the public lands. The application was sanctioned by a favorable report of the committee to whom it was referred, who reported a bill endowing the Institution with a certain number of lots, from the gradual sale of which it was contemplated ultimately to provide a liberal fund for a respectable college. The general opinion of the members of Congress was favorable to this measure, although, owing to the great importance of national business, before that body, it was not conclusively acted upon. There is the strongest reason to hope that the measure will be adopted at the next session, and the metropolis be thereby enabled to rear within her bosom an Institution for the education of the rising generation, immediately useful to herself & eventually beneficial to the whole union. Already have the citizens of Washington manifested a laudable degree of liberality in the sums they have subscribed, and in the voluntary imposition of an annual tax of fifteen hundred dollars a year for the education of poor children. Under these auspices, an academy, consisting of two schools, was organised at the commencement of the present year; and it is with lively satisfaction we are enabled to inform the public that, considering their infancy, and the unavoidable obstacles attending the organization of all institutions, they have already attained to great respectability. They are respectively placed under the direction of Mr. White, and the Rev. Mr. Elliot, whose various attainments, practical knowledge, and personal respectability give them well founded claims on the public confidence. In these schools, the English and Latin languages, Geography, Arithmetic, and writing are taught to about one hundred and thirty pupils, a portion of whom are instructed gratis. The too well founded complaint, which has heretofore been made, of a want of good schools, is now happily removed, and the citizens of Washington have before them the prospect of realising their most sanguine hopes in the establishment, at no distant day, of an institution of the first order, in which every branch of useful and ornamental knowledge may be taught.

There was likewise presented at the last session, a memorial from Mr. Blodget respecting a National University, the plan of which is doubtless known to our readers. The memorial was committed, but no report made on it.

Another view was presented of this interesting subject by our distinguished countryman JOEL BARLOW, in a tract, published at Washington, entitled "*Prospectus of a National Institution to be established in the United States.*" A perusal of this performance will shew the importance attached by its author to a liberal system, under the auspices of the nation for diffusing the blessings of knowledge; and, altho' it may fail to produce a conviction of the eligibility of the means recommended for the attainment of this object, it will probably insure an universal concurrence with respect to the importance of the object itself. Although we coincide with Mr. Barlow in his general ideas, and most sincerely wish the outlines of his plan could be adopted, we are among those who are inclined to think that the great end in view can only be attained by forming, in the first instance, a more humble plan, susceptible of future extension. But whatever variance of opinion may arise on this subject with regard to the means to be pursued, Mr. Barlow has the merit of having laid before the public a mass of valuable information and many useful hints derived from other countries, and particularly France, where he has resided for many years. He has likewise the merit of adding his exertions to awaken the national attention to a subject, incomparably more important than any which can engage it. A republican government, the existence of equal rights, the enjoyment of general happiness, all require a wide diffusion of knowledge among the citizens. Liberty, (the history of the whole civilised world proves it) cannot long exist without a general illumination of the people. Under this conviction of the importance of the subject, we ask no apology for republishing the following extracts from Mr. Barlow's tract.

"THE project for erecting a university at the seat of the federal government is brought forward at a happy moment, and on liberal principles. We may therefore reasonably hope for an extensive endowment from the munificence of individuals, as well as from the government itself. This expectation will naturally lead us to enlarge our ideas on that subject, and to give a greater scope to its practical operation than has usually been contemplated in institutions of a similar nature.

"Two distinct objects, which, in other countries have been kept asunder, may and ought to be united; they are both of great national importance; and by being embraced in the same institution they will aid each other in their acquisition. These are the advancement of knowledge by associations of scientific men, and the dissemination of its rudiments by the instruction of youth. The first has been the business of learned corporations, such as the Royal Society of London, and the National Institute of France; the second is pursued by collections of instructors, under the name of universities, colleges, academies, &c.

"The leading principle of uniting these two branches of improvement in one institution, to be extended upon a scale that will render it truly national, requires some developement. We find ourselves in possession of a country so vast as to lead the mind to anticipate a scene of social intercourse and interest unexampled in the experience of mankind. This territory presents and will present such a variety of productions natural and artificial, such a diversity of connections abroad, and of manners, habits and propensities at home, as will create a strong tendency to diverge and separate the views of those who shall inhabit the different regions within our limits.

"It is most essential to the happiness of the people and to the preservation of their republican principles, that this tendency to a separation should be overbalanced by superior motives to a harmony of sentiment; that they may habitually feel that community of interest on which their federal system is founded. This desirable object is to be attained, not only by the operations of the government in its several departments, but by those of literature, sciences and arts. The liberal sciences are in their nature republican; they delight in reciprocal communications; they cherish fraternal feelings, and lead to a freedom of intercourse, combined with the restraints of society, which contribute together to our improvement.

"To explore the natural productions of our country, give an enlightened direction to the labors of industry, explain the advantages of interior tranquility, of moderation and justice in the pursuits of self interest, and to promote, as far as circumstances will admit, an assimilation of civil regulations, political principles and modes of education, must engage the solicitude of every patriotic citizen; as he must perceive in them the necessary means of securing good morals and every republican virtue; a wholesome jealousy of right and a clear understanding of duty; without which no people can be expected to enjoy the one or perform the other for any number of years.

"The time is fast approaching when the United States, if no foreign disputes should induce an extraordinary expenditure of money, will be out of debt. From that time forward, the greater part of their public revenue may, and probably will be applied to public improvements of various kinds; such as facilitating the intercourse through all parts of their dominion by roads, bridges and canals; such as making more exact surveys, and forming maps and charts of the interior country, and of the coasts, bays and harbours, perfecting the system of lights, buoys, and other nautical aids; such as encouraging new branches of industry, so far as may be advantageous to the public, either by offering premiums for discoveries, or by purchasing from their proprietors such inventions as shall appear to be of immediate and general utility, and rendering them free to the citizens at large; such as exploring the remaining part of the wilderness of our continent, both within and without our jurisdiction, and extending to their savage inhabitants, as far as may be practicable, a taste for civilization, and the means of knowing the comforts that men are capable of yielding to each other in the peaceable pursuits of industry, as they are understood in our stage of society.

"To prepare the way for the government to act on these great objects with intelligence, economy and effect, and to aid its operations when it shall be ready to apply its funds to that purpose, will occupy in part the attention of that branch of the Institution composed of men of scientific research; whose labors, it is expected, will be in a great measure gratuitous. It cannot be too early, even at this moment, to direct the researches of science to occupations of this nature. By these means, at the end of the eleven years, the epoch at which the government may expect to be free of debt, the way can be prepared to begin the system, and proceed with regularity in the various details of public improvement; a business which, if the rulers of all nations did but know it, ought to be considered among the first of their duties, one of the principal objects of their appointment.

"The science of political economy is still in its infancy; as indeed is the whole science of government, if we regard it as founded on principles analogous to the nature of man, and designed to promote his happiness. As we believe our government to be founded on these principles, we cannot but perceive an immense field of improvement opening before us; a field in which all the physical as well as the moral sciences should lend their aid and unite their operation, to place human society on such a footing in this great section of the habitable world, as to secure it against further convulsions from violence and war. Mankind have a right to expect this example from us; we alone are in a situation to hold it up before them, to command their esteem, and perhaps their imitation. Should we, by a narrowness of views, neglect the opportunity of reaping so many benefits, we ought to reflect that it never can occur to us again; nor can we foresee that it will return to any age or nation. We should grievously disappoint the expectations of all good men in other countries, we should ourselves regret our error while we live; and if posterity did not load us with the reproaches we should deserve, it would be because our conduct will have kept them ignorant of the possibility of obtaining the blessings, of which it had deprived them.

It would be superfluous, in this Prospectus, to point out the objects merely scientific, that will naturally engage the attention of this branch of the Institution. We are sensible that many of the sciences, physical as well as moral, are very little advanced; some of them, in which we seem to have made considerable progress, are yet so uncertain as to leave it doubtful whether even their first principles do not remain to be discovered; and in all of them there is a great deficiency as to the mode of familiarizing the results, and applying them to the useful arts of life, the true object of all labor and research.

"What a range is open in this country for mineralogy and botany! How many new arts are to arise, and how far the old ones are to be advanced, by the pursuit of these two sciences, it is impossible even to imagine. Chemistry is making a rapid and useful progress, though we still dispute about its elements. Our knowledge of anatomy has laid a necessary and sure foundation for surgery and medicine; surgery indeed is making great proficiency; but, after three thousand years of recorded experience, how little do we know of medicine! Mechanics and hydraulics are progressing fast, and wonderful are the facilities and comforts we draw from them; but while it continues to be necessary to make use of animal force to move heavy bodies in any direction by land or water, we have a right to anticipate new discoveries. Could the genius of a Bacon place itself on the high ground of all the sciences in their present state of advancement, and marshal them before him in so great a country as this, and under a government like ours, he would point out their objects, foretell their successes, and move them on their march, in a manner that should animate their votaries and greatly accelerate their progress.

"The mathematics, considered as a science, may probably be susceptible of higher powers than it has yet attained; considered as the handmaid of all the sciences and all the arts, it doubtless remains to be simplified. Some new processes, & perhaps new modes of expressing quantities and numbers, may yet be discovered, to assist the mind in climbing the difficult steps that lead to an elevation so much above our crude conceptions; an elevation that subjects the material universe, with all its abstractions of space and time, to our inspection; and opens, from their combinations, so many useful and satisfying truths.

"Researches in literature, to which may be united those in morals, government and laws, are so vague in their nature, and have been so little methodised, as scarcely to have obtained the name of sciences. No man has denied the importance of these pursuits; though the English nation, from whom we have borrowed so many useful things, has not thought proper to give them that consistency and standing among the objects of laudable ambition, to which they are entitled. Men the most eminent in these studies have not been members of their learned associations. Locke, Berkely, Pope, Hume, Robertson, Gibbon, Adam Smith and Blackstone, were never admitted into the Royal Society. This is doubtless owing to the nature of their government; though the government itself exerts no influence in these elections. The science of morals connects itself so intimately with the principles of political institutions, that where it is deemed expedient to keep the latter out of sight, it is not strange that the former should meet no encouragement.

"This policy is strikingly exemplified in the history of the French Institute. That learned and respectable body was incorporated by the National Convention in the year 1795, and took place of all the old academies, which had been previously abolished. It was composed of three classes, according to the objects to be pursued by its members.—The first was the class for the physical sciences, the second was the class for the moral and political sciences, the third was for the fine arts. Thus it went on and made great progress in its several branches, till the year 1803, when Bonaparte's government assumed that character which rendered the pursuit of moral and political science inconvenient to him. He then new modelled the Institute, and abolished that class. But lest his real object should be perceived, and he be accused of narrowing the compass of research, he created two new classes in the room of this; one for ancient literature, and one for the French language. On the same occasion an order was issued to all the colleges and great schools in France, suppressing the professorships of moral and political philosophy.

"But in our country, and at this early epoch in the course of republican experiment, no subjects of research can be more important than those embraced by these branches of science. Our *representative* system is new in practice, though some theories of that sort have been framed by speculative writers; and partial trials have been made in the British dominions. But our *federal* system, combined with democratical representation, is a magnificent stranger upon earth; a new world of experiment, bursting with incalculable omens on the view of mankind. It was the result of circumstances which no man could foresee, and no writer pretended to contemplate. It presented itself to us from the necessity of the situation we were in; dreaded at first as an evil by many good men in our own country, as well as by our friends in Europe; and it is at this day far from being understood, or pre-