rica, may be conveyed to the mouth of the Columbia, and shipped from thence to the East Indies by the first of Aug. in each year; and will of course, reach Canton earlier than the furs which are annually exported from Montreal, arrive in Great Britain.

In our outward bound voyage we ascended to the foot of the rapids, below the great falls of the Missouri, where we arrived on the 14th June, 1805. Not having met with any of the natives of Rocky Mountain, we were, of course, ignorant of the passes by land which existed through these mountains to the Columbia river; and had we even known the route, we were destitute of horses, which would have been indispensibly necessary to enable us to transport the requisite quantity of ammunition and other stores, to ensure the remaining part of our voyage down the Columbia; we therefore determined to navigate the Missouri as far as it was practicable, or unless we met with some of the natives from whom we could obtain horses and information of the country. Accordingly we undertook a most laborious portage at the falls of the Missouri, of 18 miles, which we effected with our canoes and baggage by the 3d July. From hence ascending the Missouri, we penetrated the Rocky Mountain at the distance of 71 miles above the upper part of the portage, and penetrated as far as the three forks of that river, a distance of 180 miles further; Here the Missouri divides into 3 nearly equal branches at the same point.—The two largest branches are so nearly of the same dignity, that we did not conceive that either of them could with propriety retain the name of the Missouri; and therefore called these streams Jefferson's, Madison's, and Gallatin's rivers. The confluence of those rivers is 2848 miles from the mouth of the Missouri, by the meanders of that river. We arrived at the three forks of the Missouri the 27th of July. Not having yet been so fortunate as to meet with the natives, although I had previously made several exertions, for that purpose, we were compelled still to continue our route by water.

The most northerly of the 3 forks, that to which we had given the name of Jefferson's river, was deemed the most proper for our purpose, and we accordingly ascended it 248 miles to the upper forks, and its extreme navigable point; making the total distance to which we had navigated the waters of the Missouri, 3096 miles, of which 429 lay within the Rocky mountains. On the morning of the 17th of August, 1805, I arrived at the forks of Jefferson's river, where I met capt. Lewis, who had previously penetrated with a party of 3 men, to the waters of the Columbia, discovered a band of the Shoshone nation, and had found means to induce 35 of their chiefs and warriors to accompany him to that place. From these people we learned that the river on which they resided was navigable, and that a passage through the mountains in that direction was impracticable; being unwilling to confide in this unfavorable account of the natives, it was concerted between capt. Lewis and myself, that one of us should go forward immediately with a small party, and explore the river; while the other in the interim would lay up the canoes at that place, and engage the natives with their horses to assist in transporting our stores and baggage to their camp. Accordingly I set out the next day, passed the dividing mountains between the waters of the Missouri and Columbia, and descended the river which I since call the east fork of Lewis's river, about 70 miles. Finding that the Indians' account of the country, in the direction of this river was correct, I returned and joined capt. Lewis on the 29th of August at the Shoshone camp, excessively fatigued as you may suppose; having passed mountains almost inaccessible, and compelled to subsist on berries during the greater part of my route. We now purchased 27 horses of the Indians, and hired a guide who assured us that he could in 15 days take us to a large river in an open country, west of these mountains, by a route some distance to the north of the river on which they lived, and that by which the natives west of the mountains visit the plains of the Missouri, for the purpose of hunting the buffaloe. Every preparation being made, we set forward with our guide on the 31st of August, through those tremendous mountains, in which we continued until the 22d Sept. before we reached the lower country beyond them; on our way we met with the Ol-lachshoot, a band of the Tuchapaks, from whom we obtained an accession of 7 horses, and exchanged 8 or 10 others; this proved of infinite service to us, as we were compelled to subsist on horse beef about 8 days before we reached the Koo kooske. During our passage over those mountains we suffered every thing which hunger, cold, and fatigue could impose; nor did our difficulties with respect to provision cease on our arrival at the Kooskooske, for although the Pallotepaliers, a numerous nation inhabiting that country, were extremely hospitable, and for a few trifling articles furnished us with an abundance of roots and dried salmon, the food to which they were accustomed; we found that we could not subsist on these articles, and almost all of us grew sick on eating them; we were obliged, therefore, to have recourse to the flesh of horses and dogs, as food to supply the deficiency of our guns, which produced but little meat, as game was scarce in the vicinity of our camp, on the Kooskooske, where we were compelled to remain in order to construct our perogues to descend the river. At this season the salmon are meagre, and form but indifferent food. While we remained here, I was myself sick for several days, and my friend capt. Lewis suffered a severe indisposition.

Having completed our perogues and a small canoe, we gave our horses in charge to the Palleteppallors until we returned, and on the 7th of October reembarked for the *Pacific Ocean.* We descended by the route I have already mentioned. The water of the river being low at this season, we experienced much difficulty in descending, we found it obstructed by a great number of difficult and dangerous rapids, in passing which our perogues several times filled, and the men escaped narrowly with their lives. However this difficulty does not exist in high water, which happens within the period which I have previously mentioned. We found the natives extremely numerous, and generally friendly, though we have, on several occasions, owed our lives and the fate of our expedition to our number, which consisted of 31 men. On the 17th of November we reached the Ocean, where various considerations induced us to spend the winter; we therefore searched for an eligible situation for that purpose, & selected a spot on the south side of a little river, called by the natives *Netul*, which discharges itself at a small bar on the south side of the Columbia, and 14 miles within point Adams. Here we constructed some log houses, and defended them with a common stockade work; this place we called fort Clatsop, after a nation of that name, who were our nearest neighbors. In this country we found an abundance of elk, on which we subsisted principally during last winter. We left fort Clatsop on the 27th March.

On our homeward bound voyage, being much better acquainted with the country, we were enabled to take such precautions as in a great measure secured us from the want of provision at any time, and greatly lessened our fatigues, when compared with those to which we were compelled to submit in our outward bound journey. We have not lost a man since we left the Mandans, a circumstance which I assure you is a pleasing consideration to me, As I shall shortly be with you, and the post is now waiting, I deem it unnecessary here to attempt minutely to detail the occurrences of the last eighteen months.

I am, sir, &c.

Your affectionate brother,

WM. CLARK.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at St. Charles, to a gentleman in this town, dated 23d September, 1806.

I have the pleasure to inform you of the arrival of captains Lewis and Clark.

They were the first white people that ever visited that country. By the best accounts they could get, there are about ninety or one hundred thousand inhabitants, (Indians) on the west side of the Rocky Mountains; horses without number. It is thought to be a very poor Indian that did not own 300 horses. Not an iron tool among them. They erected a fort on the sea shore, and engraved their names. They have brought a number of curiosities; among which is a wild sheep; its head and horns weigh about 80 or 90 pounds. He was caught on the Rocky Mountains.

NEW-JERSEY ELECTION.

Henry Southard, William Helms, John Lambert, Thomas Newbold, Ezra Darby, and James Sloan, all republican, are elected representatives in the next Congress.

Of the council six members are republican and seven federal——and of the assembly twenty two are republican and eighteen federal—making a republican majority of three in joint meeting.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 3.

Great Britain and the United States.

On Monday, the lords Holland and Auckland, held their first meeting with their excellencies Messrs. Monroe and Pinckney, the American Ambassadors, in the treasury chambers. They sat from 12 o'clock till two. Mr. Eden their secretary was with them.

New-York, October 29.

A letter from one of the most respectable commercial houses in Bourdeaux to another in this city, dated the 12th September, has the following Postscript:

"This moment we have news that the camp which had formed at Paris, for the celebration of the grand national fete, has received marching orders, and is about breaking up."

Baltimore, Oct. 30.

It is stated (says the United States Gazette) that the passengers in the Projector have brought intelligence several days later than the papers. We have seen a Liverpool price current of the 13th September, in which it is mentioned that negociations were still going on: but a gentleman who arrived here from New-York this morning, reports, that a letter had been received in that city from a respectable gentleman in Liverpool, dated the 17th of September, in which it is positively asserted both that Mr. Fox was dead, and that Lord Lauderdale had actually arrived in London.

Notwithstanding the above, the following article shews that we must wait some time yet before we can be satisfied of the arrival of Lord Lauderdale in London.—As Mr. Fox, from the state of his malady, may be for ever considered as a defunct minister, the negociations have probably, since the 10th of September, been conducted as though he were actually dead.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Marseilles, dated the 13th Sept. to his friend in this city, (received by the schooner Superior.)

"Various is the news concerning the negociations which has had currency. The refusal on the part of Russia to ratify the treaty made by her minister at Paris, has given reason to think a continental war will again commence, and that no accommodation will be effected between England and France. We have no account of Lord Lauderdale's quitting Paris; and as long as he remains there, hopes will be entertained of peace.

"Speculators are beginning to take courage, and some sales of sugar have been made. White Havanas at 76 francs."

The Superior lay wind-bound at Marseilles till the 17th, on which day an American gentleman there informed captain Forbes, that accounts from Paris of the 16th September bore a greater appearance of war than since the negociation commenced, though Lord Lauderdale had not then taken his departure. West India produce was in consequence on the rise.

The Edinburgh Review, in its number for July last, devoted its eighteenth article to a volume 4to. of epistles, odes, and other poems, published by Thomas Moore, esq. commonly called Anacreon Moore. Among the numerous observations upon this new work of the Author, we find the following:

"There is nothing, it will be allowed, more indefensible, than a cold blooded attempt to corrupt the purity of an innocent heart, and we can scarcely conceive any being more truly despicable, than he who, without the apology of unruly passion, or tumultuous desires, sits down to ransack the impure places of his memory for inflammatory images and expressions and commits them laboriously to writing, for the purpose of insinuating pollution into the minds of unknown and unsuspecting readers."

Again—"It seems to be his (Mr. Moore's) aim, to impose corruption upon his readers, by concealing it under the mask of refinement, to reconcile them insensibly to the most vile and vulgar sensuality, by blending its language with that of exalted feeling and tender emotion. In the execution of this unworthy task, he labours with a perseverance at once ludicrous and detestable. He may be seen in every page running round the paltry circle of his seductions, with incredible zeal and anxiety, and stimulating his jaded fancy for new images of impurity, with as much melancholy industry as ever outcast of the muses hunted for epithets or metre."

Again—"It is doubly necessary, therefore, to put the law in force against this delinquent, since he has not only indicated a disposition to do mischief, but seems, unfortunately, to have found an opportunity.

The remainder of the observations in the Edingburgh Review, consist chiefly of quotations from Mr. Moore's work, in illustration and evidence of the justice of the censure pronounced upon it.

Mr. Moore took offence at this critique in the Edinburgh Review, probably conceiving its censure undeserved; or, at all events, exceeding in its severity, the bounds of fair, just, and candid criticism. He accordingly, sought the Author; and we understand Francis Jeffray, esq. of the city of Edinburgh, now in London, came forward boldly, and avowed himself the writer of the article—A challenge was the consequence; and the parties agreed to meet, yesterday morning, at Chalk Farm, a place not less famous for duels, than Parnassus for poetry. True to their time, the parties yesterday morning, repaired, with their seconds, to the appointed spot. Upon coming to mark out the ground, some difficulty arose respecting the exact measure of the distance, whether it should be an hexameter or a pentameter, of dactyls or spondees. It was at length, however, agreed, that the distance should be a long Alexandrine line, and the parties took their stations at the extremities thereof accordingly.——Now, although it is certain that authors intend their works for publication, we do not mean to insinuate that either party wished to advertise this their joint production; but the muses have been given to gossipping from time immemorial, and the intended duel appears to have taken wind. Carpmeal, the officer, in waiting at the office, was apprized of it on Sunday night, and attended at five o'clock yesterday morning, at the identical spot, in company with the patroles, Cracker and Wilkinson, when they arrested the parties and their seconds, and carried them off to the office, where they underwent an examination before James Read, esq. The officers deposed, that they discovered the parties in a field, to the right of Chalk Farm. Before they had all entered it, the seconds had withdrawn, the parties had taken their stations, and were just in the act of pulling the triggers; & had one of the pistols been discharged, Carpmeal must have been shot, as he was exactly within range. Young Cracker seeing the danger of his brother officer, jumped over a hedge, ran after the gentleman, and knocked the pistol out of his hand. Carpmeal, at the same time, desired them to desist shewing his staff, and said they were Bow street officers. They then took the pistols from the parties, and brought them and their seconds to the office. The principals, Mr. Moore, and Mr. Jeffray, were bound to keep the peace, themselves in 400l. each, and two sureties in 200l. each; and as a check to the present ridiculous and dangerous rage for duelling, the Magistrate, very properly considering the conduct of the seconds, a breach of the peace, held them also to bail in 200l. each.

POSTSCRIPT.

Mr. ERSKINE, the British minister arrived in this city on Saturday from Annapolis.

English intelligence two days later than the preceding has been received by the ship Jane arrived at Philadelphia in 40 days from Bristol. She brings Bristol papers to the 15th and London papers to the 13th of September. The details are generally unimportant. It is represented in the London Courier that Mr. Fox's illness had experienced a considerable mitigation, the verbal accounts say he died on the 13th. It was currently reported at Bristol that a frigate had arrived with dispatches from Sir Home Popham, announcing the capture of Buenos Ayres by him. It was also reported that advices had been received that the Fort at Malta had been blown up by accident. Lord Lauderdale was still at Paris. No further information respecting the state of the negociation had transpired.

New-York, October 31.

Captain Patterson informs, that previous to his leaving New-Orleans, Governor Claiborne had returned from Natchitoches, and had ordered out all the infantry, with a view of marching them to the relief of the troops; though it was expected they could not arrive in time to prevent a skirmish with the Spaniards. All the inhabitants, it was supposed, would turn out. We have been favored with New-Orleans papers to the 10th inst. from which we make the following interesting extracts:

New-Orleans, Oct. 2.

"The letters received by this day's mail from Natchez and Fort Adams, state that every preparation is making to meet and repel Spanish encroachments. All the remaining regular force that was left by Colonel Kingsbury at Fort Adams, have marched under the command of captain Sparks, for Natchitoches.—Major Ferdinand L. Claiborne was hourly expected when the mail left Fort Adams with captain Farrar's troop of dragoons, and a handsome detachment of militia, on their march to Natchitoches, via Rapide—no doubt now exists but blood will be shed unless the Spaniards fall back.

Natchez, Sept. 30.

Aspect of Spanish affairs.—The most recent and accurate information from Natchitoches, states the Spanish force, embodied within our limits, at 1600, commanded by Governor Harrara, who evinces a spirit of marked hostility to the government of the United States.

General Wilkinson, we are informed, had an interview with Governor Claiborne, at Rapide, in the territory of Orleans, which resulted in the requisition of 250 mounted infantry and dragoons, from the Mississippi territory, who are ordered to march immediately to Natchitoches, and join the regular army stationed at that place.

The patriotism displayed by the citizens of this territory, at a crisis so interesting and momentous, deserves the eulogy of every friend to the liberty and independence of the United States. The honorable Cowles Mead, our acting governor, has exerted all his energies to place the militia in a proper organization assisted by the vigilance of his aid-de-camp, major Shields, and we are happy to believe their exertions have not been ineffectual. It is with peculiar pleasure we observe the alacrity with which capt. Benjamin Farrar's company of Dragoons have manifested their disposition to chastize *Spanish Insolence* on this occasion, and a tribute of applause is also due to capt. George Poindexter who, with that zeal which forms the characteristic of every patriot, has organised a very considerable volunteer corps in the country. Captains Newman and Voss, we also understand, have made a tender of their services to the Executive. These companies with such others from the different counties as may be necessary to constitute the number required, are ordered to rendezvous at the town of Washington, on Tuesday the 2d of October, equipt for service, and to receive further orders.

When the citizens of a country, where government rests upon their affections, move with celerity to meet the invaders of their territory, we have nothing to anticipate but victory and vengeance.

FOR SALE,

The following described property, lying in the city of Washington, between the President's house and George Town. Lot No. 1, in square 80 having a south east front on F street north and 21st street west, and Lot No. 3, in square 102 fronting south on G street north.

For terms apply to Dr. Alexander McWILLIAMS near the Navy Yard.

November 3—3t

FOR SALE,

ON the first day of December will be offered for sale at the late dwelling house of Richard Sprigg deceased near Upper Marlborough in Prince Georges county, a number of valuable Slaves, Men, Women and Children.

The sale will commence at 11 o'clock in the forenoon if fair, if not the next fair day and to continue from day to day until the number contemplated is sold. The terms of sale are nine months credit on the purchaser's giving bond with approved security bearing interest from the date.

A deduction will be made on the day of sale for cash.

November 3—wtsD

NOTICE.

THE creditors of Uriah Forrest late deceased, whose claims have arisen since his bankruptcy, are requested to meet at ten o'clock on the first Monday in December next at Mr Key's office in George Town, at which time a payment of the assets in hand will take place, amongst the claims legally authenticated—those who do not attend, or who have not exhibited their claims, will be excluded.

PHILIP B. KEY, Attorney for the Executrix.

November 3—taa4w

FOR SALE,

A healthy negro woman under 30 years of age, with two healthy children. For particulars apply to the printer.

1st Nov. 1806—ptf

DR. REES'

NEW CYCLOPEDIA.

D. RAPINE, on Capitol Hill, respectfully informs his subscribers to Dr. Rees' new Cyclopedia, that the first part of the second volume is now ready for delivery, and requests that those subscribers who have not been supplied with THIS and the PRECEDING volumes, will be so good as to send for them at his store,

Where he has always for Sale,

A very large assortment of Books and Stationary on reasonable terms.

Also ALMANACS for the year 1807.—Store keepers who purchase by the dozen will have a considerable allowance made to them.

November 3—4t

JAMES S STEVENSON,

DRUGGIST, &c.

Having purchased of Dr. John Bullus his Medical establishment, and having just received an extensive supply of articles in the Drugg line. Now offers for sale at the Drug Store near the Navy Yard (lately occupied by Dr. John Bullus) a compleat assortment of every article usually kept in a drug store, which he warrants to be of the first quality, and pledges himself to supply both city and country customers, on as reasonable terms as any other person in the district will do. His stock consists of,

Drugs,	Spring Lancets,
Medicines,	Thumb do
Shop furniture,	Elastic steel trusses,
Patent medicines,	Silver mounted lancet cases,
Dye stuffs,	Surgeons needles,
Perfumery,	Splints for broken limbs,
Paints of every kind Ground and dry,	Glasses for bathing inflamed eyes,
Flaxseed oil,	Marble mortars and pestles,
Window glass,	Reeve's water colors,
Paint brushes,	Hair powder,
Sash tools,	Wafers & sealing wax,
Spices of all kinds,	Copal varnish,
Surgeons instruments, among which are	Maccabo snuff,
Amputating,	Segars by the box,
Trepanning,	Gold leaf,
Cupping,	Fine rose and orange flower water, in pint bottles,
Dissecting,	Noyou cordial,
Pocket and teeth instruments,	Camel hair pencils,
Elastic catheters,	India ink, &c. &c.
Bougies,	
Mudges inhalers,	
Flesh brushes,	

Orders from country Physicians and Druggists, will receive particular and immediate attention. Physicians prescriptions carefully prepared.

Washington, November 3—eMtf

Durham Parish, Charles county 20th September, 1806.

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

By order of the vestry.

WM. BRAWNER, Reg.

October 24—26t

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.

To Rent,

AND possession given on the 19th November next, the two story Brick Dwelling House on the corner of F and 11th streets at present occupied by Mr. Andrew Way. Also a two story brick dwelling house in a central situation, of which possession may be had immediately. For terms apply to

THOS. HERTY,

Oct. 17—3t & wtf