to this part of the subject. You know well, Mr. President, the promptitude and force with which an army of observation posted upon the banks of the proposed canal, by means of that canal, could strike at any point within the whole extent of the navigable waters of the Chesapeak and the Delaware: and it could not have escaped your attention, sir, that on its very shore; nature has placed, and bound with iron, a mountain, commanding the course of the canal for miles, and capable of being rendered as impregnable to an enemy as any inland situation on the Atlantic part of the middle states. This convenient and commanding position requires only the aid of the proposed canal to force itself irresistibly upon the mind of every gentleman who will cast his eye over the map, as the very spot of all others in the middle states best calculated to become a grand depot of arms, provisions and military stores in time of war. The whole peninsula presents to its front on one extended fertile plain an inexhaustible granary of provision; on every other side it is surrounded by a difficult irregular country, and almost inaccessible heights, all of which it commands, and all of which by suitable improvements might be rendered subservient to its support. My colleague stated, I think, the facility and safety to be derived from such an inland navigation, in time of war, in the transportation of troops, arms, provisions and other military stores, and the advantages especially such a mode of conveyance would have been to the American army on their march to York town; when the length of time unavoidably occupied in passing with their heavy ordnance, provisions and baggage this very ground—in preparing a second fleet of transports upon the Chesapeak—in debarking upon one water, and embarking upon another might have disappointed the most glorious enterprise in the annals of the revolution, and protracted for years the war with all its vices, its calamities and its expense. Sir, one of the principal modes of national defence upon which we now chiefly rely, and are providing at great expence, renders, of itself, this measure almost indispensable; your gun boats might then become doubly useful; in case of a foreign attack directed against the Chesapeake or the Delaware, as probable points as any others, the same squadron by means of the canal could operate with equal facility upon either bay, without encountering the dangers of the sea or an enemy upon the coast. This measure must in fact be considered a part, and most important part of the same system of internal national defence; it belongs as much to the defence of the country as any fortification, battery, frigate, or gun boat in it. The whole amount of what we now ask to complete this great public work, even if requested as a gratuity, would not be sufficient to build and equip for sea one single ship of the line, or two frigates, and yet give me leave to say that in time of war, to all useful purposes this canal would be a fleet to you—fleets soon decay, but this grand and useful work would become the invaluable inheritance of posterity as long as the inscrutable dispensations of Heaven shall permit the continent itself to hold its place. Let us now, Mr. President, attend for a moment to the lessons of experience on this subject. In Ireland we know that during a late invasion by the French, an army of ten thousand men completely equipped for the field was transported, to meet the invaders, by means of a canal, sixty miles in ten hours, three days long march, and then another would probably have been necessary, to rest and prepare them for action. In England so strong is the public sentiment on this point, that a canal has been, or is now constructing, from London to the coast of Kent, for the express purpose of aiding the national defence in case of invasion. And at the same time that canals are themselves easily defensible at all points by a very inferior force, they are perhaps the only means of defence that falling into the hands of an enemy cannot be turned successfully against the country, because readily liable to be rendered useless in various ways, without any permanent injury to the work. I shall not dwell, Mr. President, upon the great advantages to be expected from the measure proposed, to the commercial and manufacturing as well as to the agricultural interest; in countries where such improvements are carried on to the highest point, they all flourish most. Every gentleman here knows the great difference of expense between land and water carriage. It is stated among other things in the memorial of the petitioners, to which I am much indebted, that the freight of a ton of forty cubit feet, I think, from Europe, will generally not more than pay its land transportation thirty miles; so that the same article may cost nearly as much in land carriage across the Isthmus as in freight across the ocean; yet, sir, a very considerable commerce is now carried on in this way, some of the most commodious vessels on the continent of their kind, as many gentlemen here know, are actively employed in it, these with the utmost facility would pass the canal, and their numbers and business be infinitely increased. Sir, if any object of internal improvement ever can claim the public patronage, and, with great submission, this appears to me, to be one of the chief ends of government; it is the very one we now offer; we challenge a comparison with any other that can be proposed, from Maine to Georgia. And we make this appeal to the justice, the liberality and patriotism of the government with the greater confidence, because, we know that in other and older countries, works of such great public utility have never been left to the feeble efforts of private individuals. In Holland their numerous canals are all constructed and supported at the public expence. In France the two great canals of Briare and Languedoc remain the most lasting and useful monument of the respective monarchs that founded them. And shall we, sir, refuse the little aid proposed by this bill, to a company of patriotic individuals, who to their infinite honor, have attempted a similar improvement in our own country? And who, after expending more than an hundred thousand dollars of private capital upon the work, we see sinking in despondency, and spiritless under the magnitude of the undertaking and the pressure of the expense? No, sir—No such contracted miserable sentiment can influence this body. I know too well their warm and zealous attachment to the public good. This Senate will never surrender the character of the nation to the just sarcasms of every foreigner, who in passing the country a few years hence, must see all that part of this great public work already completed in a pile of ruins, unless the aid proposed be granted. The gentleman from Massachusetts before me, (Mr. Adams,) has complained of our adducing upon the floor of the Senate the opinions of the Secretary of the treasury in our favor—sir, it became necessary to consult that officer both as to the funds and the best mode of applying them, and the liberality of his sentiments on this subject do him honor; no eulogy of mine can heighten them. I wish the gentleman from Massachusetts himself was sometimes capable of being influenced by such. And notwithstanding the doubts that have been suggested, as to the practicability of the scheme now proposed, this is reduced to a moral certainty, as must be obvious to every gentleman who has seen, or will hear and believe any thing, in relation to the ground over which the canal is to pass. In its whole course there are no mountains to perforate, no rocks to blow, no morasses to embank, no rivers over which to pass aqueducts, but mere plain digging through a level country of clay. And although the gentleman from Maryland (Gen. Smith) was pleased to tell us of the impossibility of forming even a rational conjecture as to the probable expence of so great an undertaking, yet sir, give me leave to tell that gentleman, and this Senate, that the managers having progressed thus far upon contracts by the square yard, are thence able to ascertain almost to a certainty the probable expense of the work before them, upon the same mathematical principle that a mechanic who had built a room twenty feet square would be able to calculate from that, what would be the cost of another of thirty or forty feet square, constructed in the same manner, and of the same materials. Upon this datum is founded the calculation they have submitted to you, and without disparagement to any others, I will here say, that no citizens of the U. S. are more justly entitled to your confidence. Now let me ask, Mr. President, what better disposition you could make of a small portion of your vacant lands than by applying to aid in the execution of this great public improvement? We do not wish them for nothing, but offer you in stock the full amount of their legal price; your object is to sell. And I am well instructed that the government consider themselves as holding near three hundred millions of acres this side the Mississippi, on the other side a world of unknown acres; more, vastly more, permit me to suggest, viewing the uncertainty of all human establishments, than they may ever have an opportunity of selling, at least for centuries to come, barring all accident. Why not then apply some of them now to the improvement of the country? The passing of this law will not occasion the selling a single acre less, whilst the appropriation we ask of these lands, at the same time that it must yield a great and immediate benefit to the country, will, I have no doubt, be in the end profitable to the country. For these reasons, and for others that have been assigned, I hope the Senate will approve the measure and pass the bill.

Philadelphia, May 4.

Col. Aaron Burr, arrived in town yesterday, in the Southern stage.

Baltimore, May 6.

Extract of a letter, dated Bordeaux, March 17, 1807.

On the 20th January, I advised you the state of this market. Owing to numerous arrivals at Antwerp, Nantz, Marseilles, and here, and the present precarious state of the continent, business in general is more dull this spring than usual. The prices of sugar and coffee have been peculiarly affected in consequence.

Mahogany, gum, nankeens, teas and tobacco, continue to remain without demand; pot ashes, cocoa, cotton and indigo are of current sale at the prices quoted.

It is rumored that a duty of 30 fs. per qtl. is to be imposed on tobacco the growth of this country; such a measure would be of vast importance to the tobacco trade of the U. S.

Letters from Spain mention that the king has prohibited all intercourse with England.

Norfolk, April 30.

For these two days past, a report was current in this place, that the ship Two Brothers, in 27 days from Liverpool, was boarded going up the Bay to Baltimore, by a boat belonging to one of the British vessels in Lynhaven Bay, the captain of which informed the boarding officer, that accounts were received at Liverpool of a terrible battle having been fought on the first of March by the French & Russians in which the former were totally put to the rout. and that in consequence there had been very splendid illuminations all over England.

From Kotzebue's Travels in Italy.

A SCENE OF HORROR AT NAPLES

AS I was one morning passing through a populous street, I perceived a croud of people assembled before the stall of a shoemaker, round a woman lying on the ground. It being a custom with me to neglect no opportunity of watching the people, I pushed through towards the place: where lay a woman dying. At the same time I heard from the lips of many by-standers the words (which chilled my blood), she is dying of hunger. The sight of the suffering creature confirmed this but too powerfully. She lay scarcely covered with rags, and appeared a miserable skeleton of about thirty or forty. She lay on the pavements close by the shoemaker's stall; and by her side stood a broken straw bottom chair which had been pushed towards her—That she was in the agonies of death was evident. No one passed without standing a moment to survey the hideous spectacle; but all went on again as soon as they had satisfied their curiosity, without attempting to assist her. I had pushed through the croud till I was nearest to her. With my purse in my hand, I prayed for God's sake, I called on the holy Virgin that some one would have mercy on her; but in vain!

In the open stall were a master and two journeymen: I offered them all I had by me, if they would take the woman in and lay her on a bed; but to no purpose. One of the men actually laughed; probably at my bad Italian. It is some consolation to me to think that the dying person understood my motions, if not my words; for her look rested on me, and I was the last object on which her closing eye was fixed.—Upon that she immediately died!

I was still not disposed to believe it; I retained the hope of being able to save her, and therefore continued to keep my post near her. but a person, probably a physician, passing by, took hold of her hand, and feeling her pulse, pronounced with great composure, '*She is dead*,' and went on. I also stepped back a little distance, but did not leave the street, that I might witness the end of this scene. The corpse lay a quarter of an hour in the street, stared at by thousands; till at length some sbirri came and dragged it way. Yes: I now deprecate this horrid incident before all Europe. I say aloud, On the 4th of December, 1804, at ten in the morning, a human being perished in the street of Giacomo, one of the most populous streets in the city of Naples.

N. B. The King went to the chase today; when I saw twenty or thirty dogs passing, and all in excellent condition!!

From a late London Print.

The colony of Botany Bay is advancing gradually into a great mart for the British and East India produce. It is expected that the colonists of that settlement may be shortly able to furnish from hides and wool, hemp and flax, their share in the Southern Whale Fishery, and from the part they take in the fur trade between India and the north west coast of America, export sufficient to repay for all the imports which the progress of the colony demands.

There were imported into the port of London last week, from Canada, the following skins, viz. 166,000 beavers, 125,000 racoons, 54,000 marten, 12,000 otter, 15,000 wolf, 5,300 cat, 1000 bear, 15,000 minx, 10,000 fox, 2,300 wolverine, 15,500 musquash, 216,000 deer, 100 elk, and 600 pounds weight of castor.

The trade for furs to the north west coast of America is entirely, or almost entirely, in the hands of the citizens of the U. States. India and China are the places of sale for the furs, and it proves a lucrative branch of commerce. It is thought this trade might be shared by the British subjects. Our Canada fur trade is profitable, as also that of the Hudson's Bay Company.

PARIS, FEB. 5.

This day the several bodies of the State were admitted to an audience of her majesty the Empress and Queen.

M. Monge, President of the Senate, addressed the following discource to her Majesty:—

MADAM,

It is four months since the heart of your Imperial and Royal Majesty was deeply afflicted at the approach of war, as inevitable as it was unforeseen, and which could not but cause more French blood to flow.

"The blood of France is so precious," exclaimed your majesty! "And must it then be poured forth to check the follies of an ill-advised Monarch?" On this principle your Majesty was desirous of peace.

The Emperor, whose vigilance it was attempted to deceive, by the fallacious protestations of personal friendship, was not, perhaps, at his departure, without hopes of avoiding a war, for which there was no just cause. The outrageous threats of a young and inexperienced prince did not disturb the tranquility of his superior mind; and on the eve of the first and last battle, when he displayed to him the danger of his position, and the certainty of his ruin, he opened to him not only the door of safety, but even of honor. The Emperor, therefore, proved his solicitude for peace.

But is it peace that our implacable enemies are anxious to obtain? No, Madam, it is long since they flattered themselves with the hope of blotting out the name of France from the list of nations, as they had effaced that of Poland. Perhaps they still indulge it. With respect to France, they have renounced every sentiment of morality: No promise engages them, no treaty binds them; they are without honor in their conduct, and the truth issues not from their lips; and if the king of Prussia at length took up arms, it was because he was certain that, without that, he would have been poinarded in the midst of his court, as was the case with Paul I.

The God of empires is at length wearied with so much iniquity; nor can it be denied that he means to make use of France in order to reform the morality of kings, since, in his goodness, he has entrusted its destinies to the hands of an hero, whom he has been pleased to endow with every great quality; to whom he deigns to unfold the ways of his wisdom; and whose arm he sustains in battle.

Madam, the Senate lays at your Majesty's feet the tribute of its profound respect, as well as the homage of its admiration for all your virtues. It supplicates you to receive its congratulations on the glorious and incredible campaign with which his Majesty has terminated the year 1806. It begs leave to express its happiness in seeing again in the bosom of the capital the august spouse whom an adored chief has invested with his entire confidence, and who is worthy of all the titles which she possesses. May your Majesty enjoy long life for the happiness of France, and of its Emperor."

PARIS, MARCH 9.

On the 2d, the mausolees of Stanislaus the first king of Poland, and his queen, were transferred from Nancy to the church of Benzecours.

NAPLES, FEBRUARY 13.

The following is an extract of a letter, dated Monte Leone, the 7th inst. "We have received, this day, certain intelligence that there has been lately at Messina a sanguinary battle between the English and the Brigands. Thirty-five English have been killed, and the Brigands have lost more than 100.—The vanguard of these latter, divided in two columns, took refuge, in part, in the fort of Phare, while the other part passed the straight, and debarked near Reggio. The English, on that day, opened the prisons to the unfortunate persons who have been expiating, in irons, the suspicion of being partisans of the French. Behold, thus the English are at war against the Brigands, and their coalition is dissolved.

Moniteur.

WM. H. P. TUCKFIELD,

INFORMS the Ladies and Gentlemen of Washington and its vicinity that he has received by the latest arrivals from Philadelphia & Baltimore, a large and elegant assortment of SHOES, amongst which are Kid, Morocco, &c. &c. Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes; all of the newest fashions, and hopes he may receive a share of their patronage. Work of every kind executed at his shop near the Navy Yard with punctuality and dispatch.

May 8—3t

This is to give notice that the Subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Montgomery county, Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of Ninian Willett, 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 subscriber at or before the first day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this twenty-first day day of April 1807.

BURGESS WILLETT, Adm'r.

May 8 w3t

This is to give Notice,

THAT the Subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans court of Montgomery county, Maryland Letters of administration on the personal estate of WM. JONES 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 subscriber at or before the first day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 21st day of april, 1807.

BURGESS WILLETT, Adm'r.

May 8—w3t

LAND FOR SALE.

The Subscriber offers for sale 780 acres of land on Bullskin run in Jefferson county Virginia about 10 miles from Harper's Ferry, and 2 miles from the Shenandoah river 400 acres of this land is cleared the rest in woods, on it there is a valuable Mill seat with 22 feet fall, the stream affording a sufficiency of water to turn two pair of stones, 25 acres of watered meadow which produces abundant crops of Hay, and as much more may be made at a trifling expence—the cleared land may be laid off into fields of 50 acres and each field have running water in it; there is generally sown on this farm 220 acres in wheat which has not for some years past, produced less than 2500 bushels per annum the improvements are a stone Dwelling House and kitchen a stone Dairy with a large never failing spring near the dwelling, a barn with stables under it for 30 horses, an apple orchard of 200 trees of choice fruit, and a variety of other fruit trees; on another part of this farm, there is a small frame Dwelling House, Kitchen and Dairy, Smoke house, Barn and Stables—this property will be shewn and the terms made known on application to the subscriber on the premises

JOHN GANTT, Sen.

April 29 -ep2m

This is to give notice, that the subscriber of the city of Washington in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Prince George's county in the state of Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas Duckett 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 subscriber on or before the first day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Those indebted to the deceased are desired to make immediate payment.

ALLEN B DUCKETT, Adm'r.

City of Washington, March 18—tf

☞ All claims forwarded by mail must be post paid.

SALE AT AUCTION.

ON Saturday the 9th May at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Auction Room, a quantity of elegant Mahogany Furniture, the property of two gentlemen leaving the District, consisting of, Side board, a set of elegant Pembroke Tables, mahogany Side Table, Card and Breakfast Tables, Card Tables, two bureaus, one Stand, one Portable desk, elegant mahogany and other Bedsteads, mahogany Windsor Chairs, two Beds, fine sheets, Pillow Cases, diaper Table Cloths and Napkins, the whole of which are new—they may be seen any time between now and the day of sale at the Auction Room.

JOHN TRAVERS, Auct.

Georgetown, May 1—4t

Lands for Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the High Court of Chancery, will be sold at Public Auction, on the premises, at 12 o'clock, on Wednesday the 13th of May next, if fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter, the Real Estate of Henry Addison, late of Prince George's county, deceased, lying and being in the county aforesaid, and containing 500 acres of Land. This Land will either be sold entire, subject to the Dower of the widow, or two thirds of it will be exposed to sale free from all incumbrances, as may best suit the convenience of the purchaser. The terms of sale are, the purchaser shall give bond, with approved security, to the Trustee, for paying the purchase money—one half within nine months, and the other half in eighteen months, with interest on each, from the day of sale.

THOMAS G. ADDISON, Trustee.

april 20, 1807—tf

N. B. Notice is hereby given to the creditors of the deceased, to exhibit their claims with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, within four months from the time of sale.

THO'S G ADDISON, Trustee.

CHARLES H. VARDEN,

Merchant Taylor

New Jersey Avenue, near the Capitol,

RESPECTFULLY informs the gentlemen of the district of Columbia, he has imported by ship Eliza ANN lately arrived at Philadelphia,

A choice assortment

Of Extra Superfine cloths, Sennets, Velvets and Cords, Cassimeres, single and double milled Sattin cloths, fashionable Spanish Orleans and Toilinets rich silk Moleskin velvets, silk and sattin Florentines, with a variety of other articles suitable for the season

N. B Ladies habits regimentals and navy uniforms made in the first stile of fashion.

Richard Harwells celebrated patent parallel Suspenders, can be had on the same terms as at his manufactory.

November 12—tf

This is to give notice, that the subscribers, executrixes named in the last Will and testament of John Beckley, late of the county of Washington, in the district of Columbia, esq. deceased, have obtained from the Orphan's court of the said county, letters of administration, with the will annexed on the personal estate of the said John Beckley deceased All persons therefore, having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the said executrixes, at the city of Washington in the said county, for settlement, on or before the fifth day of November next, as they may otherwise be by law excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under our hands and seals, this 30th day of April 1807.

N. B. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the said executrixes

MARY PRINCE,
MARIA BECKLEY.

May 1—

Treasury Department of the United States, April 2d, 1807.

Whereas the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, at a meeting held on the 23d day of March 1807, did resolve, that the sum remaining to complete the expenditure of the annual appropriation of eight millions of dollars, should among other purposes be applied to the reimbursement of the FOUR AND HALF PER CENT. STOCK, created in pursuance of an act of Congress, passed on the 3rd day of March 1795

This is therefore to give notice, that the principal of the said Four and half per cent. stock, will on surrender of the certificates be paid on the 1st day of October next ensuing, the date hereof to the respective Stockholders or their lawful Representatives or Attornies duly constituted and authorised, either at the Treasury or at the Loan Office as the case may be, where credits have been given for the amount of stock respectively held by them; & that the interest which may then be due on said stock will also be paid to the respective Stockholders or their lawful Representatives or attornies duly constituted and authorised

It is further made known for the information of the parties concerned that no transfers of the said Four and half per cent. stock, either from, or to the books of the Treasury, or from or to the books of a Commissioner of Loans, will be allowed after the first day of September ensuing and the interest on all certificates of said stock, which shall not have been surrendered in pursuance of this Notification will cease and determine on the day preceding the day hereby [illegible] for the reimbursement thereof.

ALBERT GALLATIN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

april 6 - w13[illegible]