or be destined to run the inglorious and humiliating round of the states of Barbary, a lasting and mournful spectacle of the abuse of natural advantages; but there would be an end to all those proud and aspiring hopes, which expand the heart of every genuine American with the expectation that a national character, founded on sentiments of magnanimity and justice, will be gradually unfolded, destined to eternize the reign of liberty in the new world, and ultimately to ensure its triumph in the old.

(To be Continued.)

It was said at Lisbon on the 10th of Aug that the Russian minister there had received a letter from his colleague at Madrid, advising that an express had arrived from Paris, announcing the signing of preliminaries of a general peace on the 26th July at 9 P. M. and that G. Britain was to obtain Hanover, the Cape of Good Hope and Malta.

LITERARY NOTICES.

Dr. Thomas Ewell, of this district, has published at New-York his *plain discourses on Chemistry*; laying down the principles of this interesting science in such a way as to render it subservient to practical purposes. It is in one octavo volume, illustrated with plates, price three dollars in boards.

The appearance of this work is announced in the following terms:

"Unfortunately for the interests of mankind, of late years, there has been obtruded on the world, many books relating to Chemistry, which have not only in part mistaken the objects of this science, but have been obscured by *technical* terms, which only *scholars* could understand. In consequence of this, the word *Chemistry* generally conveys with it something mysterious. An attempt is made in these discourses to restore the science to its beautiful *simplicity* and proper objects: for, instead of devoting pages to the consideration of useless compounds, the work is engrossed by subjects of importance to *every individual*. The plan of the undertaking, it will be readily recollected, has not long since been distinguished by the approbation of many of the first characters of the country; and the publishers now offer the work to the public with peculiar pleasure, because they can confidently assert that the execution is equal to the plan. With a strict regard to truth, it may be asserted that no Chemical Work contains *more suggestions entirely original*, or more information so important and so interesting to every part of the community.

"To detail all the valuable topics treated of in these discourses, would be giving almost an index. The economical management of heat—the burning of fuel—the preparation of soils—of manures—of spirituous and fermented drinks—of vinegar and of food—the arts of working metals—of making mortar—bricks—potter's ware—of purifying butter—meats—infectious or contagious airs—*putrid or impure waters*—and hundreds of other subjects of equal importance, are fully treated of in this volume. In fact, it will be difficult to find a character, from the most learned philosopher, down to the most uninformed farmer, or dairy maid, who will not be benefitted by the perusal of this work. Under such circumstances it would be useless to make further remarks; as discernment is too prevalent in this country to suffer it to be said, that American citizens were not the *first* patrons of *American genius* and labors, when devoted to purposes so *universally useful*."

The New-York prints likewise announce the publication of a work entitled

RURAL ECONOMY;

Containing a treatise on *Pise* Building; as recommended by the Board of Agriculture in Great Britain, with improvements by the author; on buildings in general, particularly those belonging to farms—on the culture of the vine—and on turnpike roads—with plates illustrative of the different subjects.

By S. W. JOHNSON, Esq.

The advertisers take the following notice of the work:

"To propagate useful discoveries in the mechanic arts, particularly in those of the greatest importance from their general necessity, is a duty which the publishers of the present performance feel gratified that it is in their power to fulfil. To the first subject of this work, viz. *Pise* Building, the recommendation of utility is peculiarly applicable; this is a mode of building hitherto scarcely known beyond the spot (Lyons in France) where it was first invented, and where it has been practised for centuries with success. This invention, therefore, is not novel; it is not the whim of some visionary theorist, but it has been thoroughly tried, and has stood the test of long and repeated experiment. This mode of building in Pise, is essentially different from mudwalling, and combines the advantages of neatness, economy, and durability. That this useful art has been so little known, is only a new proof that in the eagerness of mankind to adopt the discoveries of other nations, they are more attracted by the glare of splendid superficialities than by the consideration of real usefulness, and they often take much trouble to import from a distance improvements of a questionable or trifling nature, while they overlook near home things of infinitely more importance.

"The second subject of this work comprises the proper arrangement and mode of constructing buildings in general, and more particularly those belonging to farms. The economy of farm-houses and their appurtenances, though very important to the pecuniary interests as well as the convenience of the proprietors, has, in this country especially, been almost wholly disregarded. It is in this work treated in a very judicious manner. The subject of the culture of the vine, is particularly deserving of attention.—The temperature of our climate is rapidly ameliorating, and we may expect ere long that this country will be well adapted to the culture of the vine—a culture productive of an article which is at once one of the most expensive and delicious, and which the habits of modern times have no longer caused to be deemed a luxury, but one of the conveniencies of life.

"Turnpike roads and the best modes of constructing them, are here particularly discussed. The United States are yet new and unsettled, but the gigantic steps they are taking towards population, with the vast necessity of turnpikes to facilitate transportation over new countries, make this a subject of national importance.

"Illustrative plates are given which add much to the elucidation of the different treatises in this work."

The two first volumes of Adams's lectures on Natural and Experimental Philosophy have been republished at Philadelphia. This edition has been carefully revised by Robert Patterson, professor of mathematics and teacher of natural philosophy in the university of Pennsylvania; and to the first volume there is subjoined by the American editor a brief outline or compendious system of modern chemistry, compiled from the latest publications on the subject.

Philadelphia, Sept. 30.

We are informed that Dr. BARTON, of Philadelphia, is preparing for publication, a work, both *Systematic (or Technical)* and *Philosophical*, on GENERAL ZOOLOGY.—It is to be entitled "Elements of Zoology—or Outlines of the Natural History of Animals." The work will be illustrated by a few necessary plates, and will be comprised in two volumes (octavo), of a moderate size. The author's plan, we learn, is in most respects, different from that of any other writer on the same subject. The work is intended to be particularly adapted to the United States. A more particular plan, or idea, of the work will be laid before the public in due time.

The federal paper printed at Hartford, says the state representatives recently chosen in Connecticut are 136 federal, and 61 republican.

In the Legal Code of Prussia, it is provided that the retribution and pay of Advocates in every instance, shall be determined by the sentence, and regulated, according to their labor, and in proportion to the nature and object of the suit, and the abilities of the parties.

It is also prohibited to the advocates to take any fee before the suit is terminated, to the end that they may have the same interest, as the parties, to bring it to a speedy conclusion.

Baltimore, Oct. 1.

Account of Flour, Butter and Lard inspected within the City of Baltimore, for the last quarter ending the 30th day of September, 1806:

82,606 barrels of Wheat Flour,
4,317 half barrels do.
288 barrels of Rye Flour,
231 barrels of Indian Meal,
832 kegs or firkins of Butter,
281 do. do. of Lard.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman at Tunis, dated July 9, 1806.

"I am now on the scite of the once renowned Carthage; where Scipio fought, where Hannibal conquered, where the intrepid old Beilisarius himself drew out his legions, and hid the light of heaven for seventeen long days with the smoke of that noble city, deflagrated by his own hand. About one mile from where I now sit, stands a stupendous arch way and gate, the only entire surviving monument of ancient Carthage? This was the southern entrance into the town; and in its vicinity are a number of mutilated cisterns, and part of the aqueduct which brought water from the celebrated mountain of Zowan (within sight) which is more than fifty miles distant. Till within a few years there remained, I think, seventeen entire arches of this admirable memorial of human labor and perseverance, which were near an hundred feet high, supported by columns about fifteen feet square and thirty apart: but his supreme excellency, the all powerful and magnificent Mahmoud Ali Bey, his present worship, thought proper to build two or three paltry batteries to grace the rising grounds near Tunis, and caused all these fine arches to be pulled down, to furnish stone for that nobler purpose.

"The cisterns (about sixteen or twenty remain to be traced) are indeed admirable specimens of the ingenuity of the ancient Carthagenians. They are about fifty yards long, ten wide, and fifteen deep all under ground; and I imagine would contain sufficient water to supply Carthage five years, admitting two hundred thousand gallons destroyed daily."

FROM A KINGSTON PAPER OF AUG. 23.

"We feel much satisfaction in being enabled to contradict the report which existed some time since of Mr. Wm. Smith, a very promising young man, the son of colonel Smith, of New-York having fallen into the hands of the Spaniards, at the time the two unarmed pilot boat schooners, Bachus and Bee, belonging to Miranda's expedition, were captured; it proving to be erroneous, as he was left in the capacity of Aid-de-Camp to General Miranda, when captain Ledlie quitted Coro.

Nashville, Sept. 6.

The bill providing for the sale of College and School Lands, has become a law, the College lands are offered to the occupants at one dollar per acre, they taking all that's contained within their marked lines, not exceeding 640 acres to each occupant. Ten equal annual instalments are allowed, the first instalment to be paid on the first day of March 1808.

The Davidson Academy will no doubt be recognised as the College of West Tennessee, the bill having passed two readings in each house and meets no opposition; this bill goes to unite the funds and make such arrangements as are necessary to promote the interest of so valuable an institution, this will certainly be a pleasing event to the citizens of Nashville and the vicinity, as well as others throughout the district. It must be with inexpressible delight that we behold the district of West Tennessee, and the state in general (not long since the haunt of savage cruelty, and a covert for beasts of prey,) commanding a respectable standing among the different states in the Union, exhibiting the brightest prospects of the permanent security and encouragement of the arts and sciences, while at the same time, we view agriculture and commerce exceeding the most sanguine expectations, while our southern borders are extended by various Indian treaties, thereby adding to our coffers immense resourses of wealth. These considerations are calculated (irresistably) to inspire the generous breast with the most grateful sensations towards a superintending Providence.

Lexington, (K.) Sept. 15.

By Mr. Robert Barr, just arrived from Orleans, we learn that the night before he passed Natchez, (the 24th of August) Mr. Tharpe arrived at the place from fort Adams, with information, that an express had just arrived at the latter place from Natchitoches, ordering all the American troops up to that place. Communications had taken place between col. Cushing and the commanders of the Spanish troops, in which they related that their intentions were peaceable—that they intended no act of hostility against the Americans; but expressed at the same time, their intention of maintaining their position, and the possession of the country behind them. It was understood that our troops would attempt to drive them off, as soon as col. Cushing should receive a reinforcement; and it was thought that the militia of Louisiana, would be immediately called out. Considerable anxiety was felt for some of our troops (about 150 in number, who were higher up Red river,) as the communication between them and Natchitoches was cut off by the Spaniards.

Mr. Barr confirms the account given by Dr. Sibley, of capt. Freeman with the exploring party, being stopped.

Boston, Sept. 29.

On Saturday arrived at this port the schr. Venus, Allen, in 6 days from Halifax. We have been politely favored with papers of that city to the 20th inst. containing London dates to the 9th of August, 3 days later than before received. Their contents are important so far as they shew the probability of an *immediate peace*. It was supposed that the basis of a treaty had been arranged previously to the English ambassador's leaving London, and that he went to Paris for the purpose of compleating it. Mr. Fox was so ill, it was said, that little hopes were entertained of his recovery.

New York Oct. 2.

Capt. Ledlie, who was sent by Miranda to Jamaica to solicit assistance from the governor of that island, failed from Port Royal on the 24th Aug. in the Ferret brig, having been unsuccessful in his application.

Oct. 3.

We understand that letters from Amsterdam, of the 8th of August, are in town, stating that the hopes of peace at that place was at an end, and that the ships of the line at Amsterdam and Rotterdam, which were dismantled in July, were re-fitting with great expedition, and were ordered to be in immediate readiness for sea.

LATEST FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

New York, Oct. 3.

From the Mercantile Advertiser.

By the ship Eliza from Liverpool, and the Science, capt. Howard, from London, we have completed our files of London papers and Lloyd's lists to the 16th of August.

The prospect of peace, it will be perceived, is not so flattering as the reports we had for some time past been in the habit of receiving, would have inclined us to suppose. On this subject—interesting not only to the belligerent parties but to the whole civilised world, and especially to our own country—we have been favored with the following extracts from letters, of a date subsequent to any printed accounts:—

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 17.

"A messenger has arrived from our ambassador at Paris. The intelligence by him is understood to be such, that the prospects of peace are materially lessened. Probably the French government, having concluded a separate peace with Russia, have risen in their demands. The funds have in consequence experienced a considerable decline."

"We were yesterday upon the point of dispatching the annexed prices current, when we received advices through the public prints and private letters, that lord Landerdale was upon his return from Paris without effecting the object of his mission. The accounts this morning neither absolutely contradict nor confirm this statement; the whole rests upon the depression of the public funds, which in Omnium is a reduction of full 4 per cent."

To the last letter is added as a postscript, under the date of the 18th.—"The accounts of this morning correspond with those of yesterday."

Mr. Fox was rapidly advancing in a state of convalescence, and had been able to devote a portion of his time to his official duties. His physicians had encouraged his family and friends, with the hope of his being out of danger.

Captain Howard informs us, that in consequence of dispatches recently received, Mr. Munroe would postpone his return to America until the ensuing spring; and that the time of Mr. Erskine's departure on his embassy to the Government of the United States was not fixed upon.

LONDON, AUGUST 11.

Though nothing has yet transpired with respect to the terms of the peace between Russia and France; yet they are reported to be nearly as follows:—

The Russians to evacuate Cattaro, and separate themselves from the Montenegrins.

The French to evacuate Ragusa, which shall again be placed under the protection of the Porte.

The Porte guaranteed in the integrity of its dominions.

France promises, within a certain time after the evacuation of Cattaro, to withdraw her troops from Germany.

Russia to use her good offices to restore peace between England and France, and to accommodate the differences between Prussia and Sweden.

Nothing is said with respect to the king of Naples, who, if the above sketch be correct, is left to his fate!

The new act of confederation was received by the Arch Chancellor on the 24th, and was immediately to be laid before the Diet. In the mean time French troops are taking positions for the purpose of preventing all opposition to the execution of the act of confederacy. A great camp is to be formed near Ratisbon, and Germany will not be evacuated till the work of treason, by which so many members of the empire are to throw off all allegiance to the head of the empire, has been consummated.

It has been agreed between the Austrian government and the French ambassador, that nothing further shall be done with respect to Cattaro, till the arrival of a declaration from Paris.—Cattaro is in the hands of the Montenegrins, who are represented as increasing in force, and laying waste the whole country with fire and sword. The French are represented as being shut up in Ragusa, but the accounts received by the Paris papers, which arrived on Friday, are of a later date than those brought by the mails.

The arrival of the messenger has produced a rise in the Funds. Omnium has risen about 1-4 per cent. A rise not sufficiently great to warrant an inference that the dispatches are decisively favorable. As there had been a report that Lord Lauderdale was on his return, the rise may be attributed principally, if not wholly, to the knowledge that this rumour is untrue, & that his Lordship remains at Paris.

AUGUST 12.

The intelligence of peace having been signed with Russia, was received with the greatest surprise in every part of Germany, for the movements which the troops had begun to make, seemed rather to announce preparations for war—we can hardly believe that the sketch of the terms of the treaty brought by the mails yesterday, was correct:—some of the principal stipulations seem to have been omitted. It is obvious, however, that Germany has been abandoned to her fate, and that Bonaparte is to parcel it out, and new cast and model it according to his pleasure.

The deputies of the new states will assemble at Frankfort on the Maine, on the 1st of September. Napoleon will be present in person.

The Prussians are said to be marching to the Ems. A Prussian army of 40,000 men is assembling near Munster. On the 2d inst. the Prussian garrison marched out of Osnaburg, and troops have broken up from other parts of Westphalia.

AUG. 14.

The anxiously expected messenger is at length arrived. At three o'clock yesterday afternoon the Vestal frigate came into Deal, and landed Mr. Basilico, with dispatches from the earl of Lauderdale, who immediately set off for town, where he arrived at Mr. Fox's office about two o'clock this morning.

A cabinet council was held upon the dispatches this morning, and it is said that a messenger is to be dispatched to Paris this evening. Of the nature of the dispatches we cannot be supposed to be informed. It is natural, however to believe that they are of the highest importance.

Gibraltar, July 12.

The Spanish government has issued orders to put 13 regiments of infantry, 2 of artillery, and twelve of militia, on the footing of war; but the destination of these troops is not known. Many are the conjectures in which people indulge upon this subject, the least probable of which is certainly that of an approaching rupture with France. Not but that there are sufficient grounds for it. The unworthy usage which the Spanish Monarch had lately to bear from Bonaparte for having ventured to intercede in behalf of the king of Naples, and hesitated to subscribe the required renunciation to his rights to that throne; the obligation imposed upon him to continue at war with England, however ruinous that war may prove; the imperious command so recently laid upon him to break with Sweden, though the melancholy condition of the Spanish commerce rendered her friendship more necessary to Spain than ever; and, finally, the heavy tributes which are exacted from him, while his army and navy are left without pay, and almost every class of his subjects is reduced to the greatest straits; all these would certainly warrant a rupture; but nothing of the kind can be expected. Bonaparte's diplomatic aid-de-camp (Duroc) is at this very moment on an extraordinary mission at Madrid, and the Spanish government appears to be even lost to a sense of its degradation. Others suppose, that the regulars are to be employed in expeditions beyond the seas while the militia will do their duty in the interior; and this opinion is corroborated by the order sent to the commander of the Cadiz squadron to hold himself in readiness to sail, at a moment's warning, with his eight sail, however manned; and by the well known want in which Spanish America stands of assistance from the mother country. But, on the other hand, how could the Spanish government think of exposing a part of its army, and the remnants of its navy, to almost certain destruction, informed as it is that Lord Collingwood is at the mouth of the harbor from which the expedition must sail, and that the Atlantic is covered with our fleets? The third opinion, which sends these troops to Portugal to garrison the seaports from which it is intended to exclude the English ships, is the least unlikely; and we should not be surprised, that the king had consented to the measure, however contrary to his inclinations, to prevent the state of his son-in-law being overrun with French troops.

In addition to the foregoing advices, the London prints contain the following:

The British parliament has been prorogued from the 28th of August to the 9th of October.

On the 15th of August the Lord Mayor gave a splendid entertainment in honor of Mr. Erskine, the Minister to this country, at which Messrs. Monroe, Pinckney and Lyman were present. Among the toasts given was the following—

"The American Ministers present, Mr. Munroe, Mr. Pinckney, and General Lyman; and may there be perpetual harmony between the two Countries."

Mr. Munroe begged leave to return thanks for the honor which had been done him, which he did not estimate so much personally as with regard to his country. There existed a thousand reasons, he said, which made it desirable for him to promote a becoming feeling of good will between Great Britain and America; but he must be considered a true and faithful servant of his Republic, yet no personal exertions on his part should be wanting to preserve that cordiality which was so essential to the interests of the two countries; and he begged leave to drink all their good healths.

Mr. Pinckney observed that he accorded perfectly in the sentiments that had been expressed by his colleague, and that no endeavors on his part should be wanting to promote the good understanding which ought ever to subsist between Great Britain and America.

On the 1st of Aug. M. Bacher, French charge d'affaires, transmitted to the German diet a note, in which a new confederation is announced, and in which the emperor of France declares that he no longer acknowledged the Germanic constitution, and that he recognizes the entire and absolute sovereignty of every one of the princes of whose states Germany at this day consists.

An imperial French decree ordains a levy of 50,000 conscripts. The Moniteur observes, that even if there existed a profound peace, 40,000 of them would be necessary.

NEGROES.

FOR SALE, two young likely *Black Women*. To hire by the Year, Two good Laborers and a Boy——Enquire of the Printer.

October 1—wtf