And he would naturally exclaim "miserable people for whom nature and a kind Providence have done every thing—but who have done nothing for yourselves! Thy glory is extinguished. In infancy thou feelest the decrepitude of age. Better had it been for thee and the human race, hadst thou never asserted an independence thou knowest not how to maintain."

But what would the astonishment of our moralising stranger be, on employing his own senses and judging for himself from indisputable facts and observations, to find—

1. That every man, from the highest to the lowest, was permitted to enjoy an unlimited freedom of opinion, political as well as religious, and that the press was suffered, with impunity, not merely to utter the truth, but to propagate the most flagrant untruths, to declare public measures to have been taken which never were adopted, to ascribe motives to public men which never influenced them, and not satisfied with this, to attack their private lives with the basest calumnies. What would be his astonishment to find, although the first magistrate possessed a private character without a stain, that this *enslaved* organ had tortured ingenuity to multiply and aggravate the number and degree of vices ascribed to him? Would not his astonishment be extreme to hear, that notwithstanding the atrocity of these calumnies and the almost universal reverence entertained for the character of the chief magistrate, and notwithstanding the existence of laws fully competent to the punishment of calumniators, not a single prosecution had been instituted by him or his friends.

2. What would be his astonishment to learn that freedom of pursuit was not only exempt from any positive restraint, but that it was absolutely protected and guaranteed by habits and institutions unknown to any other nation—that there is not a single legalised monopoly—that there are no entailed estates—that three are no established orders—that the road to office is equally open to all—that every useful occupation of life is held in estimation—that there is no preference whatever given to one pursuit over another, and that such preference is actually prohibited by the letter and spirit of our institutions.

3. What would be his astonishment to find that trade was almost as free as air, that the field of enterprize at home as well as abroad was almost entirely unrestricted, that it was in a state of prosperity without a precedent, that no people so young had ever been so commercial, and that the merchants, instead of being the poorest, the lowest, and the least respectable class in the community, were unquestionably, for their numbers, the richest, and that they lived in a style of elevation and enjoyment unknown to any other part of the nation, enjoying the best tables, living in the largest houses, the most splendidly furnished, keeping their carriages, and retiring in the summer to their gay villas, and living there with even more elegance than in town? Would he not almost disbelieve his senses, when, partaking of their cheer, and surrounded by all the delicacies of the season, and the more costly luxuries of the foreign world, he heard these men, instead of expressing their gratitude, cursing the chief magistrate of their country, holding their country itself up to scorn, and bewailing their unfortunate and depraved condition. Having his eyes in some measure opened by this strange exhibition, what would be his surprize on appealing to official documents, to find—

That in a period of 20 years the population had increased from 2,650,000 to 5,156,000.

That the dwelling houses had in the the same period encreased from 650,000 to 1,225,000.

That the improved lands had risen from 21,500,000 to 39,400,000 acres.

That the average price per acre had risen from two to six dollars.

That the number of horses had increased from 600,000 to 1,200,000; and the horned cattle from 1,200,000 to 2,950,000.

That the merchant vessels had increased from 250,000 tons to 1,107,000.

That the imports had risen from eleven to eighty millions of dollars.

That the exports of domestic production had increased from nine to forty-one millions.

And the exports of foreign goods from one to thirty six millions.

That the national revenues had increased in a period of twelve years from eight to thirteen millions of dollars—while the expenditures, making an allowance for the extinguishment of the principal of the debt, have been nearly stationary.

That the specie in circulation has risen in a period of twenty years from ten to seventeen millions.

Would he not on imbibing such information, indignantly shun the society of men, so lost to character, so lost to truth, so lost to patriotism, so lost to every honorable feeling? And would he not, freed from this contagion, acknowledge, no matter what country gave him birth, that the existing situation of the United States presents the most illustrious commentary on the principles of the republican system, and demonstration of its superiority to all others. Would he not have the magnanimity to admit that in no other country has there been such a rapid progress to wealth and power, such an astonishing advance in the products of agriculture and the extension of commerce.

4. As to oppressive burthens a single glance at the annual official statements, would shew him that in amount the taxes are infinitely lighter than those of any other nation, and that in their actual operation they are, from their nature, scarcely felt—for being equal and impartial, and collected at a very inconsiderable expence, they by no means press on each individual to the amount he pays, or take so much money from his pocket, but are in fact virtually reduced to an amount comparatively small, by every man actually charging them, to a considerable degree, in the price fixed by him upon his labor. It is for this reason that there is no country under heaven in which the taxes are so unoppressive.

5. After contemplating these effects, after passing through the country and beholding an unbroken prosperity from one end of it to the other, and more than all after looking back upon a period in which the whole civilised world has been in convulsion, and this nation alone exempt from the calamities of war, and in the undisturbed enjoyment of peace, although often threatened by the conduct of the most formidable powers of Europe, would he not acknowledge those at the head of our affairs at least as capable of guiding the helm of state as any of the administrations of Europe? Would he not go further, and judging of the actions of men by their effects, which in a period of any tolerable length is a correct criterion, however unjust in a single case, allow that the American government had pursued a more enlightened policy than any other government on earth, and was consequently composed of men possessed either of greater virtue or greater talent than any other country could during the same time boast? He would not, with the federalists, ascribe every thing to chance, but judging with an impartial eye, he would have but two alternatives—He would either believe the American government the most enlightened on earth, or the American people the most virtuous and best informed. Without acknowledging one or both of these propositions, every thing around him would appear miraculous.

6. Studying the character, and contemplating the pursuits of the respective classes of the Americans, he would perceive an activity and enterprize never at rest, that by daring every thing overcame all obstacles, that with equal ease and success struck the harpoon into the whale, cultivated the earth, pursued the mechanical arts, filled with honor the learned professions, or discharged the more arduous functions of government; talents which imply no inconsiderable share of natural sagacity, and require a large share of acquired knowledge. Would he not be forced to acknowledge, on contemplating this picture, that apathy was unknown, and that an universal and almost insatiable thirst for knowledge pervaded all ranks.

7. Finally, he would be induced to ask himself this question: Can it be that a nation which marches with such unprecedented strides to numbers, to wealth and to power, by developing her solid resources, of which nothing can deprive her, which has maintained peace while the whole surrounding world has been in arms, which has added to her original territory a country of perhaps superior extent without drawing the sword, or causing the infelicity of a single individual, which has in no instance violated the rights of others, or sacrificed her own—can it be that such a nation is held in contempt throughout the whole civilised world? If this be true, what else does it prove but that the whole civilised world is destitute of honor and principle, and that consequently to be despised by such a world, instead of being disgraceful, is in the highest degree honorable. But he would deny the fact. How, he would say, can this be the case, when we behold this very civilised world paying more respect to the rights of America than to those of any other nation? It is true her rights are frequently trampled upon; but comparing the aggressions committed on her with those committed on the powers of Europe, we behold only the traces of the hare compared with those of the Elephant.

Would he not, acknowledging his deception, exclaim—"Happy people, who, although you have received the most prodigal favors from nature, have not relaxed your own exertions, but who have, greatly to your honor, felt the one as the strongest excitement to the other. Your name is on the roll of fame. Though young, you advance with the steps of manhood. Maintain, as you hitherto have done, the independence you so gloriously acquired, and the world will pronounce you its best, its most illustrious benefactor."

INDIAN LANGUAGE.

It is observed by John L. Gardiner Esq. in one of his communications to Dr. Mitchill that "there are many "words in the Knistenaux and Algon-"kin languages exactly like those of "the Manock Indians on the eastern-"most extremity of Long Island, and "which seem in part to justify an ob-"servation of M'Kenzie in his journey "from Canada, to the Pacific ocean, "that there are three distinct nations "on the continent of America. 1. The "Equimaux, who probably came from "Greenland. 2. The inhabitants on "the borders of the Pacific below the "latitude of 55 degrees north; and 3. "Those of the midland or middle region, "whose course has been from the At-"lantic toward the Pacific. Similarity "of languages, I conceive to be a more "certain method of tracing the origi-"of savage nations, than similarity of "customs, which among uncivilized na-"tions are nearly the same from the "ancient Hebrew, to the modern nati-"ons of American Indians." In addition to the curious and interesting publication on the native American languages, made a few years ago by Dr. Barton, the public may expect much more information from the collated vocabularies of the Aboriginal tongues which will appear in the narrative of captains Lewis and Clark, in their late expedition across the continent of North America from the Potomac to Columbia river, soon to be offered to their impatient fellow citizens.

At an election held at SEMMES Tavern for DIRECTORS for the Bank of Columbia on the 20th inst. the following gentlemen were elected,

John Mason,
William Marbury,
Charles Worthington,
John Cox,
Philip B. Key,
Thomas Peter,
David Steuart,
John Threlkeld,
Henry Foxall,
James Dunlop,
Marsham Waring,
Jeremiah Williams.

The Directors met and chose John Mason, esq. President, & elected *Walter Smith, esq. to fill the vacancy.

* New Director.

DIED,

In England, Feb. 5th, the celebrated General *Pascal Paoli*, the Corsican patriot and Godfather of Bonaparte.

The report of the death of Mungo Parke, who was said to have fallen a victim in the interior of Africa, is now found to be untrue. Accounts were received of him at Cambridge in England, on October 1st, which stated his arrival at Tombuctoo, and that he is on his return home.

Nassau paper.

Natchez, Feb. 13.

On Friday morning a duel was fought on the western margin of the Mississippi, opposite this city, between the hon. *Cowles Mead* and *Capt. Robert Sample*, of Wilkinson county. The first fire was exchanged without doing mischief, but at the discharge of the second, Mr. Mead received a wound in his right thigh, of which, we are happy to say, he is fast recovering.

New-York, March 20.

Extract of a letter from Matthew and Alexander Buchanan, belonging to the Miranda expedition, to their relations in this city, dated

"*Carthagena Prison, Dec. 30, 1806.*

"Since we wrote you last, giving a full account of our unfortunate capture and situation, nothing extraordinary has happened us. We are still kept in close confinement, loaded with chains, and death staring us in the face. Unless our country will interfere in our behalf, there is not the most distant hope of our ever effecting our liberty. We have been very ill, but have recovered our health a little. Several of our unfortunate companions are already dead; and considering our miserable situation, poor living, scanty allowance, exposed to fevers and other diseases incidental to this climate, it is surprising to me that one of us has survived so long. Benjamin Davis, and Wm. Long, of your city, are well, and pass our prison window in chains to and from their labour every day. John Scott has lost his hearing, is very low, and cannot live many days. Of the number confined in the cell with us, two only have died."

Extract of a letter from an American citizen in Calcutta to his friend in Philadelphia, dated October 16, 1806.

"Your packet was delivered soon after my arrival here; to the Rev. Dr. Carey, who was then engaged respecting some missionaries, who arrived a few days before in the ship Benjamin Franklin, capt. Wickes, from London. The government insist on capt. Wickes taking them back, and declare that he will not be permitted to clear his ship out without he takes them back. It will not be settled till the ship be ready for clearing out, and at present it is very doubtful, whether the captain will not be forced to comply in returning the missionaries he brought out with him. The government here is unfavorable to the preaching of the gospel, as their arbitrary power would of course then cease."

We understand from good authority, that the ship Benjamin Franklin had cleared out at Rotterdam for Serampore, and that the missionaries upon landing there became Danish subjects.

Aurora.

Copy of a letter from Mr. Wm. Cartwright to a gentleman in Philadelphia, dated

Carthagena, Dec. 15, 1806.

DEAR SIR,

After taking my leave of you, I shipped on board the schooner Bee, capt. Huddel, belonging to ——, bound to St. Domingo, and from thence back to Philadelphia. After we arrived in St. Domingo, and after lying there five months, the ship called Leander, capt. Lewis, came in and chartered the schooner for 50 days; unknown to us where bound to. We applied to our captain for a discharge. He replied he would not discharge us. We told him we would not go unless he would inform us where the schooner was going. The captain then hailed the ship Leander, and two boats came along side the Bee, with men armed with pistols and cutlasses; cut and slashed for and aft decks—threw us in the boat, and took us on board of the ship—kept us there till the ship got ready to sail—sent us on board of the schooner again, and went to the Spanish Main; and there was taken; sentenced to hard labour in Carthagena for eight years!

I would be very glad if you would receive my wages, from the 20th Sept. to the 27th March, 25 dollars a month. If I should ever return, I shall recover heavy damages for my suffering. There are nineteen fellow sufferers with me, working every day in digging, with a long chain fastened to each. There were 57 sentenced; 10 hung.

FOR SALE,

The House and Lot formerly

occupied by Dr. BULLUS as an apothecary Store, opposite the West Market House—Likewise Lot No. 1, square 75 with a frame Shop thereon, and a convenient frame House on the corner of the President's square and Pennsylvania avenue near the War Office.

Apply to BENJAMIN PERKINS.

March 25—3t

COLUMBIAN LIBRARY.

The annual meeting of the

Shareholders in the Columbian Library will be held at the Library room on Wednesday next at 5 o'clock in the evening for the purpose of choosing six Directors for the ensuing year.

DAVID WILEY, Sec'y.

Georgetown, March 24—1

WASHINGTON PARISH.

SOME doubts having been entertained, respecting the legality of the present Vestry of Washington Parish it has been considered necessary that a new election should take place—For this purpose, application has been made to me, under the idea of my being the only legal Rector of this Parish, to call a meeting of the Parishioners according to the requisitions of the laws of Maryland: I have therefore thought it my duty to notify, that an Election of Vestrymen for the Protestant Episcopal Church of the said Parish, will be held on Easter Monday the 30th day of March 1807, at 11 o'clock A. M. at the Church on New Jersey avenue.

Signed, GEORGE RALPH.

March 25—3t

IN CHANCERY, MARCH 19, 1807.

William O'Neale,
against
Richard Wootton, Lewis Beall and William Pritchell.

The object of the bill filed in this cause is to obtain a decree to correct an error in two deeds conveying part of a tract of Land lying in Montgomery county, called "The Cuckold's Delight," one being a deed from Arthur Nelson to Thomas Pritchell, dated the 22nd day of June 1741, the other being a deed from William Pritchell to William O'Neale the complainant, dated the 31st day of June 1798. The bill states that both of the deeds aforesaid describe the beginning of the land to be conveyed thereby, to be at the end of the second line of the said land, instead of at the end of the 20th line thereof, as the parties intended the beginning to be; the bill further states that William Pritchell one of the defendants resides out of the state of Maryland. It is thereupon on motion of the complainant ordered and adjudged that he cause a copy of this order to be inserted in the National Intelligencer once in each of three successive weeks before the 22nd day of April next, to the end that the absent defendant may have notice of the present application and the object of the Bill, and may be warned to appear in this court in person or by solicitor on or before the 22nd day of August next to shew cause if any he hath why a decree shall not pass as prayed.

True copy,
SAM. H. HOWARD Re.

March 25—w3t

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber wishing to leave the city, offers for sale the property where he now lives, viz. TWO LOTS in Square 83, fronting on B street 78 feet 3 inches, and running back 181 feet and half. The buildings are a convenient Frame DWELLING HOUSE, Smoke House, & Ice House; two Lime Kilns and Lime House; likewise a handsome garden.

On the south of the street in square 89 is a wharf, sufficient to hold 400 cords of wood at once. If this property is not sold at private sale before the first day of May next, it will on that day be sold to the highest bidder, on the premises, at 4 o'clock P. M.

Terms, one third of the purchase money will be required in 60 days, one third in six months, and the remaining third in twelve months. The purchaser giving his notes on either the city or Georgetown banks, with a good endorser.

JOHN STEPHEN.

March 23—wtM

State of Maryland, ss.

St. Marys county, Orphans Court, February Term, 1807.

ON application of Arnold L. Leigh, and Benjamin Williams, Executors of Walter Leigh, late of Saint Mary's county, deceased, it is ordered, that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of three successive weeks, in the Washington Federalist and National Intelligencer.

JAMES FORREST, Reg Wills
For St. Mary's county.

THIS is to give notice that the subscribers of St. Marys's county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of St. Mary's county in Maryland, Letters Testamentary on the personal estate of Walter Leigh, late of the county aforesaid, deceased—all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers at or before the third day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under our hands this 3d day of March eighteen hundred and seven.

ARNOLD L. LEIGH,
BENJAMIN WILLIAMS,
Executors.

March 25—w3t

Miss FINAGAN,

Would be happy to accommodate a few GENTLEMEN with BOARD, next door to Mr. Harrison Smith, Pennsylvania avenue.

March 25—3t

The thorough Bred Horse MONTICELLO,

NOW IN HIGH ORDER.

WILL be Let to Mares the ensuing season, to commence the first of April, at my seat, near Georgetown, at FIFTEEN DOLLARS, per Mare, for which a note must be sent payable the first of September, and one dollar to the groom; or in lieu thereof, ELEVEN DOLLARS in money.

Monticello is a beautiful sorrel, full 15 hands high, 6 years old this spring, great bone and sinew. Has never been in training—his blood is equal to any horse in America.

He was got by Punch; his dam was Modesty, bred by Mr. Ben. Lowndes of Bladensburg got by Mr. Hall's Union, his grand-dam by Galloway's Selim, his great grand-dam (an imported mare from the the Duke of Hamilton's stock) by Spot; his great great grand dam by Sedbury, his great great great grand dam by Partouch, his great great great great grand dam by Old Traveller, his great great great great great grand-dam by Childers, out of a Barb mare.

Punch's Pedigree.

Punch was bred by lord Sherbourne, and got by King Herod, who was the sire of the Prince of Wales's Rockingham and Mr. Tattersal's Highflyer his dam by Old Marsk—Marsk was the sire of the noted horse Eclipse, and the imported horses Shark, Pretender, and many others of the best runners of England; so that the blood of Eclipse and Highflyer is centered in Punch, which horses were never beat. His grand-dam by Lord Cullen's Arabian; great grand-dam by Regulus, out of Ruth's Black Eyes—Black eyes was got by Crab, out of the Warlock Galloway.

He was purchased by sir John Lade when rising 4 years old, for 1000 gs. who named him Punch. When 3 years old he run in the name of Lord Sherbourn's Chesnut Colt, which may be seen in the racing calender.

In 1784, when 4 years old, Punch won a match at Newmarket of 300 gs. each, beating a colt of Lord Barringdon's, and giving 3 lb. He won the plate at Lambourn, and another at Gloucester; and, afterwards won two matches at New Market. In 1785, he won the plate at Oxford, beating col. O'Kelly's General who won the gold cup that year, and Mr. Tomb's Tetrach. He won the plate at Burford, beating Wilbreham, Mountebank and General and the plate at Lambourn, at five heats, beating Copperbottom, and three others. In 1786, he won a sweepstakes of 50 gs. each, at Winchester, beating Fortunio, Egham and several others; and a sweepstakes of 50 gs. each, at Stockbridge, beating Sergeant, Miss Kingsland, and several others.

N. B. He won 42 fifty pound plates, besides matches and sweepstakes, while in possession of sir John Lade, bart.

Good and extensive pasturage, well enclosed, at 50 cents per week, and the mare fed, if required, at the market price, for which the money must be sent. The greatest care taken to prevent accidents or escapes, but will not be responsible for either

JOHN THRELKELD.

March 23—tf

REMOVAL.

P. MAURO *takes the liberty of* informing his friends customers and the inhabitants of Washington in general, that he has removed his Grocery store, from opposite the Seven Buildings to the store adjoining south to the Seven Buildings, formerly occupied by Mr. Plummer.

FRESH TEAS,

Green coffee of superior quality, old Madeira wine, sweet oranges, Lisbon lemmons, and a compleat assortment of groceries, wines, liquors, fruits, and spices, for sale on very moderate terms, by wholesale and retail at

P. MAURO'S

Grocery store, adjoining south to the seven buildings.

March 13—w3t.

60 DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber living in Prince George's county on Sunday the 29th inst. the three following slaves—a mulatto young man who calls himself BILL STEWART, he was born at Montgomery court house, was once the property of Honore Martin, was purchased of him by the late Rich. Contee who sold him to me; he is a likely well made fellow about 21 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, his hands and feet are large; the evening before he absconded he had his hair cut close; he had with him a variety of clothing, viz. 1 blue coat and overals, one light colored bearskin coat and overalls, 2 swansdown waistcoats, 3 fine Irish linen shirts and some coarse shirts, three muslin neckcloths, a fine hat, price 7 dollars; he took away a prayer book, in the first page of which is written Mary Ducket.

JOE who calls himself Joe Grimes, alias Graham, and HARRY, both young negro men about 21 years of age—the clothing of these cannot be described. Joe has one of his arm broken near the wrist, which makes it longer than the other; when he is spoken to he speaks fast as if his tongue was too large for his mouth. Harry, I am informed, has several large scars on his body and one of his thighs occasioned by burns when he was young.

The above reward will be paid for confining the three in jail, or 30 dollars for confining Bill in jail so that I get him again.

WALTER BOWIE.

July 7—2awtf

20 DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber in August last, Negro CHARLES—he is a straight well made black man, about 26 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high; has lost some of his fore teeth; is remarkably polite and much of a gallant. The above reward will be paid to any person who will bring him home or lodge him any jail so that I get him again.

WM. B. BEANES.

Upper Marlboro', Jan. 9—2awtf