has made me more particularly acquainted.

The most striking circumstance in a view of the Atlantic states of the union, in relation to the improvement of their internal navigation, is the uniformity of the natural arrangement of the rivers and mountains, and that this arrangement differs from that of every other country in which artificial navigation has been attempted.

In other countries the general course of all the rivers is between the mountains, and along the vallies; in this, the general course of all the rivers is across that of the mountains and of the vallies. Our mountains, from their termination to the south-west in Georgia, hold a course to the east of north; the general direction of our principal rivers is to the east of south, and on inspection of the map, it will be observed, that as the direction of the mountains to the N. E. of the Delaware, becomes more easterly, so do our rivers acquire a more southern course, always crossing the mountains at nearly the same angle.

Our rivers may be divided into three classes:—

Primary rivers, that discharge their water immediately into the ocean. Of these the relative magnitude might be rated, according to the surface they respectively drain; *Secondary rivers*, or such as fall into the first, above their tide water; and *Creeks*, properly so called, which rise below the falls of the first rivers, or rather collect the water of the level land below the falls, and discharge it into the tide waters.

Of our primary rivers, the Susquehannah is the principal. By a great degree of geographical injustice, this mighty river loses its name at the foot of its falls, and is called, the Chesapeake bay, from thence to the ocean; although its width compared with its length, forbids the term of bay to be applied to what is called the Chesapeake. All of these rivers cross in the greatest part of their course the direction of the mountains. Of the *secondary rivers*, many of which are of great importance and magnitude, some and perhaps the greatest number hold a course parallel to the mountains, as the Shenandoah, the Conogocheague, the Lehigh, &c. draining the vallies, and receiving away the torrents of the mountains.

(To be Continued.)

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

At a meeting of republicans in Charles County, convened at Port Tobacco on Saturday the 3d day of September, 1808, pursuant to public notice.

Francis Digges, Esq. was appointed chairman; and,

Joseph I. Merrick, secretary, when the following resolutions were offered and unanimously agreed to—

Resolved, That we consider the present moment as peculiarly eventful in relation to our political affairs, and under that conviction claim it as our right, and hold it our bounden duty, freely, candidly, and publicly, to express our opinions. We cannot but view with emotions of the most lively concern that attempts are industriously making which manifestly tend to weaken the bonds of our national confederation, excite dissatisfaction and inquietude in the minds of the people, and to lessen, and finally destroy the effects of the able and patriotic exertions of our public functionaries for the promotion of the honor, happiness and prosperity of our country; wherefore,

Resolved, That we consider the measures persued by the general government in this arduous and embarrassing crisis, as wisely calculated to defend our national sovereignty, advance our prosperity, and preserve inviolate the blessings of freedom & independence, which we are ready to maintain and support at every risque. But should those just and honorable measures fail in their effects of securing to us peace, and to our commerce a fair & liberal security, we pledge our lives & fortunes to support such other measures as the wisdom of our government may judge necessary to compel the enemies of our country to respect our rights.

Resolved, That in our opinion the embargo was & still continues to be not only a wise and prudent measure, but the most energetic one for the annoyance of our external enemies that could have been adopted, that by its adoption millions have been saved to the United States, in men, ships, and merchandise, that it has had the most salutary effect in prolonging the tranquility of the Union, and in defending our national honor from outrage and violence.

Resolved, That at a period of national danger and difficulty imposed on us by the injustice of foreign nations, we deem every attempt to lessen the confidence of the people in those who administer our government as particularly unwise and improper, and as having a direct tendency to encrease those aggressions upon our rights, of which we have so long and so fruitlessly complained, but at a moment when an important measure still in a state of trial has been adopted to obtain a redress of those wrongs and which to be effectual should be unanimously supported, such attempts become doubly dangerous and alarming; it has therefore been with the most painful sensations that we have read an address to the people of Charles County agreed to at a late meeting in Port Tobacco & published to the world.

Resolved, That we consider the said address as fraught with partial representations, fallacious reasoning and unsound inferences, that it presents an exaggerated picture of gloom and distress in our affairs, of weakness and corruption on the part of those selected to administer our public concerns, that if true would overwhelm us with despondence and make us tremble indeed for that liberty and independence so dear to us, and for which our forefathers bled; but it is the prerogative of freemen to speak for themselves, and exercising that right at this momentous period, we as a portion of the citizens of said county, solemnly protest against most of the sentiments and opinions it contains, and consider their promulgation at the present time, as tending to distract our public councils, induce foreign nations to the unfounded belief that we are a divided people when external danger threatens, and in every view mischievous and impolitic.

Resolved, That we consider our well tried fellow-citizens *James Madison*, of Virginia, and *George Canton* of New York, as eminently qualified for the arduous stations of President and Vice President of the United States; that we can cheerfully submit to their hands the conduct of our political barque in these tempestuous and difficult times, and will with all our exertions support the election of the former as President and of the latter as Vice President of these United States.

Resolved, That we highly approve of the patriotism and tender of services of our fellow-citizen *James Fenwick*, and will support his election to the House of Representatives of the United States with all our energies; that his able support of the republican cause at the late meeting in Port Tobacco amidst circumstances peculiarly embarrassing, merits and receives our decided approbation.

Resolved, That *Gen. Caleb Hawkins, Francis Newman, Francis Digges, Luke F. Matthews, and John Digges, Esqs.* be a committee to correspond with similar committees in our Congressional and Electoral districts upon the subject of said elections.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be signed by the Chairman and Secretary and offered for publication in the National Intelligencer, Monitor, and Baltimore Evening Post.

Signed in behalf of the meeting,
F. DIGGES, Chairman.
Joseph J. Merrick, Sec.

FROM THE AURORA.

The proceedings of the American tars, at their public meeting on Saturday, did not reach us until after a considerable portion of the Monday's impression was wrought off—we, therefore, publish it this day, satisfied that it will be acceptable to every American to perceive the language of genuine patriotism and virtue, proceeding from a class of men who, most of all others, are likely to feel the privations incidental to the suspension of external trade.

AMERICAN TARS!

In consequence of a public advertisement, calling a meeting of the captains of ships and officers of ships, belonging to the port of Philadelphia, at the White Horse Tavern, to take into consideration certain public measures—there was an unusually numerous meeting,

Capt. RICHARD O'BRIEN,
was called to the chair—
Capt. Samuel Veacock, Sec.

After some spirited and able observations from captain Wm. Jones, on the general concerns of the nation at this great crisis; and some reference to the particular object for which the meeting was called—the following resolutions were carried unanimously, with the exception of a *single no* to the last resolution—and it was resolved to be published in all the papers.

Resolved, That it is not expedient for this meeting, to adopt any political measures in relation to the ensuing election in our professional capacity distinct from our fellow citizens—but that it is the duty of each individual to reserve to himself the free exercise of his political rights, according to the dictates of his own judgment and conscience.

Resolved, That the depredations and outrages committed upon the persons and property of the citizens of the U. States, peaceably and lawfully navigating the high seas, and the arbitrary prescription, and absolute interdiction of our lawful commerce, imperatively demanded of the government of the U. States, the adoption of such measures as in their wisdom appeared best calculated to preserve and protect the property and persons of our citizens, and to secure to the nation the means of defence.

Resolved, That the only alternative was an immediate embargo, or war *in an unprepared state*, with 70,000 of our citizens, and nine tenths of the commercial capital of the nation, exposed to the depredations of the enemy—that the laws laying an embargo, (although a choice of evils) have had the happy effect in preserving the peace of the country—collecting the commercial capital of the nation—saving from bankruptcy our insurance companies—and thousands of individuals from absolute ruin.

That the privations experienced from the embargo, although manifestly great, and demanding a high degree of patience and patriotism, are comparatively light with that which would have been produced by a war, or the evils which have been averted by the embargo.

Resolved, That the causes which gave rise to the embargo appear still to exist in full force, and are evinced by the continued condemnation of vessels and property under the obnoxious orders and decrees of both the belligerents, and the capture of our vessels even in ballast, sailing by special permission of our government.

Resolved, That the changes and events, which alone could authorise the President of the United States to suspend the embargo laws, have not taken place, and that it is the duty of good citizens, faithful to the constitution and laws, to wait with patience and just confidence, the deliberation and decision of the national councils, who have a common interest and having full information, will be enabled to determine whether the dispositions of the belligerent powers are such as to ensure safety to our trade, or whether a temporary embargo is more intolerable than an appeal to arms.

RICHARD O'BRIEN.
Chairman.
SAMUEL S. VEACOCK,
Secretary.

Burlington, Sept. 2.

The supreme court is now in session in this town for the trial of the crew of the Black Snake. The grand jury having been charged in a learned and impressive manner, by Chief Justice Tyler, bills for wilful murder were found against Samuel I. Mott, W. Noaks, Slocum Clark, Truman Mudget, Cyrus B. Dean, Josiah Peas, David Sheffield, and Francis Ledgard; in killing Ormsby and Marsh, as before stated in the papers. On Monday last, Mott's trial commenced. The prosecution on the part of the state was conducted by col. Harrington and David Fay, Esq. The council for the accused were Bates Turner, & Amos Marsh, Esq. The trial lasted until Thursday evening, when the hon. judges Tyler, Galusha and Harrington, severally summed up the evidence to the jury; who retired at 11 o'clock: &, in about an hour returned, their verdict —*Guilty*.

On Friday, Sheffield, Ledgard and Dean were arraigned, and plead not guilty; when the trial of Dean commenced. A letter from Burlington, of the 6th says, a verdict of guilty has been brought in against Dean.

The grand jury, after the above presentments, voted an address to the citizens of Vermont.

The address thus concludes: "And with pleasure we assert, that from our own observation, and every information we could collect, the respectable inhabitants of Burlington and its vicinity, have throughout the late unhappy transaction, manifested every disposition to support and enforce the laws of their country, and bring the offenders to justice."

New-York, Sept. 19.

The French army before Saragossa had made a third attack upon that place, but without success. They were repulsed with great slaughter.

Intelligence of the peace between England and Spain was received at Cadiz on the 2d July, and occasioned much rejoicing.

Capt. Davis states, that markets in Cadiz were very dull; flour from 6 to 8 dollars, and all kinds of provisions plenty; that the harvests in Spain had turned out very abundant.

At Nevis—August 15th, flour 20, pork 30 dollars; no American vessels there.—At St. Croix, August 20th, provisions plenty; flour 20 dollars by the cargo and 25 at retail:—12,000 barrels in market unsold—At Exuma, August 16th, provisions scarce; flour 35 dollars—No Americans in port—Flour was retailing for 27 to 30 dolls. and rice 7-50, at Jamaica, Aug. 4.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Cadiz to his friend in this city, dated July 30.

"The victory over gen. Dupont's army was obtained by a force of sixty thousand peasantry; and it inspired the Spaniards with such enthusiasm, that they now denominate themselves "*The conquerors of the conquerors of Austerlitz and Jena.*"

"The British forces under sir Arthur Wellesly, consisting of ten thousand men landed at Lisbon, and the attack and defeat of Gen. Junot is daily expected. He has only about ten thousand men in Lisbon and its vicinity. A few days since all British troops that were here, 5000, under general Spencer, set sail to join Sir Arthur, and by this time must have arrived.

"It was yesterday reported that 11 sail of French ships of the line, from Toulon for Spain, with troops, had been attacked by admiral Thornborough's squadron in the Mediterranean, and that two had struck, two had been sunk, and the English had been pursuing the remainder. This is generally believed.

"No business of any kind is doing here. Prices of course are nominal. The wheat harvest has been abundant, and flour is selling at 7 dollars per barrel. Nothing from America will do here excepting tobacco, and that it is expected will soon come from the Havanna. Exchange on London about 15 per cent. discount."

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, dated July 24th.

"The ship Shepherdess brings information that the Spanish court of admiralty at Algesiras, condemned the end of May, eleven American vessels, detained and sent into that place—that appeals from those decisions were entered, and that on the 3d of June an order was received from the duke of Berg, for the restoration of the vessels detained under the decrees of the 17th December, and 3d and 8th of Jan. which was not acted on, on account of a change of the government; but the supreme junta at Seville issued an order on the 16th for the liberation of all Americans brought into their ports; on which the court of Algesiras refused to act, until they received further explanation from the supreme junta at Seville, which had been received on the 28th of July. Therefore Mr. Hackley, the American consul at St. Lucar, intended leaving that place for Seville the following day, for the purpose of procuring such explanations as would be likely to remove all objection to the restoration of the American property in Spain under detention.

Capitol, U. States, Sept. 22, 1808.

ALL persons having accounts unsettled against the Public Works, are requested to apply at the office on the Capitol Hill, late Mr. Lenthall's, as soon as convenient, for settlement.

B. HENRY LATROBE.
Surveyor of the public buildings of the United States.

Post Office, Washington, September 21, 1808.

AFTER the First day of October next, the Northern Mail will arrive at two o'clock, P. M. and be closed at 6 o'clock A. M.

The Southern Mail will arrive at 6 o'clock A. M. and be closed at 2 o'clock P. M.

Letters and Newspapers for these mails must be deposited before the hours above noted for closing them, otherwise they will not be forwarded till the next day.

September 23——4t

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or stolen from the Commons of this city a Dark *Sorrel HORSE*, about 15 hands high, seven years old, a blaze on his forehead, has several marks on his back occasioned by the saddle. Had on when he was missed a lock and chain, and is supposed must be marked by the chain, in case the lock should be taken off. The above reward will be given by the subscriber for returning said horse.

MARY NEVITT.
City of Washington, (Navy Yard)
September 23—3t

WASHINGTON CITY.

Sept. 23.

Vermont Election.—The accounts of this election are still vague and contradictory. A statement from *Battleboro*, says 144 towns give Mr. Tickner 11,138, and Mr. Smith 10,368 votes; that the Council will be federal and that there will be a federal majority of 9 or 10 in the legislature; and certainly two, probably three federal representatives in Congress.

The *World*, printed at Bennington, says, a gentleman, who has just brought a full list of the members of Assembly on the west side of the mountains, declares that there is a majority of nine republicans.

A letter, dated *Bennington, Sept.* 13, says the election of the Governor is doubtful; that the Lieut. Governor will be republican; that on that side of the mountains there are 55 republican and 46 federal representatives elected; that a republican majority of 4 is expected in the Council, and 23 in the House; that Mr. Shaw, a republican, is elected by a majority of 1286, a greater majority by 550, than the republicans ever had in that district; that Mr. Chittenden, a federalist, is re-elected; that Mr. Fisk, republican, is probably re-elected; & that in the remaining district there probably will not be a choice.

Extract of a letter from London, dated July 11.

"It is expected the blockading orders will shortly be rescinded. All American vessels are allowed to depart from Holland."

Saragossa, July 4.

The following is a letter from his Excellency Don Joseph Palafox, Captain General of the kingdom of Arragon, to his political brother Count de Montigo.

"I have obtained a complete victory at the gates of this city. The French are destroyed or put to flight. Those who have escaped have taken refuge in the olive plantations. The enemy attacked me at five different points at one and the same time; but at all of them they have been routed. Yesterday the enemy attacked me a second time with an earnest desire to enter the city, but they were repulsed. They offered to parley, but they received my answer in a heavy cannonade. They attempted to move, but I poured upon them a tremendous fire. In the battery I had a 24 pounder which did great execution, and the mortars were served to admiration. In short the enemy have lost a great number of men in killed and wounded. I receive new vigor from the enthusiasm with which my people are animated."

WASHINGTON THEATRE.

(POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT BUT ONE.)

On SATURDAY EVENING,
September 24, 1808,
Will be presented a celebrated Play in Five Acts,
CALLED,

THE CASTLE SPECTRE.

Osmond,	Mr. M'Kenzie,
Reginald,	Mr. Cross,
Percy,	Mr. Miller,
Father Philip,	Mr. Warren,
Motley,	Mr. Jefferson,
Kenrick,	Mr. Briers,
Saib,	Mr. Francis,
Hassan,	Mr. Cone,
Muley,	Mr. Blissett,
Alaric,	Mr. Seymour,
Harold,	Mr. Harriss,
Angela,	Mrs. Wilmot,
Alice,	Mrs. Francis,
Avelina,	Mrs. Jefferson.

AFTER WHICH A COMICAL OPERATICAL TRAGEDY, IN TWO ACTS,
CALLED,

THE LIFE AND DEATH OF *TOM THUMB THE GREAT*, OR THE LILLIPUTIAN HERO.

The Satire by the celebrated Henry Fielding—Author of Tom Jones, &c. &c.

King Arthur,	Mr. Blisset,
Lord Grizzle,	Mr. Jefferson,
Mr. Noodle,	Mr. Bray,
Mr. Doodle,	Mr. Francis,
Merlin, (*the enchanter*)	Mr. Miller,
Ghost of Gaffer Thumb,	Mr. Jacobs,
Tom Thumb,	Mast. Scrivener,
Queen Dollallolla,	Mrs. Seymour,
Princess Huncamunca,	Miss Hunt,
Clora,	Mrs. Francis,
Mustachia,	Mrs. Jefferson,
Glumdalca, (*Queen of the Giants*)	Cross.

In act second, the death of the whole Royal Family and the Royal Court, with their re-animation, by the *Art of Merlin the Enchanter*.

To conclude with the deliverance of Tom Thumb, from the destructive jaws of a monstrous Cow.

☞ The next and last night's Performance will be on MONDAY.

⁂ Tickets to be had of *Mr. Charnock* at *Mr. Stibbins's*, Cabinet-maker, in F street, near the Bank.

††† Box One Dollar—Pitt Three-quarters of a Dollar.

Doors will be open at Six—Curtain rise a quarter before Seven o'clock.