ever, prevailed; the roads were made, and the commerce and commerce of London increased, the demand for produce increased, and he who lived at most in London still had a superior advantage in the market.

In this manner I hope the good sense of our legislature will prevail over the ignorance & prejudice which may still exist against canals. And here an important question occurs, which it may be proper to examine with attention in this early stage of our public improvements—whether, as a system, we should prefer canals to turnpike roads? Our habits are in favor of roads; and few of us have conceived any better method of opening communications to the various parts of the states. But in China and Holland canals are more numerous than roads: in those countries the inhabitants are accustomed to see all the operations carried on by the natural or artificial canals, and they would be as much at a loss to know how we as a civilized people, could do without such means of conveyance, as we are surprised at their prodigious expense and ingenuity in making them.* England, France and the principal states of Europe commenced their improvements with roads, but as the science of the engineer improved and refinement increased, canals were introduced, and England and France are now making every exertion to get rid of their heavy pecuniary burthens, for they have become immense of the vast superiority of canals over roads.

Our system perhaps ought to embrace them both: Canals for the long carriage of the whole materials of agriculture and manufactures, and roads for the many and the non-navigable communications of the country. With these two modes in contemplation, upon public means, it will be expended with a view to the greatest good, we should now consider which ought to be entitled to our first attention. Shall we begin with canals, which will carry the farmer's produce cheap to markets, and return him merchandize at reduced prices? Or shall we first make roads to accommodate travellers, and be the produce of our farms, mines and forests labor under such heavy burthens that they cannot come to market?

To throw some light on this interesting question, I will base my calculations on the Lancaster turnpike road, which is the first experiment has been made to penetrate from Philadelphia to the interior country, and the results of calculation, here given, will serve for drawing comparisons on the utility of roads and canals, for all the great leading communications of America.

* *The vessel came from Canton to Pekin, a 1500 miles long, its breath 50 feet, its depth 9 feet.*

(To be Continued.)

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

New-York, Sept. 28.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The ship Elizabeth, captain Bell, arrived at this port yesterday, in 42 days from Londonderry: and captain Thomas, ship Amer-ica Liverpool, the Mercantile Advertiser with Irish papers to the 5th of August and London papers of the 4th—which are six days later, than any previous accounts from the place. The intelligence they contain is wholly taken up by the successes of defeats of the Spanish patriots, and, to the great or moderate feeling out in England for their assistance; our selections, therefore, are from papers almost wholly confined to those subjects.

LONDON, JULY 30.

Extract from the Paris Journal, "The Loyal Portuguese."

Porto, 14th July.

"MADRID, June 21.

"Within these few days 60 carts laden with wounded Frenchmen arrived in this city, in consequence of the insurrection in Andalusia. Cadiz was lost 5,000 regular Spanish troops, and 6,000 English, from Gibraltar every assistance has been afforded—and the proclamations have been circulated in Spanish & French.

"The Marquis of Canavores, who commanded the cavalry under Blochavarria, has been sentenced to be shot for disobedience of orders.

"The corps of Mouney's army has been completely cut off. General Lefebre's army, composed of 11,000 men, was completely routed near Palacios; some corps of Catalans arrived, & done to distinguish themselves, Murat is fortifying himself in the Prodo; every thing announces his attempt to retreat.

"The brave brigadier-general D. Joaquim Blake has been promoted to the rank of lieutenant general.

"The mournful silence of Bayonne announces the difficult situation of the Great Emperor."

It is said that the king of Morocco has offered to assist the Spaniards with a force of 60,000 men!

Letters have been received by two of the first merchants houses in this city; the one positively asserting that Androssy had quitted Vienna, and the other that the Austrian ambassador had taken his departure from Paris.

We are happy to find, by the Gottenburgh mail which arrived this morning, that the disposition of Denmark towards this country has undergone a very material change. By judicious management of Sir James Saumarez, an agreement has been entered into, by which the Sound of Denmark for the exchange of prisoners, which has already been carried into effect. The prisoners taken on board the Prince Christian have been sent home to Denmark, and in lieu of them, the British officers have been sent to Gottenburgh. We speak very highly of the reception paid to the British officers, and state that the French, though in a state of hostility with Sweden, is a conquered country; the Danish arms and colours have been taken down, and the colours of those of the French substituted in their room. The vessel of no alliance, offensive or defensive, between Sweden and Austria, continues to gain ground.

August 1.

The Plorcia Gazette of war has arrived with dispatches from Sir Arthur Wellesley. The expedition under the command of the gallant general set off Cape Finisterre on the 22d of July, proceeded for Cape Ogono, accompanied which have got into circulation from the intelligence she brings, that the Portuguese, the Spanish Patriots, it is stated, had been formed into an army consisting of 30,000 men, and had marched beyond Coimbra, in the province of Beira, but nothing further is remarkable, the Portuguese Gazette, 2d ult. contains a letter from Lisbon, consisting of 4,000 men, found it necessary, upon the approach of the army, to retire towards the main body, under the command of Sir Arthur at Lisbon.

The letters from St. Andero, dated the 24th inst. all concur in saying, that the Spanish patriots have been defeated by Cuesta—that the patriots were in the highest spirits, and that the Spanish troops were the majority of a letter from Helligoland, that the Spanish troops in the Island of Funen, having received the information of the state of their country, have refused to obey the orders of Bernadotte, and are in a mutinous state of mutiny.

The Prussian majesties, alarmed it is said, at some movements of the French troops on the Vistula, have, by a mutinous manner, from Konigsberg to Mosel.

August 2.

We received this morning private letters and papers from Oporto to the 20th ult.

Sir Arthur Wellesley and the expedition were off Oporto on the 24th—he landed and paid his respects to the Bishop, who, with the principal people on the morning of the 25th. As the wind had blown strong from the north-west all that day, the fleet was out of sight, and it was expected they would be off Lisbon, on the morning of the 26th. Sir Arthur was in himself to proceed first to the Tagus by the Portuguese, and return to Figueira. There is the best reason to believe that the patriots will not be remiss in the cause of liberty, and, from the landing of auxiliaries, Portuguese regiments were marching daily from the north of Portugal towards Lisbon. Confident expectations are entertained of the capture of the line of their country, and the expulsion of the French.

Sir Thomas Dyer arrived in town yesterday evening, and immediately had a conference with Ex. majesty's ministers, which, with astonishing quick passage from the coast of Spain.

There has been no second battle between Cuesta and the French, nothing beyond affairs of out-posts. Sir Thomas says, he was present in the remarkable battle of Cuesta, and he speaks with the highest applause of the impetuosity of the Spanish attack, the Spanish infantry and artillery, their fury was irresistible. He saw four French regiments literally mowed down; but at the same time the fire of the French, their order and quickness were most effectual, and the battle was dreadful.

A Gottenburgh mail arrived last night. Since the glorious news of patriotism in Spain the war in Finland has ceased to occupy much of the public attention. The Swedes have of late not been successful against the Russians; they have been forced to fall back from some of the positions which they had occupied. But the capture of a very large Russian convoy of provisions will be severely felt by the enemy, who are in such want of all kinds of provisions, that they cannot for some time attempt any operation of magnitude.

Dutch papers have been received of the 28th ult. They contain Paris news of the 18th, which informs us that private letters from Madrid mention the complete establishment of tranquillity in that city, and that the new monarch was universally received. Upon the internal state of Spain the most profound silence is still preserved.

The kingdom of Naples is destined for Murat—his successor in the duchy of Berg is not yet publicly declared.

All idea of evacuating the Prussian provinces seems to have been abandoned.

Tuscany is to be united to France, and a proclamation has been publishing, in which it is stated, the people upon the honor of being adopted into the great family.

Yesterday afternoon a cabinet council was held at the Foreign office.

A letter from Vienna, dated the July 24, says, "that count Meerfeldt, the Austrian ambassador at that court, has received a letter from his sovereign on the eve of departing for Vienna." In another letter from the same place, the following remarkable is made:—"All the reports respecting a speedy peace appear to be entirely groundless."

The refractory spirit among the common people in the right bank of the Rhine is not yet subdued. Several skirmishes between them and the French have taken place within these days. This new resolution came from Bonaparte himself at Bayonne.

The warning given, we warned off from the Prussian ports, have since received their revocation, the Prussian, with the exception of British manufactures, which are still prohibited.

FRENCH OFFICIAL BULLETIN

MADRID, JUNE 15.

The following bulletin is published by our government:

"Gen. Dupont who commands a corps of the French army, which, in passing through Andujar on the 24th of May, received information that the enemy of Spain and France had succeeded in mislading a part of the insurgents of Lower Andalusia. The disaffected had joined the rebels and had not only formed a union with the insurgents against the smuggler, but had thrown open the prisons and armed the felons. Gen. Dupont had determined to march in the manner in which it is proper to proceed in a friendly country, in order that the inhabitants of the country through which he had to pass, might not be too heavily burthened; but in consequence of the insurgents of Andalusia, his excellency had obtained, he determined to halt, and to concentrate his forces.

"On the 7th of June the French troops arrived at the bridge of Alcolea, which, after a short resistance, fell into their hands. On the 9th general Chabert arrived at Ecija, and the French troops were in possession of the bridge of Cantillana. Confident expectations are entertained of the capture of the line of their country, and the expulsion of the French.

"Sir Thomas Dyer arrived in town yesterday evening, and immediately had a conference with Ex. majesty's ministers, which, with astonishing quick passage from the coast of Spain.

"There has been no second battle between Cuesta and the French, nothing beyond affairs of out-posts. Sir Thomas says, he was present in the remarkable battle of Cuesta, and he speaks with the highest applause of the impetuosity of the Spanish attack, the Spanish infantry and artillery, their fury was irresistible. He saw four French regiments literally mowed down; but at the same time the fire of the French, their order and quickness were most effectual, and the battle was dreadful.

A Gottenburgh mail arrived last night. Since the glorious news of patriotism in Spain the war in Finland has ceased to occupy much of the public attention. The Swedes have of late not been successful against the Russians; they have been forced to fall back from some of the positions which they had occupied. But the capture of a very large Russian convoy of provisions will be severely felt by the enemy, who are in such want of all kinds of provisions, that they cannot for some time attempt any operation of magnitude.

Dutch papers have been received of the 28th ult. They contain Paris news of the 18th, which informs us that private letters from Madrid mention the complete establishment of tranquillity in that city, and that the new monarch was universally received. Upon the internal state of Spain the most profound silence is still preserved.

The kingdom of Naples is destined for Murat—his successor in the duchy of Berg is not publicly declared.

All idea of evacuating the Prussian provinces seems to have been abandoned.

Tuscany is to be united to France, and a proclamation has been publishing, in which it is stated, the people upon the honor of being adopted into the great family.

Yesterday afternoon a cabinet council was held at the Foreign office.

A letter from Vienna, dated the July 24, says, "that count Meerfeldt, the Austrian ambassador at that court, has received a letter from his sovereign on the eve of departing for Vienna." In another letter from the same place, the following remarkable is made:—"All the reports respecting a speedy peace appear to be entirely groundless."

The refractory spirit among the common people in the right bank of the Rhine is not yet subdued. Several skirmishes between them and the French have taken place within these days. This new resolution came from Bonaparte himself at Bayonne.

The warning given, we warned off from the Prussian ports, have since received their revocation, the Prussian, with the exception of British manufactures, which are still prohibited.

FRENCH OFFICIAL BULLETIN

MADRID, JUNE 15.

The following bulletin is published by our government:

"Gen. Dupont who commands a corps of the French army, which, in passing through Andujar on the 24th of May, received information that the enemy of Spain and France had succeeded in mislading a part of the insurgents of Lower Andalusia. The disaffected had joined the rebels and had not only formed a union with the insurgents against the smuggler, but had thrown open the prisons and armed the felons. Gen. Dupont had determined to march in the manner in which it is proper to proceed in a friendly country, in order that the inhabitants of the country through which he had to pass, might not be too heavily burthened; but in consequence of the insurgents of Andalusia, his excellency had obtained, he determined to halt, and to concentrate his forces.

"On the 7th of June the French troops arrived at the bridge of Alcolea, which, after a short resistance, fell into their hands. On the 9th general Chabert arrived at Ecija, and the French troops were in possession of the bridge of Cantillana. Confident expectations are entertained of the capture of the line of their country, and the expulsion of the French.

"Sir Thomas Dyer arrived in town yesterday evening, and immediately had a conference with Ex. majesty's ministers, which, with astonishing quick passage from the coast of Spain.

"There has been no second battle between Cuesta and the French, nothing beyond affairs of out-posts. Sir Thomas says, he was present in the remarkable battle of Cuesta, and he speaks with the highest applause of the impetuosity of the Spanish attack, the Spanish infantry and artillery, their fury was irresistible. He saw four French regiments literally mowed down; but at the same time the fire of the French, their order and quickness were most effectual, and the battle was dreadful.

A Gottenburgh mail arrived last night. Since the glorious news of patriotism in Spain the war in Finland has ceased to occupy much of the public attention. The Swedes have of late not been successful against the Russians; they have been forced to fall back from some of the positions which they had occupied. But the capture of a very large Russian convoy of provisions will be severely felt by the enemy, who are in such want of all kinds of provisions, that they cannot for some time attempt any operation of magnitude.

Dutch papers have been received of the 28th ult. They contain Paris news of the 18th, which informs us that private letters from Madrid mention the complete establishment of tranquillity in that city, and that the new monarch was universally received. Upon the internal state of Spain the most profound silence is still preserved.

The kingdom of Naples is destined for Murat—his successor in the duchy of Berg is not publicly declared.

All idea of evacuating the Prussian provinces seems to have been abandoned.

Tuscany is to be united to France, and a proclamation has been publishing, in which it is stated, the people upon the honor of being adopted into the great family.

Yesterday afternoon a cabinet council was held at the Foreign office.

A letter from Vienna, dated the July 24, says, "that count Meerfeldt, the Austrian ambassador at that court, has received a letter from his sovereign on the eve of departing for Vienna." In another letter from the same place, the following remarkable is made:—"All the reports respecting a speedy peace appear to be entirely groundless."

The refractory spirit among the common people in the right bank of the Rhine is not yet subdued. Several skirmishes between them and the French have taken place within these days. This new resolution came from Bonaparte himself at Bayonne.

The warning given, we warned off from the Prussian ports, have since received their revocation, the Prussian, with the exception of British manufactures, which are still prohibited.

BALTIMORE, SEPT. 27.

A Gentleman in this city has received a letter from Helligoland, that the Spanish troops in the Island of Funen, having received the information of the state of their country, have refused to obey the orders of Bernadotte, and are in a mutinous state of mutiny.

The Prussian majesties, alarmed it is said, at some movements of the French troops on the Vistula, have, by a mutinous manner, from Konigsberg to Mosel.

August 2.

We received this morning private letters and papers from Oporto to the 20th ult.

Sir Arthur Wellesley and the expedition were off Oporto on the 24th—he landed and paid his respects to the Bishop, who, with the principal people on the morning of the 25th. As the wind had blown strong from the north-west all that day, the fleet was out of sight, and it was expected they would be off Lisbon, on the morning of the 26th. Sir Arthur was in himself to proceed first to the Tagus by the Portuguese, and return to Figueira. There is the best reason to believe that the patriots will not be remiss in the cause of liberty, and, from the landing of auxiliaries, Portuguese regiments were marching daily from the north of Portugal towards Lisbon. Confident expectations are entertained of the capture of the line of their country, and the expulsion of the French.

Sir Thomas Dyer arrived in town yesterday evening, and immediately had a conference with Ex. majesty's ministers, which, with astonishing quick passage from the coast of Spain.

There has been no second battle between Cuesta and the French, nothing beyond affairs of out-posts. Sir Thomas says, he was present in the remarkable battle of Cuesta, and he speaks with the highest applause of the impetuosity of the Spanish attack, the Spanish infantry and artillery, their fury was irresistible. He saw four French regiments literally mowed down; but at the same time the fire of the French, their order and quickness were most effectual, and the battle was dreadful.

A Gottenburgh mail arrived last night. Since the glorious news of patriotism in Spain the war in Finland has ceased to occupy much of the public attention. The Swedes have of late not been successful against the Russians; they have been forced to fall back from some of the positions which they had occupied. But the capture of a very large Russian convoy of provisions will be severely felt by the enemy, who are in such want of all kinds of provisions, that they cannot for some time attempt any operation of magnitude.

Dutch papers have been received of the 28th ult. They contain Paris news of the 18th, which informs us that private letters from Madrid mention the complete establishment of tranquillity in that city, and that the new monarch was universally received. Upon the internal state of Spain the most profound silence is still preserved.

The kingdom of Naples is destined for Murat—his successor in the duchy of Berg is not publicly declared.

All idea of evacuating the Prussian provinces seems to have been abandoned.

Tuscany is to be united to France, and a proclamation has been publishing, in which it is stated, the people upon the honor of being adopted into the great family.

Yesterday afternoon a cabinet council was held at the Foreign office.

A letter from Vienna, dated the July 24, says, "that count Meerfeldt, the Austrian ambassador at that court, has received a letter from his sovereign on the eve of departing for Vienna." In another letter from the same place, the following remarkable is made:—"All the reports respecting a speedy peace appear to be entirely groundless."

The refractory spirit among the common people in the right bank of the Rhine is not yet subdued. Several skirmishes between them and the French have taken place within these days. This new resolution came from Bonaparte himself at Bayonne.

The warning given, we warned off from the Prussian ports, have since received their revocation, the Prussian, with the exception of British manufactures, which are still prohibited.

FROM THE DUBLIN CORRESPONDENT.

Friday, August 10.

We are in possession of some information from Oporto later than Sir William Sidney Smith's ship, the *Plover*. At the period our intelligence was transmitted, the Narcissus frigate was at the mouth of the Douro to sail with a convoy for England on the 28th of July. Colonel Brown, who had been on a mission to Sir Charles Cotton off the Tagus, had returned to Oporto. The Alfred line of battle ship, captain Blight, had landed three hundred and fifty marines, and three hundred of the tars, who were received with every indication of joy and affection by the inhabitants.

It was understood at Oporto that Junot had detached a corps of six thousand men against the Portuguese, force which had deposed the French authority in that city, but the patriots undismayed by a numerous force, had advanced to meet it.

The Emperor of the French, it is stated in accounts from Stockholm, has formally required the cession of Helgoland, and has given a large contribution in money—this requisition, it is added, had "determined the king of Denmark upon so alliance with England.

NAPLES, JULY 3.

The Council of State were specially assembled yesterday, to hear the following proclamation read:

PROCLAMATION.

BAYONNE, JUNE 22.

Joseph, King of Spains and Indies, to the people of the Kingdom of Naples:

"Providence, whose designs are inscrutable, having called us to the throne of Spain and the Indies, we have found ourselves in a situation of gratitude of withdrawing ourselves from a people who had so many claims to our affection and whose happiness was our most gratifying hope & the only object of our ambition. He who alone can read the hearts of men can judge of the sincerity of our sentiments, in opposition to which we have yielded to their importunities, accepted a kingdom, the government of which has been put in our hands, in virtue of the renunciation of our rights to the crown of Spain, which our illustrious brother, his majesty the emperor of the French, and king of Italy, had acquired.

"In this important situation, considering that institutions are alone capable of duration, we reflected with regret that your welfare depended on a wise and perfect, and thought that the further we had removed from you, so much the more incumbent upon us was it to secure your present and future welfare by all the means in our power. For these reasons we have put the last hand to our labors, and fixed the constitutional system upon principles already partially adopted, and which are more conformable to the age in which we live, the mutual relations of the neighboring states, and the disposition of the nation, which we have employed ourselves to ascertain ever since we were called to rule over it.

"The principal objects which guided us in our labors, were:—

"1. The preservation of our holy religion.

"2. The establishment of a public treasury, separate and distinct from the hereditary property of the crown.

"3. The establishment of a liberal ministerial administration, and a national parliament, capable of enlightening the prince, and of performing important services both to him and the nation.

"4. A judicial organization, which shall render the decisions of the court of justice independent on the will of the Prince, and make all the citizens equal in the eye of the law.

"5. A municipal administration, which shall be the property of no man, but to which all without distinction, shall be admitted.

"6. The maintenance of the regulations which we have made for secure the public payment to the creditors of the state.

"His majesty the emperor of the French, king of Italy, our illustrious brother, having been pleased to confer upon this state his powerful protection, we are assured that our brave with regard to the prosperity of our beloved people of the kingdom of Naples, thus reposing upon his wisdom, shall not experience disappointment."

CONSTITUTIONAL STATUTE

OF THE

KINGDOM OF NAPLES AND SICILY.

BAYONNE, JUNE 20.

Joseph Napoleon, King of Naples and Sicily, French Prince, Grand Prince of the Empire, willing to conform, by a Constitutional Statute those fundamental laws, by which the monarch is to be governed, has decreed, and does decree the following:

I. *Of Religion.*

The Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman religion is the religion of the state.

II. *Of the Crown.*

The crown of Naples shall be hereditary, in the right of the male issue, according to the primogeniture of John.

III. *Of the Regency.*

1. The king in a minor until he attains the age of 18 years.

2. In case of the prince's minority, the regency will be exclusively devolve upon the Queen; and in her absence, to a Prince of the blood-royal who shall be appointed by the emperor of the French in his capacity as head of the imperial family; and in failure thereof of a Prince of the blood, the choice will devolve upon the nation.

3. The yearly salary of the Regency is contained in a grant of the grant to the crown.

4. The education of the minor king is entrusted to his mother, and in her absence to the Prince nominated by the predecessors of the minor.

The remaining articles relate to the officers of the crown, to ministers, the council of state, &c. The articles respecting the Parliament consist of a number of members to one hundred, who are to be divided into five classes, viz. the Ecclesiastics, the nobles, the holders of landed property, the learned, and the merchants.

Proceeds of Colombia, country of Hayonnaise, in the Kingdom of Naples, Sicily, and Malta.

I AM an inhabitant of Sicily, late of the Sicilian aforesaid. Notice is hereby given, to the inhabitants of the state of the Sicilian Brown Jamaica, to bring in and exhibit to the office of the Sicilian Brown Jamaica, the state of the said creditors, their respective claims on the said state, on or before the 1st day of September 18. Second it is ordered, that notice of this order be published in the Alexandria Daily Gazette, and the National Intelligencer, for the space of three times successively at 8a. By order of the Sicilian Brown Jamaica, Company, under the Tribunal Court of the District of Columbia and Sicilian Brown Jamaica, Company, under the direction of the Imperial Sicilian, aforesaid. Witness my hand and seal this 1st day of June, 1828.

C. BENEALL, C. C.

September 29—w3t

THE LAWYER'S:

OR MEN AS IT SHOULD NOT TO BE,

A TALE.

Price One Dollar.

* The more highly interesting work is ready to apply at the office of the *J. March's* Book-store, George-town.

September 28—6t

CAPITOL, U. STATES,

Sept. 29, 1828.

ALL persons having contracts unsettled against the Public Works, are required to apply at the office in the Capitol Hill, late Mr. Lenthall's, as soon as convenient, for settling.

B. HENRY LATROBE,

Surveyor of the public buildings of the United States.