National Intelligencer.

& WASHINGTON ADVERTISER.

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FROM THE PHILADELPHIA REGISTER.

The strict coincidence of events with the following Prophecy, made one hundred and eighty nine years since, and which we copy, *literatim*, from one of a regular file of the *New York Post Boy*, of March 11, 1744, published upwards of sixty five years ago, will not only amuse the credulous, but astonish the sceptical minds. An article written at the present moment, could not more clearly designate what has happened. *Editor Register.*

FROM THE NEW YORK POST BOY,
Of March 11, 1744.

The following Prophecy of Jonathan Lichtenberg, *a Catholic Monk, well versed in Astronomy, who lived about the year* 1620, *may perhaps divert some of your readers, and for that end I have endeavored to put into an English dress.*

When'as the Eagle and the Lily join,
You then will see the Papal power decline;
The French King then, with wings extended wide,
Shall seem to every German Prince a guide.

The North and Western Powers will submit,
To shape their conduct as that King thinks fit:
Then shall each one with wonder and surprise,
View what strange things in Germany arise.

The Church, which long in slavery remain'd,
Has now at last its liberty obtain'd;
While through God's wrath the Hierarchy of Rome
Is quite o'erturn'd, and met its fatal doom

Then shall the Spanish Monarchy be seen
To tremble at the fiercer Lion's mien.
A mighty House on ruin's bring shall stand;
Then happy peace shall soon possess the land.

From a late London Paper.

Political Courage.—This is the time for a bold intrepid ministry. Happily for England, she can at present boast a ministry that may be said, in a certain sense, to fear nothing. They had the courage to defend the Duke of York—to desert him, and defend lord Castlereagh; to resist Mr. Madock's motion, and to defend themselves—to write the king's speech, and say nothing in it of the recent public abuses—to turn Mr. Curwen's bill from white to black, and then to pass it as the original one—to oppose every motion leading to parliamentary reform, and affirm in the House of Commons, that the great majority of the people were hostile to it—to put an expedition amounting to 50,000 men under the command of Lord Chatham—to send down the German Legion to Ely to coerce the Militiamen—and above all, to refuse the gallant and patriotic Ferguson a command in the present expedition. The ministry composed of such fearless men may yet appear to honest Englishmen a very fearful sort of government.

Retort courteous.—Last St. Patrick's day, a number of people being assembled after prayers in a small village, in the county of Sligo, [Ireland] a British recruiting officer began to harangue the country lads, and among other fine things told them, if they enlisted in his majesty's service, they would have the happiness of going to Portugal, and from thence to Spain, to assist in building the churches and erecting the altars that had been demolished by the shocking abominable French. An old man stepped up to him, and said, "upon my soul, Mr. Officer, I wish you'd give us leave to rebuild *our own churches* first, that were demolished by *the English*, and not have us hearing mass this way under the rain, with no other covering over the priest at the altar than that old winnow sheet."—The serjeant walked off without a recruit.—*Irish Paper.*

Paragraphs from English Papers.

The fashionable females are, it seems, lessening their waist. We hope the new measure will apply to another habit, of the same sound, but different orthography.

If we were to judge from the late extraordinary change in our climate, we might look to have the dog days in January, and skaiting in July!

The most dashing of the Bond street beaux wear *gold fringe* to their boots and *golden spurs*. There is now some meaning in the sign of the *golden leg*.

A marriage took place a few days ago between a Mr. *Rose* and a Miss *Lily*. This is what Dr. Darwin might justly denominate the *loves of the plants*.

The natives of the principality of Wales have long been characterised for *heat* and *impetuosity of temper*; but, that they display an adequate portion of *forgiveness*, is strongly exemplified in an advertisement that appeared in the last *Cambrian* newspaper, of which the following is an extract:—

"A Caution.—Whereas, my wife, Ann Jones, of Landovery, hath absconded herself from me *thirty times*, without any reasonable cause whatsoever, and consequently involved me in many debts to my circumstances, without my knowledge or approbation—this is to give Notice, &c"

From the Connecticut Courant.

QUESTIONS ON MAGNETISM.

1. Whether any gentleman who is in the practice of using the magnetic needle, has made any discovery that the needle is now returning or receding from the meridian? And if so, then

2. At what time past did the needle begin to alter its motion from approaching the meridian, to its departing further therefrom? And then,

3. At what rate is the receding motion of the needle?

As to myself I would state that according to the observations which I have made in practical surveying, I have for several years past suspected that the needle did not continue to approach the meridian as heretofore, but was departing further therefrom; and I have of late become confirmed in that opinion. Now, therefore, if any gentleman has been so fortunate in their observations as to be able to make an accurate discovery of the position of the magnetic needle at this day, and will publish correct answers to the foregoing questions, it will be very useful to the public and much oblige the subscriber.

Nath'l. Spencer.
Surveyor for Litchfield county.
New Hartford, Sept. 24, 1809.

NEW YORK TURNPIKES.

List of Turnpike Roads and Bridges in the State of New York, with the amount of the Capital Stock of the Companies, and the distance of the Roads to be made—extracted from a communication of Dr. De Witt, to the Society for the promotion of Useful Arts.

TURNPIKE ROADS.	*Capital Stock.*	*Length of Roads.*
First Great Western	180,000	52
Columbia	25,000	20
Rensselaer & Columbia	32,000	28
Eastern (with a diverging road)	50,000	40
First Northern	90,000	60
Seneca (two roads)	177,500	112 } 45 }
Susquehannah	116,000	80
Orange	21,000	25
Mohawk	190,000	80
Westchester	25,000	10
Newburgh and Cochecton	80,000	60
Chenango	64,000	65
Oneida	30,000	25
Union	50,000	30
Stephentown	8,000	10
New Windsor and Blooming Grove	7,500	10
Second Grand Western	50,000	45
Flushing and Newtown	15,000	5
Quaker-hill	10,000	10
Albany and Schenectady	140,000	14
Troy & Schenectady	60,000	15
Hudson Branch	20,000	10
Ulster & Delaware	125,000	110
Dutchess	60,000	35
Schoharie	78,000	60
Newtown	30,000	20
Canandiagua & Bath	50,000	35
Third Great Western	195,000	95
Ancram	24,000	20
Susquehanna & Bath	300,000	100
Albany & Bethlehem	30,000	5
Fall-hill turnpike and bridge	12,500	15
Chatham	10,000	10
Coxsakie	41,000	25
Albany & Delaware	150,000	75
Little Delaware	100,000	60
Lake Erie	200,000	130
Fourth Great Western	40,000	30
Hillsdale & Chatham	35,000	20
Cayuga	175,000	120
Ontario and Genesee	175,000	90
Onondaga salt spring	[illegible]	55
Great Northern	150,000	130
Delaware	75,000	50
Newburgh and Chenango	162,000	80
Nevesink	162,000	80
Popachton	210,000	90
Plattsburgh and Chateaugay	55,000	40
Utica	30,000	30
Rome	20,000	20
Greenfield	26,000	20
Farmers'	100,000	35
Ulster and Delaware first branch	40,000	25
Waterford & Whitehill	150,000	60
Waterford	60,000	40
Newburgh and New Windsor	5,000	5
Schenectady and Ballston	2,000	5
Jamaica and Rockaway	20,000	15
Unadilla	62,500	40
Canajoharie & Charleston	30,000	20
Hamilton and Skaneateless	84,000	70
Mohawk bridge and Ballston	40,000	20
Highland	250,000	110
N. Baltimore & Renselaerville	20,000	20
Mexico	50,000	50
Middleburgh & Renselaerville	15,000	15
Albany and Greene	40,000	35
Total miles of Road		3071

BRIDGES.

Schoharie-kill	10,000
Cattskill	5,000
Cayuga	25,000
Canajoharie and Palatine	10,000
Jericho	10,000
Troy	150,000
Union	50,000
Fort Miller	40,000
Newtown and Bushwick	7,500
Montgomery	13,500
Schoharie and Cobleskill	6,000
Fort Hunter	7,500
Schoharie creek north	5,000
Wallaboght and Brooklyn	15,000
Delaware	20,000
Susquehannah	20,000
Canton	6,000
Farmers'	3,000
Cohoes	7,500
Jefferson	4,000

Mohawk (stock included in Mohawk turnpike.)

Total, 67 turnpikes—stock, $ 5 141,750
21 bridges—stock $ 415,000
88 Companies—Total amount of capital stock $ 5,556,750

The following is the Answer of the President of the U. S. to a late Address from the Republican Citizens of the city and county of New-York:—

Montpelier, Sept. 24, 1809.

Gentlemen,

Your letter of the 16th ult. covering an address by the General Republican Committee of New York, having been duly received, I now inclose an answer, with a tender to you of my respects and good wishes.

JAMES MADISON.

Abraham Bloodgood, Chairman,
[illegible]udah Hammond, Sec.
General Republican Committee of New York.

To the General Republican Committee of the City and County of New York.

I have received, fellow citizens, your address bearing date the 15th instant, with a due sense of the kind sentiments it expresses, and of the favorable light in which it views my advancement to the Executive Trust, and the several considerations which led to it.

In proportion as the present situation of our country is interesting, it is consoling to find the conviction becoming universal, that the difficulties rendering it so, have resulted from the accumulated wrongs committed by the principal belligerent nations, in spite of the justice and forbearance of the U. States, which ought to have averted them, and that the only remedy is to be found in a firm and patriotic support of the measures devised and pursued by the constituted authorities.

The pledge and example of this duty, presented in your address, is entitled to the highest praise. Devoutly praying that a sympathy and emulation every where, may, under the Divine Blessing, have the happy effect of preserving to our country the advantages of peace, without relinquishing its rights or its honor, I tender to you, and to those whose sentiments you have conveyed, my cordial respects and my best wishes.

JAMES MADISON.
September 24, 1809.

The following is an Answer of Mr. Jefferson to an Address from the same source:

Monticello, Sept 30, 1809.

Gentlemen,

The very friendly sentiments which my republican fellow citizens of the city and county of New York have been pleased to express, through yourselves as their organ, are highly grateful to me, and command my sincere thanks: and their approbation of the measures pursued, while I was entrusted with the administration of their affairs, strengthens my hope that they were favorable to the public prosperity. For any errors which may have been committed, the indulgent will find some apology in the difficulties resulting from the extraordinary state of human affairs, and the astonishing spectacles these have presented. A world in arms, and trampling on all those moral principles which have heretofore been deemed sacred in the intercourse between nations, could not suffer us to remain insensible of all agitation. During such a course of lawless violence, it was certainly wise to withdraw ourselves from all intercourse with the belligerent nations, to avoid the desolating calamities inseparable from war, its pernicious effects on manners and morals, and the dangers it threatens to free governments; and to cultivate our own resources until our natural and progressive growth should leave us nothing to fear from foreign enterprize. That the benefits derived from these measures were lessened by an opposition of the most ominous character, and that the continuance of injury was encouraged by the appearance of domestic weakness which that presented, will doubtless be a subject of deep and durable regret to such of our well intentioned citizens as participated in it, under mistaken confidence in men who had other views than the good of their own country. Should foreign nations, however, deceived by this appearance of division and weakness render it necessary to vindicate by arms the injuries to our country, I believe with you that the spirit of the revolution is unextinguished, and that the cultivators of peace will again, as on that occasion, be transformed at once into a nation of warriors, who will leave us nothing to fear for the natural and national rights of our country.

Your approbation of the reasons which induced me to retire from the honorable station in which my fellow citizens had placed me, is a proof of your devotion to the true principles of our constitution. These are wisely opposed to all perpetuations of power, and to every practice which may lead to hereditary establishments: and certain I am that any services which I could have rendered will be more than supplied by the wisdom and virtues of my successor.

I am very thankful for the kind wishes you express for my personal happiness. It will always be intimately connected with the prosperity of our country, of which I sincerely pray that my fellow citizens of the city and county of New York may have their full participation.

Th: JEFFERSON.
Messrs. Bloodgood and Hammond.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head Quarters, Terre aux Beuf,
August 27, 1809.

The main body of the troops being under orders of march for the upper country; the promotion of the public service, and the security of the capital of the territory of Orleans, induce the general to adopt the following arrangements, which are to take immediate effect:

Major M'Rea being especially instructed by the Secretary of War to superintend the erection of the fortifications of the river and bayou St. John's, will be relieved from the command of the garrison of New Orleans, and is to confine his authority to the barrier posts of the English Turn and Paquemine, which he is immediately to reinforce by capt. Cook's company. He will be held responsible for the progress of the works of those places, and the conduct and safety of the garrisons, which are to be reinforced under his orders from the garrison of N. Orleans, should he find it necessary. But as the frequent shifting of command from hand to hand, tends to destroy responsibility, the vital spring of military efficiency, and to produce collisions destructive of the public interests, maj. J. M'Rea is not to interfere with the command of New Orleans but in extreme cases, grounded on external attacks or interior commotions. The interest and the importance of the duties imposed on Maj. M'Rea, and his responsibility for the ports below, make it impossible for him to give that minute attention and incessant vigilance to the command of N Orleans, which are deemed necessary under the circumstances of the moment, nor does his rank give him a title, under the existing distribution of the troops, to so extensive a command. Therefore, Maj. Pike, with his corps of infantry, will relieve Maj. M'Rea, who will turn over to Maj. Pike the public property of every species in his charge, for which he is to take triplicate receipts.

[From late London Papers.]

London, Aug. 29. The following letter supplies some new particulars respecting the state of affairs in Walcheren:—

"*Flushing, August* 23.

"The rumors afloat here are so various and contradictory as to induce a person to doubt the most probable statement, though proceeding from the best authority. Whether the main object of the expedition, viz. the seizure of the enemy's fleet, will be attempted or not, depends, as we here understand, upon the expected decision of the Cabinet. The transports and ships of war have, however, proceeded up the West Scheldt, in order to be ready to disembark the troops quickly, if such operations are decided upon. In this garrison, from which I now write, alarm has already given rise to some precautions. Last night the piquets and centries were doubled, and orders were given the centinels to direct a vigilant attention to the ships of war off in the roadsted, and that if blue rockets were discharged from any of them, a communication was to be immediately made to the commanding officer, Gen. Picton. The motive for issuing those orders was the apprehension of an attack from the enemy, who, to the number of 13,000 men, are positively said to be in Cadsand, under the command of Bernadotte, for the avowed object of recovering this island. Within these few days three hundred gun boats have reached that place from Boulogne, through the canals, and I assure you, it is the decided conviction of some of the most intelligent inhabitants that the attempt, even with all the probability of failure, will certainly be made, and that Gen. Monnet (they say) gave them the assurance and Bernadotte's military fame is committed by his master upon the issue. At all events, the brigade stationed here consisting of the 36th, the 63d and 77th regiments, with the hon. col. Cochrane's battalion of embodied detachments, are kept upon the alert, which, together with the positions taken by our ships of war, afford to us the most confident hopes that the enemy may repent his temerity, notwithstanding the opportunity which the damaged condition of the batteries of this fortress may, at this moment present to them. At various times in the course of the morning, we have heard a strong cannonade in the direction of Fort Lillo—it is supposed to proceed from the enemy's batteries up the river upon our gun boats, which are stationed off its banks. The principal part of Sir John Hope's army still continue in most comfortable quarters in South Beveland, and really if something ulterior is intended by this army to be executed, [illegible] and delay [illegible] cease.