be most conclusively determined, whether such men are any longer worthy of a seat in Congress.

"But had the congressional election in Virginia taken place during this fall, as will be the case in Pennsylvania and North-Carolina, the people would have been obliged to prejudge these questions. They would have had an alternative before them, on both sides of which it would be difficult to decide. They would either have had to re-elect men, who were ready to range themselves among the sytematic opponents of Mr. Jefferson, or to dismiss men from office, who were ready to repair their temporary deviations from the cause of the nation, by returning to the banners of the administration. The postponement of this election to the spring will consequently relieve them from this disagreeable alternative.

"Such then is the ground on which the republican minority of Virginia now stand. During the next winter they will have their final trial: and the next spring will pronounce their sentence."

* This is erroneous. Massachusetts should be in the former class.

REMARKS BY THE EDITOR OF THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

The foregoing observations merit the attention of our readers. They relate to a subject eminently entitled to the attention of Congress, and the state legislatures, the constitutional organs for amending the constitution. The evils of the two courses at present pursued if not equally great, are neither of them inconsiderable. Republican feeling will be alive to the dangers of irresponsibility and a protracted duration of office. While, on the other hand, the *necessity* of convening Congress, between the 4th of March and the ensuing autumn, when some of the elections take place, *may be so commanding*, delegated as they are with the high and exclusive power of declaring war and making peace, as not to justify the mode of electing representatives which would virtually operate as an interregnum. Can we not conceive cases in which the best interests of the country may be jeopardised by the inability of the Executive to convene Congress during this intervening period? Has not, indeed, one case already nearly occurred, on the first election of Mr. Jefferson to the Chief Magistracy? Had there on that occasion been no legislative designation of President, might it not have been a matter of absolute necessity for the new Congress to have convened, and at least temporarily assumed the entire reins of government? Or suppose an attempt had been made, which was threatened, to put over us an unconstitutional President, who would have been so competent to disarm the impending storm of its baleful effects as the immediate representatives of the people? They, and perhaps they only would have been able, without an appeal to the sword, to put down the usurper. Those who witnessed the struggle at Washington in the spring of 1801, will recollect the regret which then existed, that after the ensuing 4th of March the republican state of Virginia would have no representatives. Let us then avoid, if possible, both these species of evils. This can only be completely effected by providing, by an amendment to the Constitution, that all the future elections for representatives shall be held within a short period before the Constitutional day for the meeting of Congress—say forty five days, which will allow ample time to collect the votes, and for the members elected to reach the seat of government; and until the arrival of the Constitutional day let the members of the preceding Congress retain their appointments.

This modification of the Constitution will insure these important effects.

1. The period of irresponsibility in the members of the old Congress, not re-elected in a succeeding Congress, will be so short as greatly to diminish, if not to destroy the dangers apprehended from this source.

2. There will be no interregnum, or period, in which a Congress shall be assembled, composed of but a partial representation of the states.

3. The tenure of a seat in the House of Representatives will be actually limited to two years; and

4. The members of a new Congress by assembling immediately after their election, will bring with them the honest, unperverted sentiments of the people.

No choice of governor, has been made by the people in Vermont.

The schooner Eliza, captain Winter, arrived at Boston on the 10th, in 28 days from St. Martin's. It was reported, when capt. W. Sailed that sixteen French ships of war, had arrived at Martinique. Five British merchantmen had been captured and sent into St. Martin's, just before captain W. sailed.

LITERARY.

New-York, Oct. 17.

Mr. Waldo, arrived at Charleston from Calcutta, informs, that a colony of Chinese were embarked at Calcotta in May last, for Trinidad, with a view to the cultivation of the Tea plant.

A new species of bark, intended for a dying drug, has lately arrived at New-York from Santa Fe de Bagota, on the river Magdalena, in South America. The celebrated Spanish astronomer, Mr. FERRER, to whom it was sent, intends forwarding samples of it to different parts of Europe, for experiments. A valuable purple color is expected from it. The bark is naturally of a reddish color, and is of a texture that rough, and rather coarse.

SIMEON DEWITT, Esq. the surveyor general of the state, has written an instructive memoir, accompanied with an appropriate drawing, on a very large and singular petrifaction of a horn or shell, discovered at the Helleberg, 15 miles west of the city of Albany. The proofs of the wonderful changes wrought by water upon the land on both sides of the Hudson, from the city of New-York to Albany and beyond it, are almost daily becoming more strong and numerous; and furnish admirable domestic arguments in favor of the deluge. The communication is addressed to the Historical Society.

Extraordinary Voyage.

In 1534, when the Portuguese had established a Government in India, Badure, king of Kambaya being at war with the Great Megul, fought assistance from the Portuguese and offered them the liberty of building a fort at Diet. As soon as this liberty was granted and the plan of the fort was drawn, James Botello, a person skillful in the affairs of India, having been in disgrace with John king of Portugal, and being anxious to recover the favor of that Prince, resolved to carry the first news of it to him. Having obtained a copy of the plan, he set out from India in a bark of 19 feet and a half long, 9 bread, and four and a half deep, with three Portuguese, two others, and his own slave.——He pretended that he was going to Kambaya, but when he was out at sea, made known his intention to go to Lisbon; at which they were all astonished. Being overcome by fair words they proceeded on their way till finding themselves reduced to distress, the slaves agreed to kill Botello; but after killing a servant, they were put to death themselves. With four who remained Botello held on his course, doubled the southern Cape of Africa, and at length arrived at Lisbon where the bark was immediately burnt, that no man might see that it was possible to perform that voyage in so small a vessel. The king was greatly pleased with the news, and restored Botello to his favor, without any other reward for so daring a venture.

FROM THE PARIS ARGUS.

On the 22d Aug. died, after a short illness, Mr. *Fragonard*, senior, aged seventy-four. The French school loses in him a painter justly esteemed in the graceful and eroic manner; amongst other of his pictures Callirohe, the Fountain of Love, and the Sacrifice of the Rose are deserving of an honorable mention, as indeed are several others which the art of the engraver has since laid hold of and multiplied. Mr. Fragonard has left a son who promises to walk in the footsteps of his father.

The sciences have just met with a fourth loss which it will be difficult to repair; Mr. *Coulomb*, formerly an officer in the Royal Corps of Engineers, one of the first Geometers of the Institute, one of the greatest natural philosophers in Europe, died on Saturday last. His works on electricity and the loadstone, are the best things that have been written on those subjects, and are sufficient to entitle him to a distinguished place in the history of science, and the great men who have accelerated their progress.

New-York, October 17.

An ingenious project for fortifying the harbor of New York at the Narrows between Long Island, and Staten Island, by *Mr. Archibald Robertson* of New-York, has been forwarded to Gen. Dearborn, the secretary of war. The mode proposed is by a chain and boom, anchored at a salient angle between Signal Hill and the shoal opposite Denise's; the chain to be defended by batteries and gun boats. It is reported that the proposal of Mr Robertson has been very favorably spoken of by col. Williams.

A fine Siberian ram has lately been imported from St. Petersburg in Russia by *Mr. Isaac Hicks*, merchant, of this city. He has a coat of hair as well as of wool; and has four horns on his head, two of them like those of a sheep, and two resembling those of a goat. He is in fine health; and is a great curiosity both to the naturalist and the farmer.

FROM THE AURORA.

We have the pleasure to state, that a domestic manufacture of *flannel* from American wool is commenced, and that the produce of this new branch of manufacture will soon be for sale at the warehouse of domestic manufactures, in south Third street.

Several southern gentlemen have entered into engagements for the clothing of their laborers with American manufactured coarse linnens, woolens and stripes.

It is remarkable that the *colors* of our American *printed callicoes*, are so much superior to the English as almost to exclude the latter from the market. The colors of American *callicoes* are all fixt and will wash, and the patterns are equal to any of foreign manufacture.

A considerable supply of *American linens* of excellent quality has been lately deposited at the domestic manufacture warehouse—it is the produce of the *soil* and *industry* of Pennsylvania from beyond the Allegany Ridge—and they are cheaper in quality and quantity than any German or other foreign goods imported.

Boston, Oct. 13.

By the Calisto, captain Tyler, from Rotterdam, we have letters and accounts to the 19th August—some days the latest from the continent of Europe. The prospect of peace, which had been so bright at Rotterdam as to occasion the depression of the price of coffee to 12 stivers per pound (24 cents,) has so far been dissipated, that on the 18th August, St. Domingo coffee had actually been sold at 18 stivers (36 cents per pound. Other colonial articles had risen in proportion. This fact, better than an hundred hypotheses, demonstrates that the wary and hawkeyed Hollanders were not believers in approaching peace.

New-York, Oct. 15.

"We have been obligingly favored with a Trinidad paper of the 20th of September, containing the following translations of intercepted letters from several gentlemen at Laguira to their friends in Cumana. These letters were written while Miranda and his troops were in possession of Coro.—They show the alarm and confusion which prevailed among the friends of the government at Laguira, and the feeble and unprepared state of the country for an adequate defence; and on this account they will be interesting to our readers.

We have been also favored with the perusal of a letter from a very respectable gentleman at Trinidad, under date of September 22. This gentleman writes, that he has read the original letters, that he knows them to be genuine, as he is intimately acquainted with some of the persons who wrote them. He mentions also, that a report was just received at Trinidad, by a launch from Barcelona, that Miranda had effected another landing on the Maine, and had defeated the Captain-General of the Carraccas, near Valencia. The account received from capt. Rose, and published in our paper of last evening, was probably derived from the same source.

Another letter, dated Trinidad, Sept. 23, says—"There appears now to be a probability that Miranda will eventually succeed. The admiral on this station, is affording him all the assistance in his power; and has lately sent down to him a line of battle ship and a frigate. It is also the opinion here, that the two regiments, daily expected from England, are certainly intended for the assistance of Miranda."

Another Letter.

"Of the persons taken in Miranda's schooners, 10 or 12 have been executed at Puerto Cavello, and their heads exposed on piles in the public roads there, at Laguira & other places. Last week was burned on the public parade, by the hangman, the picture of Miranda, the colours and seditious papers found on board the sch'rs intended to insurge this province. It is now said that when the news of this expedition got to Spain of his being at Jacquemel, orders were given to fit out 4 ships of the line at Cadiz, to bring out troops for our defence, but I give no credit to this news. Spain in Europe is even worse than Spain in America, they have neither money, provisions nor soldiers, all is a labyrinth of miseries. We never see a vessel arrive from home, no, not even a little one.

Another Letter.

"Miranda with his expedition has arrived on the coast of Coro, and taken post on the elevation called the Vela.

"The garrison, composed of 320 men retired on his approach to the heights above the town, to wait for a reinforcement from Marycabo, which has probably now joined.

"The Captain-General, with a numerous retinue of custom-house officers, priests, surgeons, barbers, apothecaries, and all the armed force of every description, marched on the 12th to form a camp at Valencia or San Carlos, whence reinforcements can be sent to any place attacked.

Another Letter.

"That damned fellow Miranda of whose peregrinations and detestable designs you gave me a detail, will set us all mad, and leave us by the expence he puts us to, without a sixpence to bless us. He has positively arrived at the Vela of Coro, and taken post, the garrison having retired on his approach without making opposition.

In consequence of this intelligence the captain general, accompained by a motely retinue, has marched with all the armed force that could be collected to encamp at Valencia and San Carlos, and there awaits events——Every thing necessary for an army in the field has been forwarded, and we are in hopes the success of the expedition will be favorable unless he be supported by the English, for then a good capitulation would be the most adviseable mode of arrangement we could adopt. We have numerous population, it is true, but the country has been long disarmed for political reasons. Indeed the truth is, we can only confide in the queen's regiment, now reduced to 180 men, which with the invalid militia remains for the protection of the Cumbre, and capital, under the command of the Pasquin Martinon. Such is the situation Miranda has placed us in. God grant us a happy riddance of him."

Another Letter.

"On the 7th inst. an express was received from the governor of Curraccoa, informing that a squadron had been seen passing that island, which was supposed to be Miranda. On the 9th it was confirmed by an express from don Juan Manuel Salas, commanding at Coro, and that the enemy had landed and taken possession of the fort and town, our troops have retired to the heighths without making opposition. On this news the first divison of the armed force marched under the command of major general Mateo Perez, having for his second don Francisco Caravano, who will be the executive officer, for the other is very old and infirm though suitable to give orders; and the second and third divisions successively followed consisting of a motley crew all the ranks and descriptions, under the immediate command of the captain-general and his retinue, consisting of *custom house officers* and other *great personages*!

"According to the general's account he will have an army of nearly 10,000, but this multitude being militia who have never seen a shot fired, will but occasion confusion and dismay. Even the regiment of Carracas has not an officer of tried valor, they are a corps of muscadins who think of nothing but of well cut cloaths and fine feathers. This is not the Spanish infantry of the times of Carlos First, and Philip the second. It is whispered that Miranda took the fort at Coro by assault, and that twenty of our troops were killed, among whom is the eldest son of Caravano, and the commanding officer don Joseph de la Vega, a poor emigrant from Santa Domingo, whom the general had placed there.

"On the same day that Miranda landed at Coro, was burned by the hands of the common *hangman* his *picture* which had been found on one of the prisoners at Puerto Cavellos and also his *proclamations*, *commissions*, and *colours* of three stripes, red, blue & yellow, taken in the schooners."

N. B The letters are all dated the 16th of August.

FROM CADIZ.—We learn by capt. Little, who left Cadiz on the 1st ult. that there were 12 French and Spanish ships of the line, ready for sea; and 8 English ships of the line, under adm'l Collingwood, off the harbor. It was reported that the invasion of Portugal was contemplated; and that the negociations between France and England for peace had failed.

WASHINGTON ACADEMY.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public in general that an assistant is engaged and daily expected. This will allow him more time and leisure to devote to the higher Classes and Female department. He is now opening Two classes, one in Latin, and the other in English Grammar, and expects shortly to have a Third in Geography. Parents therefore who wish their children taught any of the above, will please to apply soon. He is likewise furnished with an elegant pair of Globes, on which he intends delivering a course of Lectures, to children whose parents may have occasion to spend the winter in this city.

For terms apply at the Academy.

R. ELLIOTT.

Capitol Hill, October 22—w3t

Twenty Dollars Reward.

WILL be given for apprehending and securing in jail a young Mulatto man slave named ANDREW. He was hired by me last year to Mr. Joseph Thomas who keeps the said ferry to Alexandria, and absconded from that place about the latter end of August last. He is about 23 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, lusty and well made, has short curly hair, and is frequently subject to have several large pimples on his face. He is reckoned to be a sensible fellow of an easy agreeable address for a man in his low sphere of life. As he has not been heard of by me since his elopement, I suspect he has had the address to ship himself as a freeman on board some vessel either at Alexandria or Baltimore. Whoever takes him up and secures him in jail shall receive from me the above reward, or as soon due information thereof is given to me or to Dr. N. P. Causin at Port Tobacco.

G. B. CAUSIN.

Maryland Charles County,
January 20—wtf

Valuable Property For Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a number of valuable heights convenient to the city of Washington about 2 1 2 miles from the President's House and near the same distance from the Capitol, and command a handsome view of the City, river Potomac, and Alexandria. Lot No. 1. contains 60 acres, No. 2 contains 42 acres. No. 3 contains 100 acres. No. 4 contains 19 acres; Likewise a lot lying between John Taylor, and Dr. Worthington containing from 80 to 100 acres. The whole lot will be sold together or apart as may suit purchasers.

Terms may be known by applying to James White or Rev. John Breckenridge near the property.

Jan 24 wtf.

ADVERTISEMENT.

William Campbell, bill of Interpleader,

IN CASE OF

Henry Pratt, Thomas W. Francis, John Miller, jun. John Ashly, and Jacob Baker, Complainants.

VERSUS

William Mayne Duncanson and Samuel Ward, Defendants.

THE bill is filed by Wm. Campbell, by way of interpleader, in a case now depending in chancery in the circuit court for the county of Washington in the district of Columbia, in which, Henry Pratt, Thomas W. Francis, John Miller, jun. John Ashley and Jacob Baker of the city of Philadelphia, are complainants against William Mayne Duncanson, of the city of Washington, and Samuel Ward of the city of New York, defendants; the bill filed in the said case states, among other things, that a certain Robert Morris and a certain John Nicholson and a certain James Greenleaf, or some of them, being seized of certain squares in the said city of Washington, in the district of Columbia, and in the said bill mentioned conveyed the same to the said W. M. Duncanson, to guarantee him against certain bills of exchange and notes, and that certain of the said bills were held by the said Samuel Ward, but that the whole of the said bills and notes have been fully discharged without any loss or injury to the said Wm. M. Duncanson, who is completely exonerated from any charge on account of the same. The said bill further states, that the interest on said squares and borne by assignment to the complainants of said bills, and prays that the complainants may have a conveyance for the same. In this bill of interpleader, the said Wm. Campbell states, that previously to the assignment in the aforesaid bill mentioned, the said Rt. Morris and John Nicholson were indebted to him, the said W. Campbell in a large sum of money, and that he sued out certain writs of attachments against the said Rt. Morris and John Nicholson, respectively returnable to the general court of the state of Maryland, and that the said attachments were laid upon certain squares and lots in the city of Washington, that upon the return of the said attachments the same were by the said court quashed, from which said judgment, the said Wm. Campbell sued forth a writ of error to the court of appeals of Maryland, being a court of the last resort; and the said court of appeals afterwards at June term in 1800, took the said judgments of the general court into consideration and reversed the same, and did then condemn the said property so attached for the payment of the money mentioned in said attachments. The said Wm Campbell further states, that after the said judgment of the court of appeals the said Wm. Campbell issued several writs of fieri facias, under which a part of said property was legally sold, and that he became the purchaser of the same. He further states, that the bill and notes for which the aforementioned mortgage to Duncanson was made have been duly paid, and that the said property cannot with good conscience be any longer held by said Duncanson or Ward, on account of the same. He further states, that the several squares mentioned in said bill of Pratt and others, except square north of the square west of 606, square 536, square south of square 549, square west of 604, and square west of 606, were condemned as aforesaid and purchased by him; the said Wm. Campbell further states, that the said Wm. M. Duncanson is indebted to him to a considerable amount, and in a much greater sum than any claim which the said Duncanson can have as a lien upon said property, and prays that the property mentioned in the bill of said Pratt and others and purchased by him the said Campbell as aforesaid may be conveyed to him.

It is represented by the said Wm Campbell that the said Henry Pratt, Thomas Willing Francis, John Miller, jun. John Ashley, Jacob Baker & Samuel Ward, do not reside within the district of Columbia, nor within reach of the process of this court. It is therefore ordered, that the said Wm. Campbell cause a copy of this order to be inserted at least once in each of three successive weeks in a Philadelphia and New York newspaper, and in the National Intelligencer and Washington Federalist, before the first day of December next, to the intent that the said Pratt, Francis, Miller, Ashly, Baker and Ward, may have notice of this application and of the object of this bill, and be warned to appear in this court in person or by solicitor on or before the fourth Monday of December next, to shew cause if any they can, why a decree shall not pass as prayed.

By order of the hon. William Cranch, chief judge of the circuit court of the district of Columbia.

WM. BRENT, Ck.

October 22—w3t

RUNAWAY NEGRO.

WAS committed to the jail of this county as a runaway slave on the 17th inst. a bright mulatto man by the name of RICHMOND THOMAS about 35 years old, about 5 feet 6 inches high, stout made, wide mouth and thick lips, the little finger of his left hand crooked, his clothing is an old black broad cloth coat, 1 black sattin and 1 silk and cotton jacket, 1 pair dimity & 1 pair oznabrig pantaloons, 1 muslin shirt, 1 pair old shoes and a white and green hat, says he is free and lives in Philadelphia, has taken a tour to the Miami's and was on his way home when taken up, his owner is desired to come and prove property pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be sold for his prison fees according to law.

L. HILLEARY, Sheriff
Allegany county, Maryland.

Cumberland, October 8—3tw.

WASHINGTON CITY.

THE Subscriber takes this method to inform the public, that he has enlarged his tavern considerably for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders; his stand being on F street opposite the Bank and very near the public offices. He flatters himself from the advantage of his situation and the reasonableness of his charges, with the strict attention to business, to give general satisfaction.

THOMAS THORPE,

June 20—wtf