sented by the Creek Indians as a kind of paradise, inhabited by a peculiar race, whose women are incomparably beautiful, and are called by them daughters of the sun. These islanders are said to be a remnant of an ancient tribe, nearly exterminated by the Creeks."

With regard to deserts, understanding by the term tracts of country incapable of cultivation, there are few, if any, within the United States. There are tracts in which few productions will flourish, or even indemnify the labour expended in their production; but these very tracts are invariably covered with large and flourishing timber, already valuable, and every day rising in value, with the increasing wealth of the country, and with the progressive improvement of our roads and rivers. If then these tracts shall be eternally destined to the growth of timber, so far from being causes of separating, they will serve to unite the people of the different states, who will find a supply of their wants in them. None of these tracts are, however, so large as to cut off the inhabitants of one state from another, or so difficult of passage as to prevent the laying out of good roads at an expence incommensurate with the benefits derivable from them. There do not appear to exist, on the whole continent of America, says Pinkerton, "any of those sandy deserts which are so remarkable in Asia and Africa. There is on the contrary, an exuberance of water even in some of the most torrid regions. Even the volcanoes in S. America often pour down torrents of water and mud, and no where occur the sandy ruins of plains, after the fertile soil has been totally lost, or the rocky skeletons of ancient mountains."

But we have a chain of high and wide mountains, that interpose between the Eastern and Western country.

That these will, in a degree, be barriers to intercourse, will not be denied. But a dispassionate consideration of all the circumstances which attend them will shew that this effect will probably be produced but in an inconsiderable degree. Pinkerton observes that "the mountains of North America are far from rivalling the Andes in the south. Some irregular ranges pervade the Isthmus, but it seems mere theory to consider them as connected with the Andes, as they have neither the same character nor direction. In the Isthmus there are also several volcanoes; but the natural history of Spanish America is extremely imperfect.

"The centre of North America seems to present a vast fertile plain, watered by the Missouri and its auxiliary streams."

This vast and fertile plain will undoubtedly be the great seat of manufactures. It is here that the manners and mode of living of the inhabitants will be most friendly to this occupation. In proportion to their distance from the ocean they will be free from the corruptions and dissipation produced by trade. The fertility of the soil and nature of the climate will supply them with the most important raw materials, and particularly cotton and wool; at the same time that they will enable them to raise with little labor and a small expence the grain and meat which constitute the chief maintenance of a people of plain habits of life. The numerous and extensive rivers, which take their sources in this plain, will command a vast tract of country on either side, which depending on it for a supply of manufactured articles will thus have a common centre.

In the second place, the soil of adjacent countries may be so different, as not only to produce little in common, but likewise so dissimilar that one country shall produce little which is wanted by the other.

However this may be the case in other portions of the earth, it is not so here.

The productions of the northern states are fish, oil, lumber, naval stores, skins and furs, grain of various kinds, potatoes, &c.

Those of the middle states are potatoes, flour, grain of various sorts, ginsang, beef and pork, &c.

Those of the southern states are lumber, naval stores, pitch, rosin, turpentine, rice, indigo, cotton, tobacco, &c.

And those of the western are cotton, sugar, grain of all kinds, cattle, and most of the articles produced in the other parts of the United States.

Of these, it will be perceived, that a considerable portion are produced in common; and that nearly the whole of the residue produced in one section of the union are wanted either by that section, or by the other sections of the confederacy. The first result appears in the enumeration we have made, the second will be made manifest to any one who compares the immense value of our whole products with the inconsiderable value of that portion of them which is exported to foreign countries. The whole consumption of native articles in the United States cannot be computed at less than five hundred millions of dollars. The value of those productions exported is almost forty millions, which is less than a twelfth part of the former. The difference between five hundred millions and forty millions is consequently consumed either in the districts in which they are raised, or in the other districts of the United States. And of the forty millions of raw materials annually exported a very considerable part is re-imported in the shape of various fabrics made out of them. Every year will lessen our dependence on the European world, by our successful cultivation of those articles we now derive from them, or by the erection of new manufactures. Already our dependence upon the foreign market is inconsiderable compared with our dependence on each other; in the course of no long period, from the causes we have mentioned, it will be insignificant.

Is, lastly, the climate of these states so different as to produce a character and course of habits totally opposed. The United States embrace fifteen degrees of latitude and about twenty five of longitude, extending thirteen hundred miles in one direction, and fourteen hundred in the other. But, notwithstanding the great extent of this territory, there is, perhaps, none other of near its size which is equally subject to the same natural laws. The climate of the whole possesses one common attribute, which seems distinctively to characterise this portion of the globe, which is a temperature of the air so extremely variable as to combine almost every variety of weather in every season. Hence the extremes of heat and cold are experienced in every part of the union. It is sometimes as cold at Charleston as at Boston, and sometimes as warm at the latter as the former place. It is, perhaps, owing to this circumstance that many of the same products are raised, not however with equal fecundity, in the remotest sections of the country. It is certainly owing to this, that the physical habits of our inhabitants, in whatever quarter they reside, by being habituated to the extremes of heat and cold, acquire a great similarity; so great a similarity that it cannot be affirmed that the effects which flow from such characteristics are radically different. Neither the past experience or the present situation of the country justifies the belief that there is any material difference in martial spirit, in simplicity of manners or in industrious habits. The military ardor of the south during the revolution, was not less conspicuous than that of the east; the physical strength and size of the inhabitants of Virginia do not yield to those of Massachusetts; the people of the southern states are at present actually plainer and less ostentatious in their manners than those of the middle states; not because there is any thing in the climate which produces this effect, but because commerce has showered down upon the latter greater riches than on the former; and with regard to industry, the difference, though it does exist, is greatly over rated. It does indeed, in some measure arise from climate, but much more from accidental circumstances,—from the great number of slaves in the southern states. Pass through the whole world, and you will find it universally true, as applied to communities, that those who can get others to work for them will be less industrious than those who are obliged to work for themselves. This evil, great and serious as it is, is fortunately on the decline. The whole force of moral principle is bent towards its eventual destruction; and that it will ultimately disappear from among us there can be no doubt. But it is sufficient for us in this discussion, to show that is actually in a state of gradual declension, and this is completely proved by the two censuses which have been taken, from which it appears that in a period of ten years there has been a *comparative* diminution of the number of slaves to the amount of 74,122. Let the like ratio of diminution progress, and in a few centuries the *relative* numbers of the slaves will be trifling. This effect, certain and decisive as it will be, will be aided by that spirit of justice, liberty and humanity which must influence the conduct of governments.

It would be injustice to this branch of our subject to omit the distinct notice of the powerful, not to say omnipotent influence of moral principle in the modification of physical effects. The true pride of man consists in the power of his mind to regulate, to elevate and to direct his animal characteristics. To the beast of the field nature has given an instinct, that either admits of little or no improvement. On man alone she has bestowed those powers of reason, whose progressive improvement is only short of infinite. On the excitement, the improvement and the application of these, his condition, his happiness, his dignity depend. Under their guidance many of the most active physical evils vanish, and those which remain are deprived of much of their malignity. Regions naturally unhealthy are rendered salubrious, those naturally sterile are fertilised, and the rigors of the seasons resisted by the devises of art. Of these principles too, it is the constant effect, under good governments, to unite men together by ties of increasing strength, and to produce a gradual and steady approximation of character in those influenced by them. Like members of the same family, where love and friendship prevail, the members of such a community become every day more and more attached to each other.

Contemplate, in this view, the situation of the several states. Were they ever so indissolubly united as they now are? Have they ever lived in greater brotherly love among each other; and have they ever entertained so universal and profound an attachment to their federal head; so devoted a veneration for their own country, and so little partiality for foreign nations? Whence this unrivalled felicity, this proud distinction, but from the ascendancy of moral principle; from our universal devotion to liberty, to equal rights, to republicanism! From our adoption of those principles, and from our pursuit of that course, that has made it the interest of all, not merely to yield a reluctant obedience to the laws, but to maintain and enforce them with that spirit which affection alone can inspire? From a universal conviction that the interests of the government and the people are the same, and that the interests of the whole are homogenous? Place an inhabitant of North Carolina along side a Pennsylvanian. You see no difference between them, though six hundred miles intervene between these two states. Hear them converse on the same subject. You cannot tell one from the other. They are both plain men—they are both republicans—they are both Americans, possessed of pure hearts and sound heads.

(To be CONTINUED.)

Hartford, Oct. 22.

Theodore Dwight, Esq. is chosen by the freemen of this state to represent them in the ninth Congress of the U. States, in the room of John C. Smith esq. resigned.

Jonathan O. Mosely, Lewis B. Sturges, Timothy Pitkin, Jun. Benjamin Tallmadge, Epaphrodisus Champion, Samuel W. Dana, and John Davenport, esqs. are chosen to represent the people of this state in the tenth Congress of the United States.

Augusta, Sept. 27.

We are informed by a gentleman direct from Louisville, that Dr. Dennis Smelt, has been elected a member of Congress, in the room of Joseph Bryan, resigned; Doctor Smelt had a majority of two votes more than Col. Troup; we also learn, that Governor Milledge has resigned his office, and that Gen. Irwin, President of the Senate, succeeds him for the time being.

The ninety-six Jew deputies assembled at Paris, are very constant in their sittings. They dress in black and deliberate with their heads uncovered. A guard of honor of fifty men attends at the door, and turns out with presented arms on the arrival and departure of the deputies. Such as have no equipages of their own are conveyed thither and back in the emperor's carriages. A deputation of the entire number has been presented to the emperor by the Home Minister, Champagny, one of whom, Rabi Sager, of Turin, had a private audience with him, which lasted two hours.

Mercantile Advertiser.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Detroit, to his friend in New-York, dated Sept. 24th.

"You will remember I wrote you of the *fracas* which occurred here in December last—viz. two British officers, aided by some officers and citizens of the United States, attempting to take away a deserter from Detroit. Their trial came on this court. Capt. Muir, one of the British officers, is fined 16l. sterling and 17 days imprisonment.—Lieut. Lundi is fined 200l. sterling and 6 months imprisonment; and Lieut. Brevort, an American officer, 100l. N. York currency and 75 days imprisonment. There are two other indictments still depending against Lundi and Brevort, for assault and battery committed at the same time, on other persons. These decisions create great warmth in the minds of the people."

Capt. Daggett, of the ship Passenger, in 47 days from Cherburgh, informs, that when he sailed it was reported, that lord Lauderdale had left Paris. There were 5 sail of the line and 5 frigates, at Rochefort, ready for sea. There had been a severe gale there the week before—and 12 sail of British ships of the line had made a harbor at the Isle of Rhe.

To be RENTED,

SEVEN OR EIGHT BEDS & FURNITURE.

For terms apply to apply to ANNE SHAW, living on the Capitol Hill, in a yellow frame near Mr. M'Cormick's store.

ANN SHAW,

October 29—3t

CAUTION.

All persons are forewarned from taking up or molesting a red and white STEER with his left ear cropped which was left under the care of the subscriber some months ago.

ROBERT BROWN, Sen,

October 29—3t

NOTICE.

ON MONDAY the 10th of November at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, will be sold at Public Sale, at the Navy Yard Washington—Cables and worn Cordage of all sizes, in convenient lots, computed to be about Fifty tons.

If bad weather the sale will take place next fair day.

washington October 29—tN10

Agreeably to an order of the Orphan's Court of Prince George's county will be sold to the highest bidder on Friday the 21st of November next, if fair, if not the next fair day, ALL the estate of Benjamin Leitel, late of Prince George's county deceased, (negroes excepted). The above property will be sold on a credit of 12 months the purchasers giving bond with approved security bearing interest from the date.

THOMAS LEITEL,

Adm. D. B. Non of Ben, Leitel dec'd.

October 29 - 3t

WILLIAM MARBURY,

HAS received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and for sale by

MR. BREWER, next door above Mr. Elisha Riggs store on Bridge street.

A General assortment of Fall & Fancy Goods of the latest importation, and will receive a further supply in a few days, all of which have been purchased on the best terms for cash, and will be sold very low.

George Town, October 15—taw2m

TEAS, WINES, BRANDY, GIN, SUGAR, &c. &c.

Now landing from on board the schooner Dispatch, captain Smith from New York.

40 chests of fresh hyson, young hyson, and hyson skin teas, warranted good, imported in August last,
1 chest and 13 small boxes fine imperial teas,
1 chest gunpowder tea, in small leaden cannisters,
10 small boxes hyson Chulan tea,
1 pipe, 2 hhds. and 4 quarter casks Sicily wine,
7 pipes genuine London particular Madeira wine, 4, 5, and 9 years old,
30 quarter casks old sherry wine,
12 do. Colmewar do.
10 do. Catalonia do.
1 pipe 2 hhds and 12 quarter casks, London particular Teneriffe, do.
1 pipe and 10 quarter casks Lisbon do.
12 pipes high 4th proof cogniac brandy, some of it very old,
10 pipes Pierpoints New York anchor gin,
12 hhds. prime St. Croix sugars
75 hhds tierces and barrels, Trinidad sugars calculated for retailing, the greater part entitled to drawback,
30 barrels loaf and lump sugars,
70 boxes mould candles,
14 do spermaceti do,
6 bags pepper, 12 boxes London mustard,
20 boxes Florence oil in flasks,
15 baskets Marseilles do. in bottles,
30 boxes limes, capers and anchovies,
70 whole and half boxes best Havanna segars,
4 hhds. sugar house molasses
900 baskets fine table salt,
100 small sacks Liverpool stored salt,
32 crates Liverpool ware,
300 jugs boiled Holland linseed oil,
100 demijohns,
13 bales India piece goods, consisting of gurahs, raitas, mamoodies, sanocho, &c.
1 bale very fine and wide Russia sheeting,
Fresh Zante currants, Smyrna figs, nutmegs, English walnuts, filberts, &c.
100 bushels and 120 barrels excellent potatoes,

The above goods have been carefully selected in the New York market, and purchased on the best terms.

They will be sold by the subscribers at their ware house opposite Lowndes wharf, at a moderate advance

WALTER & CLEMENT SMITH.

WHO HAVE ALSO IN STORE,

Old Port and Lisbon Wines, Holland Gin, Bordeaux Brandy and a few chests Souchong Tea.

George Town, October 29—wtf

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Charles M'Laughlin, deceased, are informed that their accounts are lodged in the Orphans court of Washington county, and that a list thereof is placed in the hands of Francis S. Key, esq. with directions to bring suits against all those who do not settle them by the 10th day of November next.

George Town, October 22—1d

District of Columbia, County of Washington, ss.

IN the case of JOHN RAGAN an insolvent debtor confined in the prison of Washington county aforesaid for debt. Notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said John Ragan, that on Monday the third day of November next at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. in the Capitol in the court room the oath prescribed by the act of Congress entitled, "an act for the relief of insolvent debtors within the district of Columbia" will be administered to the said John Ragan, and a trustee appointed unless sufficient cause be then and there shewn to the contrary.

It is ordered that this notice be published in the National Intelligencer, & Washington Federalist, twice in each paper prior to that day.

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

WM. BRENT, Ck.

October 29—2t

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20 Dollars Reward.

ELOPED in the night of the 18th instant, MILLY, a dark Mulatto, about 30 years old, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, of rather a slim make, a small scar on her forehead, occasioned she said, by a piece of wood striking her when cutting it—When she laughs shews her teeth, which are pretty large, white, and placed a considerable distance apart. Among the articles of apparel she took with her, were a striped calico gown flounced round the bottom, a jacket and petticoat of striped calimance of a lead color, with white sleeves.

Whoever brings the said mulatto to the subscriber, shall receive, if in the territory of Columbia, 5 dollars, if 20 miles from home, 10, and in the same proportion for any greater distance, and all reasonable charges paid.

ANDREW T. M'CORMICK.

Oct. 24—tf.

NOTICE

To Ordinary Keepers, Retailers, &c. in Washington.

As many of the Licences issued in this city will expire on the last day of this month, notice is hereby given to all those concerned, that the Treasurer and Register will attend at the Council Chamber, on Saturday the 1st November next, from 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of issuing licences pursuant to the act of the City Council in that case provided.

Oct. 24—

To Rent,

AND possession given on the 19th November next, the two story Brick Dwelling House on the corner of F and 12th streets at present occupied by Mr. Andrew Way. Also a two story brick dwelling house in a central situation, of which possession may be had immediately. For terms apply to

THOs. HERTY.

Oct. 17—3t & 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 had borne by assignment to the complainants in 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 506, 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 20—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 middle 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 29—wtf

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