WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17.

The following is a complete list of the representatives of North Carolina, in the next Congress.

Nathaniel Macon,
Willis Alston,
M. D. Williams,
Thomas Kenan,
Richard Stanford,
William Blackledge,
Evan Alexander,
James Holland,
Thomas Blount,
Lemuel Sawyer,
Mesback Franklin
J. Culpeper.

Those in *Italic* are new members. The whole are republican, except J. Culpeper.

The Orleans Gazette announces that a new work, entitled "Discoveries made in exploring the Missouri, Red River, and Ouachita, by captains Lewis and Clark, Dr. Sibley, and William Dunbar, esq. with a statistical Account of the countries adjacent—and an Appendix by Mr. Dunbar," is in the press of Mr. Marschalk of Natchez, and will be speedily published. It will be comprised in a volume of 200 pages, at TWO dollars.

The public expectation will naturally be highly excited with respect to a work which promises information of the most interesting character. The materials collected by the gentlemen named in the title will probably be ample, and our knowledge of their talents justifies a confidence that it will be displayed in an able and perspicuous manner.

Our readers will be amused with the following production of *Cobbett.* It is truly among the wonders of the day that this man should eulogize the conduct of the President as dignified and moderate. But what will the federal friends of Porcupine say to this denunciation of their veracity and general character, those very men, perhaps, who paid the fine inflicted upon him for libelling Dr. Rush? Let us not be understood as adopting, in the faintest degree, this man's calumnies against the American character. Such is in fact the lofty arrogance of the Briton, that he seems to think any assertion of spirit by others as an invasion of his monopoly. It is not a little remarkable that while this man is branding the Americans with a want of veracity, he is engaged in propagating the most shameful falsehoods. It is not true that there was any disturbance at New York, or that an Englishman durst not walk the streets. There was, on the contrary, the utmost order and forbearance observed.

From COBBETT'S *Weekly Political Register.*

FOREIGN AFFAIRS—AMERICA.

To the subjects of dispute already existing between G. Britain and the U. S. of America, another has now been added of a nature more serious than any heretofore agitated. The President's proclamation will speak for itself. I shall insert it here, and offer a few short remarks upon the events therewith connected: [Here the President's proclamation for the apprehension of capt. Whitby, is inserted.]

The ferment, we are told, which had been excited in N. York and other towns on the death of the American seaman, was beyond any thing the reader can conceive. It was scarcely exceeded by the popular fury of Marat's associates in Paris, when the revolutionary phrenzy was at its height. No Englishman could appear in the streets, but at the hazard of his life; parties paraded with the American colours hoisted over those of England. Meetings were held to originate resolutions in which England was execrated, and their own government treated with the grossest contempt, for its tardiness in declaring against England. The walls were covered with inflammatory hand bills, the writers of which, with the newspapers attached to the party, stuck at nothing that could fan the popular fury. All this I, who know them, can easily believe of the mongrel rabble at N. York, who call themselves Americans, but who, for the far greater part, perhaps, have escaped from their creditors or the persons they have robbed in Europe. Very different will, I am certain, have been the feelings of the *people of America,* properly so called; and, agreeably with those better feelings, the President seems to have acted. I wish not to justify or even to excuse the conduct of the British officers, if they have been guilty of the crime alledged against them. I know too that some of them are arrogant enough, seeming to think that they inherit from nature all the power which their King and country have placed in their hands; and thence acting very often for the indulgence of their own passions, without taking into view the interests of their employers. But I also know that they frequently meet in America with treatment too provoking for men of common spirit to bear. I know, that upon all occasions, the magistracy of New York have shewn the greatest possible partiality to the Enemies of England; they have, when British sailors have got on shore, protected them against the searches of their ships; they have annoyed our ships in all manner of ways, while they have, in all manner of ways, favored the ships of the French. All this does not justify the killing of a man, in an American ship, *within the waters of the U. States,* unless the American ship, *struck the first blow;* but, it is quite enough to make us hesitate, before we believe, that the act of violence was committed within those waters, and without justificatory provocation, especially when we reflect, that, to the character for insolence unparallelled in the world, the American captains add the character for falsehood equally pre-eminent. I speak, of course, with exceptions; but the archives of our courts of admiralty will testify for the general truth of my statement.

The lamentations over the body of the dead seaman, and the indignation so loudly expressed against those who had been the cause of his death, would have sounded better did we not recollect, that, when during the last war, American seamen were beaten, flogged, fired at, and, in more than one instance killed by the French ships, not one regular complaint was made! And I remember, that, when a vessel had been fired upon, when great mischief had been done, and when the French actually came on board and made the Americans *pay for the shot had been fired at them,* I endeavored, but in vain, to excite in the people of Philadelphia and New York, some degree of active indignation. I endeavored to work them up to a petition, or something of that sort; but, so far was I from succeeding, that I was accused of a desire to plunge the nation into war; and, some of the people went so far as actually to propose to send me out of the country, under the *alien act!* Now, when I recollect all these things, though I shall not attempt to justify or excuse the English captains, though I very much regret that an American seaman should have been killed by British hands, and though I have the greatest dislike to every act of injustice or severity, or even rudeness towards the Americans, I must hesitate before I join in condemning the conduct of those captains. Let us hear their account. Let us compare it with the statement of "Mr. De Witt," of New York, the far greater portion of the public merit of which Mr. De Witt, is, merely that he has always been known for a bitter and sworn enemy of England!—The conduct of the President has, in this case, been moderate and dignified. He is too wise to plunge the country into war for the purpose of gratifying the hatred of the dominant party at New York; and, indeed, though his proclamation is founded upon their report and their complaint, it is very evident that he not only perceives the motive by which they are actuated, but that in addition thereto, he suspects their *veracity.*

COMMUNICATION.

Translation from the Dictionary of Natural History, written by Monsieur Valmont Bomare, fourth edition—printed at Lyons, 1791.

The Miraculous Wheat. Triticum spica multiplici, of Tournefort. *Triticum turgidum* of Linnaeus. This kind of wheat, which is also called Smyrna wheat, wheat of abundance or of Providence, besides the principal ear, produces many lateral ones. It is not rare to see bunches of this wheat composed of thirty-six stalks, every stalk having ten ears, one of which occupies the middle space, each ear contains from thirty to forty grains, and the total produce is upwards of twelve thousand seven hundred grains from the fecundity of one alone. It was without doubt of this wheat that the governor of Byzantium sent a bunch to Nero, composed of three hundred and forty stalks, and probably the same which Pliny cites, of which we have made mention under the article Common Wheat. *This grain cannot succeed well, except in substantial land, well improved and well cultivated; because it requires much nourishment: sown in lands too weak or too dry, it has scarcely any of the side ears; it is usually sown in autumn, but sown in March when the season is favorable, that is, when it is warm and the land moderately moist; it produces better than what is called the March wheat, which is sown in the spring: this wheat has a singular advantage, that of not being subject to the scab:† care must be taken to cover it somewhat deeper than the common wheat, because it takes more root, and ought not to be sown so thick. *O fortunatos nimium, si sua bona norint; Agricolas.—*

There are also disadvantages in this wheat; one is that the hares are very fond of it when young, and will destroy it almost entirely, if care is not taken to keep them off; and when it is at maturity the strength of the straw is such, that the birds perch upon it and devour all the grains; recourse must be had to methods to drive them away. Hard frosts are also prejudicial to it. The miraculous wheat is nearly the same size as the spring wheat, but exceeds the ordinary wheat in weight by a twelfth; nevertheless if it is negligently cultivated, it soon returns to its original species, that of a single ear and regularly formed.

**Pliny says, that one of the Intendants of Augustus sent him from a canton of Africa a curiosity extraordinary enough: it was the bottom of a bunch of wheat which contained four hundred stalks, all springing from one and the same grain of wheat. If the fact is true, we may say these are curious phenomena, in which nature signalizes her excessive liberality.*

† The French word is Charbon, which I have translated scab. I have no dictionary which renders this word, when it means one of the maladies to which wheat is subject; but in the dictionary from whence the above translation is made, where it treats of the maladies of wheat, the description of the charbon seems to correspond very nearly to what is generally (though perhaps vulgarly) called the scab in this country.

THE TRANSLATOR.

Extract of a letter from a respectable gentleman in Curracoa, dated Aug. 18, 1806.

"Last evening an open boat came in express, with a letter from the commandant of Coro, dated 14th inst. I have been favored with the following extract from it;

'Miranda has at last evacuated Coro and Lavela, and retired, with his shipping. On the 11th inst. a skirmish took place, while his people were taking in water at Rio Negro, in which he lost 20 killed, 17 wounded, and some dispersed in the country.'

"The force opposed to him is said to have been 150 regulars, 50 horse, and a body of Indians, how many I have not heard. Report says he had with him 14 armed vessels, and that he is protected by H. B. M. ship Lilly. It is generally supposed that he is gone to Aruba."

New York, Sept. 13.

MIRANDA.

Captain Brown, of the brig Ontario, from Curracoa, informs us that accounts had been received there from the Main, which stated that Miranda landed at Coro on the 10th of August, and took possession of the fort and town without resistance; but that in a subsequent engagement with the Spaniards, he had been defeated and compelled to relinquish these advantages, and on the 19th was at the island of Aruba.

On this subject we have been favored with the following extract of a letter from a respectable commercial house in Curracoa to another in this city, dated Aug. 18.

"I take the liberty of acquainting you that we yesterday received by an express from Coro the certain news of Miranda having landed three weeks before with 2 ships, 2 brigs and 7 smaller vessels; and, after a severe engagement with the Spaniards, has been routed and had to take to his ships. Nobody knows what course he afterwards took. I mention this for your caution, should you undertake any business on the Main. I fear the American flag will not now be so well received there as formerly."

Yesterday morning a smart firing was distinctly heard in town, from the southward and eastward. Those who heard it say that there must have been an engagement off Long Island, as several broadsides were fired.

Of the disagreement between the members of Administration in England, the Courier of the 21st observes—"dissention and division have crept in among them——their most bitter enemies are to be found in their own party; and the most decisive opposition to the Ministers proceeds from the Ministerialists themselves!—The Foxites disagree amongst themselves, and disapprove of the measures of the Foxites and Grenvilles——the Grenvilles are not perfectly cordial, for Lord Temple disapproves of the measures of Mr. Windham. The puny party of the Addingtons are at variance with each other, for we have seen Mr. Vansittart in opposition to Mr. H. Addington. The Vice-President of the Board of Trade sets himself up in opposition to the measures of the Secretary of the war department.——The Treasurer of the navy, recommends what the Ministers reprobate; the Treasurer of the Navy condemns the conduct of the Secretary at State, and the Secretary of the Treasury seconds a motion which meets with the decided opposition of the first Lord of the Treasury and of the whole cabinet.—The Vice-President of the Board of Trade, who had assumed an authoritative tone to the Secretary at war is himself severely rebuked by a distinguished member of that party which was supposed to have carried its decisive support to the Ministry.—Lord Temple complains of the conduct of the opposition with respect to the volunteers, and Mr. Banks takes up the defence of the opposition, and pointedly condemns (see the debate of Tuesday) the manner and tone with which his Lordship had "upon the present, and indeed almost upon every occasion, reprehended those who differ with him in opinion."

"Are not these pretty strong symptoms of dissention and disunion? And yet, though they are unable to be unanimous themselves, Ministers expect that the people will be unanimous in approving all their measures and in believing that they are ministers of the greatest talent, virtue, consequence, and capacity that ever existed.!!"

The subject of the Quebec turnpike is again before the public. As this City is north of us directly, great advantages are proposed by a direct intercourse. Quebec is commonly placed in 46 deg. 55, north altitude, and not many minutes from our meridian. The road from Albany to Montreal is not only contemplated, but the plan is ready for execution. It is to commence at the bend of the Hudson near Glen's falls, and to run westward of Lake George and Lake Champlain to latitude 45, at which is the boundary line of Canada. Montreal is commonly reckoned by the river St. Laurence, and, the usual route of travellers, 170 miles from Quebec.—Montreal is not so high as latitude 46; and about 2 degrees more westerly than Quebec. We have not before us the tables of the latitudes and longitudes. Albany is in latitude about 43 and 1-2 degrees, and probably but few minutes from the meridian of Montreal. This will open a communication to the North similar to that which is opened with the Ohio, while the navigable waters, and the many turnpikes in the Genesee and its neighborhood, will be sure to open a communication with all the intermediate countries. These early communications will contribute much to accelerate the settlements in these countries, and in the benefits the Northern States must necessarily share. By the maps it is about 5 degrees due west from Albany to Lake Erie, and as the Canals at Niagara will probably be completed, the greatest advantage for the internal commerce will be secured by land & water as far as the Michegan. The prospect before us will not require greater efforts than have been already made in such parts of the plan as are already executed. And the increasing resources from population and wealth are known from the history of the settlements made within a few years. It has been wondered that nothing more has been done in Maine to open a free communication with the Connecticut river, which observes a course very inviting to the commercial intercourse of that flourishing district, and promises to supply its rich harbors with the ample means of industry and prosperity.

Salem Reg.

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the firm of Brohawn and Syus will make immediate payment to Mr. SAMUEL SPEAKE, and all those having claims against the said firm will hand them in to Mr. Speake, who is fully authorised to settle the same.

JOHN BROHAWN,
Surviving partner of B. & Syus.
Washington, September 17—3t

FOR SALE OR RENT,

TWO FRAME HOUSES

Near the Navy Yard.——For terms apply to the subscriber near the premises.

GUSTAVUS HIGDON.
September 17—3t

RUNAWAY NEGRO.

COMMITTED to the jail of Frederick county as a runaway, negro JIM—he is about 40 years old, and 5 feet 10 inches high—his clothing consists of a nankeen coat, a muslin waistcoat, one flannel do. 2 cotton shirts, one pair of small clothes, one pair of overalls, and one old fur hat. He says he belongs to George Rantzell, of Baltimore. The owner of the said negro, is desired to release him or he will be sold for his jail fees agreeably to law.

GEORGE CREAGER, Sheriff
of Frederick county.
September 17—w8t

LOST

On Monday evening between SPURRIER'S Inn & STELLE'S Hotel, a small *Red Morrocco POCKET BOOK* with some Bank Bills and other papers of use only to the owner. Any person delivering the same to John McCaul of Richmond or to the Printer, shall receive compensation.

September 17—3t

RUNAWAY NEGRO.

COMMITTED to the jail of Frederick county, as a runaway, LEVI RILEY, a mulatto, about 22 years of age, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, has long wool. His clothing consists of coarse linen shirt and trowsers. He says he is a freeman and previously to his being taken into custody he was engaged in the business of sweeping chimnies. His owner is desired to release him, or he will be sold for his jail fees agreeably to law.

GEORGE CREAGER, *Sheriff of Frederick county.*
August 27—w8t

A BARGAIN.

THE subscriber offers for sale the farm he now occupies, containing near 300 acres with or without the stock thereon.

It is distant from the cities of Georgetown and Washington, about five miles, and well known as a healthy situation. There is much fine fruit thereon, and abounds with springs, affording as good water as in the United States, a considerable proportion of the land has been in clover, and from thirty to forty acres fit for the scythe the ensuing summer. It is now in a very improving state, being altogether clear of broom sedge, and from 40 to 50 acres ploughed and prepared for a spring crop, and from 30 to 40 acres well set with wheat and rye—some part of the land is calculated for tobacco; and plaster of paris answers well with it all. The dwelling house and other improvements may with small repairs, be rendered very comfortable—from its vicinity to two growing cities, many advantages result in supplying the markets. A purchaser may calculate on a good bargain; particularly if an early application be made. Some part of the purchase money will be required in cash or approved negotiable paper: the remainder rendered easy—or negroes received in payment. The subscriber or William Searcy residing on the farm will shew it when required, and the terms made known by application to *Mr. John Thompson,* George Town, or Dr. WM. THORNTON Washington.

Isaac Polock,
Fruit Hill,

Some Lands calculated for the culture of cotton, indian corn and small grain, situated on a navigable river in the healthiest part of the state of Georgia, will also be sold on reasonable terms or exchanged for negroes.

I. P.

Jan. 29——tlaw tf

SAMUEL VAIL, & Co.

SUBMIT TO THE PUBLIC THE FOLLOWING

PROPOSALS,

FOR PUBLISHING AT ST. LOUIS,

IN THE

LOUISIANA TERRITORY,

A

WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

MISSOURI CORRESPONDENT,

AND

ILLINOIS GAZETTE.

PREFATORY to undertaking the Editorial labors of a Newspaper, we presume to offer the following remarks.

While the United States by their rapid progress in population, agriculture, commerce and the arts, are becoming every day more and more powerful and opulent, the limits of our western settlements are widely extending themselves far beyond our ancient boundaries, even to a very great length into our newly acquired territories, beyond the utmost expectation of the most sanguine of our fellow-citizens. Since the important acquisition of Louisiana, comprising a tract of the finest country on the face of the globe—embracing almost every climate between the north and south poles—a tract of country more extensive than all the United States besides, and capable of affording sustenance to more people than all the continent of Europe; with all the necessaries, and almost all the luxuries that can possibly be conceived of. We consider this a rational anticipation, entirely unconnected with any thing prophetic or visionary. There are other considerations which operate powerfully upon our minds, and tend absolutely to induce in us a belief of the growing consequence of the region in question; the citizens of which have a guarantee of all the rights of the citizens of the United States in the constitution; and equally entitled to enjoy the rights and security of life, liberty, property, and reputation, as well from the invasion of any foreign nation, as from Indian war. Although far removed from the present greatest population of the United States, by the compact of federal union, the physical force and power of the nation must be extended to the government and people, for their protection forever, or at least so long as the union exists. In this view of the subject we are compelled to believe that the period is not far distant, when the face of this healthy and beautiful country, will be covered with a numerous population, and that seminaries of learning will appear throughout the whole—so that the arts and sciences may find their way thither, without the trouble, labor and expence, of importation from abroad. It is believed that no country has yet been discovered, which affords such great temptations to emigrants from the old settled states and foreign countries, as the one of which we are now speaking.

The MISSOURI CORRESPONDENT & ILLINOIS GAZETTE, will always be open for the exposition of public measures. In the discussion of local questions, the Editors will know no party, but will give place to all essays that are couched in decent and correct language. Its columns will contain a summary of the acts and proceedings of Congress during and after their session; and the proceedings of the Legislatures of Louisiana, and Indiana territories in detail—together with a due portion of political, historical, philosophical, moral, poetical and amusing essays.

Ever mindful of the respect due to a Gazette intended for circulation among a numerous, virtuous and independent people, whose generous patronage, we hope to merit and receive—in return for which, it will be our endeavor to become useful members of the community, and cultivate a friendly intercourse with all our patrons.

We shall always in an independent manner keep in mind our constitutional guarantee—the Liberty of the Press—remembering too, at the same time that the great Montesquieu in his Spirit of Laws has declared, that, "Liberty without control is licentiousness."

CONDITIONS.

1. It shall be printed weekly on the day which shall be found best adapted, to the purpose of affording the earliest intelligence, and the most speedy distribution of the papers.

2. It shall be printed on a royal sheet, in folio, and on a good type.

3. Subscriptions; price THREE DOLLARS per annum paid in advance, or promissory notes for Four Dollars at the expiration of the year.

4. Advertisements of no more length than breadth will be inserted three weeks for one dollar and fifty cents for each continuance, thirty seven and a half cents—Those who wish their advertisements in the French language, will be accommodated.

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 102 acres. No. 4 contains 19 acres; Likewise a lot lying between John Tayloe, and Dr. Worthington, containing from 80 to 100 acres. Those lots 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 22 wtf.

AGREEABLY to an order of the Orphans Court of Prince George's county the subscribers will offer for sale on Thursday the 25th day of September at the plantation of the late JAMES BEALL, deceased, all the personal property of the said BEALL, consisting of 6 negroes, hogs, sheep, and plantation utensils. A credit of six months will be given for all sums above five pounds, and for all sums to the amount of five pounds for cash.

JAMES BEALL, Jun. } Executors.
OBID BEALL. }
September 3—w3t