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FIVE DOLLARS PER ANNUM. MONDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1806. *PAID IN ADVANCE.*

By his excellency ROBERT BOW
Governor of Maryland.
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it has been stated to me, by by the petition of a number of respectable persons, inhabitants of Prince George's county, that a MURDER hath been committed on the person of CHARLES NEVITT, junior, late of Prince George's county—by a certain negro man, (slave of Basil Soper,) called WALL, who hath since absconded and fled from justice. *And whereas,* it is the duty of the Executive to guard as much as may be against the commission of such enormities, and to bring such offenders against the laws and peace of society to justice, I have therefore thought proper to issue this my *Proclamation,* and do, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, offer a reward of *One Hundred Dollars* to any person or persons who shall apprehend and secure the said negro WALL, in any jail in the United States, so that he be brought to justice.

Given in Council, at the city of Annapolis, under the Seal of the state of Maryland, this sixth day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and six.

ROBERT BOWIE,

By his Excellency's command.

NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

Ordered, That the foregoing Proclamation be published once in each week until countermanded, in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the Federal Gazette and Evening Post, at Baltimore; the Frederick-town Advocate, and in the National Intelligencer, at the City of Washington.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

Sept. 22—wtf.

WILLIAM MARBURY,

HAS received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and for sale by Mr. BELABR, next door above Mr. Elisha Riggs store on Bridge street.

A General assortment of Fall & Fancy Goods of the latest importations, 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—tawam

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. cotton shirts, one pair of small cloths, one pair of overalls, and one old fur hat. He says he belongs to George Kerzell, of Baltimore. The owner of the said negro is desired to release him or he will be sold for his jail fees [illegible] to law.

GEORGE CREAGER, Sheriff
of Frederick county.

September 17—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 plaister 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——[illegible]

TO RENT,

On very low terms, FOUR convenient two story brick DWELLING HOUSES directly south of the six Buildings.

Apply to

T. H. GILLISS.

Washington city, aug. 15——wtf

National Intelligencer.

ADVANTAGES OF UNION, WITH AN INQUIRY INTO THE COMPATIBILITY OF REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT WITH AN EXTENSIVE TERRITORY.

(CONTINUED.)

It is to one or other of these causes, or to their collective force, that we must ascribe the destructability, as well as the actual destruction of most of the confederacies which have heretofore existed. These causes are principally artificial, and are to be traced to some false steps taken by man towards the advancement of his interest.

Let us now enquire whether nature has made the interests of these states less homogeneous than art. Here fortunately our path is even less intricate than that we have just trodden. For, while the actions of man are, for the most part, a tissue of vices or errors tending almost invariably to division, discord and misery, nature, obedient to the will of a beneficent deity, uniformly tends to union, harmony and happiness.

The natural causes of division, if there are such, must flow from a diversity in the characteristics of the country, the soil and the climate, or from the great extent of the confederacy. There are no natural causes of division which may not be traced to, or be comprehended in these.

There may, perhaps, be countries contiguous to each other, between whom nature has opposed insurmountable barriers either to an intercourse of their inhabitants or to the general superintendance of a common government. Such barriers may be found in a chain of impassable mountains, in immense swamps or deserts, or in bold streams of water, only crossed with extreme difficulty.

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. The last circumstance is, however, barely possible. In this case there would be few natural inducements to union.

Or, lastly, the climate of contiguous countries may be so different, as to produce a character and course of habits totally opposed. Although the hues of character in approaching the dividing line may become homogeneous; yet the general character and habits of the people of the two countries may be so radically opposite, as to have few points of resemblance. The one people may be martial; the other pusillanimous; —the one plain, the other ostentatious in their manners; the one simple, the other luxurious in their modes of life; the one industrious, the other indolent. If all this should be the result of climate, as, according to certain writers, it might be, it would be irrational to indulge the expectation of a cordial or permanent union of people possessed of such dissimilar characteristics.

Let us then enquire whether any of these considerations are applicable to the people of the United States; and, in the first place, examine whether any insurmountable barriers exist?

There is no country of equal extent on the face of the globe, better, or indeed so well watered as the United States. There are few rivers in the old quarters of the globe, whose sources are so distant from their mouths, or which are navigable for so long a course. There is consequently no country either so united or capable of being united by means of natural and artificial internal navigation. The collections of water are so immense, and so advantageously situated that we may expect, with the progressive resources of the country, to see the most stupendous canals cut, uniting long rivers flowing in opposite directions, and taking their courses to different and distant seas.

The Mississippi, according to Morse, is navigable for above three thousand miles above its mouth, while several of its tributary streams, may be ascended an almost equal height. The Ohio is navigable as high as Pittsburg, which is two thousand three hundred miles from the gulph, and where ships of a great burthen not only may, but actually have been built. While the Atlantic waters to form a union with the Western only require a portage of about fifteen miles.

The rivers which take their sources in one state almost invariably pass through others, the same state sometimes commanding one, and sometimes both banks; thus forming the strongest ties of union, inasmuch as both states are equally interested in their undisturbed navigation. The Connecticut river passes through the states of Connecticut, New-Hampshire, Massachusetts and Vermont; the North river through New-York and New-Jersey; and can easily be united with the lakes in Vermont, Pennsylvania and Ohio: The Delaware passes through Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, New-York and Delaware: the Potomac through Maryland and Virginia; and the Ohio through New-York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Kentucky: "Receiving in "its course, says Scott, a great variety of navigable rivers. The principal are Muskingum, Little and Great "Kenhawa, Sandy, Sciota, Little and "Great Miami, Licking, Kentucky, "Salt, Green, Wabash, Cumberland "and Tennessee. The rapids are situated 703 miles below Pittsburg, and are "the only obstruction in the navigation "of this river"—the Susquehanna through Pennsylvania, New-York and Maryland; and the Savannah through South Carolina and Georgia.

All these streams, bold as many of them are, so far from being opposing barriers, are the strongest chords of union that nature could have formed. They lead to and maintain a constant intercourse, every stage of which implies a state of mutual dependence.

In confirmation of these remarks, it will not be deemed uninteresting to present the following extracts. Pinkerton, in his late system of Geography, says:—

"The Lakes Superior, Michigan, and Huron, to this point of view, form one large inland sea; which might be called the sea of Canada, or that of Huron. This expansion of water, as already mentioned, is of great extent: for according to the French charts that part of this sea which is called Lake Superior, is not less than 1500 miles in circumference. The greater part of the coast seems to consist of rocks and uneven ground, like those of the sea of Baikal. The water is very pure and transparent; and the bottom generally composed of large rocks, which are probably calcareous, as are the rocks which form the pavement of Erie, and some of the other lakes. There are several islands, one of which called Minong is about 60 miles in length; the savages suppose that these islands are the residence of the Great Spirit, or *Manitou.* More than 30 rivers fall into this lake, some of them of considerable size, but the geography is far from being perfect. The banks of a river on the northwest abound with native copper. The chief fish are sturgeon and trout; the latter being caught at all seasons, and said to weigh from 12 to 50 pounds. But we are not able to refer the animal to its proper species. This part of the sea of Canada opens into the lake Huron, by the straits of St. Mary, or rather St. Marie. About 40 miles in length, and in some places only one or two miles in breadth; with a rapid towards the north western extremity, which may however be descended by canoes; and the prospects are here delightful. The storms on this large expanse of water are as dangerous as those on the ocean, the waves breaking more quick, and running nearly as high. The circumference of that part called Lake Huron, is said to be about 1000 miles; and on the northern side are some islands called Manatulan, implying the place of spirits. Another short strait leads into the third lake called Michigan, also navigable for ships of any burden.—When the population of N. America shall have diffused itself towards the west, these lakes may become the seats of flourishing cities, and of arts and sciences now unknown in Europe. Their latitude corresponds with that of the Black Sea, and the gulf of Venice. From the descriptions it does not appear that these Lakes are ever impeded with ice.

"The lake of Wiinipeg or Winipic may well aspire to the name of an inland sea: but it yields considerably to the great Slave lake, or rather sea, a recent discovery, from which Mackenzie's river, extends its course to the Arctic ocean. The Slave Sea, according to Mr. Arrowsmith's map, is about 200 miles in length, by one hundred at its greatest breadth. The geography of this lake is rather imperfect; and it is not improbable that other large lakes may be found in the western regions of N. America, which remain unexplored.

"The smaller lakes shall be briefly described in the divisions of territory to which they belong. It may here suffice to observe that there are probably above 250 lakes of considerable size in N. America; a singularity which distinguishes it from any other portion of the globe. A theorist might perhaps consider this an additional argument for the novelty of this continent; but the recent creation of America is one of the dreams of indolent philosophers.

"In the ancient continent the rivers and mountains are usually confined within the limits of some great state, to which of course the description becomes appropriated. But in America these features are on so great a scale, that they pervade immense territories divided among distinct nations, whence it would be difficult to assign a just arrangement. The river of Amazons, for example, pursues a long course in Spanish America, and an equal extent through the Portuguese territory. The river Mississippi, or rather Missouri, belongs in part to the U. S. and in part to Spain or France. Amidst this uncertainty, it seems preferable to describe the chief rivers and mountains under the general heads of North and South America.

"Length of course seems universally and justly considered as the chief distinction of a river, which becomes noble as it were by the extent of its genealogy, while the great breadth and depth of a short stream issuing from a lake would deserve little attention.

"MISSOURI.—In this point of view the Mississippi is the most distinguished among the rivers of N. America; its source having already been traced to 3 small lakes above lat. 47 deg. and it enters the sea in lat. 29 deg. after a comparative course of about 1400 British miles.

"The following account of this noble river is principally transcribed from Mr. Morse's system of American geography, and from the writings of Carver and Hutchins:

"The Mississippi receives the waters of the Ohio and Illinois, and their numerous branches from the east, and the Missouri and other rivers from the west. These mighty streams united are borne down with increasing majesty through vast forests and meadows, and discharged into the gulf of Mexico. The great length and uncommon depth of this river, says Mr. Hutchins, and the excessive muddiness and salubrious quality of its waters after its junction with the Missouri, are very singular. The direction of the channel is so crooked, that from New Orleans to the mouth of the Ohio, a distance which does not exceed 460 miles in a strait line is about 856 by water. It may be shortened at least 250 miles, by cutting across 8 or 10 necks of land, some of which are not 30 yards wide. Charlevoix relates that in the year 1722, at Point Coupee, or Cut Point, the river made a great turn; and some Canadians, by deepening the channel of a small brook, diverted the waters of the river into it. The impetuosity of the stream was so violent, and the soil of so rich and loose a quality, that in a short time the point was entirely cut through, and travellers saved 14 leagues of their voyage. The old bed has no water in it, the times of the periodical overflowing only excepted. The new channel has been since sounded with a line of 30 fathoms, without finding bottom. Several other points of great extent, have, in like manner, been since cut off, and the river diverted into new channels.

"In the spring floods the Mississippi is very high, and the current so strong that it is with difficulty it can be ascended; but this disadvantage is remedied in some measure by eddies, or counter currents, which are generally found in the bends close to the banks of the river, and assist the ascending boats. The current at this season descends at the rate of about 5 miles an hour. In autumn, when the waters are low, it does not run faster than 2 miles: but it is rapid in such parts of the river as have clusters of islands, shoals and sand banks. The circumference of many of these shoals being several miles, the voyage is longer, and in some parts more dangerous than in the spring. The merchandize necessary for the commerce of the upper settlements, on or near the Mississippi, is conveyed in the spring and autumn in batteaux, rowed by 18 or 20 men, and carrying about 40 tons. From New Orleans to the Illinois the voyage is commonly performed in 8 or 10 weeks. A prodigious number of islands, some of which are of great extent, intersperse that mighty river. Its waters, after overflowing its banks below the river Iberville on the east, and the river Rouge on the west, never return within them again, there being many outlets or streams by which they are conducted into the bay of Mexico, more especially on the west side of the Mississippi, dividing the country into numerous islands. These singularities distinguish it from every other known river in the world. Below the Iberville the land begins to be very low on both sides of the river, across the country, and gradually declines as it approaches nearer to the sea. The island of New Orleans, and the lands opposite, are to all appearance of no long date, for in digging ever so little below the surface you find water, and great quantities of trees. The many beeches and breakers, as well as inlets which have arisen out of the channel, within the last half century, at the several mouths of the river, are convincing proofs that this peninsula was wholly formed in the same manner. And it is certain that when La Salle sailed down the Mississippi to the sea, the opening of that river was very different from what it is at present.

"The nearer you approach the sea this truth becomes more striking. The bars that cross most of these small channels, opened by the current, have been multiplied by means of the trees carried down by the streams, one of which, stopped by its roots or branches in a shallow part, is sufficient to obstruct the passage of thousands more, and to fix them at the same place. Astonishing collections of trees are daily seen in passing between the Balize and the Missouri. No human force is sufficient to remove them, and the mud carried down by the river serves to bind and cement them together. They are gradually covered, and every inundation not only extends their length and breadth, but adds another layer to their height. In less than ten years time, canes, shrubs and aquatic timber grow on them, and form points and islands which forcibly shift the bed of the river.

"Nothing can be asserted with certainty respecting the length of this river. Its source is not known, but supposed to be upwards of 3000 miles from the sea as the river runs. We only know that from St. Anthony's falls in latitude 45 deg. it glides with a pleasant clear current, and receives many large and very extensive tributary streams, before its junction with the Missouri, without greatly increasing the breadth of the Mississippi, though they do its depth and rapidity. The muddy waters of the Missouri discolor the lower part of the river, till it empties into the bay of Mexico. The Missouri is a longer, broader and deeper river than the Mississippi, and affords a more extensive navigation; it is, in fact, the principal river, contributing more to the common stream than does the Mississippi. It has been ascended by French traders about twelve or thirteen hundred miles, and from the depth of the water, and breadth of the river at that distance, it appeared to be navigable many miles farther.

"From the Missouri river to nearly opposite the Ohio, the western bank of the Mississippi is, some few places excepted, higher than the eastern. From *Mineau Fer* to the Iberville the eastern bank is higher than the western, on which there is not a single discernible rising or eminence for the distance of 750 miles. From the Iberville to the sea there are no eminences on either side, though the eastern bank appears rather the highest of the two, as far as the *English turn.* Thence the banks gradually diminish in height to the mouth of the rivers, where they are but a few feet higher than the common surface of the water.

"The slime which the annual floods of the river Mississippi leave on the surface of the adjacent shores, may be compared with that of the Nile, which deposits a similar manure, and for many centuries past has insured the fertility of Egypt. When its banks shall have been cultivated, as the excellency of its soil and temperature of its climate deserve, its population will equal that of any other part of the world. The trade, wealth and power of America may at some future period depend, and perhaps center upon the Mississippi. This also resembles the Nile in the number of its mouths, all issuing into a sea that may be compared to the Mediterranean, which is bounded on the north and south by the two continents of Europe and Africa, as the Mexican bay is by N. & S. America."

"OHIO.—The Ohio is a most beautiful river. Its current gentle, waters clear, and bosom smooth and unbroken by rocks and rapids, a single instance only excepted. It is one quarter of a mile wide at Fort Pitt: 500 yards at the mouth of the Great Kanaway; 1200 yards at Louisville; and the rapids half a mile in some few places below Louisville, but its general breadth does not exceed 600 yards. In some places its width is not 400, and in one place particularly, far below the rapids, it is less than 300. Its breadth in no one place exceeds 1200 yards, and at its junction with the Mississippi, neither river is more than 900 yards wide."

Mr. Morse proceeds to state the precise measurement of the length of the Ohio, with all its windings, from Fort Pitt to its junction with the Mississippi, amounting to 1188 miles. The inundations commonly begin with April, and subside in July. A vessel drawing twelve feet water might safely navigate from Pittsburg to the sea. Two considerable rivers unite to form the Ohio, namely the Monongahela, and the Allegheney, both of them subservient to navigation. The last of these rivers rises in the states of New-York and Pennsylvania, the first in Pennsylvania and Virginia.

From the preceding ample description which the great importance of these rivers to the prosperity of North America [illegible], it appears that, setting aside the capricious distinctions of the savage tribes, the Missouri must be regarded as the chief river which constitutes what is called the Mississippi, Measured on the same merely comparative scale, which has been adopted to give a general idea of the length of the