th France as a *federal* member of the empire determines their common destiny.

The commerce and industry of the *Roman* territory is trivial and insignificant: the mariners of the Roman coast seek employment in the service of other nations; and it remains to be ascertained whether the revolutions which have and are about to take place will restore the Roman state to any degree of importance in policy or commerce. Sardinia was the Botany Bay of the Romans, and the inhabitants are the most noted smugglers of the Mediterranean; their vessels are principally engaged in that occupation and in fishing; but though they do not uniformly engage in a legal commerce, they are active and intrepid, and bring into the the stock of general trade their full proportion of the tonnage of 160 sail. If the Barbary system were extinguished, this island would be a very important commercial depot; and is very well situated for any power disposed to carry on a war with the piratical Tunisians.

The commerce of the Italian kingdom and the isle of Elba will now share a common fortune with Tuscany, Genoa, and other members of the federative empire.

The Prussians employ several Greek vessels under their flag, and carry the *fhirmound* (or passport) of the Grand Seignior for their protection against the Barbary states, which are procured by the Prussian ambassador at Constantinople. The Prussian flag did not appear in the Mediterranean till a very late period, about the fall of 1803. The countenance of the Porte to Prussia evidently shews that the same solicitude which has always prevailed in the divan to maintain an interest in the north of Europe, as a check upon Russia and Austria, still prevailed. Sweden, with the counsels of France, by a declaration of war against Russia, saved the Porte from the project of dismemberment planned by Joseph II. and Catherine II. and this led to a disastrous war in which sir Sidney Smith so celebrated in Savria, distinguished himself in the Swedish service. Sweden having been, by the subjugation and dismemberment of Poland, placed at the mercy of the imperial powers, has been like Ragusa, obliged to seek the protection of its enemy. The Porte, through a similar interference of France, obtained in 1791 the organization of an army of 200,000 Prussians, which operated as a diversion for the Porte, while Prussia at the same moment employed the appearance of this army to favour the partition of Poland, and to countenance the negociations going on at Pilnitz. These dispositions, though political, bear upon the commercial policy of the present period, and show their dependency upon each other. The same pretexts which have been set up for maintaining the *balance of power* by other nations, will now be employed by Turkey, Prussia and France; and to sustain the balance of the north, Prussia will have Pomerania and the coasts of the Baltic as far as Riga, while France occupies the other scale in the Mediterranean.

The Dutch were formerly the greatest carriers of the Mediterranean; but since their involvement by the blind folly of the Stadtholder, in the war of the French revolution, the number of ships has decreased, so that the last 12 years the appearance of the Dutch flag has been as rare in the Mediterranean as a Neapolitan in the Baltic. The materials of industry remain in Holland—skill, industry, economy, and the love of wealth; and on a peace, a release from excessive taxes; and adequate protection, will restore the Dutch to their wonted importance on the ocean.

No nation has profited more by the wars of the revolution than the Danes. Indeed since the American revolution, the Danish commerce has been progressively increasing; so that in 1804, in the Mediterranean trade alone, they had 400 sail; which however comprehended some Dutch ships and Hamburghers under that flag. The commercial system and marine regulations of the Danes are esteemed excellent; her policy for 50 years has obtained the applause of all liberal men; her ships and mariners are inferior to none. From the information of Mr. Eille, Danish consul at Algiers, it appears that for several years the Danish freights alone in the Mediterranean yielded a million of dollars annually. As the Baltic is generally shut up by frost for five months in the year, the Mediterranean trade is of great importance to that nation, hence their solicitude to preserve peace with the Barbary powers, and with any other power that has influence over them.

Baron Rhenender, who was consul general at Algiers for 15 years, calculated that it cost Denmark, in stores, money and other presents 60,000 dollars a year during his consulship in that country, which closed in 1796; and this was exclusive of 360,000 dollars paid to the Algerines for cargoes condemned by the British, Spaniards, and French; it being usual for the nations at peace with Barbary to become responsible for property shipt under their flag.

Extract of a letter from Machias [Maine] dated the 18th July, to a gentleman in Boston.

"While our Western brethren complain of agricultural disappointments incidental to a drought; we have in addition to the same misfortune to lament the effects of a sweeping and desolating fire.

"For some time the fires, incautiously kindled, had raged in the woods in a northern direction, but upon a change of wind yesterday, they were blown back with unusual velocity towards the upper settlement at the Eastern river, and it was impossible to resist or arrest them. They consumed mills, houses, barns, fences, sheep, cattle, and even crops in their desolating progress, and in some instances the inhabitants were unable to save their furniture.

"That settlement which but a few weeks since smiled in prosperity, is now a black and dreary waste, with a few smokes issuing from those spots where the work of destruction was incomplete. Many families have fallen from independence to utter ruin, and the aggregate loss is estimated at not less than 20,000 dollars."

Augusta, (Maine) July 11.

HORRID MURDER.

At an early hour on Wednesday morning last, the inhabitants of this town were alarmed with the dreadful information, that capt. James Purrington of this place, in cool blood, had murdered his wife, six children and himself. His oldest son escaped with a slight wound, & his second daughter was found desperately wounded, and probably supposed dead by the father. Between the hours of 2 and 3, a near neighbour, Mr. Dean Wyman, was awakened by the lad who escaped, with an incoherent account of the horrid scene from which he had just fled; he with a Mr. Ballerd, another neighbor, instantly repaired to the fatal spot, and here, after having lighted a candle, a scene was presented which beggars all description. In the outer room lay prostrate on his face, & weltering in his gore, the perpetrator of the dreadful deed—his throat cut in the most shocking manner, and the bloody razor lying on a table by his side. In an adjoining bed room lay Mrs. Purrington in her bed, her head almost severed from her body; and near her, on the floor, a little daughter about 10 years old, who probably hearing the cries of her mother, ran to her relief from the apartment in which she slept, and was murdered by her side. In another apartment were found the two eldest and the youngest daughters, the first aged 19, dreadfully butchered; the second desperately wounded, reclining her head on the body of the dead infant, 18 months old, in a state of horror and almost total insensibility. In the room with the father lay in bed with their throats cut, the two youngest sons, the one 8, the other 6 years old. And in another room was found, on the hearth most dreadfully mangled, the second son, aged 12; he had fallen with his trowsers under one arm, with which he had attempted to escape. On the breastwork over the fire place was the distinct impression of a bloody hand, where the unhappy victim probably supported himself before he fell. The whole house seemed covered with blood, and near the body of the murderer lay the deadly axe. From the surviving daughter we have no account of this transaction; her dangerous situation prevents any communication, and but faint expectations are entertained of her recovery. From the son aged 17 we learn the following—That he was awakened by the piercing cries of his mother, and involuntarily shrieking himself, he leaped from his bed, and ran towards the door of his apartment; he was met by his father with an axe in his hand, (the moon shone bright) who struck him, but being so near each other, the axe passed over his shoulder, and one corner entered his back, making a slight wound; his father then struck at him once or twice and missed him; at this moment his young brother, who slept in the same bed with him, jumped from it, and attempted to get out at the door; to prevent this the father attacked him, which gave the eldest an opportunity to escape. During this dreadful conflict not a word was uttered. From the appearance of the wounds generally, it seems to have been the design of Purrington to dissever the heads from their bodies, excepting the two youngest, whose throats it is supposed were cut with a razor. The oldest daughter and second son had several wounds, the probable consequence of their resistance. We have no evidence to lead us satisfactorily to the motives for this barbarous and unnatural deed. Captain Purrington was 46 years of age, and had lately removed from Bowdingham to this town—an independent farmer with a handsome estate—of correct and industrious habits, and of a good character and fair reputation, and strongly attached to his family. He had been heard lately to say that he felt much distressed at the unpromising appearance of his farm, that he should be destitute of bread for his family, and hay for his cattle, and dreaded the consequences.

FRANCE.

"*Napoleon, Emperor of the French &*
"*King of Italy.*

"Accounts having reached us, that in several of the northern departments of our empire, certain Jews, not exercising any other profession than that of usury, have by extorting an enormous interest, reduced a number of farmers to a state of great distress: we have conceived it our duty to succour such of our subjects as have been reduced to those sorrowful extremes by an unjustifiable avarice. These circumstances have, at the same time, furnished us with an opportunity of knowing the urgent necessity of re-animating the sentiments of civil morality among those persons who profess the Jewish religion, in the countries under our jurisdiction: sentiments which unhappily have been extinguished among a great number of them, in consequence of the state of debasement under which they have long languished, which it has never entered into my views, either to maintain or to renew. For the accomplishment of this design, we have resolved to collect the principal persons among the Jews, in an assembly; and then, through the means of commissioners, whom we shall nominate for the purpose, to communicate our intentions; and who will at the same time, hear their wishes in respect to such means as they may deem most expedient to awaken among their brethren the exercise of the arts and useful professions of life, in order that an honest industry may take the place of those scandalous resources, to which so many persons among the Jews have given themselves up, from the father to the son, for several ages past. To this end, and upon the report of our Grand Judge, Minister of Justice, our Minister of the interior, our council of state, &c. we decree as follows:

"1. The execution of all contracts or judgments against farmers not merchants, shall be suspended for one year reckoning from the date of the present decree, simple conservatory acts excepted; such farmers belonging to the departments of La Sarre, Roer, Mont-Tonnerre, Haut and Bas Rhin, Rhin and Moselle, and Vosges, in cases where they have been granted in favor of Jews.

"2. On the 15th of July next, an assembly of those individuals professing the Jewish religion, shall be held in our good city of Paris. This assembly is only to be formed of those Jews who inhabit the French territory.

"3. The members shall be regulated according to the table hereunto annexed, taken from the various departments, and selected by the prefects from among the Rabbins; the proprietors of land, and other Jews the most distinguished by their probity and intelligence.

"4. In the other departments of our empire not named in the annexed table, should any individuals be found professing the Jewish religion to the number of 100, and less than 500 and above the number to 1000, two deputies; and so on in proportion.

"5. The deputies chosen shall be at Paris before the 10th of July, and shall announce their arrival, and their place of residence, to the secretary of our minister of the interior, who shall inform them of the place, the day, and the hour when the assembly shall open.

"Our minister of the interior is charged with the execution of the present decree.

(Signed,) "NAPOLEON".

Palace of St. Cloud, May 30.

[Here follows a list of the number of the deputies required from each of the departments, making in the whole 74 persons]

The feudal system, the abolition of which was one of the first objects of the constituent assembly, is now rising again in France from its ashes. Napoleon, by his last communication to the senate, created more important fiefs, than any French sovereign of modern times. The principality of Neufchatel and Valengin, conferred on Marshal Alexander Berthier, is a fine territory, with 45,430 inhabitants. According to a new and very detailed account of the population, the three towns of Neufchatel, Lauderon, and Bondry contain 6785, inhabitants, and the 19 districts, 33,645.

COMMUNICATION.

We have the pleasure to acquaint the citizens of Washington that the *Centre Market* shall be graced with as fat and nice VEAL on Saturday and Sunday morning next, as ever has been raised in the U. S.

JUST PUBLISHED,

By WM. DUANE,

And for sale at his Book-store, Pennsylvania avenue, and at J. March's, George Town, the

LAWS OF THE FIRST SESSION of the NINTH CONGRESS.

Terms to Booksellers made known on application.

W. D offers for sale on reasonable terms a handsome assortment of Blank Books, Receipt Books, &c. lately received from Philadelphia. Also Blank Warrants by the quire or half quire. The complete Family Brewer may be had as above.

August 15——3t

JUST PUBLISHED.

AND FOR SALE,

At Mr. Morford's and Bailey and Wallace's Book stores, Broad-street, and at the Courier Office,

PRICE, 18 1-2 CENTS;

A pamphlet on the importance of cultivating the BOURBON COTTON, by the Agricultural Society of the Bahama Islands.

The very great importance of this pamphlet to the Planters of this state, and every other cotton country, has induced its publication. It consists of copious extracts of letters from Cotton Planters of the different islands; and the amount of their general evidence is that the Bourbon Cotton is decidedly preferable to the Anguilla or Georgia Cotton; that it is of quick growth and produces earlier than the common cotton; that it yields above 150 lb. of clear cotton to the acre; but the greatest advantage is, that it is secure from the ravage of the caterpillar, which so often blasts the hopes of our planters.

This subject is deserving the attention of our planters, and this pamphlet is recommended to their examination as the probable means of increasing the value of their crops.

Charleston, S. C. Aug. 15—*

SALE BY AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY the 23d of August at 11 o'clock, A. M. will be sold, on the premises, the HOUSE & LOT, lately occupied by Mr. George Collard, on North 8 street near the Bank. It is an excellent stand for the Grocery business, and has until very lately, been under an annual rent of 150 dolls.

Terms of sale, one third of the purchase money to be paid in sixty days, one third in four months, and the residue in six months. Negotiable notes with good indorsers will be required.

T. H. GILLISS,
Executor of Stanly Byus, dec'd.

Washington City, August 15——tiof

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

FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE & LOT now occupied by Mr. George Southerland, on North G street near the War Office: it is now rented for 175 dollars per annum. The terms of sale will be moderate and accommodating. Apply to

T. H. GILLISS.

Washington city, Aug. 15——w4t

Department of State,
August 13, 1806.

PROOF is requested to be transmitted to this Department, that John Williams, John Budd, Roles Morris, John Hays, John Dickson, William Mills, Henry Pierce, John Collin, Nathaniel Perry, James Vent, John Jameson, John A. Mott, Jacob Bonequaid, John Days, and Henry Kilkpatrick, now detained in the British service, are citizens of the United States, accompanied with a description of their persons respectively, in order that application may be made for their release.

☞ The Printers of the Laws of the United States, in the sea-ports, are requested to republish the above three times.

August 15—3t

In Chancery, August 11, 1806.

ORDERED that the sale made by John Spalding, trustee for the sale of the real estate of Nicholas Blacklock, deceased, as stated in his report, shall be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn on or before the 10th day of October next provided a copy of this order be inserted three times, in the paper where he advertised the sale, and also in the Maryland Gazette, before the 10th day of September next.

The report states, that 514 acres of land in Charles county was sold for 8159 dollars 75 cents.

Test
SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

August 15—3t

A FACT.

THOSE indebted to me must make immediate payment, as I am determined to close my books finally, and all accompts which are not settled in a very short time will be put in a way for collection. Finding it very unpleasant, and troublesome to make collections, shall for the future sell for CASH only, which will be much more to my satisfaction and give me the pleasure to do business quick and twenty per cent. lower than any person who sells on a credit. Shall have for sale a handsome assortment of seasonable, substantial and fashionable goods; and be giving the best prices Cash for Tobacco inspected in this place.

ROMULUS RIGGS.

George Town, august 15—ep6w

20 Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the night of the 13th inst a negro woman named KIZZIAH, 24 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, of a bright complexion; she took with her an only child, a boy named HANSON about three years of age, well grown, and remarkable for a protuberance of his navel, her clothing not remembered. Whoever apprehends said negro and child, shall receive five DOLLARS if taken within the district of Columbia, the above reward, if taken without the district, and ALL reasonable charges paid.

ROBERT ALEXANDER.

August 15——tf,

On the 1st day of September,
MISS WHITE FROM ENGLAND,

Intends opening a SCHOOL for instructing YOUNG LADIES in the following branches of education, English grammatically, Geography, the use of the Globes, the elements of History and the French language, Writing, Arithmetic, and plain Work—Music, Drawing, and dancing taught with Fancy Work if required.

Cards of Miss White's terms may be had at Mrs. White's house, next door to the Columbia bank.

August 15—w3t

Strayed or Stolen from the residence of Mrs. CATHARINE DIGGES, some time since a sorrel HORSE, about five years old, either a star or small blaze in his forehead, not positively recollected which, & some of his legs white—he has a mark on the left side of his neck, as if formerly he had been shot with a bullet—he is wild and difficult to be taken.

I have heard of such a horse being seen in the neighborhood of Mr. Tayloe's farm near this city. EIGHT DOLLARS reward will be given to any person who will bring the abovementioned horse to the subscriber.

ROBERT BRENT.

City of Washington, August 8—w3t

PUBLIC AUCTION.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday the 16th inst. at the Auction Store, Navy yard, at one o'clock, a variety of household furniture, consisting of beds, bedsteads, chairs, tables, and so forth. The terms of sale, cash.

N. L. QUEEN, Auct.

August 16 1t.

FOR SALE.

AN ELEGANT
SADDLE HORSE,

Well gated—a bargain may be had, by making application immediately to the Printer of this paper.

August 15—tf

Scheme of Lottery No. V.

FOR the encouragement of Literature, and for improving the Navigation between Troy and Waterford, and for other purposes.

1	Prize of	D. 30,000	is	D. 30,000
1		20,000		20,000
1		10,000		10,000
1		5,000		5,000
2		2,000		4,000
5		1,000		5,000
10		500		5,000
30		200		6,000
80		100		8,000
120		50		6,000
400		20		8,000
7100		10		71,000
4000		8		32,000
11751	prizes,			210,000
23249	Blanks.			

35000 tickets at 6 dollars each, is 210,000

Less than two blanks to a prize—subject to a deduction of 15 per cent. Prizes payable thirty days after the conclusion of the drawing. The first 4000 blanks will be entitled to 8 dollars each.

1st. drawn number 1st. day, whether blank or prize,	D 10,000
10th	2,000
15th	1,000
20th	5,000
25th	1,000
30th	10,000
35th	1,000
40th	50,000
45th	2,000

A company of gentlemen in the city of New York having contracted with the managers for the unsold tickets, the drawing will commence on the second Tuesday in December next, and will be continued at the rate of 600 tickets per day until completed, excepting the last day when there will remain 800 to be drawn.

Tickets in the above lottery will continue to be sold by the managers at the original price of 6 dollars each until the second Tuesday in September next, on which day all that remains unsold will be delivered to the contractors.

THOMAS STORM,
DANIEL HALE,
SOLYMAN SOUTHWICK,
JOHN H. SICKLES,
JOHN L. ERCOME,
} Managers.

August 15—*

Proposals

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

PYRROLOIMOGIA;

Or; Inquiries into the

PESTILENCE CALLED THE YELLOW FEVER.

CONTAINING the history of its symptoms and prevalence in different parts of the world; a comparative statement of all controversies respecting its origin, modes of propagation and treatment; with an attempt towards a new theory of the electrical phenomena and galvanic influence arising from terraqueous & putrid exhalations, which explains the causes of pestilential diseases, their remedies and preventatives.

By FELIX PASCALIS, M. D.
Of New York,

Formerly Physician and Member of the Board of Health in the state of Pennsylvania, Honorary Member of the Medical Societies of Philadelphia, and of Connecticut; and Associate to other American and European Literary institutions.

The author has been a medical practitioner in Philadelphia during seven epidemical recurrences of the Yellow Pestilence. To enlarge the sphere of his experimental observations on that interesting subject, he has lately travelled in the south of Spain, and also visited South Carolina, where that disease has by many, been supposed to be endemic. With so many motives to trust to his opinions, the author wishes notwithstanding to be honored with the support of the learned in the U. States, who have had so many more opportunities than those of Europe to exercise their judgment on a subject highly important to the welfare of this country—a country with which many European nations frequently interdict the intercourse of their subjects as if it were absolutely the abode of pestilence. Whatever claims the author may imagine he derives from his experience, he will, however, thankfully receive any documents contrary to the theory he proposes. He, therefore, respectfully solicits communications tending either to establish or to invalidate the truth of an Electrical and Galvanic influence, &c. as a cause of pestilential diseases. Such interesting papers on these subjects as he shall be favored with previously to the first of November next (post paid) will be gratefully acknowledged and duly noticed, unless otherwise requested.

CONDITIONS.

This work shall be printed in a handsome style on fine wove paper and new type, as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers shall be obtained to defray the necessary expenses.

It will be comprised in two volumes octavo, each volume containing more than 300 pages; to be delivered to subscribers in boards at Five Dollars the set, or handsomely bound and lettered at six Dollars.

Subscriptions received at the Courier-office No. 1, Broad street.

Charleston, Aug. 15—*