except that of accepting the places they had so long been ambitious of?

They have done nothing corresponding with any one of their promises or professions—nothing that betrays vigor, (their conduct to Prussia excepted) ability or skill—nothing that justifies their arrogant claims to the possession of all the talents, all the experience & all the judgment of the country. The talent to govern a nation is very different from that which enables a man to be a brawler and factious in opposition. Because they invariably complained of the administration of Mr. Pitt, the public inconsiderately believed that they could govern the country better.

Mr. Fox has succeeded Mr. Pitt, and how is our situation improved? Excellent and illustrious statesman! What tributes are thy successors daily paying to thy transcendant talents! What additional motives does their conduct furnish hourly for deploring thy death! Let the public follow the track of these new ministers from the commencement of the present session of parliament—never, we will venture to say, was such a system of clumsy legislation seen—what vacillation on their financial system!—What inconsiderateness in proposing taxes!—What levity in abandoning them!—What ignorance of the details of business!—What procrastination!—Yet such is the administration which the people were desired to fall down and worship—such are the ministers who sounded forth their own praises from one end of the kingdom to the other, as concentrating all the abilities, all the eloquence, all the character, and all the consequence of the country!

Miscellaneous Articles.

Mr. Fox proceeds as we expected. Lord H. Petty has proposed a bill for the relief of persons having large families from the property tax. A motion was made by Sir John Newport Member in the Commons of England, for leave to bring in a bill, with the advice and concurrence of the King's ministers, as the first step to as perfect a reciprocity in the exchange of such articles of the growth of either island, as might be advantageous to the other, in the same manner as if they were but one country; and to place the ports of either nation on the same footing as to the neutral interchange of grain from one country to the other, as the ports of each were with respect to themselves respectively. A wish was expressed, and prevailed in the house, that all distinctions should be done away; and that a line should be drawn which should make the interests of both countries one and the same; so that each might derive benefit from the prosperity of the other. Mr. Foster, the celebrated Irish patriot and economist, approved the measure, but feared the prejudice of the English farmers would be opposed to it. It was referred to a committee.

A charge against the late Governor General of India (Marquis Wellesley) was ordered for consideration in the Commons.

The English newspapers are now in the habit of mentioning every thing done hostile to England in America, as the doings of "the French faction in America."

On the 24th of June last died at Tunbridge Wells, Charles Francis Sheridan, Esq the celebrated historian of the Revolution of Sweden, and brother to that illustrious Senator & Poet, Richard Brinsley Sheridan.

50 Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 20th ult. mulatto JOE. Joe is a stout well made dark mulatto fellow, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, about 30 years of age—has several large scars on his hands and body, lisps a little. Had on and took with him, a tow linen shirt & trowsers, one pair of nankeen trowsers, also one old surtout coat and old fur hat much worn. Joe can write a tolerable good hand, & has run away before, when he was taken up & put in the Frederick town jail & sold out by George Creager in 1805. Any person taking up said fellow, and securing him in any jail so that I get him again, shall receive if taken within the county, 20 dollars, and if out of the state the above reward. If brought home all reasonable charges will be paid by the subscriber living in Frederick county, Md. near New Market.

SINGLETON BURGEE.

N. B. I forewarn all persons from harboring or carrying off said fellow at their peril.

P. S. Joe ran off in company with a fellow named Adam, and they were both lately advertised together; since which Adam has been taken and secured in the jail of York, (Pa.) Joe went in the same direction, and will probably make for Philadelphia, and endeavor to get on board some vessel and go to sea.

Sept. 12 eptf

FOR SALE,

On Saturday the 13th inst.

A one Story Frame HOUSE and LOT on 8th street west near the Hotel—the Lot is 100 feet by 25 and 1 2 feet. A number of other articles will be offered for sale at the same time.

CHARLES DENT.

September 12—1t

PUBLIC AUCTION.

WILL be sold at Public Auction on Saturday 13th inst at the Auction Store at 1 o'clock, P. M. the following articles, viz

11 cotton jackets,
1 blanket,
8 pair shoe brushes,
16 jack knives,
9 pound thread,
1 chest tea,
2 boxes soap.

N. L. QUEEN, Auct.

Sept. 12—1t.

FROM THE AMERICAN MERCURY.

CIRCULAR.

Sir,

When the system, adopted by the republicans of this state, at their general meeting in October last, was made known to the federalists, by the publication of our circular the last spring, it received the sanction of their multiplied attacks and denunciations. Their clamour against the system was a clear manifestation of their dread of its effects. It has since been tested by experiment and the result has demonstrated that it was fairly entitled to the eulogium of their bitterest hatred. Our success, at the last election, exceeded our calculations.—It was an occasion of exultation to republicans, but of despair to federalists. It is now perfectly understood by both parties that republican principles are rapidly gaining ground in the state, and that they will finally triumph, and the only difference of opinion on this point relates to the time when. The returns that have been made to me, tho' they are incomplete, render this consoling fact sufficiently clear that, in point of numbers of legal voters, we are at this moment, equal, at least, to the federalists. The period of our triumph then depends on ourselves. If we exert ourselves with an energy equal to that of the federalists the victory must be ours, but if, for any cause, we permit our exertions to flag, the struggle will be prolonged. The republican spirit should be roused in every section of the state, in every family where it exists. In order to the perfect, and easy accomplishment of this, our system was formed. To ascertain the relative strength of the parties by an actual enumeration—and to bring the whole republican force into the field on the days of election, are the objects of the regulations detailed in our circular of last spring. Permit me, sir, to remind you that the republican cause demands of you at this moment a spirited performance of the duties which as county manager you have assumed on yourself. Let our adversaries say, if they please, that these regulations are destructive of the freedom of election. It would doubtless please them better if we were to act without system, without union, because, in that case, the perfect concert with which they are known to act, would stand them instead of numbers, and, though a minority, they would be sure to triumph.

Among the various expedients of the federalists to maintain their majorities, especially in towns where the parties have been nearly balanced, that of deterring by promises or threats, individual republicans, who have been within the reach of their influence, from attending elections, was frequently resorted to. It was believed that, to collect and publish an account of each transaction of this kind, would be useful, either by deterring the offenders from a repetition of the offence from a dread of the opprobrium attached to the transaction, or by rendering a cause supported by such means, odious to the honest part of the community. For this purpose, the town and district managers were requested to note in a book the name of each republican that should be absent from proxies, and to ascertain and note also the causes of absence; that if it had been occasioned by any improper conduct of federalists it might be made public.—As this regulation did not carry on the face of it an explanation of its object, it was susceptible of misrepresentation, and as a matter of course it has been grossly misrepresented. The federalists have exalted it into a denunciation of republican vengeance on every man, of our party, who should dare to absent himself from elections in defiance of the despotic mandates of the state managers! They have declaimed against it as a death blow to the freedom of elections.—For myself I have been of opinion that to undertake seriously to refute a charge like this, would be an insult to the understandings of the citizens of Connecticut; but as it is said that the minds of some republicans have been, in fact disturbed by it, it is doubtless proper that it be explained. Republican vengeance? Ridiculous! In what mode or by what means are the republicans of Connecticut to wreak their vengeance? Alas! we have not the power to protect ourselves; we have at present nothing to oppose to the vengeance of our enemies but our patience and our fortitude in enduring injuries. I can suppose a case in which alarm would be well founded. If we had the powers of government in our hands—if we had all the offices in the state at our disposal—if those offices were uniformly applied to purchase implicit obedience to our decrees—if the courts of justice were ours and perverted into mere powerful engines of faction, with which we might crush to atoms all those enemies whom we could bring within their sweep—if we had, under our command, a powerful body of clergy, employed in sacrificing on the altars dedicated to the God of love and truth, the mangled reputations of those we feared or hated—if we had deprived the citizens of the most important of their rights, in order that our creatures might have it in their power to decide on the qualifications of citizens claiming the rights of electors—if those creatures were found, in defiance of law and decency, deciding in favor of our friends and against our enemies—if, by having the Banks at our disposal, we were able and disposed to check the enterprise and to blast the credit of mercantile men who should offend us—if we had a host of lawyers dispersed into every village in the state, acting as our spies and petty engines of vexation and torment—if such were our powers and such the spirit with which they were exerted, then would the freedom of election indeed be at an end—then would our vengeance be a proper object of terror, and our cause and our name would merit execration.

ALEXANDER WOLCOTT,
State Manager.

To the several republican county Managers in this State.

Middletown, 29th Aug. 1806.

FROM THE AURORA.

POLITICAL VIEWS.

No. VII.

Commerce of the Levant.

In our preceding number, we gave an account of the export and import trade of Greece, with the other nations of Europe; and stated the various articles of Greek produce and industry which composed the materials of that commerce. The reader will constantly keep in mind, that the whole scope of this investigation, is directed to ascertain and to describe the magnitude, of the commerce of the Mediterranean, with a view to illustrate the policy which has grown out of the revolutions of the last 15 years——to shew that the circumstance of Greece and the whole of the Mediterranean, render that theatre most easily acted upon by France, the most effective in its nature to repay the efforts made to obtain it, and the best of all others for France, seeing that she wants "ships, colonies and commerce."

This investigation is not merely curious, nor is it with a view to gratify curiosity only that it is undertaken;——many men, and worthy men too, are apt to be led away by the artful delusions of a nation and its emissaries, whose delusions and whose emissaries and whose alliances have convulsed every government on the European continent, & overturned three fourths of them; and who, more than once, by their emissaries, and delusions, had nearly involved this in a similar ruin; those by way of vengeance on, or envy of our better policy, endeavour to set afloat opinions, which are calculated to favor themselves and to alarm the unreflecting and the timid against us, and to afford means for the profligate and the servile to subserve their particular ends by the same artifices. We have ever made it a duty to resist prejudice and to expose deception; and it is with this view principally that this discussion is undertaken.

We believe that common sense and discretion go largely into the policy and measures of the present ruler of France.

We do not apprehend that any project so absurd and repugnant to common sense, as the invasion of this country, can ever enter into his policy.

Because, for example——he can obtain in Greece——"ships, colonies and commerce"——which he would not get here if he were to come.

The materials and accommodation which he wants are at his door.

His measures will point out this policy—

If he wants cotton and tobacco, they are able to be had at Macedon. A heavy duty has been already laid, in France, on tobacco and cotton—because the possession of Genoa, Tuscany, Naples and Venice—and the good understanding of France with the Barbary powers and the Porte, already open to France the riches of Greece.

It is to render these truths, interesting as they generally are, more palpable to the generality of readers, and to dissipate vain delusions that we have conducted the discussion as we have done; though it will be perceptible to the intelligent reader that the policy which embraces the Baltic and the Mediterranean is illustrated as we pass along.

Having generally stated the materials which compose the exports of Greece; we shall now go into a comprehensive view of the imports from the several nations of Europe. This view will perhaps give tenfold strength to the theory which we maintain (not an imaginary theory—but a theory which is a regular induction from a series of corresponding facts.)—We shall state the articles of the several nations in the order of their magnitude—

Germany—sends woollen cloth, linen, callico, muslin, glass ware, porcelaine, steel, copper wrought, embroidery, miscellaneous.

France—woollen cloths, worked velvets, embroidery, mirrors, clocks and watches, jewellery, arms, cutlery, liquors, syrups, paper, lead, small shot, colonial productions, as sugar, coffee, indigo, cochineal, pepper, spices, Brasil wood, log wood.

Italy—Woollens, fire arms, glass, silks, velvet, paper, &c.

Russia—furs, sable, ermines, grey squirrel, black fox—and by the Euxine, hemp, tar, pitch, turpentine, timber, spars, yards, masts, lumber, and Asiatic productions by the Caspain sea.

England—woollen cloths, chalons, callicoes, muslins, tin, lead, iron, raw and wrought, clocks and watches, toys and jewellery, and colonial commodities as stated under the head of France.

Batavia—Woollen cloths, and articles similar to other nations.

A brief view of the commerce of each of these nations we shall now endeavour to sketch from authentic sources.

The commerce of Germany extends through every part of Greece; and the emperor Joseph very wisely made it an open commerce; and though the Greeks took advantage of this to engross a great proportion to themselves of the German trade, Germany was nevertheless benefitted; and the trade embraces such a multitude of points, as to have escaped in many instances the observation of the other parts of Europe. The last war between Austria and Turkey, caused a considerable revolution in the trade.—During its interruption, the goods which before found their way by the Danube, were deposited at Salonica and shipped for Trieste. Salonica became therefore, the emporium of German commerce. They drew from Macedonia a prodigious quantity of cotton, which was transported by land to Semlin, thence by the Danube to Vienna, from whence it was distributed to Switzerland, the Valteline, Constance and Basle. Asova in the Bamat of Temeswaer, is on the same line with Semlin, and behind lie Hermanstadt and other places in Transylvania. The woollens sent from Germany, are *imitations of English manufactures*, & therefore called *Londrins*, of which there are a coarse and a fine sort. The German cloths are superior to the French, and have superceded them in the Levant, as the French superceded the English in 1750 under Maurepas & kept the market till 1782; and the Germans supplanted them in 1785. But the German woollens which have been most successful in Greece and Turkey, are those known by the name of *Leipsic Drapery*, because generally purchased at the Leipsic fair, they are serviceable but are more sought after on account of their colors, which are gay and fantastical, such as suit warm climates. These are not made up in large bales, but in pieces, which render them convenient for land carriage. The finest of those cloths are manufactured at Aix la Chapelle (no longer a part of Germany, but of France!) and at Clermont.

As we are on the article of Woollens, perhaps it may be serviceable to go through that branch of trade as it relates to the different countries—and so of other articles.

The principal woollens of Italy were manufactured and exported by the Venetians (no longer a part of Austria or Italy—but now a part of federative France) the finest of these are called Says, in great demand on account of its fineness and thickness, and being impervious to rain, is used for cloak & jenniches or the body coat of the Greeks. The colors of cloths are matters of the first consideration in all eastern countries, and this passion or partiality also prevails in Turkey and Greece; the woollens of Venice are pre-eminently beautiful, their coquelicots are inimitable; the Venetians also manufacture imitations of the English cloths called in Greece Londrins, but were not so successful as the French; the Venetians however sold annually of Woollens of every kind to the value of 28,000 dollars, the sales of Germany were about 800,000.

The principal export of woollens from France, was through Marseilles, which had, indeed a most injudicious monopoly of the Levant trade, which must now of necessity cease, even were the policy of France governed by men as blind as the successors of Colbert and Maurepas—Venice, Livorne, and Genoa, will be the competitors of Marseilles. The woollen manufacture of Languedoc, under the imbecile administrations of Louis XV. and XVI. like the whole system of French economies, was in a progressive state of decline. The dissipation and vices of the court, obliterated every call of national interest and pride. The revolution was only the crisis of this disease, which ended in the excision of the morbid members and the renovation of the body politic.

The cloths of Leipsic were the most successful rivals of the cloths of Languedoc——yet from Marseilles there were shipped annually to Greece to the value of about 250,000 dollars.

The woollen trade of Batavia consisted of species of cloth stronger than the Londrins and finer than the Leipsics—they were in much request, the amount about 50,000 dollars annually.

The commerce of the English in the Levant, being like that of Marseilles in France and the India commerce of England, a monopoly, accounts for the circumstance that after all her naval power and all her commercial genius, she is only superior to Batavia in the movement of her commerce with the Levant.

The English Levant or Turkey company, was erected under the pragmatic reign of James I. in 1606. The members swear on admission they will not lend either their name or their adventure to any person, and they engage by the same oath to receive only the productions of Turkey in exchange for the value furnished in productions of England. A system so absurd at once accounts for the langor of the English Levant trade, and shews it is not so much a due knowledge of the actual riches of the Mediterranean, which actuates the political and military movements of England in the Mediterranean, as the interest and influence of another monopoly, that is the E. India Company—but we are discussing the woollen trade, of the Levant.

The English woollen trade flourished until the year 1731, when Maurepas who appears to have caught a spark of the genius of Colbert, gave a spring to the industry of Languedoc, of Carrassone, Nismes, Abbeville and Chalons, and by a sedulous and successful imitation of the English cloths, & the care employed in the manufacture of serges and Chalons cloths, the French commerce prevailed; the English assortments were at first of the whole quantity assorted, in three colors, an equal proportion of green, blue, and red;—latterly the demand had been wholly for the blues.—

Another description of English cloths, called in the Levant *Mahouds*, which are the same that we call broad cloths, are in the greatest demand in the Levant and all Turkey. The high price of these superfines is the only obstacle to their universal use in all Greece.—The French have contrived to rival the English in these articles in the East Indies, and by the imitation of the lead marks of the English manufacturers, to sell French superfines as English.——Much of these French superfines are introduced into the U. S. at present, and are sold in the same way to accommodate old prejudices, as *superfine English*.

A few years ago, Mr. John Humphreys, an English merchant at Constantinople, conceived the idea of manufacturing shalloons for the Turkey market, which would supercede the French.

The Chalons (or vulgarly shalloons) are an imitation of what the French call Serge, manufactured originally at Chalons sur Marne; in this article the English fairly supercede the French by the superiority of their manufacture, fineness and eveness of texture, and brilliancy of colour—in this article the English traded to the amount of 15,000 dollars; and for Londrins, it was computed about 15,000 dollars; for superfines or mahouds at 74,000 dollars—in all, 170,000 dollars. This is a general view of the woolen trade, in which the rival nations have opposite interests, and in which the accession of the woolen trade of the Netherlands, of Genoa, of Venice, of Batavia, must be now all thrown into the balance of French commerce.

The discerning reader requires no more than the presentation of the indisputable facts given in these papers to his understanding—the mercantile man needs not be told where at no remote day the American commerce is to find its best market—if there are any so besotted as not to see, or to shut their eyes against the light of truth, and the inevitable progress of things—be their folly their own chastisement—the order of Providence will not be retarded, and whatever vanity or selfishness may propose to deceive itself, commerce will find its own level, the common sense of the world, will prevail over infatuation, and the imbecility which attempts to retard the progress of the universe by cunning or deceit, will find that the vanity and the selfishness of human atoms are not competent to resist the decrees or to suppress the voice of the Creator.

Wit.—In a private conversation, the late Earl of Chatham asked Dr. Henniker, among other questions, how he defined wit? The Doctor replied—"My Lord, wit is like what a pension would be, given by your Lordship to your humble servant—a good thing well applied."

The Rev. Dr. H——, delighting much in the good things of this world, so far indulged his hunger and thirst after delicacies, that he found himself much in arrear to many of his trading parishioners. Fortunately for him he lived in the rules of the King's Bench, which shielded him from the rude intrusions of clamourous creditors. The Doctor, however, was a man of humour, and frequently hit upon expedients to keep them in good temper. He once preached a sermon to them, from the following text—"have patience & I will pay ye all." He expatiated at great length on the virtue and advantage of patience. And now, my brethren, said he, I am come to the second part of my discourse which is——"And I will pay you all"——but that I shall defer to a future opportunity.

By order of the Orphan's Court

of Prince George's county will be sold on Saturday the 26th inst at the house of Ignatius Boone in the town of Nottingham, for a term of 20 years, one Negro Boy, 10 or 11 years of age, on a credit of 12 months, to satisfy debts due from the estate of the late Mrs. Ann Brady Cox, of said county deceased. Bond with approved security will be required

AQUILA BEALL, Adm'r.

Prince George's county,
September 12—3t

FOR SALE,

That valuable tract of Land belonging to the estate of the late Richard Henderson, laying in Prince George's county on the Eastern Branch of Potomac and nearly adjoining the town of Bladensburg containing about 500 acres—this land is well watered, lays level and is productive,—from 15 to 20 acres is now in good timothy meadow, and a much larger quantity of rich marsh may be brought into this state, the wood land is thriving and abundant for the support of the farm. Its vicinity to the city of Washington & Georgetown and laying on tide water, makes it a desireable estate. One fourth of the purchase money will be required in hand, the payment of the balance will be made easy.

Mr. Joseph Wilson who lives on the land will shew it to any person who may wish to view the same.

JAMES LINGAN, } Executors of
JOHN HENDERSON, } R. Henderson.

August 20—tawtf

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—w6t