revolution terminated the competition of the French, who supplied from Avignon and Beara callicoes, of brighter tints than the German, and of a finer texture; their patterns were also accommodated with a happy ingenuity to the fashion of the country, and were rapidly outselling the Germans, when the revolution suspended their industry and their competition.

Venice formerly furnished the Levant with glass of every kind, as she formerly supplied all Europe with her polished mirrors. France had outstript her in her manufacture of mirrors, both in size and transparency, in the fineness of the plate, and the perfection of the polish and the silvering: England has attempted to rival France in this branch, but hitherto without success. The Germans superceded the Venetians in the inferior glass trade, which however was of a different species of articles from those used by European nations.

The chrystals of Bohemia, vases, chandeliers, glass globes, shades for tapers, lanterns, and some other fanciful articles, were furnished in abundance from Germany. The French supplied the smaller glass wares, and Venice supplied only the common and ordinary kinds: particularly glass beads, which the Turkish women and other female subjects of Turkey use in the decoration of their persons: but a great proportion of the coarse glass manufacture finds a vent in Egypt and Arabia, and along the African coast.

In works of iron and steel, commonly called *hardware*, the English surpass and it may be said supply the whole world.—The Turks whose taste for fine wrought hardware is not so powerful as their love of money, purchase hardware of an inferior finish, because the patterns are nearly the same and the German is of a lower price. The English made steel also is preferred to the German, though the steel manufactories of Vienna obtained a very high repute. Under this head may be comprehended fire arms, of which England furnish a much less quantity than the superiority of the arts would seem to teach us to expect; a few articles made by order of the English ambassador for presents, & incidentally a few cases of pistols, find their way to the Levant. The French before the revolution, who studied the wishes of those whom they sought to lay under the contributions of commerce, supplied ornamented arms in considerable quantities. But from Brescia, a city of Italy 22 miles north west of Milan, the Greek market was annually supplied with 30 cases of arms; the usual price of eight dollars for a firelock, and from 10 to 12 for a pair of pistols, shews either of two facts, that the articles must be extremely cheap, or of inferior quality; but Brescia is as much celebrated for its fire arms as Toledo or Ispaham for sword blades—the Venetians furnish nearly as much as the Brescians. The Turks prefer barrels of polished iron, and in this the Venetians gratified them—the French arms being bronzed, or as the gun-smith technically calls it *sanguized*, which is an operation performed by holding the bright iron or steel over a clear fire, and employing a small portion of oils until the heat produces the degree of color required. The Turkish armourers have no knowledge of this art, and their habitual indifference to such things induces them to prefer the polished arms though more difficult to be kept bright, than the bronzed, which cannot be uniformly cleaned as they usualy clearn arm, with pummice or a file. They prefer stocks ornamented and inlaid with silver and gold, and barrels ornamented at the breach in the same way.

(To be CONTINUED.)

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 1—w3t

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or ſto'en about the 8th of July Two BAY HORSES, one near ſixteen hands high, ſhod all round, ſix or ſeven years old, his tail bobbed, and I believe a ſmall ſtar, uſed to the draft—the other a bay with his hind feet and legs white, about fifteen hands high, 10 or 12 years old, ſhort ſwitch tail, his ſhoes had been taken off, being ſomewhat lame, has a white ſpot on one of his buttocks. The above reward will be given on their delivery to me,

DANL. CARROLL of Dud'n.

Waſhington, Auguſt 20—w4w

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 Taylee, and Dr. Worthington, containing from 80 to 100 acres. Theſe 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. 24—wtf.

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 15.

MARRIED—On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. M'Cormick, Mr. James Bury to Miss Margaret Coons, both of this city.

O Marriage! thou balm and rich ſweetner of life,
Kind parent of eaſe—and compoſer of ſtriſe;
Without thee alas! what are riches and power,
But empty deluſions, the joys of an hour.

Some time since the sloop Falmouth was condemned at St. Johns, N. Brunswick, for receiving on board a cargo in certain waters of Passamaquoddy Bay, adjudged by the court of vice admiralty to be subject exclusively to the British jurisdiction. This seizure, we understand, was made by Mr. Leonard, a British officer of the customs, &c. without the concurrence of the superior officers of the customs; but he has since been requested by the President of the council, in the absence of the lieutenant governor of the province, to abstain from seizing any American vessel, that should be found under those circumstances, until further instructions respecting the matter should be received from the government of his Britannic Majesty. No doubt is made of Mr. Leonard's compliance with this request, which will afford time for an explanation. We further learn, that our government has directed the matter to be stated to that of Great Britain with a view to prevent any future seizures.

It is stated through the medium of the federal prints that "his most Catholic majesty has renewed and continued the appointment of the Marquis Yrujo as minister to this country."—"This measure of the Spanish court," it is added, "can be considered in no other point of view than as a full and entire approbation of the conduct of the Marquis towards this government."

It is most probable that this annunciation is from the Marquis himself. If so, it is entitled to little credit; for the man, who has heretofore so shamefully distorted facts, and so grossly misrepresented the measures of our government, may mistate, and probably has mistated, in this instance, the measures of his own. Be this, however, as it may, the triumph of the federal presses is perfectly characteristic of the party, who do not fail to rejoice at every obstacle that is presented to the accommodation of our differences with foreign powers. Be it their boast, that in their devotion to personal feelings they forget their country.

If the king of Spain has unqualifiedly approved the conduct of his minister, and has thus made his acts those of the Spanish government, much as we may regret the folly of the measure, we must submit to its effects. Our government has acted with dignity and forbearance. It has endeavored to prevent the misconduct of a subordinate agent from being converted into a serious misunderstanding between the two governments. If Spain will permit herself to be deceived, and will adopt the unjustifiable conduct of her agents, she must take the consequences.

The circumstances attending this case strictly enforce the policy of having the least possible political connection with the nations of Europe. Their course of conduct & motives to action are so repugnant to the honest principles of our own government, that it is scarcely possible to make them believe that our views are not as contracted or sinister as their own.

Of the gross ignorance of foreigners with regard to our views and measures, we have another conspicuous example in the following extracts from the [London] Morning Chronicle.

"If we did not consider the intemperate language of the Americans as occasioned in some degree by their pending elections, it would appear incredible that a people so prudent as to have hitherto avoided embroiling themselves in the wars which have desolated Europe, should think of *quarrelling* with the only power they are connected with, and for a cause so easily capable of explanation and satisfaction."

"The resolutions of the clubs and parties of the Americans are intemperate and absurd enough. They not only wish to anticipate but to dictate the proceedings of their government. It is, however, a bad beginning of hostilities against us, to fall out among themselves, and to hesitate whether they shall be guided by the House of Congress, or the tavern."

Here the U. S. are charged with entertaining the idea of "*quarrelling* with the only power they are naturally connected with, and for *a cause easily capable of explanation and satisfaction.*"

Now, with respect to the idea of *quarrelling with England*, can those measures be said to indicate such a purpose, which are, only in miniature, the identical measures, which Britain has herself *systematically* pursued towards the U. S. If these occasional measures, taken by us, are evidence of a momentary disposition on our part to quarrel with her, are not her uniform measures of the like complexion, unequivocal evidences of a *systematic* hostile disposition on her part?

Further, can those measures be rationally viewed as hostile, which are accompanied by a new mission, by renewed efforts to negociate, by the strongest assurances of a desire to remain on friendly terms?

"A cause so easily capable of explanation and satisfaction."—By whom?—By the British government. Why then does not that government at once, if the task be so easy, explain its views, and render that satisfaction which our interests and their honor require? If it refuses or declines to do this, when it can be so easily done, the disposition to quarrel is on its part, and not on ours.

With regard to the last paragraph we have quoted, nothing which we have seen betrays a more profound ignorance of real facts, for we will not be so uncharitable as to ascribe to the writer a deliberate purpose to misrepresent. The fact is, that measures were never taken by a government with less freedom from the influence of popular passion than those of the last session. An opinion universally prevailed of the necessity of doing *something*, but it was entirely left to the wisdom of Congress to decide what this should be. It was felt that the subject was a complicated one, and the public prints forbore to press any particular plan of operations. They confided totally in the wisdom of the government. As to the allusion made to tavern influence, it is too contemptible for notice.

Expectation is excited of a naval combat between the British and French fleets on our coast. The former consits of seven ships of the line and two frigates; the latter of seven ships of the line and three frigates.

A Letter from Dr. John Garrison, to his friend in New Jersey.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 16, 1805.

SIR,

Agreeable to your requeſt, I tranſmit to you a ſketch of my journey to this place. I paſſed through Pennſylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Ohio, and Kentucky, from whence I proceded down the Ohio, to the Miſſiſſippi and Louiſiana; thro' which I made ſome excurſions; and after a very fatiguing journey through the Floridas and the Spaniſh Settlements, I arrived at this place in good health.——The ſtate of Ohio is ſettled chiefly by New England and Jerſey people, and they retain much of their ancient cuſtoms——what gives this ſtate the preference, the people are all freemen; no ſlave ſmarting beneath the ſcorpion hand of a relentleſs tyrant is ſeen here. The ſoil of Ohio, & Kentucky, generally ſpeaking is ſimilar; but a ſcarcity of water in dry ſeaſons through the whole. Salt ſells from two to five dollars as you travel nearer or farther from the ſalt works, grain and pork is low, horſes and cows high, and the people generally live rough and coarſer.

The Miſſiſſippi country including Louiſiana is great and diverſified; abounding with large natural meadows, excellent timber, fertile ſoil good water, fiſh, and water fowl in abundance——Buffaloe, Elk, Deer, wild Horſes, wild Cattle, and Turkeys in abundance ſtock the groves. Iron, lead, copper, and ſilver are interſperſed through the ſoil and ſalt ſprings ſpout through the ſurface.

The upper and lower part of Louiſiana is ſettled and improving very faſt, but Indians of various tribes inhabit the middle and exterior parts. I travelled and traded with ſeveral different nations, all of whom appeared friendly and much attached to Jefferſon. They call him their great father, and a friend to the human race, that with ſuch a head Americans cannot help being happy, and the Indians bleſſed by having such a philanthropiſt their friend. I received a very curious pair of mogiſons as a preſent from one of their chiefs as a token of friendſhip to Americans.

The banks of the Miſſiſſippi are exceedingly rich and for two hundred miles up from Orleans are thickly ſettled, and well cultivated; and the moſt beautiful part of the world I ever ſaw, here is ſugarcane, cotton, and rice in abundance, and the planters rich beyond deſcription.

The Floridas are a large tract of country extending eaſt from Orleans along the gulph of Mexico, for ſeveral hundred miles——and at preſent under the Spaniſh government, though a great many Americans are ſettled here, this is a very fertile country, and abounds with the neceſſaries of life, with excellent ſtreams, good navigation and much trade—Coffee is thought to grow here equal to any other place. A part of the country abounds in pine timber, a very neceſſary article in ſhipbuilding for maſts tar, &c.

The people of this excellent country generally would be very glad of a change of government, they have high notions of liberty, and envy their neighbors of Louiſiana their happy change from tyranny to liberty. How advantageous would it be to have this part of the continent annexed to our Union nay it ſeems the union could hardly be complete without it, & I cannot but hope that ſome means will yet be deviſed to bring about ſo deſirable an object, though it might be oppoſed by a few whoſe creed is to oppoſe every thing that appears beneficial to the union, yet the penetrating genius of a Jefferſon, aſſiſted by the councils of a phalanx of worthies, have achieved unparallelled bleſſings for their country, and it is yet to be hoped that this excellent part of the continent will yet be engrafted into our union under the auſpices of our moſt worthy chief magiſtrate; but theſe things are for government & we need not doubt but whatevery thing will be done beſt, & moſt conducive to the general good of the whole.

The acquirement of Louiſiana, with the poſſeſſion of New Orleans, and free navigation of the Miſſiſſippi, are of unſpeakable advantage to the weſtern country—and the ſum paid for this extenſive territory, and advantage in trade, is but a trifle compared to the benefits receiving and to be received therefrom. I have ſpent thus much of the winter ſeaſon in travelling through the Floridas and have now returned to New-Orleans, from which place I expect to ſet ſail in about four weeks for the Weſt Indies, on a trading voyage, and expect to return home ſometime in the ſpring.

THE TUNISIAN AMBASSADOR.

On Saturday, the ship Two Brothers, chartered by government, for the purpose of conveying home his excellency Melli Meli, hoisted the Tunisian flag, and hauled into the stream. We are authorised to state, that the difficulties which have caused this delay, are now happily adjusted—and that he will positively sail immediately after the arrival of the remainder of his suite, now at New-York. Mr. Cathcart, who has been charged with the execution of the public business, relative to the embassy, will leave town on Wednesday next, for the seat of government.

Boston Gaz.

We learn from Richmond, that young Swinney (by whose means, it was supposed, the venerable Judge Wythe was deprived of existence) had his trial before the district court last Wednesday, on an indictment for murder, and was acquitted. On Thursday, he was tried on an indictment for forgery, and found guilty.

Pet. Intel.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Boston, Sept. 6.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Through the politeness of Mr. Hinckley, a passenger in the Sally-Ann, Captain Glover, arrived yesterday from Liverpool, we received London papers seven days later than before on hand.

The British Parliament was prorogued the 23d July—On that occasion, the king announced, "that he was engaged in discussions with a view to the accomplishment of peace;—the success of which would "depend on a corresponding disposition on the part of France." It is not stated, whether these discussions were making with or without the cooperation of Russia.—The greatest number of believers was in a separate negociation.—Opinions on the issue of these discussions, were varient; but the promulgation of their existence had not effected any rise in the stocks. On the 3d July the 3 per ct. consols, were at 64 1-2—On the 26th, at 62 7-8. Therefore, seventeen days before the message, the stocks were nearly two per cent. higher than they were three days after its delivery. This shews, that, at least, the speculators did not believe in the near approach of peace. No relaxation of exertions in fitting out the strong expedition for the Mediterranean, was discoverable;—on the other hand, the troops were embarking; and every thing indicated its immediate departure. Mr. Fox, at the last date, remained too ill to transact any public bussiness.

M. D'Oubril, the Russian negociator, arrived at Paris the 6th July; where count Metternich the new Austrian Ambassador was hastening. The ostensible object of the Russian was a negociation for the exchange of prisoners; but it was evident the two emperors were drawing closely the cords of amity. Bonaparte, it was reported, had demanded of England the exchange of 12,000 French sailors for 12,000 Russian prisoners in his hands.

Cattaro had been taken possession of by the Austrians preparatory to its being delivered to the French troops who were, it was said, evacuating Germany.

The misunderstanding between Sweden and Prussia was far from being compromised. Warlike preparations were making on both sides. Swedish vessels were excluded entering into any Spanish ports.

At the levee, the 21st July, Mr. PINCKNEY was presented in form to his Britannic majesty by Mr. MUNROE, and most graciously received.

A dissolution of the British Parliament was so much expected, that a number of candidates were canvassing the elections. The present Parliament was chosen in August, 1802. Mr. Cobbet (*Peter Porcupine*) will set up for Westminster, against Lord Gardner.

LONDON, JULY 21.

A mail from Hambourgh arrived on Thursday. It is evident that the emperor of Russia is exerting all his influence to effect a reconciliation between the courts of Stockholm and Berlin; & there is every probability that his great influence will not be ineffectually interposed. Certain it is, that the dispute between these powers has hitherto been productive of no other hostile operation than the blockade of the Prussian ports in the Baltic; and his Prussian majesty has, on a variety of occasions, manifested a disposition to compromise the quarrel. It is reported in the German Journals, that the Prussian troops are about to evacuate Hanover, which territory is to be re-occupied by the French. It seems by no means improbable, that his Prussian majesty may wish to retire for a time to the electorate, to obtain the suspension of those energetic measures adopted by our government against the commerce of his country; but it must be evident even to the most superficial observer, that so far from this temporary evacuation by Prussia being likely to restore the independence of the electorate to its legitimate sovereign, the moment the Prussians retire, the whole of that country will be again inundated by French troops; and in this opinion we conceive ourselves perfectly warranted from the circumstance of the corps of Augereau and Bernadotte, having received orders to break up and proceed thitner. Rumours of a fresh alliance against France have lately prevailed at Vienna; but these are stated in an article from that city to be unworthy of credit; and we have reason to believe they originated in an ineffectual effort made by our government to induce the Austrian cabinet to enter once more the hostile field against the common enemy. A letter from Ratisbon, says, that a communication is shortly to be made to the diet, on the subject of the projected changes in the constitution of the German empire. It is reported at Hamburgh, that prince Joachim Murat will cede his new dominions to the new king of Holland, and is to be crowned king of Switzerland.

JULY 24.

The movements of the French armies in Italy portend the ſpeedy ſubverſion of the Papal power and of the authority of that phantom of royalty, the Queen of Etruria. French troops have taken poſſeſſion of all the ſtrong places in the Roman and Tuſcan territories. The force which they have collected in Dalmatia is daily increaſed, and a diſpoſition is now manifeſted for the firſt time, to aſſiſt the Porte in reducing the inſergent Servians; and raiſing the ſiege of Belgrade. It is obvious that Bonaparte only waits for a decent pretext to make an irruption into Greece, and conſummate his deſigns againſt the Turkiſh power. It would be more convenient as well as advantageous for him to get admittance under the ſpecious form of an ally; but if that cannot be done, he will overleap all obſtacles, and open himſelf a paſſage with the ſword. If an occaſion does not ariſe, he will not be over-ſcrupulous about creating one.

An unaccountable rumour, reſpecting the approaching arrival of a Britiſh ſquadron in the Dardanelles, prevailed at Conſtantinople. Perhaps a conſciouſneſs in the Porte that ſhe was about to connect herſelf with France in a manner injurious to the intereſt of England, might have produced this apprehenſion. We ſee no objects which could bring a Britiſh ſquadron off Conſtantinople, except to protect that city, or to prevent a French army from penetrating by Syria into Egypt. Extravagant as the rumour received via Cherbourgh was ſuppoſed to be, it ſeems a prevalent report on the Continent that the Porte has made an actual transfer of Egypt to France.

It is with much ſatisfaction we perceive the Ruſſians daily ſtrengthening themſelves in the Mediterranean. They have a formidable ſquadron at preſent in that ſea which is to be further increaſed; and reinforcements of troops are on their way to the Seven Iſlands. Notwithſtanding the ſurrender of Cataro, we ſhall be ſurpriſed if the French go on ſo faſt in Albania as they appear to expect.

Apprehenſions are expreſſed that the determination of the French to occupy Raguſa, ſo long as the Ruſſians ſhall keep poſſeſſion of the Ionian Iſlands, may render it neceſſary for the former to maintain a very large army in Germany. This intimation may be regarded as deciſive of the intention of Bonaparte not to forgo the vantage ground he has ſeized on the confines of Auſtria. If he meditates the ſubjugation of Greece of which we think there can be little doubt, muſt he not have an army at hand to ſupport his operations in that country, and ſufficient to controul Auſtria, in caſe ſhe ſhould evince any diſpoſition to thwart his proceedings? From private intelligence which has reached us from the Continent, we have reaſon to think that the Porte has completely abandoned herſelf to France, and that ſhe is on the point of concluding a treaty of alliance with her. There can be no ſtronger ſymptom of the aproaching diſſolution of the Turkiſh power in Europe. From the preparations making by Ruſſia and Auſtria, as well as by France, we ſhould not be ſurpriſed to hear that partition was made, before three months, between theſe Powers, of all the Turkiſh European poſſeſſions.

Treaty with France and the Porte.

The next arrival of papers from France will probably bring the terms of the Treaty of Alliance with the Porte. That it has been concluded we have little doubt, from the following in-