A Box for the Factory Committee.

Each box might be properly marked with the branch or branches, for which it might be set apart. A list of the master workmen in each might be kept in a neat bound book, always to lie on the proper branch table, mentioning the names, residences, wards, post town, or other directions, goods manufactured, &c. By means of these books, by conversations in exchange hours, and by hand-bills posted in "*The Factory Hall*," merchants and public officers, who might have demands for manufactures, or raw materials to sell, would be able to do much business, in an easy and prompt manner with the manufacturers and their agents. A great deal of useful knowledge would be concentred, exchanged and diffused. The farmers, planters, miners, millers in all branches, merchants, public officers, and political economists, would be able to turn such a permanent Factory Hall, to the best account for themselves, their respective branches, the city, the state and the union. The branches of manufactures have numerous and important relations to one another. The exhibition of new patents, improvements, drawings and specimens, would be easily, effectually and promptly accomplished in such a Hall. Journeymen would find employers, and master workmen would find journeymen and apprentices. Every auxiliary operation or institution, would be suggested, considered and easily promoted in such a place of meeting, before and after exchange hours. In short the benefits of such an institution would certainly be very considerable.

It is time, that we consider the perseverance of foreign powers in their measures for the annihilation of our commerce, as loud and urgent invitations to extend our great and increasing manufactures.

LEGISLATURE of VERMONT.

Rutland, (Vemt.) Oct 24.—A correspondent at Montpelier, has obligingly favored us with the following information from the Vermont Legislature:

On Monday last his excellency Governor Tichenor, met both houses of the Legislature, and delivered the following

SPEECH:

Gentlemen of the Council, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives—

With diffidence and solicitude, I accept the invitation of the citizens of Vermont, again to assume the office of their First Magistrate: the experience which I have had of its relations and difficulties, and the perplexed and critical situation of our public affairs, cannot but suggest considerations of caution and anxiety, in entering upon the duties and assuming the responsibility, unavoidably attached to so important a station. Believing, at the same time, that every power, which a man possesses, ought to be devoted to the interests of his country, I shall enter upon a service, from which experience has shewn that no man can hope to retire, wholly free from censure.

The business, which our constituents have constitutionally assigned to their general assembly, the civil and political interests of the state, are the great objects which will necessarily engage your attention. It cannot be concealed, but that these have been considerably affected by a late law of the U.S. and the measures pursued to enforce it. Among a people accustomed to honest industry, and under a government which has ever permitted them freely to dispose of the fruits of their labor, as a natural and unalienable right, it was to be feared, there might exist a strong disposition to evade its restrictions. Nothing but an appeal to their patriotism, and a strong conviction of the utility of the measure, would enforce obedience to a law, which, in its operation, blighted the best hopes of the laborer, and destroyed every incentive to useful and honorable enterprize. While, therefore, we regret the stain upon the character of a respectable portion of our citizens, in consequence of the conduct of a few who had violated a law of the general government, suspending our commerce, by an embargo, without limitation; we sincerely regret, that the law was not accompanied with that evidence of national necessity or utility, which at once would have commanded obedience and respect. We also may as sincerely deplore, that instead of an application in the first instance to the civil authority, it was deemed necessary to have recourse to military aid: and feeling, in common with my fellow citizens, the evils which result from that law, I cannot but hope, that the wisdom of the national legislature will induce an early repeal of the same. If however this should not be deemed wise or expedient, I must strongly enjoin the necessity of a quiet submission to the privations and inconveniences that may be experienced, until we are relieved in a constitutional way. Nothing could be more erroneous, dangerous and inconsistent with republican principles, than an avowed or hostile opposition to the law. Our duty and our interest, as citizens, are undoubtedly, to obey the laws of our country, and to avoid and discountenance every measure, that tends to impair the majesty of the laws, the authority of the government, or the sacred regard which is due to our federal constitution.

To enact wise and just laws, and to elect able and faithful magistrates, are among the most important articles of the business that will demand your attention: wherever Justice is duly administered and the laws faithfully executed, the public opinion will receive its proper direction, and the public mind and feeling will be composed. In addition to the customary appointment of civil officers, for the ensuing year, it will be your duty to elect a Senator to represent this state in the Congress of the U. States; and, to appoint electors of a President and Vice-President of the U. S. There can be times, in which the appointment of civil officers is not a matter of the highest consequence and of sacred importance; but, if there ever was a period, that demanded the united wisdom and virtue of the legislature, that period is come. Your duty to yourselves and to your country, now call you to lay aside every party consideration, and exert all your virtue, in the discharge of this duty. Under these impressions, I trust, you will, with the most impartial and serious solicitude, enquire for the greatest abilities and virtue, and endeavor to establish and place them in office. The most likely way to benefit and serve your country, is, to give to wisdom and virtue the pre-eminence and direction, in your civil councils and public offices.

It was the sentiment and doctrine of the Father of our country, that the best way to preserve peace, was always to be prepared for war. The advice of the *venerable Washington*, respecting the constant arrangement of the militia, has received additional weight in this state, from the calls that have been made on this class of our citizens, to appear in support of the civil law and power. The promptitude, fidelity and discretion, with which they discharged their duty, was honorable to themselves, and reputable to the state. At a time, when all our foreign relations are marked with uncertainty and danger, can we do better than to review this subject, and to make it a matter of impartial injure, what further measures may be of use, to improve the state of the militia of this commonwealth? Human wisdom has not discovered any way to avoid the expence and danger of a standing army, but by giving discipline, activity, and legal direction to the militia of a country.

Among the advantages and virtues of a republican government, economy has always been considered as one of the most useful. You are fully sensible, that this should extend to all the branches and articles of revenue and expenditure; and the more critical and minute your attention shall be on the subject, the better will you discharge your duty to your constituents. Besides the annual income and expences of the state, it may be of use to enquire into the advantages and emoluments, that have accrued to the state, from the several banks that have been established by the legislature.—When the policy, the operations, and the benefits attending these institutions, are fully understood, you will be able to determine with more certainty whether they require any, and what alterations or encouragements.

The state prison, ordered to be erected by the late general assembly, is a matter of much importance to the state. It will, probably, be a benefit to this institution, and to the government, to enquire into the state of the buildings; the proceedings of the committee, and to the expenditures of money appropriated to that object.

In addition to the ordinary business that may come before you, it may be expedient to revise our criminal code of laws; especially an act entitled "an act for the punishment of high crimes and misdemeanors," and so to vary the modes & degrees of punishment of certain crimes and misdemeanors, as to carry into complete effect, the humane and benevolent intentions of the legislature, in establishing the state prison.

It has been considered the duty of the executive to lay before the legislature at their annual session, all communications from the general and state governments, which affect us with regard to our internal economy or our relative connection with the Federal Union. Such communications, at this eventual crisis, might, perhaps, be expected, not only as important in themselves, but as necessary to aid you in your legislative deliberations. But the absence of my predecessor in office, and the circumstance of having received no documents from him, must be my apology for silence on this subject.

I shall cordially co-operate with you, gentlemen, in all councils and measures which can, in any way, be promotive of the true interests of our country; and humbly rely upon a superintending Providence, that all our honest endeavors for the public good may be crowned with success.

ISAAC TICHENOR.

From the Baltimore Evening Post.

We are happy to announce, the reception in this city of a quantity of *American patent shot*, from the manufactory of Bishop, & Co. Philadelphia, equal, if not superior to any imported, and selling at a more reasonable rate.

"Out of evil good cometh." The violations of right committed on the commerce of America by the nations of Europe, have induced the monied men of our country to ascertain and apply our natural resources. The manufacture of the single article of shot will save to the U. States at least 200,000 dollars annually, while we shall be furnished with it at a lower rate than we have been accustomed to pay for it. Thus economy is combined with independence.

The lead is from *our own* mines—the manufacture is by *our own* people—the very bags in which it is put up is the product of *our own* industry—all is *American*—*all is excellent.*

This manufactory has been established at a vast expence. The tower, in which the shot falls, is 142 feet high, 26 feet in diameter at the base, and 14 feet at the top.—By means of a well beneath it, the whole fall the shot receives is 161 feet! Thus the largest kind has time enough to cool and become solid before it comes in contact with any thing to destroy its rotundity. We have seen specimens of this patent shot which for beauty and excellence has, perhaps, never been excelled. Mr. Wessels, we are informed, will supply orders to any amount.

SHOWER of STONES in ITALY.

Scientific—Extract from a Communication of D. B. Warden, Esq. at Paris, to Dr. Mitchell, dated

"*Paris, July 30, 1808.*

"Mr. Guidotti, Professor of Chemistry and Natural History in the University of Parma, has published the result of his researches concerning the ærolithos, or stones that have descended from the atmosphere. The following is an abstract of his memoir on the last air-stones which fell in the department of Faro, within the limits of the ancient states of Parma.

"On the 19th of April, 1808, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the sky being serene, excepting a few ash-colored clouds, the inhabitants of the villages of Cella, Pieve and Varano, heard in the air two loud reports like those of cannon, which were followed by other reports very near each other, very much resembling the thumping of boxes. This noise lasted longer than a minute, and was then succeeded by a dull sound, during the continuance of which, stones fell to the surface of the earth, into which they penetrated to the depth of several decimetres.

"This rapid fall of stones produced a whistling sound, such as would be effected by any other stone whirled from a sling. They were burning hot.

"The physical characters and component parts of one of these stones picked up at Pieve, were as follow: to wit—its figure approached an oblong square, with its angles rounded off; its surface was uneven and cavernous; its outer coat was of a blackish brown, vitrified, continued over the whole stone, and striking fire with steel; its fracture was irregular and grained; the fragments of an indeterminate figure and almost scaly; the inside was of an ash-color bestrewed with small points almost black, and with small metallic spots; of the latter, some were lamellar, of a whitish yellow, and others globular, compact, and of tin-color; this globular substance has a decided action upon the magnetic needle; in like manner the whole stone in mass attracts the magnet; its interior parts are not very compact, for it may be easily scratched with any iron tool; it adheres to the tongue; its absolute weight was about two pounds Piedmont. Its specific gravity was between 3-39 and 3-46, water being the unit.

The chemical analysis made by Professor Guidiotti, of this meteoric stone, proves that it is composed of silicious earth 50 parts, oxyd of iron 28, magnesia 19, oxyd of nickel 2-50, oxyd of manganese, 1-50, oxyd of chreme 4, and of sulphur 4, making in the whole 106.—This small augmentation of weight in the aggregate of the materials in this analysis is owing to the addition of oxygen to the iron during the operation; for it naturally exists in the ærolith, in a state more or less metallic.

"Mr. Guidotti is of opinion that these productions are formed in the atmosphere, from the earthly and metallic substances which are incessantly floating there. They may, he thinks, be partly conveyed there by the fluids with which we are acquainted, and partly in all probability by others, whose discovery is reserved for future generations."

New-York, Oct. 28.

We learn by a passenger in the Hope that Gen. Dupont had arrived at Paris from Cadiz.

It is stated in one of our latest London papers, that General Junot sailed from Lisbon for France in the frigate L'Amiable, Lord George Stuart, immediately after the Convention was signed.

Extract of a letter from Copenhagen, dated Aug. 20.

"No vessel can leave this port without a special permit from the king, which, with great difficulty and some interest was obtained for the Galen, to depart for America. The Margaret, Clark; the Meridian, Lord; the Live Oak, Terrol; the Jemima and Fanny, Sherburn; and the Sarah, Coffin, are all condemned in the lower court & waiting the decision of the high court of Admiralty. The ship Pennsylvania, and the Susannah, Folger, are not yet come to trial in the lower court."

THE POPE vs BONAPARTE.

The following letter was circulated at Rome in the month of September. We copy it from a late London paper, whose editor, however, does not vouch for its authenticity.

To our dear son Napoleon, Emperor of the French.

"The time, when by the decrees of Providence, notwithstanding our unworthyness, we were invested with the Sovereign Pontificate, you have been a witness of our wishes for the peace of the Catholic church; you have been a witness of our wishes for the spiritual peace of the French people, and of our paternal condescension; you have been a witness of the benefits which we have conferred on the Gallician church, yourself, and your subjects; you have been a witness, that under all circumstances, we have lent ourselves, as far as lay in our power, to all the concessions & concordats with the French Empire and kingdom of Italy; in short you have been a witness of the immense sacrifices which we have made, to the detriment of our people, for the benefit and the repose of the French and Italian nations, and which are such, that our subjects, already in misery, are unable to procure the means of subsistence.

"You, however, in return for so many favors have not ceased to fill our hearts with bitterness, to reduce us to the greatest extremities, under false pretences, and to harrass our conscience. In return for the Ecclesiastical Concordat you have not ceased to seek to destroy it, by separate laws called Organic; you have made to us propositions calculated to that effect, and irreconcileable with the morality of the gospel, and with the unalterable maxims of the universal Catholic church.

"In return for these benefits, the states of the Holy See have had to support the enormous burthen of your troops, in such a way, that since the year 1801 up to the present time, they have wasted five millions of Roman crowns, without keeping the solemn promise of reimbursement by the kingdom of Italy: in return for these sacrifices, you have despoiled us of the Duchies of Benevento and of Ponte Corvo, under promises of indemnifying the Holy See in the most generous manner.

"In return for our condescension, you have demanded our sanction to articles contrary to the law of nations, to the unity, and to the Canons of the Church, to the good of the Catholics of other kingdoms, and destruction of our independence and of the liberty of the church.

"To accomplish your designs you have invaded as an enemy not our states only, but the states given to the Apostolic See by the pity and generosity of Sovereigns, for the most part French; states consecrated to the independence and to the liberty of the successors of St. Peter, and confirmed to the common Father of all the faithful by all the Catholic Princes, during eleven centuries of possession, in order that the common Father might enjoy, in the midst of his children, complete liberty and independence.

"In short, you have invaded, as an enemy, the capital itself; you have caused the military to revolt; you have occupied with an armed force the Post-office and the Printing-houses; you have torn from our bosom both our counsellors, who aided us in conducting the affairs of the Catholic church, and the ministers of justice; you have even kept us prisoner in our Apostolic residence, while our people were trod upon by your soldiers.

"We even appeal to yourself to pronounce upon your own conduct, marked by a contempt of all the rights of nations, of your sacred duties, and your people. We appeal even to you as to a son whom we have consecrated, and who had sworn to repair the losses, and to maintain the rights of the church and the justice of the Most high. Notwithstanding you abuse your power, trample under foot the most sacred duties, chiefly to the detriment of the church; take care, however, lest if you do not stop short, we should exercise, though in all humility of heart, that authority which Almighty God has placed in our hands; take care, lest you add new motives to make known to the world the justice of our cause; for then all the misfortunes which shall follow our conduct, must be placed to your personal responsibility."

The following is a list of the Deputies appointed for the Supreme Government of Spain:—

DIVISIONS AND DEPUTIES.

Old Castile.—Don Francisco Xavier Castanos, and Don Lorenzo Bonifaz.

Leon.—His Excellency Seignor B. Valdes, and Viscount Quintanilla.

Arragon.—His Excellency Count Sastago, Brigadier Don Francisco Palafox y Meizi, and El Int Don Lorenzo Calvo.

Andalusia.—Count De Tilly, and Asst. Don Vicente Ore.

Gallicia.—Count De Ximarde, and Don Manuel M. Atalie.

Asturias.—His Excellency Don Gasper de Jovallanos, and Marquis of Campo Sagrado.

Valencia.—His Excellency Prince Pio, and his Excellency Count of Contamina.

Murcia.—His Excellency Count of Florida Blanca, and the Marquis of Villar.

Estremadura.—Seignor Don —— Otalle, and ——.

Grenada.—Don Louis Gines De Funes, and Regent of the Audience, Riquelme.

Catalonia.—Marquis De Villei, and Baron De Sabasona.

By the latest accounts, it appears, the Supreme Government will be assembled in Ciudad Real, in La Mancha. The Deputies of the Provinces of New Castile, Navarre and Biscay, are not appointed; but those of the former, it is supposed, will be soon nominated, and of the two latter when the capitals of those countries shall be liberated from the invaders.

Extract of a letter from Captain Robert Colfax, junr. of the ship Octavia, from Charleston, bound to London, to his father in the state of New Jersey, dated London, July 26th, 1808.

"We were captured the 27th of January last, off Dover, at 11 o'clock at night, and at 2 o'clock next morning were landed in Calais Prison, where we remained a number of days before we were released; the ship and cargo are detained under the imperial decrees; we were kept five months on prisoners allowance, and not a cent to help ourselves with, having been robbed by the privateer's men of all our money, clothes, and in fact every article they could lay their rapacious hands on.—I made every possible exertion for relief for myself and people, but all in vain.—Myself, however, and a number more ship-masters with difficulty made a journey to Paris, where we represented our situation to our minister, Mr. Armstrong; he informed me it was a government affair, therefore he could not interfere at present, as all such cases would come under a government claim. I took that for a definitive answer and returned to Calais with the rest of my unfortunate companions, where we remained confined to small quarters for five months, at the end of which we were marched through France and Flanders into Holland, many without shoes to their feet, and otherways in a very distressed situation. Unfortunately for me I had not a shoe to my feet for more than two months until we arrived at a place called Ghent, in the interior of Flanders, there we were supplied with French soldiers' shoes; this was a comfortable thing to us, having marched many miles barefooted. We arrived, after an intolerable tedious journey, at Amsterdam, where we remained until we were put on board American vessels, permitted to sail by the Dutch government. In one of them I obtain-