Grain and all seeds coin the earth more than bulbous or taprooted fruit does.'

In the subsequent essay, Mr. B. pronounces *Corn* to be the *best* produce of land, preferring it to *Silk* and *Wine*. He quotes, in justification of his opinion, the authority of Mr. Hume, who 'reckoned it bad policy in Britain to obstruct the use of French wines; when they ought rather to be encouraged in the application of their *labour in making more wines*, by the free use of them in England; because each new acre of vineyard planted in France, for supplying us with wine, would make it requisite for the French to take the produce of a British acre sown in wheat, in order to subsist themselves;" and it is evident, he adds, we have thereby got the command of *the better commodity*."

The chief articles of American export are thus enumerated:

'Probably, the chief export of produce in the maritime country between Connecticut and James River, will be *flour*; of South Carolina, Georgia, and the Floridas, *rice*; North Carolina, *naval stores*, and *staves*; Massachusetts and other parts of New England, *fish*, *cattle*, and *horses*; Mississippi, *lumber*, *iron*, *hemp*; *and ships* built there, and never returning are sold abroad.'

Bay Salt is recommended by Mr. B. for many purposes, in preference to *blown* or boiled salt, such as is in common use with us; and he assigns these reasons:—that bay salt has more of the fixed salt which is so essential for keeping provisions; gives an agreeable flavour, and is more weighty in the bushel. The following hint also merits the attention of all housewives; viz. to reduce any dry salt to a powder, before it be used to preserve meat.

'When salt is applied in a *powder*, it instantly strikes into the meat, effects its purpose, and goes further than if it was coarse. Meat ought to be *struck* with *powdered* salt, in the moment when it becomes cool; and not left as is common, for hours longer even in warm weather. Tendency to putrefaction soon commences; and long before it is discernable. Salting should precede this tendency, and so prevent it; for salt cannot so effectually *stop* putrefaction, as it can *prevent* its commencement.'

We must pass over Mr. Bordley's discussions respecting *Rice*, *Country habitations*, and *Ice houses*; with his *Intimations* on Manufactures, the Fruits of Agriculture, and on New Sources of Trade, interfering with Products of the United States in foreign markets. The subsequent essays, also, on *Potatoe Spirit and Beer*, and *on Diet in rural Economy*, we shall omit to notice, because they are for the most part composed from British publications.

The author's general cautions in regard to Country Cookery (p. 415) are excellent:

'Soups are never to be filled up or have even a drop of water, hot nor cold, added; and are never to boil briskly. They are to be long, long over the fire, *simmering* rather than boiling. And all soups having roots or herbs, are to have the meat laid on the bottom of the pan, with a good lump of butter. The herbs and roots being cut small are laid on the meat. It is then *covered close* and set on a *very slow fire*. This draws out all the virtue of the roots and herbs, and turns out a good *gravy*, with a fine *flavour*, from what it would be if the water was put in at first. When the gravy is almost dried up, then fill the pan with water; and when it begins to boil, take off the fat.—Never *boil* fish; but only *simmer*, till enough.—*Beef* quick boiled, is thereby hardened: *simmer* or slow boil it, in not too much water.—Veal and poultry are to be dusted with flour, and put into the kettle in *cold water*. Cover and boil *slow as possible*, skimming the water clean. It is the worst of faults, to boil any meat fast.—In baking pies, a *quick* oven *well closed*, prevents falling of the crust.'

The next essay, on *Gypsum*, consists of a variety of questions addressed to several American farmers, with their answers in favour of gypsum as a manure.

A proposal was made to the Senate and House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, for incorporating, by an act of the Legislature, a State Agricultural Society; the outlines of which Mr. B. has detailed: but the application, we are informed, was rejected by husbandmen, who were principally to be benefited by the institution.

In the concluding essay, intitled *Notes and Intimations*, we find various receipts and memoranda respecting pickling and drying beef, making bread, biscuit, and vinegar, curing fish in the sun, salting and curing herrings, making candles, distilling, making and potting butter, &c. &c. &c. which must be of great use in the families of American farmers, and assist them in the profitable management of their rural affairs.

A section in this essay is devoted to the subject of *first impressions*; in which is maintained the importance of the earliest attention to children, in order to assure to them 'the virtues with happy manners;'—and another section treats on the *Improvement of the Mind for Rural Life*, to which we shall remit our readers.

'Of scientifical pursuits, the most liberal, the most honorable, the happiest, and what probably will be the most successful employment for a man in easy circumstances, (particularly in country life,) is the *study of nature*, including natural history and natural philosophy; and therefore to this important object a principal attention should be given in educating youth who have the means of applying to these instructive and comfortable pursuits, when it may be without interfering with the means necessary to his support. Every man finds vacant moments from his ordinary business, which cannot be better filled than by such attentions as lead to the improvement of his understanding and elevate his mind to admire, more and more, the astonishing works of the Creator; and thus is real religion befriended.

"All the *arts*, from whence is derived all that tends to the security and comfort of mankind, depend upon the knowledge of the *powers of nature* wherewith we become conversant; and the only possible way of assuring and increasing the conveniences and comforts of life, of guarding against inconveniencies and vexations, to which all are subject, and of enlarging the powers of man, is through a further *acquaintance with the powers of nature!*"—From Doctor *Priestley*, altered. Some instruction in geometry and mechanics would also be advantageous in country life.

'Farmers who do not lay the hand to the plough, often want they know not what: time hangs heavy on them: they feel dissatisfied, restless: a void surrounds them. Employment of any sort would give them relief. But they mount the horse, and leave their *family* and the inviting calls of an improvable landed estate or farm, to seek amusement in riding to and fro; sometimes unwarily popping into taverns. But though time is passed away, they gain no solid or permanent satisfaction, much less any improvement of the mind: and to boot, the farm is not improved; nor its work well done. Were these masters of farms fortunately led by their parents to taste the sweets of such an education as Dr. *Priestley* recommends, the *study of nature*, they would never want soothing and nourishing food to the mind; and from their being employed in inquiries concerning the wonderful works of the *Supreme Being*, a sound and rational piety would be increased and confirmed in them. The book of nature far surpasses books of clumsy art; whilst the wordy works of misled and misleading instructors convey no profitable knowledge, and are insignificant to common sense, and to good minds willing to be impressed with the knowledge of plain truths, and improved in whatever is amiable and promotive of good. The comforts held out by the gospel of *Christ*, confirm the hope derived from contemplations on *nature*: and there is a perfect agreement between the pure principles of the *gospel*, and the laws of *nature*.'

While there can be no doubt that this work will be an acceptable present to the author's countrymen, we have as little hesitation in saying that it will procure reputation for him in Europe. It evinces, indeed, that Mr. Bordley is a man of sound judgment, as well as of considerable reading and experience.—Convinced of the superior importance of agriculture to the United States, compared with manufactures and commerce, he urges the Americans to pursue the former in preference to the latter, in spite of all the splendid illusions which may be presented to the eye and to the imagination. His advice is justified by history, but states will never regard it while they are infatuated by the love of riches. Commerce feeds the passions, and agriculture is too tame a pursuit for dissipated people.

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

No. V.

The usurpation of Bonaparte is admitted by all men to be an event of great importance. But different impressions respecting it are attempted to be made upon the American people. And there are those who applaud it themselves, and hold it forth to the admiration of others.

It is of infinite importance to us to have correct views on this subject. For the nation that admires and extols despotism abroad, however effulgent the glory that surrounds it, is prepared for slavery at home; and the moment it shall appear that we have so far forgotten or abandoned our republican feelings, as to cease to abhor tyranny in every shape, that moment we expose the republic to the assaults of any ambitious leader, who in secret deliberates the subversion of liberty. Let it not be said there are no such men. *There are* such men *here* as well as *elsewhere*. The world may contain but one Bonaparte in genius, but in contains thousands of Bonapartes in imagination. Here too the love of fame is lofty and ascendant in a pre-eminent degree. Our power as a nation is already great; it will soon be gigantic. The objects of governing are numerous, and the resources of the country are inexhaustible. To bend five millions to the will of one man, to wield their power in the scale of European politics; these are objects large enough for the desires of any man.

Men, who are disappointed in the ordinary road to power, are apt to strike out a new track. And is it not notorious that with a large portion of those who have lately lost the public confidence, republicanism, liberty, and the people are treated with perpetual scorn? Is not theirs a favourite opinion, that the people cannot govern themselves? And are there not many among them who consider monarchy as settled in nature, and who declare that *one man*, he who is the best fitted for government, *must and will rule*?

Are not these facts? Yes, fellow-citizens, they are facts—and they are *alarming* facts. One fact is still more alarming. Many of these men are to be found in our councils: men whose unsocial and stern ambition has been disappointed, and whose vengeance would plunge a dagger into the republic to secure to themselves the sceptre.

These men are now industriously improving the present moment. In their denunciation of the Jacobins of France, they elevate the tyrants of the people. They laugh at republicanism. It is a chimera! a *lusus naturae*! a feeble brat, deformed in its birth, and hastening to premature decay. It rests, say they, on the will of the people! and that will rests on the ocean, and to its instability adds its ungovernable fury. It raises but to subvert! it creates only to destroy! it caresses only to murder its favourite! Look at France! There the tempest has raged for ten years with ungovernable fury. Liberty has risen with the serenity of the morning; but she has set in an ocean of blood; and her reign has been a reign of terror. Her energies, after having been directed against herself, have sunk beneath the sword of one man, the leader of an army, an obscure Corsican! And he has restored order, tranquility and happiness to the the nation. Nay, more, he has given the world peace!

Why then, it is asked, be the dupes of mere sounds? Our foolish fathers have taught us to lisp with sacred awe the name of liberty. But if the name is a cheat, if its pretended friends are impostors, if an adherence to its paths will inevitably lead us to ruin, why not have the wisdom and the firmness to shake it off? Let us be reasonable beings, and if we cannot govern ourselves let others govern us.

Even the *good*, the *venerable*, the *revolutionary* ADAMS, cradled in liberty, who derived all his early fame from uniting in its assertion, and his Presidential honors from a sentiment of gratitude for his services in our common cause, even this enlightened man, to use his own words, asks:

"What is this world about to become? Is the millenium commencing? Are the kingdoms of it about to be governed by reason? Your Boston town meetings, and our Harvard College have set the universe in motion. Every thing will be pulled down. So much seems certain—but what will be built up. Are there any principles of political architecture? What are they? Were Voltaire and Rousseau masters of them? Are their disciples acquainted with them? Locke taught them the principles of liberty, but I doubt very much whether they have not yet to learn the principles of government. Will the struggle in Europe be any thing more than a change of impostors and impositions?"

Who then can doubt that republican liberty has its foes in this country? Who can doubt that those foes are to be found in her very bosom; and that while their properties, their lives, and their reputation (which ought to be dearer than both) are protected by the republic, they would seize, and will seize, the first favorable moment to subvert it.

SYDNEY.

PROPOSALS

By THOMAS HERTY,

For publishing by subscription an APPENDIX *to his Digest of the Laws of the United States.*

IT will contain all the public acts of the two preceding and present session of Congress, that is, the acts of the first and second sessions of the Sixth, and the first session of the Seventh Congress. It will be printed in the same order of arrangement, and have reference to such parts of the aforesaid work, as shall be repealed, is suffered to expire, or which may otherwise undergo alterations: subjoined to which, will be given, a correct table of the duties on imposts and tonnage, and a neat index; this, connected with the foregoing, will embrace the whole law in force.

CONDITIONS.

It will be put to press immediately after the close of the present session of Congress, (provided a sufficient number offer to defray the expense of the work) and be ready for delivery in about two months thereafter.

The price to subscribers will be one dollar and fifty cents in boards, to be paid for on delivery. It shall be neatly printed on good paper.

Subscriptions received by the Editor, at his Conveyancing Office, near the Treasury Department, City of Washington; and by those in whose hands proposals are left.

March 12, 1802. tawt

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, AUGUST 2, 1802.

It was proposed, during the session of the grand jury of the county of Washington in the district of Columbia, July term, 1802, to present as a grievance the 8th section of the bill passed at the last session of Congress, entitled "An act additional to, and amendatory of, an act intituled "An act concerning the district of Columbia"—which proposition was rejected, ten to seven, and the following notice was, after the adjournment of the jury, adopted by a majority of the members thereof as a substitute.

NOTICE.

A meeting of the inhabitants of the county of Washington, in the district of Columbia, is requested at Rhodes's Hotel, on Saturday the second day of October next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, to take into consideration a memorial to Congress for a repeal of a part of the act passed the last session entitled "An act additional to, and amendatory of, an act entitled "An act concerning the district of Columbia."

New troubles at St. Domingo.

Capt. Steel, from Port Republicain, informs us, that the blacks, taking advantage of the weakness of the French army, which is much reduced by disease and death, were again on the rise, and had already began to form encampments on the plains of Leogane. This circumstance gave great uneasiness to the planters, who had reason to expect another scene of trouble and massacre.

The rising of the blacks was supposed to be in consequence of the nightly stratagems of the French troops, in taking and massacreing all the blacks who had held commissions under Toussaint—being deemed a necessary precaution by General Le Clerc, to deprive them of their commanders in the event of another revolt.—*N. Y. G.*

FROM THE WILMINGTON MIRROR.

PUBLIC DEBT.

Unredeemed principal on
the 1st of January 1801, 80,161,207 60
Unredeemed principal on
the 1st of January 1802, 77,881,890 29

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Register's Office, Dec. 12, 1801,
JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

Thus it appears from the testimony of a federal legislator, that since Mr. Jefferson came into office, the national debt has been diminished 2,279 317 dollars and 31 cents,

Whilst he has also relieved us from all odious, oppressive internal taxation.

Must not these facts diffuse a general joy over the country?

A federal secretary of the treasury, in a letter to the committee of ways and means, dated 22d of January 1800, states, that "the principal of the debt of the United States had increased since the establishment of the present government, the sum of 1,516,338 dollars and 50 cents."

This, it will be remembered, was after twelve years of peace.

In less than one year, president Jefferson's wise and frugal measures have decreased it nearly *three millions*.

These things, fellow-citizens, are worthy your most attentive and serious consideration——they are

STUBBORN FACTS.

Philadelphia, July 29.

A letter from Bordeaux, dated June 8, informs, that the East-India and China trade is to be free to every French citizen; and that it is made almost certain that foreigners will be immediately put under the same restrictions, with respect to the French colonial trade, as before the revolution.

A Specific, *for the prevention of the Ague*, is contained in the following extract of a Letter from a gentleman in Lancaster to his correspondent in Philadelphia.

"About 70 years ago, my father resided at Haddonfield, in Glofter county, New-Jersey, at which time the fever and ague was general, if not universal, in that little town and its vicinity, except only in my father's family, which escaped for many years. He was a Brewer, and his *whole family* were restricted from the use of spirits of *any kind*; but was allowed good table beer, without attention to the quantity. These two circumstances were the only ones in which our family differed in their living from our neighbours; hence my father inferred that beer preserved them from the disease.

In the year 1745, when the Glofter-Point meadows were in swamps, the inhabitants of the vicinity were all afflicted with the same disease, and at that time my father cleared about 12 acres of the swamp. It was then understood that any man who continued in those grounds in the month of August, would certainly take that disease; and all of the labourers employed there quit work at the end of July—and those who remained after that time were forced to leave it, one after another, as they took the disease; except only my father's gang, which consisted of about twenty men, who continued their work through the whole fall, with a single instance of sickness among the whole. They were hired under express stipulations that they should drink no rum (which was the only spirit then in common use) and it supplied them with good table beer, with a *full allowance of hops in it*. On a strict enquiry, the man who took the ague confessed, that he had clandestinely drank his *morning's dram* daily, and to this his indisposition was attributed, by the people unanimously. Experience was taken that the men were *kept dry at night*.

"Those who have tried the experiment to the southward, by drinking porter, generally acknowledged its good effect; and I do not remember a single instance among the many to whom I have recommended this regimen, who have not acknowledged that the benefit derived from it was *great*, if not absolute. On conversing some years ago, with a gentleman from Canada, I learnt that a *decoction of hops* was there considered, at that time, as a specific for the ague, the epidemic of the country."

In Exchange.

VALUABLE property in the borough of York, is offered in exchange for property in or near the Federal City.—Enquire at this office.

August 2, 1802. ep3w

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having a full power of attorney from THOMAS LAW, Esq. of this City, during his absence on a visit to Europe, requests all persons having business with the said Mr. Law, to apply to him.

WM. BRENT.

August 2, 1802. ep6t

NOTICE.

THE Officers of the 1st legion of Militia of the District of Columbia are informed, that the meeting intended to be held at Rhodes's Hotel on Monday, is postponed until friday next, when their attendance at the same place, at 11 o'clock A. M. is particularly requested It is expected no officer will fail to attend.

By order,
WILLIAM D. BEALL, Adjt.

August, 2, 1802, ep3t

BY MUTUAL AGREEMENT,

THE partnership of WAY and GROFF, Printers and Book Binders, of the city of Washington, is dissolved.

Those indebted to the firm are requested to make immediate payment to Andrew Way, junr. who is authorised to receive the same.

ANDREW WAY, junr.
JOSEPH GROFF.

N. B. The above mentioned branches of business are now conducted at the old place under the firm of

A. & G. WAY.

August 2, 1802. 3t.

New Invention.

The IMPROVED SAW-MILL, *for which the subscriber has obtained a Patent.*

THIS improvement saves the sawyer much labour, and the work is also much more expeditious. The log being fastened, turned down, and the saw started, the whole operation proceeds without further manual aid; for, the instant the cut is finished, the log moves back, and at the same time is gauged to the utmost exactness by the machine, ready for another cut in two thirds of a minute. The saw reassumes its action in the log, and thus moves in alternate succession until the whole be cut up in any given dimensions, at which time the mill stops too if required, or at any number of cuts for which the sawyer prepares, for his attendance is unnecessary.

Any person or persons inclining to purchase the privilege of erecting this valuable and simple machine, or of adding the improvement, which may readily be affixed to any Saw Mill already in use, will please to apply to the subscriber at West Brandywine Bridge, on the Philadelphia and Lancaster turnpike road, Pennsylvania; or by application to Dr. Thornton, City of Washington, who is empowered to dispose of the patent right; a complete operating model may be seen which saws in the most exact manner, and performs all the various movements of a large saw mill. He will also furnish the drawings and description.

In consequence of numerous applications from persons whose saw mills are not in constant operation, and to render the benefit more extensive, I have thought it proper to reduce the price of the privilege to eighty dollars; and I will return twenty dollars to every person who has already purchased the improvement at one hundred, that no distinction may be made. The improvement may be fitted about twenty dollars. The castings may be had already executed, at the City of Washington, at prime cost.

MOSES COATS.

August 2, 1802. 1awtf

Tennessee Company.

THOSE interested in the Company, and who have not signed the deed of trust, are hereby notified, that the subscriber will attend at the city of Washington on the 20th of December next, to give them an opportunity of complying with this regulation of the company.

JAMES STRAWBRIDGE.

May 26, 1802. tawtd