court of this state, the legislature will recollect the appointment to be made of three additional judges to that court, to make the number mentioned in that act.

No public correspondence has occurred during our late recess to gain the special attention of the legislature.—Our own internal interests and concerns will occupy your consideration during the present session.

J. TRUMBULL.

October 9, 1806.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

As the American nation progresses in population, the necessity of securing its *independence* of all foreign countries, becomes every day more important and indispensable. *Important*, as the means of guarding our rights and happiness against foreign interests and influence in our domestic, social, and civil concerns. *Indispensable*, to provide against the caprices or the ambition of foreign nations, who may become jealous of our prosperity, or who may be purchased into hostility against us by the same means that modern wars have been induced and sustained in Europe.

Independent of these general grounds of policy, prudence, and necessity; there are numerous collateral reasons why the people of the United States, should at this time particularly attend to this subject; the hostile conduct of that nation to which we have afforded the best of all her markets for a series of years, should induce us to reinforce the policy of our government in pursuing redress for past injuries, and future security for our property and commerce.

The people must be sensible that the great scarcity of solid money, is wholly owing to the foreign trade; and that if we could purchase goods at home, made at home, from the articles of our own produce, that the money would circulate among ourselves which is now sent to support nations which oppress us.

Our *wool* is increasing in quantity and quality, beyond any thing that persons who have not had correct information on the subject can conceive.

Our *cotton* produced in the southern states can be had cheaper than in any part of the world, and in as great quantities as home consumption and foreign demand can require.

Flax and *Hemp* we can produce sufficient to supply the whole world.

Dye stuffs of every kind are to be had in our own territory.

Iron, lead & copper—are to be had in the most inexhaustible mines—and our iron is allowed to be equal to any in the world.

In the various branches of art and commerce dependent on *leather*, such as boots, shoes, saddlery, harness, and all the varieties of these most useful branches of national comfort and economy, the progress, and perfection of the various arts are unexampled in the annals of the world.

Wood of every description is abundant and easy of purchase.

And *arts* and *manufactures*—and the modern improvements in machinery, have made a complete progress among us, and triumphed at once over the artifices and repeated conflagrations of foreign incendiaries, and against the most deep rooted and astonishing prejudices.

The conduct of foreign nations, if it was not calculating too vainly, would seem to have been directed by the hand of divine wisdom in such a manner as to force this nation even against its prejudices & against the artifices of its enemies, into the paths best calculated to secure its permanent happiness and independence. The oppression of our commerce by England, appears only to have been intended to induce our national legislature to do that from defensive policy, which they ought long ago to have done, as a measure of security and strength, as a measure of internal providence and resource against exigency.

The levying of new additional duties by the English parliament in its *last session*, on all American goods, will, we make no doubt, prove to Congress the necessity of laying a duty of equal, if not higher amount, on goods imported into the United States, not already under the prohibitory law that is to take place in November.

The nation at large progresses, but the mode in which we progress is so unlike every other country; we are so much unaccustomed to think in the manner of other countries, and such is the influence of the association of ideas, that when we do not *progress in the same manner* as other nations, we are apt to conceive that we do not progress at all.

We have no great companies with exclusive monopolies by which human labor is constrained to submit to the will and toil for the indolence of luxurious opulence. The horrible violation of the principles of our government in the case of the shoemakers, would indeed induce a foreigner to believe that the savage servility of the feudal times, was about to recommence; but like a storm in the atmosphere, the phenomenon in the social state, will only lead a wise and prudent legislature to make provisions against similar inroads on the rights of human nature and the fundamental principles of our revolution and our government.

That we have made great progress in arts and manufactures, those who are acquainted with Philadelphia may learn, by enquiry; but even strangers who visit our city, learn more in a few days than the most of our citizens generally are aware of.

As an evidence, however, of the progress of manufactures in this city and neighborhood, we may refer with particular propriety to a recent institution in this city.

It is a repository for the sale of goods manufactured in America, and from American materials only.

Perhaps there may be found persons, who will doubt, what we are about to state; but what we have seen, and those who are disposed to encourage home industry may not only see, but purchase on the most reasonable terms—at the warehouse, No. 6, south third street, Philadelphia, next door to Mr. S. F. Bradford's book store.

Desirous to witness and judge for ourselves, we went and there saw articles of various kinds of the domestic manufacture; and of which we shall enumerate those that were most conspicuous and excellent in their kinds.

Of *woollen* manufacture from American wool and American looms—we saw,

Cloths of a good quality;
Coatings, most excellent;
Stockings, fine and coarse, knit and woven.

To these we understand are to be added, *mits, socks, Welsh wigs, muffettees, mockasons, & snow shoes*, which are now manufacturing against the winter season.

Of *cotton goods* from American cotton—we saw,

Superfine striped bed ticking;
Fine do. do.
Cotton counterpanes of beautiful patterns;
Bunts and buntings;
Jeans;
Cotton stripes;
Shirting stripes;
Printed Neckerchief shawls—fit for the West Indies;
Do. fine for home market;
Printed superfine callicoes—of American cotton, spun, wove, printed and finished in Philadelphia—and the prints for which were cut in Philadelphia;
Pocket handkerchiefs of various patterns;
Suspenders for gentlemen;
Webbing for making do.
Wick for patent lamps;
And wick yarn for common lamps.

Of machinery in wood and metal—we saw,

The patent ruling machine, for ruling paper for account books, &c.

Stock locks of a variety of patterns and with many new and ingenious contrivances.

These things, beside wool in the prepared state from combing;
Flax and hemp hackled for spinning;
And coarse linen;
And hempen cloth.

We enquired for Mr. Peale's celebrated and ingenious polygraph, and regretted not to find an instrument there which after being invented here, has already found its way into the cabinets of nearly all the statesmen of Europe, it certainly would be doing no more than justice to the public and to himself, for Mr. Peale to deposit one of his machines at this *repository of productions* of American industry, genius, and economy.

We proposed obtaining some account of the sales and operations of this useful institution; but have not lately had leisure enough to attend to it.

This institution advances money to industrious persons upon the goods they may deposit, and sells for the manufacturer at a very small commission, which is barely calculated to maintain the expences of the establishment and store rent.

The southern planter who imports annually great quantities of coarse woollens and other goods, would here find goods suitable to his uses, at a cheaper rate than he can import them; the Editor of this paper has exhibited to several members of Congress from the south, specimens of coarse woollens fit for the winter cloathing of southern servants, which can be had here of equal quality with the imported, and that from five to ten cents per yard less. These are reflections we throw out for public consideration; any new facts that patriotic citizens can communicate will be thankfully attended to. The papers in the western part of this state of all parties we trust will publish this article, as its object is the good of the country alone.

[*Aurora.*]

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

THE ENGLISH IN FRANCE.

Mr. Editor,

Sir—So many representations have been made of the treatment which our country-men prisoners in France receive, that a true statement would probably not be deemed uninteresting. A long detention in France, a pretty general acquaintance, and the reputation of being a daring fellow, enabled me to obtain more information concerning the character and management of the various *depots* than most persons could procure. Not being under any obligations to those whose names are mentioned, except when particularised, my observations cannot arise from interested motives, they flow from my heart—a heart ever ready to acknowledge virtue in others, and pay the small tribute of praise in my power; and I positively affirm, that the account given of the conduct of the French towards my countrymen is neither exaggerated by personal ill treatment, nor softened by partiality towards them.

Having from my various attempts to escape, attracted the particular notice of the French government, and more severe measures having been taken with me than with many others, the being obliged frequently to mention myself will not, I trust procure me the epithet of Egotist.

Arrested contrary to the law of nations, I refused giving my parole, in consequence of which I was sent to Fontainbleau under escort of the *Gendarmerie*. In vain did I protest against my arrest, state my having a Russian passport, and claim the protection of the Imperial Ambassador. I was an Englishman—it sufficed; the consular government naturally inferred I was inimical to their measures, and returned no answer to my memorials. I therefore left the depot, entered Paris on the 11th of January, and there remained undiscovered until the 27th of March, 1804, when I was arrested and conveyed to the *Prefecture de Police*; transferred from one prison to the other; I did not recover my liberty until the 18th of April, when it was made known to me by an order to leave Paris in twenty-four hours. Anxiety, the infected air of the prisons, and bad nourishment, had brought on a fever; medical men deemed it endangering my life to leave Paris in the state I then was. I therefore waited on general Caesar Berthier, chef de l'Etat Major de Paris, all my attempts to move him were fruitless; when I stated the opinion of the faculty, and produced the certificate, his answer was, "Qu'est ce que vous me f——z avec ces papiers la un Anglais de plus ou de moins ne fait pas grande chose, si vous ne sortez de Paris cette nuit tant pis pour vous."—I declared I would not. At five o'clock in the morning, the brigadier and two privates of the Gendarmerie d'Elite entered my room and ordered me to follow them. I soon learnt my destination was for bitche, a fortress near 400 miles off, and that I was to be marched with refractory conscripts, criminals, &c. Not a single instance of compassion did I experience from any member of government; no cart was allowed me, notwithstanding my weak state, nor could I even for money, in many places procure a bed. Worn out by fatigue, almost dead with the fever, I arrived at Bitche; the same instant I was taken to a damp Souterrain, to enter which I descended a flight of thirty-three steps. Whether this was a situation for a person half dead with sickness and fatigue, I leave others to decide. The answer of the Sous Prefect of Sarreguenismis to the Gendarmes when they asked a cart for me, will never be obliterated from my memory; they even thought it cruel to oblige me to travel further on foot, but the Sous Prefect made the following remark, "C'est un sacre Chouan, il n'aura pas de Voiture, qu'il meurre s'il ne peut plus vivre."

But to resume, our countrymen prisoners of war in France, are divided into two classes—the first contains those properly so called: the second, those officers of the army and navy who were detained at the commencement of the war, together with such other persons as were travelling in the country for their health, their business, or their pleasure. In this are also a few mechanics, who, enticed over by fair promises, and bribed to betray the secrets of their business, regret but too late their sordid views, and expiate in sorrow their folly and imprudence. This class is not very numerous, hardly exceeding 800. The prisoners taken during the war do not exceed 6,000. To avoid perplexity, I shall, in speaking of the two classes, distinguish them, by calling the former prisoners—the latter, by the French term detenus.

As Verdun is supposed the chief depot, and from whence most others emanate, I shall begin with it. It was founded in November, 1803, with the intent of better securing the detenus, many of whom had effected their escape from Fontainbleau, as also for the officers and crew of his majesty's late frigate La Minerva. Here resides general Wirion, whose interest is such with the government, that he can dispose of the persons and liberties of the prisoners as his humour or will dictates. At this place was assembled all his majesty's officers both of the army and navy, the detenus, the masters and mates of merchant ships, except such as through refractory behaviour had become obnoxious, and were removed to Givet and Bitche. The rules of this depot in the origin were generally lenient; they required all persons to present themselves thrice a day at the commune, and there sign their names. Permissions were seldom refused to go without the gates, and the country for five leagues around was allowed for the various amusements of riding, walking and shooting. But from the disregard some masters of merchantmen paid to their parole, the remainder were shut up in the citadel, and not allowed to live in the town, but on finding two respectable persons, either from among his majesty's officers, or the class of detenus, who would become security for their good and peaceable behaviour. In the autumn of 1804, such masters whose vessels were under 80 tons burthen, as also all mates of merchant ships, were removed to Sare Libre, and deprived of their pay as masters. About the same time the less independent part of the detenus were sent to Valenciennes, such only as could keep their chariot, or give occasional dinner parties to the general, were allowed to remain. The regulations became more severe, the manner of living more extravagant, the character of general Wirion more publicly known, more dreaded, and more tyrannical.

However there are few persons of note; the marquis and marchioness of Tweedale died shortly after their arrival. These noble personages had resided some time in the south of France for the benefit of their healths; they fell victims to the arbitrary and unprecedented decree which ordered their arrest and removal to the cold piercing air of Verdun.

The hon. Mr. Eeardly yields to no man either in patriotism or generosity. Not a day but blessings are called down on him; he is the comfort and support of many unfortunate families. The great and noble mind of lord Elgin is sufficiently known. Here I cannot refrain mentioning the humane and friendly attention of the Rev. Mr. Wolf, Dr. Jackson, Col. Abercrombie, and Lieut. Col. Tyndale, to myself as an individual; the two former cheering and comforting me during a severe and contagious fever, the two latter for the assistance they gave me in the most critical and cruel part of my confinement.

Should a person fail presenting himself at the appointed hour, he is either removed to Metz or Bitche, or he is constrained to bribe the Gendarmes with a five shilling piece to hush up the matter. Those who give public repasts to general Wirion are exempted from the morning appearance, and on sending a short note from that of the evening also. Among various specimens which might be adduced of general W's behaviour, the two following will suffice. Mr.——, master of a vessel in the West-India trade, had a black servant, the general thinking he would grace his chariot, asked the owner to give or sell him. On refusal, he forcibly took and kept him about a month, when finding he could not make any thing of him, (for the lad was naturally stupid) he returned him, and demanded of the legitimate master the expences of his board and lodging while waiting on and serving the general!!!—This Mr.——, was compelled to pay or visit the fortress of Bitche.

Mr. —— one day walking in the street, bowed to the general; piqued at not being honored with a return, he exclaimed in French hard enough to be heard—'The devil take me if ever I bow to you again.' The general repassed a few minutes after; Mr. —— was as good as his word, and moved not. The next day orders were given to transfer him to Bitche by the gendarmie, where he remained several months in the cavern before mentioned.

There is not a single thing in which the general does not interfere. The hon. Mr. —— is confined in the fortress of Bitche by order of the general for an adventure of gallantry. Servants possessing their masters' confidence have, without any other cause than the general's whim, been sent off to Metz. Ladies have been torn from their lovers' arms and banished the town. The general even carried his paternal care so far as to decide in what manner the husband is to treat the wife, and the wife the children!!!

The second depot in point of precedence is Valenciennes, the greatest part of those detenus, whose moderate fortunes would not admit of their longer continuance in Verdun, a few warrant, some petty officers, and about 1000 seamen are here. The police of this depot is more severe than that of Verdun and the confinement more rigorous. The situation of our seamen at this place has ever been really distressing. Their allowance as fixed by government is one lb. of ammunition bread, half a pound of beef, 3 farthings per diem, and a certain quantity of vegetables and salt, which should be given monthly. But owing to the bad management and carelessness, to call it nothing worse, of the persons whose duty it is to inspect and see the prisoner righted, the meat being always offal, is such as our most wretched peasants would spurn at; the bread loses one third of its nutriment by being badly baked; the vegetables are seldom given, and when they are the sailors think them hardly worth fetching. Many men have been thrown into the dungeon, and there kept on bread and water. I have the names of several who were there 3 weeks prior to their being sent to Bitche or Metz, obliged to walk, allowed nothing but bread and water, thrown during nights into dark, dirty and infectious dungeons, where there would often be no straw to sleep on, and sometimes refused their bread, under pretence that the town was no Etape.

Lord Barrington is at Valenciennes; hundreds acknowledge him their benefactor—thousands consider him with esteem: had he the means no one would know distress.

The depot of Givet contains about 1000 men—the treatment differs little from that experienced at Valenciennes—equal severity towards the men, equal carelessness in the quality and quantity of their provisions. The French were continually tempting by great offers, the seamen of these two depots to enter their service; many supposed, and not without reason, the intention was to force by starvation and bad treatment, men to inlist whom promises could not engage. For whatever expressions the French may use concerning our country or our men, they internally respect and fear us; they know Britons neither fear death nor betray their charge.

MUNICH, July 29.

The following is the treaty concluded between the Emperor of the French & king of Bavaria, relative to the military line to be drawn in a part of the Tyrol contiguous to the kingdom of Italy.

His majesty the emperor of the French and king of Italy, and his majesty the king of Bavaria, wishing to settle the military line which shall be established in Italian Tyrol, have resolved to the settling of this arrangement, and have therefore named the following plenipotentiaries, viz. marshal Berthier, on the part of his majesty the Emperor of the French, and M. D. Montzelas, on that of the king of Bavaria, who having exchanged their respective powers, have agreed upon the following articles:

Art. 1. His majesty the king of Bavaria engages, as well for himself as his successors, never to construct any fortifications, nor to form any magazine of war, or any cordon of troops in the whole division of Italian Tyrol, situated to the south, and comprised between the military line to be laid down in article 2, and the frontier of the kingdom of Italy. His majesty engages also not to occupy, in a military manner, the line and the countries of which the names are contained in the 2d article.

2. The military line agreed upon in article 1, will commence from Roveredo, and will follow to the east the left bank of the Adige, ascending that river as far as Mattarello. It will pass on to Valsorda, Vigolo, Bosentino, Calceranico, Caldonazzo, and by the road of Levico as far as that town; from hence it will follow to the east of the valley of the Brenta, passing by St. Desiderio, Marter, Montecoella, Borgo di Valsugana, Castel Nuovo, Grigno, Belven, Tezze, to the frontier of the kingdom of Italy. To the west, the line leaving Roveredo, will stretch on to Sacchio, and cross the Adige; it will pass by Isera, Folas, Comolice, Mount Stiva, St. Giacomor, and Arco; from this last town it will descend the torrent Sarca, as far as Chiaran and St. Pietre, following the limits of the territory of Termo. Passing from thence to Balin, it will follow the limits of the valley of Ledro, and the heights of Dro, falling down the torrent as far as Bondo; descending the stream of the Arno, by Breju and Tion, till the junction of the Arno with the Sarca; it will descend this last river, passing by Dare, Vigo, Bocenago, Giustin, Vadajou, Baldin, St. Vigilio; it will follow the path of Mavignola, the road and the stream which conduct to St. Maria di Campiglio, to Campo and Mount Campei; then descending the stream Meledrio, it will stretch itself by St. Brigida and Dimaro, as far as the junction of that stream with that of Noce; it will ascend this last, passing by Ravina, Martellina, Pillizano, and Curiano, as far as the junction of that stream with the Pei; and descending that stream, it will pass by Callentino, Calladizzo, Cagolo, Pejo; from thence ascending the stream of the Noce or Nauno, it will extend to the mountain Del Corno, which forms the boundary between Italy, Switzerland, and the Tyrol, in such a way that the Mountain Tonale shall be comprised among the points which cannot be fortified, entrenched, or occupied as a military position.

3. No fortification or entrenchment shall be constructed on the military line marked out by the foregoing article, nor at the distance of 500 toises to the north of the line, that is, on the side of German Tyrol.

4. The reservation of a part of Italian Tyrol, in favor of the kingdom of Italy, mentioned in the first article of process verbal of the surrender of the Tyrol to his majesty the king of Bavaria, being annulled by the present treaty, his said majesty will immediately take possession of the abovementioned portion of Italian Tyrol, to enjoy it, he, his heirs, and successors, in full and entire sovereignty, saving the exceptions made in the 1st, 2d, and 3d articles.

The ratifications of the present treaty shall be exchanged in the course of 12 days, or sooner, if it can be done.

Signed at Munich, May 25, 1806.

FOR SALE.

THREE likely young NEGRO MEN, one of whom is a good waiter, and all under good character. Enquire at Mr. Jos. M. Semmes's Tavern.

October 17 – 3t

Washington Jockey Club RACES.

WILL commence on TUESDAY the 28th day of October next—free for any horse, mare or gelding—carrying the following weights, viz.

Aged horses, 126 lbs. Six years old, 120 lbs. Five years old, 112 lbs. Four years old, 100 lbs. Three years old, 86 lbs. There will be an allowance of three pounds for mares and geldings.

The first days purse. Four mile Heats, it is supposed will be at least 750 DOLLS—that being the amount of it last year.

On Wednesday the 29th, the second day's Jockey Club Purse, the Three mile Heat's, it is supposed will be worth 400 DOLLS.

Thursday the 30th—will be run for a cup of Fifty Guineas value—, a single Four mile Heat, free only to subscribers.

And one hour after, will be run for the LADIES'S PLATE—Two mile Heats—free only to members of the Club.

Each day's race to begin precisely at one o'clock, P. M.

All delinquent members of the Club, are earnestly requested to make immediate payment of their dues to the Secretary and Treasurer.

Tolls, as usual, will be collected at the gates, for the benefit of the Club,

No person will be permitted to stand within the cords—and all dogs found on the course, will be destroyed.

All persons desirous of erecting Booths, and make speedy application to the Secretary will Treasurer, for licences for that purpose.

The foregoing regulations will be strictly enforced, by persons employed to carry them into effect.

By order,

JOHN TAYLOE, Pr. W. J. C.

John Mason,
Thomas Peter,
Henry O'Reilly, } *Stewards.*
Nathan Lufborough,

Test *DENNISON DARLING,*
Secretary and Treasurer.
CHESTER BAILEY,
Clerk of the course.

September 15—tawtR