1792, being no longer deemed necessary to encourage this breed, they ceased. In 1764, Sweden possessed 65,386 Merino sheep of the pure blood, and 25,384 of the mixed blood: since that period they have constantly increased in number, in spite of the difficulties occasioned by the length of winter, and severity of the climate. That the Merino sheep preserve, in Sweden, their pristine form; that the fleeces have lost nothing of their equality of length, their elasticity, and their fine quality of pile; that their weight continues as great as in Spain; that he has seen Merino rams, whose fleeces weighed 13 pounds each; and that, when seasoned to the climate, and properly fed, he has seen them larger and finer sheep than in Spain. Upper Saxony, he says, is the country next to Sweden, where the introduction of the Merino is of the longest date; and it is in Saxony where this naturalization has met with the most marked success, and produced effects the most beneficial; the native breeds have by a mixture of Merino blood, profited in an equal degree. The first importation was in 1765; the next in 1778. Mr. Lasteyrie says, he has seen many different flocks, and has found the pure Merino, as well as some mixed breeds, producing wool of the first quality; indeed, the sheep-walks of Saxony are at this moment more productive than any other species of husbandry; and the wool sells at three times the price of the wools of the country. Saxony rears about 1,600,000 sheep, of which 90,000 are Merinos and the mixed breed.

They were introduced into Prussia by Frederick II. in the year 1786. Some of those, distributed over the country, from mismanagement and gross neglect, have degenerated and died; others he has seen which preserve their pristine qualities.

In Denmark, and in various parts of Germany, Mr. Lasteyrie has seen this race of sheep always prospering, if well treated; and in this, and every other country, degenerating from want of food and neglect; always, however, doing as well as the native breeds in the same keep, and in some cases better; that the more regular and ample the supply of food is, whether of grass or green vegetables, the heavier and finer will be the fleece—the larger in size and the more perfect in shape will the sheep be. He strongly recommends housing; but foul, close sheepcots are injurious; that a free circulation of air is always found beneficial, and that this breed of sheep suffers more from heat than from cold—(this doctrine has been repeatedly confirmed by our practice at home!) that they will get fat as quick as any indigenous breed, in any country, and have done so wherever a comparison has been made.

An experiment was made on the Merino sheep at Rambouillet, which denotes the peculiar character of this breed and its tendency to carry wool. A ewe, eighteen months old, was left unshorn; the next season, her fleece, when shorn, weighed fourteen pounds ten ounces; and its pile, which was double the usual length, lost nothing as to weight, because few ewes would have given more wool, if clipped at the usual period. Another ewe was shorn at thirty months old, and gave a still greater quantity of wool, although sheep at that season suckled a lamb; her fleece weighed twenty-one pounds, and the pile was eight inches long. In the ninth year (1800) eight ewes, whose fleeces were of two years growth, gave from sixteen to twenty pounds each. It appeared from these different experiments, that Merino wool of two years growth will double its length, & will preserve all its fine quality. It was not observed, that the sheep, subjected to this experiment suffered particularly from heat, or that their health was in any degree injured. It is possible, that this property in the Merino fleece to grow beyond the period usual in our breed of sheep, may be productive of some new manufacture, where great length and fine quality of pile is requisite; but the hazard of the blow-fly, and the chance of losing in hedges and brakes any part of a fleece after it is once fit for manufacture, will not allow of this practice becoming general, admitting even that the sheep suffer nothing in the proof during the summer months from the weight of the fleece, which in a large scale of practice is improbable, and that the wool should be found to pay as well for growing to this length, as it would when shorn in common course; but we have taken the liberty of noticing a circumstance so novel to us, because our English breeds are all supposed to cast their fleeces at a certain season of the year, if not shorn, with exception to lambs which hold their fleeces; (this is quoted by many as an argument against shearing lambs:) because the fact has also been doubted by some of the best informed and liberal amongst us, not supposing the reports of Rambouillet meant to deceive, but that some mistake must have been made. A sample of this wool is now in England; I have carefully examined it, and can bear testimony to the fact. Salt is not given to the sheep in Prussia and in Holland; but in Sweden, in Saxony, in Silesia, and in France it is considered a most important article, and is strongly recommended on the same principle, as we had before labored to induce its adoption in these kingdoms.

We had no doubt of the good effect of salt on mouldy hay, which had not spent its strength in premature fermentation, would bear such a quantity of salt as would invigorate the stomach, quicken the circulation of blood, and excite in cattle a desire to drink largely. Some medical men, aware of our practice, conjectured that salt tend to decompose and convert water to nourishment in an increased degree. Whether this is, or is not, to be so accounted for, we are incompetent to judge. But it is our business to know, the effect it has on stock; and we do know, that it surpasses all belief. Some of our hay lately in use was of the first quality of sheep hay, the produce of rich & deep loam on a lime stone bottom; it was put together without wet, and had 25lb. of salt per ton sprinkled through a sieve, a greater quantity than has yet been used. In color, flavor, and proof, it equalled any hay whatever, and satisfies us that this or a greater quantity of salt, may infused into hay of the best quality, and with the best possible effect. In confirmation of this fact we have also the authority of Mr. Drake of Breedon, one of the most celebrated graziers in the kingdom, who has mixed salt with his flooded mouldy hay, 8lb. of salt only to a ton, and he declares, that his Herford oxen did better on it than others on the best hay he had, and that he was, and is convinced, that the hay had all its good effect from the salt.

In Spain, a thousand sheep use in five months four arobes, or one quintal of salt, which is 128lb. Their sheep would fat to 13lb. per quarter upon the average; this is the quantity given out, all of which may not be consumed; and as the price of salt in that country is no object, more would have been given, if more was necessary. The quantity given to our sheep was such, as we have before stated would keep them healthy, or such as they appeared to demand. It is given in the morning when the sheep are looked over, in order to counteract the ill effect of the dew. They have consumed at the rate of one ton of salt, for every thousand sheep annually.

A small handful is put on a flat stone or slate, and ten or fifteen of these slates, set a few yards apart, are enough for one hundred sheep. At first the sheep may be moved towards them; if they feel a craving for salt they will lick it up quickly as much as is necessary; and if they do no not want it, what remains dry when the sheep are next looked at, is taken up and re-reserved for future use. Twice a week has usually been found sufficient; in particular cases it may be offered thrice. As to any doubt respecting their inclination to it none can be maintained; for in the year 1801, of a flock approaching towards 1000 there are not ten old sheep, which have not taken kindly to it, and not a lamb which does not consume it greedily.

Selections from a late London paper.

THE ARTS.

Within these few years there has sprung up amongst us a new style of painting, which, though evidently founded upon the Flemish school, promises to exceed its original, by superadding an imitation of the manners & humor of familiar life, to the spirited and correct delineation of the forms and figures of the Flemish painters.

The Dutch painters are deservedly praised for their faithful imitation, their exact general portraiture of every object before them. They transfered to their canvas, as it were, the very identity of the objects they saw, without any improvement from the standards of ideal beauty, and without infusing into them any distinct sentiment of character and action—They consider the point of excellence to consist only in giving a faithful likeness of a form, in which they rose above the mere portrait painter, by including the whole form, and the several parts of each object, & in giving, certainly, a masterly drawing, and a most faithful similitude of every thing they saw, however minute. What in truth, if we except this wonderful imitation of natural objects, is the merit of *Teniers*?

The present English school, proceeding on this foundation, has superadded humor and sentiment to figure, and a certain definite action, or, what we may call in poetry, a *Minor Fable*, to the justness of form. All the figures are exhibited as doing *something*—What is done by each being the different parts of the same action.

The art of the painter, therefore, in this stile, consists in a double point, the correctness of the Flemish school with respect to figure, and the imitation of the humor, and characteristic sentiment of the scene which he has chosen to represent. In plain words, he has to animate, inform, and to characterise his figures, with that particular expression which belongs to the moral part of his subject. He rises, therefore, to what may be called the dignity of composition in the *epic* of common life. It is in this last quality in which the English school has improved upon the barreness of the Flemings. *Wilkie* is without doubt the founder of this school amongst us. His Village Politicians, his blind Fidler, and his Pay Day, are masterly compositions in that peculiar style which we have described above. But within thes few days we have seen a painting by an artis the name of *Bird*, who resides at Bristol, which if not superior, is fully equal to the best compositions of Wilkie. It has the same correctness and fidelity of form, the same characteriste point and sentiment the same species of familiar action and fable, which distinguished the pictures of Wilkie. This painting, we are happy to learn, will be placed in in the exhibition of the present year. We shal briefly describe it.

The subject is *Good News*, or *News* of an important victory, just received at a Vilage Inn. The charactersconsist of an Old Soldier, who occupies the center the picture, flourishing his stick over his head, &, and in the language of the Poet—"Fighting his battles o'er again." A Cobler is seated upon the table reading the newspaper, and is interrupted by one of his audience, who is bawling the good tidings into the ears of a deaf man, who is placed in one corner of the picture.

The anger which this interruption occasions in the countenance of the Cobler, gives a very fine expression to his hcaracter. The figure and costume of his son of Crispin is most admirable. The exultation and joyous lounge in his easy chair of the master of the house, who seems to have been once a soldier himself, gives a pleasing variety to the character of the piece, and the center group is completed by his wife and children around him.

In the corner opposite to that filled by the deaf man and his noisy friend, is the *Post Boy*, who brought the paper.—His character and dress are very exact; he is taking a glass of Gin from the maid servant of the inn.—We must not forget the character of the man who is lighting his pipe, and devouring the news at the same time—The furniture of the room, both dead and living, is perfectly appropriate.—The cat and the dog are as much in character as the tables & the chairs.

All that this picture wants, is a proper harmony and effect of color.—It is, with respect to color, what is called *Spotted*.—We could have wished that the old Soldier had been equipped with a wooden leg, & that greater suffusion of color had been thrown into the face of the Post Boy. A little more labor, under skilful direction, upon the minor parts of this picture, would have made it a prodigy.

MISSELLANEOUS.—Camphor mixed with different fixed oils and sand, in order to divide the particles, may be purified of its oily particles, and deprived of its empyreumatic smell, when sublimed with a small quantity of potash.

A heavy fall of snow, which continued without intermission for three days took place on the 18th March, in the Provinces of Languedoc and Gardane, in France, entirely destroying the promises of an early spring, and obstructing the communication between the towns. The cold was at the same time so intense, that several carriers and peasants lost their lives, and vast numbers of cattle perished. Seven cottages in a valley near Mende, department of Lozell, were buried by masses of snow rolling from the sides of the mountain, at the foot of which they were situated; and the inhabitants, forty souls, remained in a perilous situation three days before they were extricated. The depth of the snow in many places was six feet. The vintage and fruit harvest are entirely destroyed for the present year.

A gentleman of Birmingham has suggested the employment of an indigenous material as a substitute for mahogany and other costly woods, used for furniture and the finishing of houses. The substitute which he proposes is iron. In bedsteads, the posts as well as the frame might be cast hollow; & the former might be beautifully wreathed with flowers, &c. or embossed with fanciful ornaments; chests of drawers, book-cases and bureaus, might all be made of sheet iron. Such furniture would be cheaper than articles of mahogany, not heavier than wood, though more beautiful; and exclusive of the convenience for removal, it will afford great security against fire.

The tombs of the ancient Roman families of Manlii, were lately discovered at the villa of the Count Moror, near Rome. They were found to contain two statues, five busts and an urn, all in tolerable preservation, and distinguished by the name of Manlius. Two skeletons dug up at the foot of these statues, still had rings upon their fingers, and close to the skeleton of a female, named Agathonia, were found the shell of an egg, an oil bottle, a broken mirror and a lamp. Baron Hasselin minister from the king of Bavaria to the Holy See, has purchased these valuable relics, which are at least 2000 years old.

A new mode of drying white lead has lately been adopted in an extensive manufactory, in the neighborhood of London, with the most beneficial effects to the health of the laborers employed. By the new practice, the lead does not undergo so much handling, and its fine particles are prevented from spreading by being poured into vessels of earthenware.

The wife of a taylor at York last week took up a large toad in her hand, through curiosity, and held it for some minutes: soon afer she felt a slight pain, accompanied with swelling; it increased, & she has been obliged to have her thumb and two fingers amputated.

HOUSE OF BOURBON.

The last accounts received from the Mediterranean, inform of the death Alfonso, count de Beaujolais—youngest of the three sons of the late Philip Egalite, duke of Orleans. He was scarcely twenty-nine years of age, and had not distinguished himself by any actions of merit. It is said that his dissolution was accelerated by his irregularities. The duke de Montpensier Anthony Philip, second of the sons of Egalite, died about a year ago.—He was a prince of some talents, in particular for painting, in which art he was such a proficient, that he might have acquired both reputation and subsistence by his performance in that art, if he had been driven to the necessity of practising it for a support.

The duke de Montpensier, and his brother, count de Beaujolais, were only of the age of fourteen and twelve, when the French revolution broke out in 1789. On the execution of their father in 1793, they were shut up, by order of the national assembly, in the fort of Notre Dame de la Garde, near Marseilles. In an attempt to effect his escape from that fortress, the duke de la Montpensier fell & fractured his leg. Their elder brother, the duke de Chartres, now duke of Orleans, having quitted France, previous to his father's imprisonment and death, wandered over a large part of Europe.—Born to the greatest succession of any subject in the world, he saw himself deprived of it as well as his high rank and collateral right to the crown of France in consequence of a revolution, in which his father acted a conspicuous part. To such distress was he even reduced about 1796 or 1797, as to have actually kept a school in Zurich, in Switzerland, for some time. Like the younger Dionysius, who, after his expulsion and exile, from Syracuse, was compelled, according to Cicero, to have recourse to a similar expedient at Corinth. The present duke of Orleans is said to be a man of talent on whom adversity, that rugged nurse, has not been lost. After quitting Switzerland, he crossed the Atlantic to St. Domingo, and on his return from the West Indies made made a tour to the United States; he travelled over the northern kingdoms of Europe, particularly Sweden, and he followed the track of Mauperlous to Tornea, in Lapland. He even penetrated beyond Tornea, almost to the North Cape and returned back by Drontheim Christiania the capital of Norway from whence he reached Copenhagen. The present duke of Orleans is not thirty-five years old.——His health is said to be in a precarious state. He is the first of that branch of the illustrious House of Bourbon; is descended from Louis XIII. and Ann of Austria, by Philip, youngest brother of Louis XIV. who was the father of the famous regent duke.

TO BE SOLD,

A SMALL Farm and Mill Seat, five miles from the City of Washington and two from Bladensburg, adjoining the farm of the Widow C. Diggs; there is 137 acres of Land, 80 or 90 of which is cleared & mostly under fence, about ten acres well set in clover and timothy. There is dwelling houses, Orchard, Garden, and pleasant situation—and a Spring of most excellent water; a public road is laid out through the place which will make an easy conveyance to the City and George Town. It is unnecessary to say more about this property, as it is presumed any person wishing to purchase will view the premises and consider the advantages which it undoubtedly has for improvement, and for further particulars enquire of

ISSACHAR SCHOLFIELD.

N. B. If the above property is not Sold it will be Rented to a farmer. I have also a small but valuable Farm adjoining the Adelphi Mills, a Tan Yard and Blacksmith's Shop to rent, apply as above. I. S.

Adelphi Mills, P. Geo. C'y. 9th mo. 18—3t.

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 18.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Washington on Friday last, DANIEL CARROLL of Duddington, esq. was chosen President and SAMUEL ELIOT, jun. Cashier of the Bank. *Samuel H. Smith* was chosen a Director, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the election of Mr. Carroll to the Presidency.

We understand, from an authentic source, that a revolution has recently taken place at Algiers, by which the then reigning Dey (originally a Mahometan priest) was deposed and put to death. He was succeeded by one of the favorites of the soldiery, who was placed by the military at the head of the Regency without the occurrence of any sanguinary event, except the strangling of his predecessor. This revolution occurred about the 4th of November last. The present Dey is represented as a man of considerable abilities for the station, and the unfortunate Iman whose place he occupies as having been an imbecile ruler.

The Editor of the WHIG, printed at Baltimore, has instituted a suit for a libel against the Editor of the Baltimore Federal Republican.

ELECTIONS.—It is with pleasure that we remark that Republicanism is rapidly regaining its ascendancy, and that the elections which have lately taken place are uniformly favorable to correct principles.

In *Massachusetts*, it is well known that the last election reduced more than one-half the federal majority in the State Legislature.

In *Rhode Island*, at the election which has just taken place, it is said that there is a Republican majority in the place of a federal majority of 22 in the Legislature. At any rate, the Legislature is very nearly equally divided in politics.

In *Connecticut*, an election for the State Legislature, has just taken place, the result of which we have not heard; but there is no doubt that steady habits preponderate.

In *Vermont*, also, an election has just taken place; and from what we have heard, Vermont will this year be confirmed in the rank of her Republican sisters, from whom she was almost estranged, having last year a federal governor.

[By yesterday's mail we learn that in 80 towns on the west side of the mountain the Republican candidate for Governor (Jonas Galusha) has a nett gain, from the last election, of above 1000 votes; and a larger gain is expected on the eastern side. The representation of fourteen of the towns heard from has been changed from Federal to Republican, and a majority of *forty* is calculated on instead of *ten* in the House of Representatives.]

In *New Jersey* an election for members of the State Legislature is about to take place. There is no doubt of the Republicanism of this state.

In *Pennsylvania* another election (for State Representatives) approaches. Of the political character of this state it is unnecessary to speak. Notwithstanding some local schism which appears amongst her citizens, in general politics she is always correct.

In *Maryland*, the annual election for members of the State Legislature approaches. It will be recollected by our readers that Maryland has now an accidental federal majority in the House of Delegates, and by the same token that they lately prevented the election of a Senator of the United States to supply the vacancy occasioned by the expiration of the term of service of Gen. Samuel Smith. We have the satisfaction of informing the friends of Republicanism, that notwithstanding every exertion of federal industry and ingenuity, in which neither labor or expence appear to have been spared, Sampson, having regained his strength, will not again be rocked to sleep in the lap of Delilah. The republicans of the state are wide awake and of course must succeed.

In *North Carolina*, an election took place in the last month for members of the State Legislature. The state elections in this state are little influenced by political considerations; but there is no doubt of correct principles maintaining the ascendancy in her councils.

In *Kentucky and Tennessee*, the state elections took place in the last month. It would be superfluous to say that those states have remained unshaken amidst the contests of party, being yet, as they always have been, decidedly republican.

SALE AT AUCTION.

On Tuesday the 26th instant,

WILL be SOLD at Public Action at the House of Mr. ERSKINE, the British Minister, all his HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN FURNITURE.

The Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. if fair, if not the next fair day.

N. L. & H. M. QUEEN, Aucts.

Sept. 18—3t.