

information that an alarming scarcity prevails in France. In order to appease the people, and perhaps also to place the provincial administration on their guard, it has been thought advisable to publish a letter upon this subject from the minister of the interior to the department of the north. The writer states the prospect of a vast importation from Danzig, Amsterdam, and North-America: and adds, that corn abounds in the southern departments and in Brittany, so that the high prices in the districts near Paris must speedily decline. The public are assured by the minister, that government are taking all possible measures to that end.

The Dutch government have it in contemplation to declare the trade to the East-Indies free and open to all the citizens of the republic.

M. De Callonne arrived at Paris on Wednesday forenoon, after an absence of 14 years, in consequence of the invitation of the first consul. The object of his excursion is of infinite magnitude. He is gone over as the agent of the French princes, whom Buonaparte is resolved to rescue from (at least every kind of pecuniary) embarrassment.

The Maltese tongue which was to consist wholly of native Maltese, will now, it is said, not be established. The election of a grand master is rendered liable to more difficulties by the assumption of that dignity by the king of Spain, which makes a kind of schism. In the treaty of peace, as published in the Petersburg Gazette, the whole article concerning Malta is omitted. The emperor of Russia is said to have declared to France that if the sovereignty of Malta be not yielded to Naples, he will not take upon him to guarantee the order, and will separate from it the priories in Russia.

The propositions which have been made to the Hungarian Diet by the emperor, are, in the first place, for a subsidy of two millions of florins to be added to the impost paid by the Hungarians. For recruiting the army likewise, a stated number of men are to be raised annually. The usual stipulation of the military for a stated service is also to be introduced into Hungary; and Dalmatia to be united to that kingdom, besides the incorporation of some contiguous parts of Hungary with Austria.

A private letter from Paris says, "This department, and those adjoining, are at present afflicted with a most distressing drought. The fruits, the harvest and the hay, are all nearly destroyed. In the country the priests are making their processions in order to procure rain! Bread is kept down in Paris to the price of 18 sous (9d.) for the loaf of four pounds, but this is done at an expence to government, of not less than 30,000 livres per day. In the provinces where the bakers are not indemnified, the price has ascended to 24 sous, a circumstance which excites the strongest sensations of discontent."

A most ingenious plan, it is said, is at present under the consideration of the directors of the bank of England, for effectually preventing the forgery of bank notes.

June 4.

Letters from Constantinople, of the 30th of April, state, that the beys deposed by the Porte, who fled to Upper Egypt, are in open insurrection against the grand vizier. They insist upon being reinstated in their former authority. The British generals are said to have declared, that they will by no means interfere in this matter, nor afford any protection to the refractory beys. The Turkish commander, Osman Effendi, was on his march against the insurgents when these accounts came away, with a considerable body of troops, which the grand vizier had ordered to be reinforced by detachments of fresh troops, who are to form an army of reserve. This situation of affairs causes much discontent at Constantinople.

NEW-YORK, July 31.

Capt. Dominick, from Porto Rico, informs, that before he sailed that island was in the greatest want of provisions, that the governor had granted permission to a merchant to go to St. Thomas, who had returned with an American brig fully loaded with provisions, which was selling at a very great price.

It is said arrangements have been made for meeting the frigate Boston (hourly expected from the Mediterranean) at sea, and changing her destination. Is she ordered to the River Plate? [Palladium.]

A company has been incorporated in Pennsylvania for the promotion of the cultivation of vines. It already consists of 383 persons.

PHILADELPHIA, August 3.

Captain Rhodes, of the schooner Republican, arrived at New-York, informs, that the day before he left St. Pierre's (the 9th of July) a corvette arrived there from France, which had left the fleet within 3 days sail, having the new governor and 10,000 troops on board, for Martinique.

Captain Rhodes saw a letter from Mr. Clarkson, a respectable merchant at Point Petre, dated July 4th, stating that the executions of the refractory negroes were very common, and that for the week past the number averaged 30 per day. About 2200 negroes had been taken in the mountains, who with as many others, were confined on board different ships to be sent to the mines. A French Guineaman had arrived with a cargo of slaves, and several more were expected.

When at St. Pierre's capt. Rhodes received a letter from Capt. Canfield of Connecticut, dated Point Petre, 2d July, who informed him that the government of that place had taken his cargo of oxen at their own price, much below the real value; that markets were dull; and that whatever articles were

in great demand were invariably seized by the government in a similar manner to that he had just experienced.

From the Lancaster Intelligencer.

COMMUNICATED.

CLOVER.

There is perhaps no object of agriculture, excepting the raising of bread corn, better worth the attention of the farmer, in this and the neighbouring states, generally, than the culture of clover. In the interior counties of Pennsylvania, especially in situations remote from market, and from boatable waters leading thereto, a large portion of the farmer's labours can be most profitably directed to this branch of husbandry. It enables him to raise live stock; and this carries itself to market, at a comparatively small expence. The following example of the profit arising from the cultivation of clover is given by an English writer on the subject: And, although the case he has stated is not a very recent one, and the prices annexed to the different items vary greatly from those of similar articles with us; it will, notwithstanding, enable an American farmer to see what can be done in the same way, and to make his calculations accordingly. The instance adduced is this; viz.

In the year 1754, a farmer of Essex, in England, laid down a field of 12 acres with clover; and, in May of the succeeding year, he turned into it the following cattle, keeping them in it 6 weeks. The value of their feed, according to the computation of the English writer, is added; and it is rated extremely low, compared with our prices.

12 horses, at 1s. 6d. each per week	£ 5 8 0
12 cows, at 2s. do.	7 4 0
10 oxen, at 2s. do.	6 0 0
8 heifers, at 1s. do.	2 8 0
100 sheep, at 3d. do.	7 10 0
30 hogs, at 3s. do.	2 5 0
He then saved it for feed. This being 5 bushel per acre, and estimated at 25s. per bushel, produced	75 0 0
The only specification of the quantity of hay which the field yielded, was 24 waggon loads. This is called, in the estimate, "Clover Straw," and is valued at 10s. per load,	12 0 0
	£. 117 15 0

This is equal to 9l. 16s. 3d. per acre; and as the estimate is made in sterling, the amount per acre is in our money, 16l. 17s. 1d. or, dollars 43 61 cts.

In addition to what is here stated, every farmer knows, that, at the same time the cultivation of clover yields great profit, it meliorates the soil and prepares the land for wheat, &c. Besides, owing to the strength and luxuriance of its growth, no other grass possesses such efficacy in overpowering weeds.

PHILO-AGRICOLA.

August 4.

We are sorry to find our hopes expressed a few days ago, of the cessation of the fever prove abortive, as several new cases have taken place both to the northward and southward of Vine-street, within the last two days; and it has also made its appearance in two or three instances along the water side, between Chestnut-street and the drawbridge.

This has justly caused a considerable alarm, so that, from the most prudential motives, those citizens, who are able, are, in many instances, removing from the neighbourhood of the sick. Too great attention cannot be taken to avoid a connexion with the sick, or those parts of the town where they are known to be.

New-York, July 31.

Letters received last evening from Savanna informs us, that general Jackson is now supposed to be in very considerable danger from the wound he received in his late duel with col. Watkins. He was believed to be considerably advanced in recovery when "the wound broke out a fresh in two different places;" on being probed it was found that a piece of his waistcoat had been driven in before the ball and had not been before discovered. Apprehensions are entertained of a mortification.

August 6.

HEALTH-OFFICE,

August 5th, 1802.

The reports to this office present to the board of health a more alarming increase of the mortality of the prevailing fever, than has hitherto appeared during the present season. From the number of new subjects daily added to the list of sick, and the malignant issue of many of them, there is ample cause to believe, that the present CONTAGIOUS DISEASE is marked with characters of as malignant a nature as any which has hitherto afflicted this city.

In consequence of an impression of this nature, the board of health is impelled by motives of duty, and regard for their fellow-citizens, to warn them of the approaching danger, and to intreat those whose health will permit, immediately to withdraw from the city and districts; by which means we hope to be instrumental, under Providence, in preserving to the community the lives of many useful and valuable citizens.

We understand that doctors Proud and Church have accepted the appointment of attending physicians at the city hospital during the prevalence of the present disease. Health-Norbury has also been appointed steward of the above institution.

We are informed, that the board of health have appropriated the buildings on Mud-Island, formerly occupied as a marine Lazaretto, for the reception and accommodation of the poor of this city.

CHARLESTON, July 23.

Accounts from Havana, by the schooner Beauty, state, that in consequence of some disputes between the governor and intendant of that port, the former had arrested the latter, and confined him to his house. The prohibition against the entry of provisions, &c. in American vessels, was rigidly enforced; and although flour continued at 35 dollars, and the murmurs and discontent of the inhabitants were loud and open, the governor, with an ill-judged policy, refused to remit, in the slightest degree, the severity of the prohibitory orders. The fever had spread from the shipping to the city, and great numbers of the inhabitants were daily carried off.

WASHINGTON, August 4.

Mr. Pichon has, we are informed, received orders from France to collect the votes of the French citizens residing in the United States on the question of the re-election of the first consul for life: and registers are opened to that purpose in the French consular offices in the United States.

BALTIMORE, August 5.

Never (says a New-Jersey paper) were the crops of wheat, rye, barley, oats, flax and grafs, more productive, in this part of the country, than they are the present season.

Directions for preserving turnips from insects. Turnips are so frequently destroyed by a small fly which feeds on them, whilst quite young, that farmers are, in a great measure, deterred from attempting to cultivate that valuable root.

The following methods are recommended for preserving the plant.

First. To a quart of turnip-seed, add one ounce of brimstone finely powdered—put them into a bottle, large enough to afford room to shake them well together every day, for four or five days previous to sowing, keep the bottle well corked.

Second. Take such a quantity of elder leaves, as when bruised, will yield juice sufficient to cover the turnip-seed you intend to sow, in which let it soak about 12 hours—The next day mix it with the bruised leaves, and a small quantity of allum—then sow all together.

Turnip-seed is generally covered with a brush barrow: take elder bushes for this purpose.

If, notwithstanding these precautions, the fly should attack the young plant, draw elder bushes gently over them.

If turnip-seed is sown while it rains it does not require to be harrowed in, and the young plants shoot so strongly that they soon gain strength beyond the power of the fly.

The immense quantity of Indian corn imported into these countries, and the general dislike to that grain as an article of food, render it important to be known, that some distillers in this country, having ascertained that it will malt, and when so prepared, yield an admirable spirit, have obtained liberty from the commissioners of revenue to use it in distillation. The mucilaginous quality of this grain (that on which the manufacture of the wort depends) has been long known in Germany and Italy, where, according to count Rumford, polanta furnishes the principle article in the food of the peasant. [Belfast pap.]

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Annapolis, on the 6th instant, a negro woman named RACHEL, about thirty years of age, took with her a parcel of clothing; she has a small white speck in one of her eyes, and has lost one of her fingers off her right hand. Whoever takes up said woman and will bring her home, or secure her in any gaol, so that I get her again, shall receive the above reward.

WILLIAM GLOVER.

Annapolis, August 11, 1802.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a negro man who says his name is GEORGE, that he is a blacksmith by trade, and that he belongs to THOMAS SOTHORON, of Stafford county, Virginia; he appears to be about twenty-five years of age, about six feet high, has a scar on his left eyebrow, and has an impediment in his speech; his clothing a Bath-coating coat and blue overalls.

THOMAS MACGILL, Sheriff of Prince-George's county.

July 23, 1802.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away the Wednesday after Whitsunday last, a negro boy named HEZ, about nineteen years of age, five feet high, he is a black fellow, and stammers when spoken to, he is an artful villain, and on the left or right shoulder is a mark by a burn when a child; had on when he went away, a long blue coat, a pair of corduroy pantaloons, an unstabrig shirt. I suppose he is harboured by his father who belongs to Walter Clagett, in Anne-Arundel county, near Queen-Anne. Whoever takes up said fellow, and secures him in any gaol, so that I may get him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by BENJ. DUVALL, of ELIZABETH.

N. B. I forewarn all persons from harbouring said fellow on their peril.