APPLICATION .- These travellers personify the American nation, divided into parties. The lion is British violence, driving our countrymen into the gulf of French influence, at the focus of which is feated that devourer of nations, the dragon Napoleon. The tree is the emblem of our independence, to deftroy which the mole indicates the under ground labours of the emissaries and traitors in foreign pay.

And what elfe should be the fruit but the national wellfare? the cause unfortunately of bitter dissentions between brethren, who have an equal interest in its promotion, and which, unless visidom feafonably takes place of madnets, will wrest from America the privilege of quarrelling EVEN FOR THE TREE IT-

From a Petersburg, (Russia) paper, of Feb. 7.

THE following is a piece of news, which, on account of its uncommon wickedness, was at first much doubted; it is now, however, given as certain:

" In autumn laft, a journey man blackfinith thought it necessary, as an extraordinary circumstance, to denounce his master, a German by birth, to the police of Molcow, because he flept during the day, and from his manner of living, it, was early to lee, that he worked during the night, and even obtained the means of living well. An officer of the police, with a proper efcort, repaired the same evening to the master's dwelling, got a hole made in the window shutter of the workshop with a small tool; but he could only fee a dark room, which a bright ray of light shot through; upon knocking at the door this light immediately disappeared. The officer threatened to break open the door, and the fmith at last unlocked it, but would allow no body to enter his workshop. When the authority was shewn to him, by virtue of which this unexpected nocturnal vifit was made, he earnestly begged that the officer of police would go in alone, and he led him by a trap door into a fubterraneous room, where he shewed him a steel plate for the manufacturing of forged bank notes. He told him he was perfectly easy respecting the business because he was employed by the bank of St. Petersburg itself, and in order to prove this, he shewed him the formal order which he had received, figned by the directors of the bank, which order had been given to him by a person of considerable distinction of Moscow, the counsellor of state ***, who enjoys twenty thousand rubles a year. The officer of police recommended fecrecy to the blacksmith, until the bufiness should be inquired into. The governor of Moscow was applied to for the purpose of getting the counsellor of state arrested; but the order could not be obtained, the latter, having, as it was faid, lent fome time before a confiderable sum at two per cent. interest. The following night, the blacksmith's house caught fire, and it was fo fudden and fo violent, that he perished in the slames.

The business, however, could not be entirely fmothered. A merchant who had come to receive from the counsellor of state *** a considerable payment for account of his correspondents, made a declaration at the police of one of twenty-five bank notes which he had received in that payment, not being figned. (The notes are always figned by three of the directors.) He was defired to carry back the forged note to the perion from whom he had received it, and to take particular notice of his countenance at the time he delivered it. The man who was with fo much reason suspected, with the greatest coolness, gave another note in exchange, and only complained of the negligence of the directors, who had fent him upon three different occasions, unsigned bank notes. He invited the merchant, who was going away, to Rop and keep him company, being under arrest in his own house on account of this foolish mistake, and he ordered breakfast. Towards dinner time, the mer-chant was obliged to go away; but he had scarcely got home when he was taken ill and died. This last incident put an end to the helitation of the police, who arrested the counsellor of state ***, and fent him under a strong guard to St. Petersburg. He is now waiting his trial for forgery, for arfon and for poisoning. It is believed, however, that the punishment will not go beyond the knout, and working in the mines .- Publiciste.

WEATHER.

THE weather (fays a Charleston paper of the 20th ult.) has been extremely uncomfortable and unulually cold for the feason. The thermometer on Sunday morning was thirty degrees lower than on the day before. On Sunday night there was a sharp; frost, and on Monday night it was so severe in the country as to kill much of the cotton.

Making appropriations for the support of an additional mi-litary force for the year one thousand eight hundred and

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That for defraying the necessary expense to the first day of January next, of the troops to be raised by virtue of an act, entitled, "An act to raife for a limitted time an additional militaryforce," palled on the twelfth day of April, one thoufand eight hundred and eight, the following fums be, and the same hereby are respectively appropriated; that is to fay,

For pay, two hundred and eighty-five thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars.

For forage, eighteen thousand four hundred and feventy-nine dollars.

For fublishence, two hundred and thirteen thousand fix hundred and ninety fix dollars.

For cloathing, one hundred and fifty thousand, five hundred and twenty eight dollars.

For bounties and premiums, eighty-five thousand one hundred and twenty dollars.

For the medical and hospital departments, fifteen thousand dollars.

For camp equipage, tents, barracks, fuel and transportation, one hundred and eleven thouland dollars..

For contingencies, ten thousand dollars. For ordnance, fixty thousand dollars.

For the purchase of horses and other expenses neceffary to mount the cavalry, thirty-fix thousand seven hundred and twenty dollars.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the several fuins herein specifically appropriated shall be paid out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise ap-

[Approved and signed, April 25, 1808.]

LONDON.

To a person who has never seen London, the following account may not be uninteresting.

LONDON is unparallelled, in extent and opulence, in the whole habitable globe, except, perhaps, Pekin, on was held in the African Church, N Your in China-Jedd, in Japan and Houlla, in Antique which are all said to be larger. It comprehends, befides London, Westminster, and Southwark, no less, than 45 vilages, of considerable extent, independent of a vast accession of buildings on the open fields in the vicinity. Its length is nearly 8 miles, its breadth 3, and its circumference 26. It contains about 3 000 streets, lanes, alleys and courts, and more than 65 different squares. Its houles, warehouses, and other buildings, make 162,000, besides 946 churches and chapels, 207 meeting-houses for dissenters, 43 chapels for foreigners, and 6 synagogues for the Jews: which in all make 502 places for public worship. The number of inhabitants during the fitting of parliament is estimated at 1,250,000-among these are found about 50,000 common profitutes, and no less than 60,000 thieves, coiners, and other bad perfons of an descriptions. The annual depredations on the public, by this numerous body of pilferers, are estimated at the sum of 2,100,000l. sterling. In this vast city there are, moreover, upwards of 4,000 seminaries for education-8 institutions for promoting morality-10 inflitutions for promoting the arts-112 afylums for the indigent-17 for the fick and lame, 13 dispensaries - 74 charitable institutions - 58 courts of jullice-7,040 professional men, connected with the various departments of the law. 13,500 vessels trading to the river Thames in the course of a year, and 40,000 waggons going and returning to the metropolis in the fame period, including their repeated journess. The amount of exports and imports, to and from the Thames, is estimated at 66,814,9321. Sterling annually; and the property floating in this vast city every year is 17,000,0001.

BRITISH DOCUMENT.

AMONG the documents lately laid before the British parliament and printed, is a report specifying the amount of supplies of every fort, received by the B. W. I. Islands respectively. From this report it appears that for the years 1804-5-6, the whole importations, with the proportion of them supplied from e as f llow:

Whole importation. Prop. from U.S. 1 dollar 75 cts. to 2 dolls. PROVISIONS.

Corn, bulhels	1,870.625	1,218,568
Bread, flour & meal, bbls.	871,655	794.586
Rice, do.	35,818	35,220
Beef & pork, bbls.	\$32,140	162,343
Fish, dry, quintals	740,334	415,452
- bbls.	3,552	1,707
Filh, pickled, bbls.	355,970	114,514
Butter, firkins	174,440	24,074
Cows and oxen, no.	15,940	12,537
Sheep and hogs,	11,551	10,464
LUMBER.		
Oak & pine boards, & }	118,199,294	115,068,938
Shingles,	130,193,887	129,155,112
Staves,	55,185,641	52,817,061

CAUTION!

BEWARE, the swindlers are under arms .- Eighty thousand muskets, inspected by order of the emperor of France, and thrown by as refuse, useless arms, were purchased last summer, at the rate of half a dollar each, and shipped to the United States! The law of Maffachusetts, passed on the 8th of March, 1805, will not allow the militia to carry arms, which if purchafed after that day, have not been proved and marked by a legal inspector. This caution (says the Boston Chronicle) we have from good authority.

THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1808.

APPOINTMENTS

By the Governor and Council of Maryland, May, 184

Isaac M'Kim, fiest aid-de-camp to the 3d division commanded by general S. Smith. Henry Sleich, lieut, and John Sharer, enfiga d

captain J. Bruner's company, 24th reg. Walking. George Wherrett, capt. John Smith, lieut, M.

chael Stonebraker, enfign, John W. Dorfey, capt. Bafil Grabiter, lient, of company, 20th reg. Frederick.

Zachariali Conden, capt. Brice Poole, lieut. do. do. Hugh Shaw, capt. Ludwick Rudicill, lieut. Jo. fepli Irons, enfign of a company, 47th reg. do. Thomas H. Hall, capt. Richard H. Battee, lien.

Benjamin Elliott, ensign of a comp. 2d reg. Ata. Arundel. George G. Presbury, adjutant to the extra bath

lion, Harford.

Richard W. Hall, quartermaster, do. Josiah Johnson, paymaster, do.

Henry Willis, lieut. and William M'Donald, et. figu, of capt. P. Willis's comp. 19th reg. Carcline. James Byrn, paymafter to the 19th reg. do. John Smith, capt. William Craft, lieut. John

Cook, enfign, of a company, 11th reg. Dorcheflet, Thomas Barnett, capt. Richard Parker, law George Prancy, enfign. do du. Lambert Clayland, adjutant, 11th reg. Dorchein, Walhington Mercer Graig, furgeon, extra bat. 6

James Biake, justice of the levy court, Kent conty, vice John Gale, deceased.

William Hollingsworth, justice of the orpher court, vice John Gilpin, decealed.

On Wednesday evening, the 27th ult. an ordinate the Right Rev. Francis Afbury, billion of the me thodist episcopal church in the United States; when WILLIAM MILLER, a coloured man, who has been in the family of Thomas Burling and fon, of the city, upwards of fixteen years, was ordained to the work of the ministry.

Since the embargo, above three hundred familie have moved from New-York to Philadelphia. The greater fecurity of Philadelphia from foreign afficial and its superior advancement in manufactures, al give it that afcendancy over N. York which years commercial prosperity will scarcely be able to reflore While rent has failen here 25 per cent, it has vanced in that city one third; and it is also a fee that within the two last months, more new houses har commenced building in Philadelphia, than during the fame period fince the revolution. [N. T. Com. Ade.]

We have feen a letter from a gentleman in Mos treal, to his correspondent in this city, which top "There are feveral large thips and fmaller wild building here, and a greater number at Quebec; shid gives employment to a number of American shiper penters and joiners, who have lately arrived, and re much pleafed with their situation, as they receive from 659 to 756 Sterling per day, (equal to I della 65) and live at about one half the expense tley of in New-York .- Many, more would find confiant a ployment."

The facrifices which are now making of proper upon executions, are dreadful. The following man given me during my attendance upon Blades com by gentlemen of undoubted veracity, who were of witnesses, will convey some idea of it.

White cak hlid. flaves, per m. 3 dolle. 33 cm. to form price before the embargo, 25 to 30 dolls. Rice per bushel, 19 cts .- Before the embarga

dollar. A moderately good horse, 3 dolls. 50 cts. Tar per barrel, 45 cts .- Before the embargo

Fifty acres of land lying on the north east fide the North-West river, and bounded by the river,

dollars. Shingles per m. 30 cts .- Before the embargo dolls.

A cow and yearling 11 shillings. Eight head of Hogs, I dollar 7 cents. [N Carolina Minerca]

A schooner from the city of St. Domingo, are at New-Castle on Sunday the 1st inst. It is side vessel has been dispatched bither, with an applicab to our government for permillion to receive a last of pravisions for St. Domingo, and that two Fits officers, bearing this million, have landed, and p [Phil. 767.] ceeded to Washington.

On Saturday last, (fays a Boston paper of the inst.) several vessels loaded and cleared for Possel quody, and the St. Mary's, were stopped by the of lector of the customs, and their papers taken back.

John Whirlow, alias Riggin, was executed greeably to sentence, on Friday the 22d oft. Snow-Hill.

A new governor general arrived at Batavia July from Holland, via. Teneriffc.