

ow bestowed, under royal and imperial protection, for its extensive propagation.

A difficulty was experienced at first, in carding the wool by the common carding machines. This has been overcome. Some farmers, who early introduced a mixture of his blood into their flocks, have made, in domestic manufacture, for sale, five or six pieces of cloth from this wool, during the present year. I shall have several hundred yards, fabricated entirely by machinery from pure Merino fleeces. Several thousands, made by the same process, from the common sheep's wool of the country, have already been sent to market. Samples of both kinds, with the prices, are enclosed.

How long a period must pass before the prejudices against the fabrics of our country can be extinguished, is not for me to decide. If any suitable means for their extinction could be devised and adopted, perhaps an essential service would be thereby rendered to the real prosperity and independence of the United States.

With sentiments of great respect and esteem, I have the honour to be, Dear Sir, your most obedient and most humble servant,  
D. HUMPHREYS.

Dr. Aaron Dexter, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society for promoting Agriculture, in the State of Massachusetts, &c. &c. &c.

Factory, (Rimmon Falls,) Derby, }  
Dec. 10th, 1807. }

DEAR SIR,  
THE importance of rightly understanding the best means of multiplying and improving the fine woolled breed of sheep, derived from a cross of the pure Merino blood with that of the common flocks of the country, must be my apology for offering a few observations in addition to those which I had the honour of communicating to your Agricultural Society on the 28th of last month. To facilitate the extension of this improved breed, and to confirm its superior excellence in point of wool, it is conceived, are objects which have a peculiar claim to the public attention.

A mixed breed being first produced from our finest-woolled ewes by full blooded Merino rams, it is still desirable that the Spanish blood should be renewed for three or four generations, through the medium of fires of that race. Then the system of breeding in and in, as it is technically called, and as it has been ably explained by Dr. Parry, of Bath, in his late "Essay on the nature, produce, origin and extension of the Merino breed of sheep," proves decisive for the accomplishment of the objects proposed, in the shortest time, at the smallest expense, and with the greatest certainty, of any other plan hitherto suggested.

It is judged by the farmers in this neighbourhood, who are best acquainted with this confirmed mixed breed, that, aside of their superior excellence with respect to wool, they have a greater tendency to fatten, on the same keeping, than any other sheep within the compass of their knowledge. Although this disposition to fatten is of little consequence so long as they are bred for the fleece only, yet it may be well, that those farmers who may hereafter propagate them for the sake of the carcass should not be ignorant of the fact.

From my farther inquiries with regard to the weight of the fleeces of my Merinos, I learn, that they have increased somewhat more than I stated in my letter of the 28th of last month. One of the rams born here has produced, this season, seven pounds and five ounces of washed wool. This wool would, it is presumed, be worth one dollar and an half per pound in England. I have the united testimony of all the people engaged in, or acquainted with its fabrication into cloth, to prove that it has not deteriorated, by reason of its augmented quantity, in any respect whatsoever. I take the liberty of enclosing four more specimens of cloth. Nos. 1, 2, 3, were made from the wool of the pure Merinos, and No. 4, from that of the half-blooded race.

I beg you will receive the assurances of the real and great esteem, with which I have the honour to be, dear sir, your most obedient and very humble servant,  
D. HUMPHREYS.

To the Hon. Dudley A. Tyng, Corresponding Secretary to the Society for promoting Agriculture in the State of Massachusetts }

Important to Farmers.

BREAK off the blows or flowers of the potatoe tops, as they are about forming into apples—it will increase the quantity one half. Try the experiment, leave some hills, and examine for yourselves.

EXTRACT.

SOME have counted the treasures, others have numbered the people, for the riches of a state—the truth is, that the strength of a community exists in the correct and steady industry of the mass of the people.

## A RUSSIAN PAMPHLET !

[From the Baltimore American.]

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in St. Petersburg, (Russia,) to a gentleman in Baltimore.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 8, 1809.

"PUBLIC opinion is much engaged here by the appearance of a small pamphlet in the French language, entitled, 'An Address to the Emperor and People of all the Russias.' There is something therein so strong, and such striking truth, that every one reads it with interest. We know not what the Czar and his government think of it: but it is a fact that the minister of France has made several representations on this subject. I have given you an extract upon which the representations are founded, and from which you may judge of the author's design, who is, as yet, unknown. Some persons think, that the ministry are not entirely strangers to it.

EXTRACT.

"It is asked, what has determined the emperor to change so quickly his politics? The answer is easy,—the Czar has not changed his politics; to accuse him of it is an imputation on his characteristic good faith, his honour and his justice. Far from that, we ought to admire his comprehensive views and profound wisdom.

"The causes which brought on the war between Russia and France still exist. Neither the transient misfortune of our armies, nor the treaty of Tilsit, have been able to destroy them. But, will they say, what are the grievances with Sweden and England, which induce us to go to war with them? What revolution could induce enmity to spring, in the short space of twenty-four hours, from the most intimate friendship that ever existed? It is precisely because we have no complaint against one or the other of these powers, that the actual conduct of the Czar appears, only by its sequel, to be the best and most admirable.

"Can it be imagined that the Czar has contracted a violent friendship and unlimited devotion for his great ally, precisely on the day on which the latter had gained the famous battle of Friedland, and appeared to dictate to him the terms of peace! The amor patrie glows in every Russian bosom. The Emperor could not thus have forgotten the country which gave him birth—in signing a treaty of alliance, he has shewn the heroism of devotion; yes, of devotion. And is there, in fact, no other step to arrive at a great and reasonable attainment, than an incessant exposure to the bloody darts of calumny, jealousy, and false judgment?

"Alexander, little happy in his double alliance with Germany, and having always the honour and dignity of the legitimate princes nearest his heart, has thought it his duty to contract a new alliance with the conqueror of Friedland and Jena—What is seen there?"

"A Prince who makes great sacrifices, and whose comprehensive views are not limited by the treaty of Tilsit; one year in no condition to prolong a campaign against a formidable and numerous enemy; who is in want of relaxation and recruit, the better to wait the period the most favourable to the designs of his chief, who always wishes to hold himself in readiness at no great distance from the field of glory; to conquer the new levies; to strike the surest blows, and to shew to the world the justice of the axiom so illy applied to other times. 'He who knows not how to dissemble, knows not how to govern.' The ally demands proofs of his sincerity, and this is war with England and Sweden; he must conform or abandon his projects; moreover he must acknowledge princes and potentates not yet in existence."

"But in fulfilling his engagements, with the great ally, can it be thought that the Czar has forgotten his friends? No! and the day is at hand when we can judge of his majesty's nobleness and greatness of soul, and how his bosom has been rent asunder in the day of adversity."

"If Austria is subjugated, nothing can arrest the strides of the French Emperor towards universal dominion. The vast extent of our empire presents great difficulties to defend it against an enemy who can create others, and who always causes himself to be preceded by a secret vanguard, the more dangerous as it is busy, particularly in peace and darkness, and even worms itself into the cabinet of sovereigns."

"Principles already implanted at Ispahan, and thence spread throughout Persia, announce that they can contend with us on mount Caucasus and cause the SOPHI to declare against us at the nod of France. On the other hand the Sophi will be our friend, if the power of that man who astonishes the world is destroyed, or at least diminished. But how shall this power be destroyed or diminished which becomes more and more colossal and threatening? By justice, perseverance, courage, and above all, to embrace the happy moment. It appears as if Divine Providence itself has pointed out the time.

"Nations are in arms, obtain advantages, make treaties, and foretell events, greater in

effect than a popular revolution. On the one hand, a nation entire, fierce in courage and patriotism, dares present itself alone on the theatre of action; on the other, a great prince humbled by his enemy, adored by his subjects, honoured and beloved by kings and nations, strong in the justice of his cause, and more so in his immense resources, fears not to declare his intention of repelling an unjust and insolent oppression, and manifests the hope of conquering in the holy cause of Europe's Independence, or the resolve to perish in the contest. The little son of Cæsar flatters himself with reason, that his neighbours will follow his example, and his ancient allies will yet become his friends."

"In this juncture, can Russia be her own enemy, the enemy of honour and of justice? I appeal to the heart of the wise and brave Alexander; I appeal to the hearts of his subjects. No, Russia cannot tranquilly behold Europe rent asunder, nor become the instrument of ambition to overturn thrones and empires. The tiger of the African desert respects nothing in his rage; every thing is sacrificed to his deadly gripe; all that breathes, and is presented before him, is destroyed by his bloody jaws; even so the ambitious conqueror holds nothing sacred; friend or foe are all alike to him; every thing disappears beneath his rage; kingdoms, people, principalities, republics, ecclesiastic estates, all are confuted in a new geographical map, traced with a sword stained with innocent blood!"

"Whoever hath ears to hear let him hear,—and who has eyes to see let him see!!"

"You can imagine what effect such a writing has upon the public mind, in a language so familiar in this capital. The time appears to give it new interest. It is freely spoken of. We are most astonished, as the liberty of the press does not exist here as with you, that it has appeared eight or ten days already, without being heard of, spoken of, or sought after, by the police. True, it is secretly disposed of. The empress Dowager has read it, and observed, 'I know not what answer can be given to it.'"

"There is no colonial produce at market, Tobacco is the greatest rarity, &c. &c. The last American vessel which arrived at Cronstadt, has brought the news that the American embargo was on the point of being raised."

From the Pittsburg Commonwealth.

## SALT WORKS.

MUCH advantage is expected to the public, from the great and valuable improvements making near the town of Butler. In particular the salt works, commenced by Thomas Collins, Esq. deserve public encouragement. The spring of Saline water is about a mile and a half N. E. of Butler, and only 30 miles from Pittsburg. It rises in bubbles in the channel of Connequessing creek, the course of which is diverted from the Spring. A small well has been dug, and two furnaces, each containing 24 kettles of 30 galls. each, have been erected, with suitable buildings. The fuel used is stone coal, procured from inexhaustible mines in the neighbourhood. The works have been in operation since the 16th of June last, and the average product of salt has been about five bushels per day. The whole labour is performed by 3 men, who attend the pumps, fires and kettles, and one cart and collier supplies the fuel. The proprietor is now sinking a well of diameter and depth competent to supply (when finished) 500 kettles of 30 gallons each—and the water is found to increase in strength in proportion to the depth of the well. It is 13 feet in diameter, and as yet only ten feet below the bed of the creek, in a very hard concrete of river gravel and blue sand. In digging this well, on the 18th ult. the grinder of a mammoth, weighing five pounds, seven inches in length, was found four feet below the surface of the rock, among several fragments of bones much decayed. The quality of the salt, so far as we are enabled to judge by the samples we have seen, is greatly superior to the common lake salt with which we are now supplied. We hope the proprietor will meet with the encouragement so arduous and expensive, as well as important, an undertaking merits.

NUMBERS.

Agricultural Society of Philadelphia.

A STATED monthly meeting of the Agricultural Society of Philadelphia, was held on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock, in the South East room of the Philadelphia Hall.

The following communications were made:

1. A letter from M. Thourin, professor of Agriculture at Paris, accompanying parcels of seeds of plants, not natives of the United States.

2. A letter from Mr. Armstrong, Paris, accompanying, at the author's request, a pamphlet by Mr. Cubieres, on the utility of the genus Celtis L.—or nettle tree.

3. A letter from R. R. Livingston, Esq. with a statement of the produce, loss and profit, of his last Sheep Shearing.

4. A letter from M. Sylvestre, secretary of the Society of Agriculture of Paris.

## Foreign.

NAPLES, MAY 25.

SEVERAL persons have been apprehended here, under suspicion of their maintaining a correspondence with the court of Palermo. A commission has been appointed to examine their papers.

PETERSBURG, JUNE 3.

According to advices received by the director of the Russian-American company, two vessels belonging to that company, the Juno and the Peter and Paul, which sailed the first for the island of Kodjok, and the second for the island of d'Atscha, arrived the 22d and 24th of August, 1808, at Peter and Paul in Kamtschatka. The vessels had rich cargoes of furs.

HELSINGBURG, JUNE 13.

The emperor of Russia is on his journey to Koningsburg. The purport of his journey to obtain an interview with the king of Prussia, respecting matters that at present can only be conjectured.

PARIS, JUNE 23.

Extract of a letter from general Bonaparte, marshal duke of Treviso, [Mortier] dated Saint Andere, June 12.

"General Killerman will have given you an account of my march for the purpose of reaching the corps of Ballesteros. Having set out on the 8th of June from Cargy (Cortis), I arrived on the 11th opposite to Torre layegna, where Ballesteros and Marquet had formed a junction. The enemy having in the morning, made a movement towards St. Andero, I gave orders to follow him, and notwithstanding the fatigue of the troops who were without any bread, I marched rapidly in the direction of Saint Andero."

All the advanced posts were overtaken with the bayonet; at midnight two battalions of the 12th light infantry entered the city, where the enemy had the Princesse's Hibernia's regiments, and other troops. After two hours slaughter, I took possession of the forces I had to fight being superior in number. At daybreak, my dispositions being made, an enemy's column, 3000 strong, was attacked and laid down their arms.

"Gen. Ballesteros having made his escape with several chiefs, I sent out patrols to make a sweep in the country. Marquet, who had concealed himself until 4 o'clock, endeavoured to effect his escape; but having been pursued; his corps was dispersed, killed, and a great part of it drowned.

"This day cost 5000 men to the enemy. The regiments of Hibernia and the Princesse are destroyed. We have 3000 prisoners, among whom are 150 officers; besides 600 Frenchmen have been liberated at St. Andero, independently of the garrison, and 500 sick who happened to be in the place. I have given orders to follow the enemy in the direction of Santonia.

(Signed)

"The general of division, BONAPARTE."

LONDON, JUNE 22.

Charles IV. his queen, and the prince of Peace, are still at Marseilles; they inhabit one of the finest hotels in that city, and live at a very expensive rate.

Volcanic Eruption.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the 24th regiment, to his friend in Glasgow, dated Sicily, April 12, 1809.

"Mount Etna burst out on the 26th or 27th ult. in a most tremendous manner. The first great eruption was from the very top. Twelve new craters opened shortly afterwards, about half way down the mountain, and have continued to throw out rivers of burning lava ever since. Several estates have been covered with the lava 30 to 40 feet deep. The first three or four nights I saw a very well from this, and a very large river of red hot lava running down from the crater."

JUNE 28.

We have received intelligence of a very recent date from the new residence of the Portuguese government, by which we learn that Liniers still retains his authority at Buenos Ayres.

THE EXPEDITION.

In the absence of foreign intelligence there is nothing talked of upon Change, but the grand expedition now on foot. It is to consist of 35,000 or 40,000 men. The exact part of it is to be under the command of Sir Home Popham, and if we are rightly informed, the military command will be given to gen. Hope, or the earl of Moira. It is understood to be destined for an attack upon the island of Walcheren, which government has learnt within these few days, is almost destitute of troops, they having been all marched to join the grand army in Germany. This enterprise is also undertaken with a view of giving the Dutch people an opportunity of shaking off the French yoke.

\* In the province of Zealand, 9 miles long and 8 broad.