

A NEW WAR.

The political effects of the union of the house of Austria with the governor of the French begin to develop themselves. It required but little sagacity to perceive that from the moment Francis so far forgot himself as to accept Buonaparte for his son-in-law, he gave up his principles, his policy and his remaining resources, to the ascendancy of France. The banners of the Austrian armies which have immortalized themselves by their valour in the defence of their country, and whose bravery has heretofore been hallowed by the just cause in which it has been so frequently exerted, will now be seen waving in conjunction with the eagle of the French brigands. With them they must attack unoffending nations, with them raise the war whoop against the innocent, and learn from them to become the destructive instruments of an accursed ambition, which will never rest whilst there is a spot on the continent of Europe unstained with its bloody footsteps.

Turkey is the country on which the eye of French rapacity now rests, and to indemnify himself for the late loss of territory, the cupidity of Francis is awakened by the promises of his son-in-law. The cause of war is already at hand, and it is the same which has served to cover all the late plans of villainy which the cabinet of St. Cloud has conceived against the rights and comforts of mankind. Turkey has refused to condescend to the "continental system," that is, to give up her commerce and starve her people; she is guilty of holding a pacific disposition towards England though she has no cause to quarrel with her! But this assertion of the rights of an independent nation is not to be forgiven, & Marmont is forming a strong French corps on the frontiers of Turkey to compel the Porte to break all connexion with Great-Britain.

On this subject the foreign papers begin to speak out; Russia is commended for pursuing the war with vigour, the way for Austria to advance is pointed out, & France is congratulated on her possession of Illyria, and the facility that is thus afforded her "to inflict severe wounds on Turkey."

Thus the designs of the respective cabinets are suffered gradually to transpire, in order that the public mind may be prepared for their execution. The hurricane of war is now gathering strength to sweep the provinces of European Turkey, and the Ottoman will soon find himself surrounded by the armies of Russia, Austria, and France, or in other words, with almost the whole force of Christendom.

This result appears inevitable. Were there no more motives of ambition, of pride, of revenge on the part of France, necessity alone would compel the tyrant to this measure. The enemy of commerce, he gathers little revenue from its labours, because he discourages them. To him a large military force is essential to his existence, and that force must be both employed and maintained. The revenues of exhausted France are inadequate to their support, the plunder of every other part of the Continent is exhausted, and Turkey alone presents the relief he wants, and in her fair fields his hungry legions will riot.

DOMESTIC.

NEW-HAVEN, (CONN.) JULY 10.

On the fourth of July, the citizens of New-Haven were gratified with an exhibition, which, for novelty, utility and patriotism, probably stands unrivalled in the records of all preceding festivals on this memorable day.

The farmers, shepherds, mechanics & manufacturers in Col. Humphrey's employ, having before hand solicited to be usefully occupied on this day, he proposed a ploughing match, &c. and had them assembled at his farm in Yorkshire Quarter, about 3-4 of a mile from the state-house. Their emulation was manifested by the early hour of their appearance on the ground.

At the dawn of day, in a field of 18 acres, marked out into lands of one acre each, 14 ploughs started each in its own land, according to its number, each being drawn by one pair of horses, oxen, or mules. The other four lands were ploughed by the teams promiscuously, as they finished their own. The animals bred principally at the Humphreysville establishment, consisting of horses, oxen and mules, were generally admired for their beauty, in particular four grey colts from the stock of Col. H's elegant Arabian horse *Ranger*. The land No. 7, was finished ploughing before 9 o'clock. The teams, passing and repassing each other in quick succession, presented the most animated picture of the kind we ever witnessed. Whilst this was performing in one field the axemen and carpenters were felling, hewing and framing timber in another, for a shepherd's lodge, which was ready to be raised before noon. His clothiers, paper-makers, cloth and stocking weavers had, during this process, prepared the boards and other covering, which was put on by the appropriate artificers, with great dispatch, the painters instantly following them with their brushes. At given signals the work people ceased from their labours and refreshed themselves from a neighbouring booth, erected and furnished for the purpose. In the vicinity of the booth a spot was cleared by the surplus hands for a sheep walk, (to protect them against winter storms) of about 100 feet in length—under this bower a table was laid for 152 persons. The dinner was principally prepared hot on the ground, by means of a portable Rumford kitchen. What added much to the beauty of the general scenery was the appearance of numerous Merino and other sheep, interspersed among the ploughmen. This flock had been brought from Humphreysville to eat the grass before it was destroyed by the ploughs. About forty apprentices of the Humphreysville factory, dressed in neat and comely uniform, were employed in collecting materials for manure and other agricultural operations. It ought to be remembered, that although many of these children belong to respectable families, yet some of them have been rescued from the most unfortunate situations. All were busy without bustle; each at his station, co-operating without noise, as if animated with the same spirit. Before half past 3 o'clock, all the processes of ploughing, building, painting, &c. were completed—the ploughing had been finished in a very short space of time. As the sound of the horn, the work people and a number of very respectable farmers re-assembled at the booth, and refreshed themselves with a variety of excellent distilled and fermented liquors. Thence they were invited to sit at the table, which was well furnished with Merino mutton, beef, hams, poultry, puddings, &c. the products of his farms. The proprietor did the honours of the table; and the following sentiment alone was given after dinner:

"Independence—Deeds, not words—let those who wish to appear to love their country, prove it by actions rather than by toasts & declamations." After dinner the concourse dispersed much pleased with this new and rational mode of celebrating the anniversary of independence, and highly delighted with the perfect propriety of conduct of all present.

† The utility of the portable Rumford had not probably been experienced in the field on any previous occasion in New-England. Five large puddings, various kinds of both meat & vegetables, were cooked in the boilers and steamers at the same time.

MARBLEHEAD, JULY 9.

Saturday arrived at this port brig *Cato*, captain Girdler, from Corunna and Isle of May, 35 days from the latter, where he tarried only one day—says a fever raged there with the greatest violence, supposed to proceed from want of rain, as they had not experienced any for four years—Could not tell what number had died, but victims to it were falling every day. One of the inhabitants informed him he had lost 9 sons, and another 3, in a very short space of time. The Island contains about 800 inhabitants.

The Corunna papers by capt. Girdler are to the 4th of May. Their contents indicate a bold and unabated spirit of resistance in the Spaniards to their invaders. They mention the fall of Astorga, but not with the least despondency; and the conquest they say cost the French 4000 men. Junot directed the siege. The Spaniards obtained a most honourable capitulation, which they charge the French with almost immediately violating. From the obstinacy with which this and the other places have been defended, it is evident the siege of Cadiz is not the whole work the French have upon their hands in Spain.

BOSTON, JULY 9.

An article under the Portsmouth head of May 19, states, "That a cartel has just arrived in 3 days from Morlaix, advising that Buonaparte was so enraged at the Americans, that he had ordered them all out of the country, on pain of confiscation and imprisonment."

A letter received in this town from Liverpool, of date of May 21, repeats the above rumour, with this addition—"That the report was stated to be grounded on a decree published by Buonaparte, in which Americans were ordered to quit the country immediately, on pain of imprisonment and the confiscation of their property."

JULY 10.

FROM CADIZ.

Capt. Leach, of the *Constellation*, sailed 22d May. The English and Spaniards had a severe engagement for the recovery of a fort. The allies were successful at first; but

afterwards obliged to abandon the position. Both claimed the victory. The English said the French lost 2,000, and they about 300 men. The French permitted water to be carried from St. Mary's to Cadiz for their countrymen (prisoners there) only. The patriotic efforts in the interior continued; and the people of Cadiz in excellent spirits. The French from Matagorda and other batteries frequently annoyed the shipping. Markets good and rising.

Captain Leach informs, that a battle took place the 20th May, between the armies; and that the English and Spanish succeeded in taking a small fort on the French lines & afterwards were obliged to abandon it, with the loss of between 3 and 400 men.—That many Spanish troops had embarked from Cadiz to join the main army at Gibraltar; that no reinforcements had arrived, but the inhabitants were in good spirits, and well supplied with water though not of the best kind. Capt. L. is of opinion that Cadiz will be impregnable to the French, as long as the Spaniards are cordially disposed to maintain it, and have the aid of the English military and navy.

FROM THE BRAZILS.

Intelligence from Rio Janeiro is to May 28. There had been great rejoicing in consequence of a marriage in the royal family. The Portuguese prince, who has been united to the Spanish family, is about 16 years of age, & of great personal accomplishments. The officers of every American vessel which arrives are immediately conducted to the palace, and introduced to the prince regent—members of his family being frequently present. He is friendly to our countrymen—was gratified by hearing of the appointment of an ambassador, and was impatient for his arrival. He had become more contented with his situation; but the general hatred of Buonaparte was as great as ever.

NEW-YORK, JULY 11.

LATEST FROM CADIZ, &c.

We learn by the schooner *Weymouth*, capt. Howland, in 30 days from Teneriffe, that a few days before her departure, two Spanish and one English 74, with a transport ship having on board 800 French prisoners, arrived at Santa Cruz from Cadiz, which place they left about the first June. They stated, that the marquis de la Romana, with 80,000 troops were on their march in the rear of the French army towards Cadiz; & that the inhabitants of that place were in high spirits, and under no apprehensions of being obliged to surrender to the French.

We further learn, that the 7 Canary Islands were immediately to be placed under the vice-royalty of the duke del Parque, who with a number of troops, were hourly expected at Santa Cruz.

It is further added by our informant, that so much were the inhabitants incensed against the French prisoners at Port Oratavia, and the upper town, that they had embodied and threatened to massacre all they could find; & that 2 respectable French inhabitants of the place had been put to death by the populace. About one hundred of the regular troops came over from Santa Cruz and quelled the rioters.

Extract of a letter from a commercial house of the first respectability, dated, Liverpool, May 25, 1810.

"We are informed, that Mr. Pinkney is at length in possession of the French decree, by which all American property is sequestrated, as likewise the imperative order for all citizens of the United States to quit the French territories without delay, under pain of imprisonment. This decree was passed as far back as the 23d of March, but not published until the 8th of May. It is transmitted to all the northern powers for their adoption."

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 12.

Yesterday arrived brig *Saunders*, Quail, from Cadiz, which he left the 29th May, and informs that the French are erecting batteries and advancing their works at Matagorda; but had not opened them when he sailed, neither had there been any encounter or falling on either side for sometime previous to his sailing.—On the 17th and 25th of May two of the prison ships ran ashore in gales of wind by which 6 or 700 French prisoners were released, the boats of the British Men of war attempted to board them, while drifting and take out the prisoners, but the Frenchmen having got arms in their hands kept them off and killed 16 or 17 of the English; from which it is supposed that the one on the 25th, having 4 or 500 prisoners, taking the advantage of the gale, had rose on their guards, seized their arms, cut their cables and let her drift on shore—the Frenchmen defended her till they were all landed, when the British set her on fire.

Capt. Quail informs that on the 20th of May the Spanish mountaineers armed only with knives, daggers & cutlasses, poured down on the town of Chirus, (about 16 miles from the Isle of Leon) garrisoned by a body of the French, whom they routed and cut to pieces, hardly leaving a man to tell their misfortune.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1810.

Columbian Agricultural Society.

At a meeting of the Standing Committee of the Columbian Agricultural Society, at George-town on Wednesday the 11th of June, A. D. 1810, it was determined that the following premiums be given at a general meeting of the society to be held on Wednesday the 28th of November, viz:

Premium 1st. Sixty Dollars, For the best bull as to form and size, considered; not less than one year nor more than four grasses old.

Premium 2d. Sixty Dollars, For the best cow, with her first calf, exceeding four grasses old.

Premium 3d. Fifty Dollars, For the best fat bullock, or spayed heifer for beef.

Premium 4th. Forty Dollars, For the best piece of failed and dyed woollen cloth, of any width, containing less than 100 square yards.

Premium 5th. Thirty Dollars, For the best piece of woollen kersey of not less than ten yards in length.

Premium 6th. Thirty Dollars, For the best piece of cloth, cotton filled with wool, to shew the woollen on side; not less than ten yards.

Premium 7th. Thirty Dollars, For the best piece of fancy patterned vests, of wool and cotton, not less than ten yards.

Premium 8th. Thirty Dollars, For the best piece of flannel, all wool, less than ten yards.

Premium 9th. Twenty Dollars, For the best piece of flannel, part cotton part wool, not less than ten yards.

Premium 10th. Ten Dollars, For the best pair of fine woollen stockings, of full size.

Premium 11th. Ten Dollars, For the best pair fine woollen wares, stockings, of full size.

Premium 12th. Thirty Dollars, For the best pair of fine woollen blankets of large size.

Premium 13th. Twenty Dollars, For the best pair of fine cotton blankets of large size.

Premium 14th. Fifteen Dollars, For the best pair of stout, coarse blankets for labourers, of full size.

Premium 15th. Fifteen Dollars, For the best parcel of flaxen or hemp sewing thread, made up of three qualities, at least half a pound each, viz: One of strong brown, and white brown two sizes.

One of coloured, of one size, various colours; size and colours as commonly used for family purposes. And one white, of various sizes for coarse to fine.

Premium 16th. Forty Dollars, For the best woollen carpet or carpeting in the piece, containing not less than 20 square yards.

Premium 17th. Fifteen Dollars,

For the best woollen hearth rug.

Premium 18th. Twenty-Five Dollars,

For the best specimen of durable dye, with the receipt, formed of productions of the country—best as to strength and beauty of colour, and as applicable to most substances.

EXTRACTS.

From the General Rules of the Society.

All premiums shall be adjudged at one of the general meetings of the society by a board or boards of five members, appointed by the president and standing committee from among such disinterested persons as may be preferred. No person shall be allowed to exhibit any article for premium, unless it has been raised, grown or made, in some county of this district, or of the adjoining states, in which there shall reside at least one member of this society, or any article for which a public premium shall have previously been given.

The society will lay no claim to any article for which a premium has been awarded; but the owner or exhibitor may immediately after the adjournment of the society on the day of exhibition, remove such article and dispose of it at pleasure.

No premium shall be given for any article of manufacture which have not been either spun or woven in the families from which they may be exhibited, and which have not been both spun and woven in this district or the adjoining states.

Reasonable proof will be required of compliance with the above rules.

The premiums will be paid in cash or in plate of equal value, with suitable devices, at the option of the fortunate competitors.

Premiums to the amount of at least Five Hundred Dollars will be given at the spring meeting of the society for sheep, and manufactures of cotton, flax and hemp, &c.

The society at their last meeting have ordered,

1st. That the standing committee be directed to give at least two premiums, at the next