

determine to petition parliament, imploring it or to accede to any proposition to continue the duties on the tonnage of British shipping after the termination of the present war, which duties they were solemnly assurred by the ministers in 1802 and 1803, should cease with the war. They have also resolved to call the attention of the trading and manufacturing interests to the present lamentable state of British shipping—to the depreciation of all sorts of West India and E. India produce, and to the flagging of trade in general, principally resulting from the relaxation of our old maritime regulations, and to the indulgences afforded by the British government to neutrals, both in the trade of the countries of the enemies of Great Britain, and in the trade of the king's dominions. The shipowners also urge the necessity of a strict adherence, in future, to the navigation and colonial system of G. Britain, and a firm assertion of our belligerent rights, which would be attended with incalculable benefits to the trade and revenue of the country.

A letter received on Friday, by a gentleman in the neighborhood of Brighton, from an officer lately restored to liberty from a French prison, contains the following:

"My confinement in the Temple, with M. de Beau, Georges, Pichot, and Captain Wright, made me a witness of scenes which will banish my imagination; and some day when we have the happiness to meet over a clear fire-side, I'll relate your indignation by repetition of them."

FRANKFORT, January 29.

The emperor died at Paris, from the 29th December to the 1st of January, and has affected the whole trading country. The Hollanders fully treat him with precipitation. Provisions are extremely scarce in those parts which have been the scene of action.

NEW-YORK, April 8.

In the House of Assembly of this State on Friday, March 27th, the bill entitled "An act to enable the Corporation of New-York to allow to the Mayor of New-City a salary in lieu of fees, &c." was read a third and last time. The bill fixes the salary of the Mayor at \$5000 dollars per annum.

The House of the free city passed a resolution concerning the Senate, on the subject of the legislature on the first Monday in April.

Several respectable Jews, from Constantinople, and other Cities in Turkey, passed through Swabia during the month of December on their way to the Grand Convent of Beccaria, to be held at Paris.

PHILADELPHIA, April 8.

By Capt. McDougal of the ship London Packet, arrived in the Delaware from Coates, which left on the 16th of February, a London paper of the truth is received—but it contains nothing important.

The arrival of intelligence received by Captain McDougal relates to the treaty negotiated with Great Britain, the minutiæ of the United States, Mr. Monroe and Pinckney.—Those gentlemen had a repeating expostion their satisfaction with the result of the interview, and had declared that they were more favorable to America, than their best hopes had led them to expect.

A letter from Mr. Addis, American Consul at Coates, dated Feb. 16th, certifies that the negotiations on the interchange between Great Britain and the United States had been successful, and Captain McDougal informs us that he had full powers by a verbal, which was as soon as he got direct from London to Amsterdam. This resolution is owing to the extreme inconvenience, and wants of commerce, of commercial transactions on the Continent.

Nothing later than we have already published, had reached England, when Captain McDougal sailed, respecting the Belgian and French operations.

A letter from Nafou, New-Providence, says, "The day arrived, eight hundred men lost their lives in a wreck on the bar. It also mentions the arrival of the schooner Iron-sy, from this port, and the sloop Mary—of this port from George town, the latter to sail from thence for this port on the 24th of March."

ALEXANDRIA, April 6.

Lient. Gaines, with the party that escort Col. Burr to Richmond, came to Hollins' tavern in town last night, and set out for Washington this morning in order to board in their horses to the United States, and to receive the pay which is due to them.

The congressional election for the district composed of the counties of Prince William, Loudon and Fauquier, commenced on Monday last at Dumfries; the following is the result in Prince William for

LITTLEJOHN 151

LEWIS 81

Majority 70

Alexander Dade and Stephen French, Esquires, were chosen delegates to the general assembly.

AMERICAN,
AND
Commercial Daily Advertiser.

SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1807.

French and Russians.—The circumstance of the French not having pursued the Russians in their retreat, has been considered by many writers favorable to British politics, as *full proof* that Bonaparte had met with a *check* in his career of conquest. And ourselves, feeling as we do, no partiality for either of the contending powers, had felt disposed to believe that Russian valor had in some degree damped the ardor of pursuit which hitherto had characterized all the movements of the French army since the battle of Auerstadt, or Jena. But there is one passage in the first bulletin, which appeared in the American of yesterday, that satisfactorily explains why the French did not pursue general Bennington. It is this: "With regard to the inference attempted to be drawn by general Bennington from his not having been pursued, it is sufficient to observe that *good cause* was taken not to pursue him, because our troops *outstripped him by two days*, and that *but for the bad roads, which hindered Marshal Soult* from following this movement, the *Russian general would have found the French in Orléans*." Which, if we understand it, amounts to thus much—Marshal Soult had been ordered to turn the Russian army; in the pursuit of this object he had actually outstripped it, and was hastening to a position where he would have been enabled entirely to have cut Bennington and his troops off. Hence the French took "good care not to pursue him," but suffered him to retire slowly, so that Soult might have time enough to reach his place of destination before Bennington should reach the same point in his retreat. "The bad roads prevented Soult from accomplishing his object, and saved the Russian army.

There was great art, too, attacking the

Prussians in front with fury; because it would naturally create a belief in Bennington's mind that the whole dependence of the French was upon a desperate *coup-de-main*, and occupied him so much, that Soult might have come upon his rear altogether unexpectedly. It is easy to perceive the fate of the Russians in such an event. They must have laid down their arms, or have been cut to pieces.

The Russians are not so brave, but they want officers acquainted with modern tactics. The military skill of Bonaparte is unequalled. He invariably defeats his enemies by a masterly maneuver. At Austerlitz he induced the Russians to believe he was retreating; they rallied, fell into his traps, and were destroyed. At Jena, the Prussians thought they had guarded all the passes, but he caused a new pass to be cut during the night, and in the morning the attached Prussians beheld a division of his troops with artifices arranged on a height, which position eventually tended to decide the fortune of the day; and no doubt Bonaparte intended to end his purpose against the Russians in the late engagements by a bold and vigorous stratagem, and would have succeeded entirely for the bad weather.

The sole object that we have in view in making these structures, is to come at truth. It affords us no pleasure to dwell on scenes of blood and slaughter. The only ray which can be the least cheer to a republican mind through the gloom of war that envelops Europe, is the hope of the re-establishment of Poland. Those who delight more in contemplating the progress of the tomahawk and scalping-knife than the bow and the plough, may be chained with the bloody butcheries of kings and their legions; but the friend of mankind must ever be the friend to peace.

The letter which appeared in the American a few days past, relative to the interference of Russ. King, Emp. of Russia, in certain Iris Patriots from coming to the United States, has excited uncommon indignation in New-York against Mr. King. The elder papers have all endeavored to palliate the conduct of the ex-minister, with cavil, and so serious has it got into print that Mr. Knott has come out in his own name and addressed Mr. King in the following letter—

To RUFUS KING, Esq.

"Sir.—I enclose you a copy of the Evening Post, I hope it may become necessary to bring my opinion on the public press. As far as ever I can well recollect, to derive some credit from the character of my adversary, I am going to be sincere whether it is proper to go into the world the extirpation of your measures to vindicate the British government respecting the Irish rebels, published in the year 1801.

I put the question in this way, because I know not the name of the periodical acquaintance with which I have. I consider that every thing which may pass between you and me on this subject, shall be private, and no cause I have been informed that private application for an examination of this kind may have been made to you. I am ready to justify it to the following audience, if you did not think fit to lay it open with me openly. "I am, Sir

"Yours, &c. &c.

"H. Knott,

THOS. ADDIS EMMET."

Attadish

AGRICULTURAL.

As the 6th of the year is now a favorite time when orchards make to pruned, some hints on the subject may properly be offered to the husbandman.

Apple trees to be set out should be taken up carefully to avoid as much as possible the root system. The top part should not be cut off, as has been customary, nor any of the ends of the branches that are offered to remain; 4 or 5 buds are sufficient, and they should be left in a manner so as not to touch the top of the main tree. They should be carefully pruned every year so as to keep the tree sufficiently open, somewhat resembling a black-walnut tree.

A parson with a child and a basket may take fifty trees or more in a day, easier than five that have been neglected for several years, especially if the tops had been cut off at setting out, which causes them to send out a great number of twigs or sprouts, and their confinement will grow thick and tangled like brushwood. When the trees are arrived to this condition, which is pretty generally the case every winter, the best method is to clear out the thickened parts for several years successively so as not to take away too much at once or any large limb at any time.

If young orchards were properly attended to in this way, no limb larger than a man's thumb need be cut away at any time of their growth.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

A handsome carpet, manufactured at Worcester has been prepared for the Chambers of the Senate and House of Representatives of the state of Massachusetts, and will be spread previous to the next session. It is presented to Kidderminster.—Salem Register.

Extract of a letter from Nassau, dated 1st March.

"A few days ago two large French Privateers, the one carrying 40 guns, the other 15, made a bonfire of two or three valuable vessels at Turks-Island."

FROM CARP'S STRANGER IN IRELAND.

In the morning I wandered to a little church which owed its elevation to the following interesting circumstances: Llewellyn the great, who resided near the base of Snowden, had a beautiful greyhound named Gelert, which had been presented to him by king John, in 1205. One day, in consequence of the faithful animal, who at night always "sentinel'd his master's bed," not making his appearance in the chafe, Llewellyn returned home very angry, and met the dog covered with blood at the door of the chamber of his child; upon entering it he found the bed overturned, and the coverlid stained with gore, he called to his boy, but receiving no answer, he too rapidly concluded that he had been killed by Gelert, and in his anguish instantaneously thrust his sword through the poor animal's body. This circumstance has been beautifully commemorated by the honorable Mr. Spencer.

His suppliant looks, as prone he fell,

No pity could impart;

But still his Gelert's dying yell,

Pain'd heavy on his heart.

Arousd' by Gelert's dying yell,

Some slumberer waken'd nigh,

What words the parent's joy could tell,

To hear his infant cry!

Nor scathe ha' he, nor harm nor bread,

But the faint couch beneath,

Lay a gaunt w'all torn and bead,

Tremulous still in death.

Below last night, the brig Melantho, Fowler,

from St. Thomas; the schr. Richmond of Norfolk;

the schr. Washington, from the Delaware,

without anchors or cables; a sloop from Norfolk;

and a square-rigged vessel in the offing.

Cleared, brigs Rockland, Ramblet, Martinique;

Sarah-Ann, Scott, St. Thomas and St. Croix; Donohue, Eldridge, Bordeaux; schr. Unity, Merseux, Currituck; Manchester, Croydon, Norfolk.

There was great art, too, attacking the

Abt what was the President's purpose now? the truth was clear. His gallant soul the world shall claim,

To save Llewellyn's heir.

To mitigate his own offence, Llewellyn built this chapel, and raised a tombstone to Gelert, and the spot to this day is called "Gelert's grave" or the grave of Gelert, which never could the peasant pass but tearfully did.

Married on Tuesday evening last, by the Revs. Mr. Dashell, Mr. William Gray, to Miss Mary M. Smith, both of twenty.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

Passengers in the London Packet, captain McDougal, Mr. John Guy, fat, and tawny, and Mr. Alexander Heriot, thin.

Mr. Monroe, minister at London, it was expected would come home in the ship Goldfinch of N. Y. ts.

Ship Boreaux Packer, Safford, a fine passenger vessel, taken into Plymouth, was discharged without any delay.

We have seen a counterfeiter Tax-Dollar Note of the Jersey Bank. It is a pretty good imitation. What will most readily tell of detection is an examination of the signatures, which were not written, but executed in copperplate, which is added a mark of the note.

Married, at Abingdon, on Thursday the 10th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Charles, Mr. Wm. H. Potts, of Baltimore county, to Miss Elizabeth H. H., of Hartford county.

Married, last evening, by the Rev. Mr. Weston, Mr. D. & James, to the aforesaid Miss Mary E. Potts, both of twenty.

April 11.

For Sale.

The new B.
S. A. L. L. Y.

Nearly fitted for sea; but does not go about Boston carpenter's and mason's. She now lies near the lower end of McElderry's wharf. For terms apply to

Mr. PLANAGAN,

Up on the wharf.

April 11.

For Amsterdam.

The ship

JAMES,

Captain Thomas McDowell,

Will be ready to sail next

Monday. About half her freight being already engaged, the remainder will be taken on moderate freight. Apply to

F. & C. SCHWARZ,

JOHN MEADON, or

JOHN BOLTE, ship Broker.

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