l cotton, sugar, rice, indigo, and tobacco employs so many of our citizens in the south and of their laborers at home cannot place their own labor full, meat-cattle, horses, and mules. Hence arises to our farmers, in the valleys and cattle states and to our farmers, a good market for their flour, Indian corn, beef, pork, lard, butter, cheese, beer, cider, whisky and dairies. Hence also a great coasting trade in these articles and in cotton, tobacco, rice, indigo, sugar for the north and for the merchants. But the most important consideration to the farmers of the western middle and northern States is, that the great quantity of land and the large number of southern cultivators and laborers, employed in producing cotton, tobacco, rice, indigo and sugar prevent that great superabundance of grain and cattle, which would render it impossible to find a good market for them. We deem it profitable to send our grains to the West-Indies, subject to full freight, insurance and duties—and we must find it more so to send them to *the southern states* at half costs and charges of the same kind, except duty, from which they are free in the coasting trade.

I have the honor to be, dear Sir,

Your respectful humble servt.,

[illegible]

Philadelphia, October 10, 1807.

To Esq. of S. C.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AURORA.

SIR,

In your paper of the 13th, there are some details of an experiment which was made on the coast of England, near Walmer Castle, in the autumn of 1805, which a lofty soul throws up. It is there stated to have been made by a Mr. Francis, and in effect to be the very species of experiment of my experiment with the *Torpedoes* at New York. The fact is, I made that experiment at Walmer Castle, to convince Mr. Pitt and Lord Melville, of the power of my engines; and as I have made similar experiments in France, those ministers, on my arrival in England, thought proper, in aid of my fortune, to make a circumstance which was to me of little importance, my object in France, and by a strange perversion, as much believe it will become general, and lead to the destruction of military marines, and the establishment of the liberty of the seas, an event of the utmost importance to the tranquility, prosperity & independence of America: but out of the just pretensions which can be supported only by a naval power, arise all our disputes on foreign politics, and difficulties with foreign nations. With this view to the interest of my country, I have acted both in France and in England.

It may be asked why I have not yet succeeded in conveying a ship of war? I answer not from any defect in the principles of the machines, but for the want of means and means to exercise men to the use of them. Such engines cannot, like a steam boat, be employed effect by the private funds of an individual, they must be sanctioned, supported, and organized into a system by some government; and governors, unfortunately for the governed, being seldom men of sciences, have their doubts and fears of new projects, until occular demonstration compel them to believe. Such have as yet been the obstacles in the way of torpedo war, and the good effects which might be expected from it. However, I am not discouraged. I believe military marines to be a *political existence*, which will be cured by the improvement of the useful arts, and I will persevere in the production of my machinery to that end, whenever opportunity may offer, regardless of vulgar opinions, either political or mechanical; and as I am now occupied in improving my mode of attack, I have thought proper to give this explanation of the experiment of Walmer Castle, to prevent an opinion being circulated that I had pirated the plans of the supposed Mr. Francis, which would naturally diminish the confidence which I hope the reflecting and best informed of my countrymen will have to my mode of defence and offence, and might deprive me of the means which I otherwise should have of being useful.

ROBERT FULTON.

Speech of the Governor of Connecticut.

In the month of July last, I received a letter from the Secretary for the department of War, conveying a requisition from the President of the U. States, for an immediate detachment from the militia of this state of 3420 men, including officers—that another, this state's quota of 100,000 militia, which the President has ordered to be detached agreeably to an act of Congress, passed on the 18th day of April, 1806. In compliance with this requisition, my orders were issued to the adjutant gen. directing him to have the detachment expedited with all possible dispatch.

The readiness and alacrity with which this requisition has been attended to by all grades of officers and soldiers of the militia, display in a pleasing manner the promptitude and patriotic sentiments with which the people of this state are disposed to comply with all orders of the Gen. Government, when legally called upon by the constituted authorities of the United States, to repel injuries, oppose invasion, or ward off the ills of our country. It is to be feared, however, that in arming and equipping the drafts from our state, there will not be that uniformity and efficiency in their arms, which are necessary for troops taking the field and entering into service, against those who are regularly appointed and furnished for every duty, agreeably to the newly adopted practice of warfare in European armies.

So long as the militia of the United States are to be depended upon for our defence, there will be a necessity for more efficient mode for arming, at least, if not training the privates, than what is now existing, ought to be adopted. As to arms, this may be effected, either by a more exact and critical inspection of those which are furnished by individuals; or by establishment of public magazines of arms, from which the militia, when called into actual service, may be uniformly furnished and equipped. It is a pleasing and a reasonable delusion, to have men detached and sent into the field without good and sufficient arms to wield, in the service of a regularly appointed army. In such an unequal conflict, nothing but defeat and misfortune is to be expected. As to discipline, where men are animated with the spirit of their employments—that they are actuated more nearly, and more dispatch in the field of actual service, and in the face of a regular army, than those who have had a desultory mode of training to which they are now called, and in which but a few days, or a few at most, in the year, are spent in the practice of any useful manual exercise, or any military evolution, or movement.

The late much lamented death of the hon. Uriah Tracy, one of the senators of this state, and member of the United States, calls upon the legislature for the appointment of some person to fill the vacancy in the senate—and will therefore be obliged by an early information as may be of his appointment.

When we reflect on the great events which have taken place on the European continent, our minds are naturally led to seek what may be the fruit result, as regards our own country—connected as we are, in commerce and various foreign relations, with the consequence of those mighty revolutions, which Providence at this day is conducting, will undoubtedly present very nearly our situation impunitie. But how and in what manner, we are to be implicated; whether we are to be left further behind with peace and tranquility, or are to be intangled in the horrors of this wide-spreading war of nations, is known only to that almighty and all-wise Being, who superintends and governs all the affairs of men.

We may, I trust, still hope in consequence of Divine goodness towards mankind, ungrateful as we are and unhandsome as we have been, for former benefits—But—while humbly hoping and earnestly wishing for peace, it may be best for us to be prepared for adverse events, and ready to meet our God, in the ways of his dispensations.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL.

October Session, 1807.

FROM

CRAMER'S ALMANAC FOR 1808.

The manufacturing interest of Pittsburgh, is the following extract from the manufactories, artists and mechanics of Pittsburgh, will give a tolerably good idea of the importance of the place. Perhaps no place of the same size in the U. S. could turn out as many goods and wares, and it is believed we bid the fairest of becoming the most considerable manufacturing people for an interior town, in the union. The natural situation of the place must push us on to this point.—and the local advantages attending us are uncommonly numerous, and peculiarly adapted for our convenience. In a few years, we hope to see all kinds of articles in iron, brass, copper, &c. manufactured among ourselves. It wants nothing now to accomplish this but a few spirited and monied men to set the thing on foot, and give countenance to the enterprize. There are many articles daily floating over the mountains, which help to drain the country of money to pay for them, and which might as easily be made here, as a common horse shoe, were the proper steps taken. There is at least 200,000 dollars worth of hardware sold out of our stores annually, which might be made at home quick. The principal of these articles are scythes, sickles, spades, shovels, fire-shovels, tongs, hoes, cross-cut saws, hand and mill saws, curry-combs, coffee-mills, chissels, gimlets, hammers, shoving-knives, tea urns, dirons, feaders, knives and forks, bridle-bits, mountings for cabinet-work, &c. augers, and many other articles not recollected. And there might be 20,000 dollars saved in the article of delf, and as much more in the article of fine glass, all of which might be manufactured in the town, and wanting nothing but a public spirit in the citizens to accomplish it. Let this public spirit prevail, and we will be nearly accomplished, nothing but this is wanting—money, materials, and manufacturers are plenty. We can hope and pray that the propriety and advantages of these things may be properly pushed forward.

The population and buildings, are also increasing very rapidly—In 1806 there were 1000 houses, and waxed this season, 1807, about 100 is on the way. It was our intention to have given a more accurate detail of the buildings, with the number of the inhabitants. Circumstances, however, have taken place, and we leave it to some other gentleman, present our readers with the information, which we hope, in particular branch of business carried on in Pittsburg—we have tried to get the information, but have failed, and if any mistakes should have occurred we hope they will be pointed out to us, with a gentleman, who will give the information which may be deemed worthy of notice, and to the advancement of our manufactures, and trade.

MANUFACTURERS, ARTISTS AND MECHANICS.

1. Cotton manufactory, which cards, spins, and weaves homespun goods, by the powerful cotton gin, and be the great credit and profit of its inhabitants proprietor. 2 Rope walks, one of which is about 120 threads, with the assistance of one man and a boy; and one spinning frame of 40 threads, 3 looms, one of which is 3 1-2 yards broad, for ticking, &c. A *wool card* machine is carried on under the same roof.

1 Green glass works opposite the town, which is in blast, manufacturing of window glass, bottles, jars, &c. annually—2 Breweries, 1 Air-furnace, 1 Glass-house, 1 Potters, kettles, retorts, flat-irons, flat-irons, &c—4 nail manufactories, cut and wrought—7 copper-smiths, 1 brass founder, 1 tinplate, 1 of these carry on the japanning largely, and one plumbers equal in appearance to the best in Philadelphia, 1 tobacco-pipe, 1 tobacconists, 1 bellmaker, 1 scythe and sickle maker (3 men make Allen's scythes) 1 saddlers and tallow chandlers, 1 brush maker, 1 trunk maker, 3 coopers, 1 weaver, 1 hatter, 1 tanner, 1 saw maker, who wants horns, and gives for good ones 3 dolls: per 100; 7 cabinet-makers, 1 of which is of men, 1 reed maker (near town) 1 wool and cotton manufactory (Monongahela) 1 Sadler, 1 saddle tree maker, 1 spinning jenny, 1 saddle tree maker, 6 millwrights, 12 manufactures, 1 stocking-weaver, 1 Tailor, on the loc. by the money, 1 and sign painters, 2 linners, 1 saddlemaker, 2 mattress makers, 1 upholsterer, 3 wagon makers, 1 sadler, 3 clock makers and silversmiths, 5 brickkilers, 4 plasterers, 3 stonecutters, 3 house carpenters, 2 shipbuilders, 1 saddletree maker, 1 flute and Jews harp maker, 1 pump maker, 1 bellhanger, 1 boat builder, 1 Indian bow maker, 1 lock-maker, 1 turners, 2 rope walks (at which hemp is much wanted) 1 Hatter, 2 shoemakers, 17 of the blacksmiths, averaging two and a half fires to each shop; 1 machinist and stationer, employs 4 not mentioned in any workman in the United States; 1 cutler and tool maker; 32 house carpenters and joiners; 21 boot and shoemakers, (averaging 20,000 pairs of shoes annually) 1 Ladies' shoemaker, (shoestore) averaging, 3,500 pairs, made shoes annually; 3 Windsor chairmakers, averaging 120 doz. a month; 1 hoop-skirt maker, 1 fan maker; 15 tailors; 2 spinning wheel spindle and crank makers (near town) 1 breeches maker, 1 glove maker, 12 schoolmasters, 2 school mistresses; 23 tavern keepers; 50 store keepers, or merchants; 4 printing offices; 1 copper plate printer and picture seller; 5 brick yards; 3 stone masons; 2 book sellers; 1 harness maker; 1 horse farrier; 1 starch maker; 1 gardiner and seed man; 3 board and lumber yards.

From the Charleston Courier.

COMMUNICATION.

Fellow-Citizens of the southern states and territories, be upon your guard; *Thirty Convict Negroes*, from Jamaica, have been brought into this port, in the sch. Brother and Sister, which arrived on Monday evening. They were transported by the government of Jamaica, no doubt, for crimes which rendered it dangerous for them to be permitted to remain there, and which may render it equally dangerous for us to admit them into any of the Southern States or Territories. It is not probable that they will be let loose upon us here, but they may at Savannah, Norfolk, or New-Orleans.

I hope that some measures may be adopted to prevent the scourings of Jamaica gaols from being, let loose upon our shores, and that the scape gallows' wretches of the West Indies may be not suffered to be thrown on any part of the United States or our territories. I hope that our police officers will be vigilant to prevent them from mixing and associating with our negroes, and if the law will permit it, that they may be prevented from their continuance in port.

The following copy of the schooner's clearance, will prove the fact of these negroes being criminals sentenced for transportation.

"JAMAICA, ss.

These are to certify all whom it doth concern, that Alfred Navarro, master or commander of the schooner Brother & Sister, carries 32 men, mulattoes, and negroes, sentenced by the court of vice admiralty, and bound for Charleston, South Carolina, negroes, sentenced for transportation, and allowed to be exported per lieutenant-governor, and council, and that the said vessel is cleared according to law.

Given under our hands and seals at the Custom-House of Kingston, this 15th day of August, 1807, and in the 47th year of his majesty's reign.

(Signed,)

G. R. HUTCHINSON,

Collector & Acting Coll.

R. I. ROWE, P. C. mo.

H. FRASER, P. N. O.

T. TOWNSEND."

From the Daily Advertiser, Oracle & True Briton.

COPENHAGEN & THE BELTS—Four times have Swedish armies landed in Zealand and besieged Copenhagen, and twice have they been obliged to raise the siege by the appearance of British fleets in the Sound. In 1658, the king of Sweden Charles X. concluded a treaty of peace with Denmark. But no sooner was the treaty ratified, than the Swedish armies marched with his army into Poland, than Denmark violated the treaty, and deprived of the prince of the Rhine he signed a truce with the Republic of Poland, and brought in the midst of a severe winter, marched his whole troops towards the Belts, which he found frozen in a manner to enable them to pass over both with artillery, horse and foot, & dictate under the walls of Copenhagen another treaty, by which Sweden obtained the very very terrible provinces, Bohus, Scania, Halland and Blekinge.

Sweden, allied to the Danish calenders, the Belts have since, during the winters of 1702 and 1788, been frozen, so as to be crossed by sledges, but they were not frozen strong enough to sustain carriages.

A Swedish nobleman, count Gyllenstierna, composed 30 years ago an epic poem; of which this passage of the Belt, on the ice, by the army under Charles X. is the subject.

Elizabeth Town, Oct. 13.

Cornelius Hatfield, an obnoxious refugee character, who came here a short time since from Bergen, Nova Scotia, to possess a valuable landed estate left him by his father, was apprehended by the civil authority, as a citizen of this state, during our revolutionary war, who went into the enemy's lines, and consequently out of protection; and, on Thursday last, was brought before Judge Pennington, on a writ of habeas corpus. Aaron Ogden, Isaac H. Williamson, and William Chetwood, Esqrs. appeared on the part of the captivity, and after a patient hearing of the argument on both sides until yesterday, the Judge discharged Hatfield, his judgment opinion, by the spirit of the treaty of 1783, he was not now answerable for that transaction; but we hear the friends of Ball are still determined to prosecute him before another tribunal. To correct erroneous statements, which are gone abroad, we publish the following authentic documents given at the time the transaction took place:

A statement of facts respecting the deliberate and cruel murder of Stephen Ball, on Bergen Point, the 25th of January, 1781. This unfortunate man was deluded by a pretended order made by the commanding officer on Staten Island, that all persons who would bring provisions should have liberty to sell the same, and return unmolested; in consequence of which declaration, Ball carried over four quarters of beef, with a full assurance of being unmolested, and expected to return undiscovered by his countrymen; but soon after his arrival on the island, he was seized by Cornelius Hatfield, who commanded a party of six or seven men, and was carried before Captain Patterson, who ordered to call a court martial to try him.—From thence he was carried before Colonel Simcoe, to undergo a trial, but he also refused; pretending to shudder at the thought of trying and condemning a fellow countryman for their relief. Nevertheless the said Hatfield and his party, being lost to all sense of humanity, regardless of robbing their prisoner of what property he had with him, carried him across the Bergen Point, and there, from the form of a trial, immediately informed him that he had but ten minutes to live, and notwithstanding their horrid design into execution, notwithstanding the prisoner strenuously urged that he was unprepared, and ingratefully to the above mentioned declaration; and when he found they were determined to take his life, he begged for a few minutes longer, but was answered that his request could not be granted; and that he was sure that any person should pray with him, that their party would offended. When he was near expiring, said Hatfield, one of the banditti, put a bayonet in his hand, and swore that he should not go into another world unarmed.—The persons who perpetrated this cruel murder were Cornelius Hatfield, John Smith Hatfield, Job Hatfield, James Hatfield, sen. James Hatfield, jun. Elias Marsh, and Samuel Mann, all late inhabitants of Elizabeth Town; and Job Smith, late an inhabitant of Bergen. Where Ball's father became acquainted with the tragicful death of his son, he solicited a flag, which he obtained, for the purpose of bringing over the corpse, but the enemy, with a savage brutality, would not suffer them to land.

JOHN GOULDING,

WAS FOR SALE,

Real good Old Madeira, WINES,
Sicily Madeira, in Casks
Sherry, Lisbon, and in
Port, & Claret. Bottles.

Claret in bottles, large and small boxes, from 1 to 4 dollars per dozen.

Cognac Brandy,

French and Apple brandy,

Jamaica spirits,

Holland gin,

Cordials in barrels, 8th proof,

Loaf and Lump Sugar in barrels,

Cordial and Ale in bottles, and in barrels,

Together with most other Wines and Spirits generally used in this part of the country. Also, 1 box of Chocolate, 1 barrel Candies, and six of the very first quality, 1 barrel Superfine crackers, all of which he is determined to sell low for cash, or on short credit to his kind and punctual customers.

Cash purchasers will find it their interest to call on him.

He earnestly requests all those indebted to him for Wines and Spirits to be made to him soon; also those indebted to him for Postage since last year and the beginning of this year.

Georgetown, October 22—tf

PRACTICING BALL.

MR. GENDRICKS has the honor to inform his friends and the public, that his Dancing Ball will commence on Wednesday 28th inst. at Mr. Stelle's Ball Room, and will continue there every Wednesday. Mr. G. flatters himself that the Ladies will favor him with their presence.

Gentlemen's tickets to be had at the Bar Room.

October 23—3t

Under and by virtue of a Mortgage from Henry Schively to Michael Hillegas, will be sold, on Friday the 23d day of this month,

LOT No. 13, in square No. 1, in the city of Washington, with the improvements thereon, being a two story brick house. The property is near the lower bridge, at the mouth of Rock Creek—and will be sold on a credit of 3 months, the purchaser giving bond, with good security, on interest from the day of sale.—Sale at 12 o'clock on the premises.

S. SPEAKE, Auct.

October 9—9t

A NEGRO MAN,

A very good *Laborer*, to hire by the year. Enquire at the Printer.

October 7—tf