d the grea aur of three discrimen measels into the district port ations equally dosti ate of any found erchabilite-1.c compliants also that Adverts should attack upon Austria was speken of among all classes are of peace, when France claims nothing belongs to Anstria, not has any present or distant view doubted to excite the least displaced."

permit even his shifts of tour to enter our ports.]

A second letter of Champagny, of the same date,

on the same. Every thing material in it is contain-the hands of every body. "It is several months since I contradicted those

monarchy. Your own people, for whose defence you announced the war, are in affiring it; your neigh-bours were alarmed at those proparations. It is e- "Your excellency will receive without doubt, a very where asked-what does Austria want? What new denunciation respecting a direct intercourse be-enemy threatens her? What danger has the per- tween Austria and England. An English flag of existence were at stake ?

" And you know, that far from menacing Aus- before-hand, the reports which will be forwarded to be on his guard ; he will call out the contingents ; for him, and that he must depart without one. will be sufficient to produce a blaze."

Meilunich replied from Paris, July 22d, 1808.

" He hastened to transmit to his court, the demand in favour of Mr. Young, lieutenant of the 2d withstanding the regularity of the passports with Charge des Affaires and Consul General of the Emwhich that officer was furnished, and which obtained for him admission into Gallicia without any difficulty) he was placed under arrest, unfortuna proves to the undersigned that it must have been personal conduct, which provoked the interference of the police against him. What that conduct was, the undersigned will without doubt hasten to get in-formation of, in order that he may be able to furnish his excellency M. de Champagny every explanation by Fire, together with all the Spinning apparatus relative to that affair. The interest which the court looms, &c. &c. There was a large quantity of bagof France takes in the case of this individual, is sufficient in every respect to excite that of his imperi-

al, royal, and apostolic majesty. " The compliants which appear to have been made in the duchy of Warsaw, respecting the great ous incendiary. difficulty attending different experiations from the Austrian monarchy, can be really some privations have been experienced, only relate to administrative measures, which the undersigned does not hesitate to declare to be general, and to apply to all the countries bordering on the province, where such measures may have been put into execution. He, his imperial, royal, and apostolic majesty will not cease to instruct the administration of his provinces, to behave towand the his neighbours with the most exact impartiality and there is no person employd, who ought not on his side to take care to enter etely into the views of his court, in interpretorders in a sense the most strict in favour of counied by French troops. her note of the same date, the Austrian explain the reasons why the militia were that it was to introduce an organization hod of recruiting similar to what had been in France, and of late in Westphalia and proping States, that it was desired to asseminate the militis of an empire that spoke 10 different for a cargo of Brandy, which proved to me unfortu-languages to make them acquainted with words of nate. As to the particulars of the voyage, I imacommand, sec. He then proceeds : "No new corps have been raised, no extraordinary assemblage of troops has taken place, except on the frontiers of Turkey, where the war between the two neighbouring powers calls for it as a measure of security -There is no one in the Austrian monarchy, who mistakes either the spirit which actuates the government in taking these measures, or their object .-They have the public approbation, because the whole nation regards them as necessary to ensure to the country respectable means of defence; and they accuse the court of an unpardonable neglect, if, in the steps it had taken, it had remained behind those neighbours, who, though to-day in a state of peace, might the next day become its enemies. If some amongst them have been disposed to see, in the reform of ancient institutions, and in measures purely organick, offensive indications, they may be tranquil, for in those measures themselves they will find the certainty of the preservation of peace. No permanent institution can be considered to possess n offensive character. The formation of a reserve, lace soldiers quitting the army, cannot be considered an offensive measure by you, any more than the introduction of a military conscription into the duchy of Warsaw, into Bavaria, and the confederation of the Rhine, can be so regarded by us. The friendship and interest, which attach Austria to

interceive with Warmie was daily entry into Bohamis; the military of the ducky of Armie with the france mani-are been interrupted : the France mani-ent moderation & good will towards, who do not cease to mention continue which it the tates, who do not cease to mention continue which it the tates, who do not cease to mention continue which its mis ; he expressed his astonichment of the admis- | we are said in demand from France, and of negotia ation or truth through known to be laten with British All the reports which his imperial majesty might meline-'.c complains also that Austria should receive from Paris, would inform him that an early

[Though Bonsparte's Minister has expressed his vigilance of the government : they would also prove datament that American vessels should be per to him my constant anxiety to contradict those false itted to enter the port of an independent and friend- reports. I might furnish proofs of the first of those mation, yet be believe the Americans will in turn assertions, from the reports of our military comme maily surprised that he should attempt in this manders in Bohemia, from those of our civil agents manoer to exercise controll over their trade. We employed on all points of our frontiers, and by letters which I received or which I have seen, from all parts of Germany, all of which have the appearance respects the complaints of the Austrian prepara- of correctness respecting the reports circulated by the French and confidentia militiants of the french and confidentiate militiate A third letter dated Thoulouse, July 27, 1808, newspapers abovementioned, and our own, are in

" What does your government desire ?-- Why rumours, since I pledged myself directly to my closes it disturb the tranquility of the continent ? It court for their fidsity, and for the pacifick views of not only arms, but takes such extreme measures the emperour Napoleon, an assurance that cannot us could only be justified by extreme danger. Your have been received with incredulity. If a different princes tratorse the provinces, they call on the peo- interpretation had been given to those reports, the ple to defend the country ; the whole population, measures which we took would have been those of hetween the ages of 18 and 45, are put under arms ; resistance ; but they have been confined to an ino is part of the minitia is called to reinforce the stand- struction not to be disturbed by the declarations ing army ; every thing is in motion in the Austrian coming from the French army, and to the preserva-

ceived ? Why does she seem as if she were on the truce is arrived at Trieste ; this is a fact, upon brink of an ubyss, and prepare for combat as if her which the consul will not be mistaken. Fur from hesitating, I am eager to remove confidentially, and

tria, we ask nothing but to remain at peace with Bayonne on this subject. The flag of truce was you, and that you should unite with us against the dispatched by admiral Collingwood, in consequence common enemy; that we make no pretensions to an of advices received by the commandant of the Bri-thing you possess, and that we greatly prise a state such forces in the Mediterranean, of the insurrection of perfect harmony between us. But you must in Arragon, and of the proclamation of Palafox : foreace as well as I do, that the preparations of Aus-an it was charged with a single letter, from the tria, remarked by all Europe, will have their effects, admiral to the archduke Charles, which, referring To this moment the emperor would wish to remain to what it was supposed his royal highness already ignorant of them; but notwithstanding, prudence knew respecting that proclamation, affered him a dictates that he should adopt measures of defence. frigate to convey him to Spain. The whole of that articularly charged to watch over the safety of the mission did not merit an answer ; the commander Rhenish confederation, he will find it necessary to of the flag of truce, was told there was no enswer

and will himself march his troops from the interior | Count Mellunich speaks of a note which he had towards the Rhine. On all sides we shall be under written, relative to the American vessels which we arms; and in such a state of things a single spark have not yet seen, but as the continuation of the Correspondence is promised in the paper from To these notes the Austrian minister, Count de which we make the above extracts, we expect before our next publication to be able to totain it.

DOMESTIC.

peror of Russia to the United States, arrived here, a ew days ago. We understand that he has been regnized as such by the President of the U. States. nd has received his exequatur as Consul-General Lixington, (K.) Jane 27. We are informed by a gentleman from Frankfort, that the Bagging Fac-tory in that place belonging to Messrs. Sprowle and anna, was on Sunday night last entirely destroyed ging, (say from 6 to 8,000 yards) consumed, and a bout 8 or 10 tons of hemp. As the house was shut up the whole day, and there being no fire in it, there a doubt of its having been hurnt by sm

***************** og, to alleviate our distruss by a ry support, if [he can] not obtain our release. Its will not even answer our detters ; in historia to the sufferings of his countrymen, and gives them no redress. He looks on us more with contampt that pity. We are furthermore informed by Mr. Cox Bennett, American Coasal for the district of Havre, that his Excellency the French Minister would immediately give us up were General Acmstrong to make application for us. Mr. Bennett is a man who does all that lays is Dis power for his countrymen. Ware he invested with full authority. We should soon be redeemed from capurity. He informs us that we cannot be released until which the Emperor's decrees [have[imposed be paid. I was six months a prisoner the l April last, which seems an age to me, not [having] been accustomed to a state of captivity. No more at present, but remain your ob't.

JOHN WYLE. Dated Asuas Parson, April 18, 1809.



" The first of Arts, source of Domestic esse, Pride of the Land and patron' of the Seas."

MANAGEMENT OF CIDER. [From Poulson's Daily Advertiser.]

Cooper's froint, Feb. 18, 1804.

Cipak is an article of domestic manufacture which, in my opinion, is the worst managed of any in our country, considering its usefulness. Perhaps the best method to correct errours is to point out some of the principal ones, and then recommend better methods. One of the first errours in respect to cider is, ga

thering apples when wet; the next is, throwing them together exposed to sun and raist, until a sourness pervades the whole mass, then grinding them ; and for want of a trough, as is sometimes the case, or other vessels sufficient to hold a cheese at a time, putting the pumice on the press as fast as ground ; much rather see his talents exerted on topics bett then making so large a cheese that fermentation calculated to instruct and amuse. The wheel putting the pumice on the press as fast as ground ; will come on before, the juice can be all pressed this late period of the discussion, has lost the chin out; and certain it is that a small quantity of the juice pressed out after fermentation comes on, will spoil the product of the whole cheese. .

If then either of the above circumstances will

to hold a cheese at once ; and when the weather is warm, I grind them late in the evening, spreading the punice over the trough to give it air, as that will greatly chrick the cider, and give it a line amber colour; and early in the merning press it off. The onger a cheese hes alter being ground before the messing, the better, provided it escape fermenta-tion, until the pressing is completed. The reason is evident from the following circumstance : take a the apple, bruise one side and let it lie till brown, then haste the juice of each part, and you will find the injec of the bruised part, sweet and rich, through colour; and early in the morning press it off. The onger a cheese lies after being ground before the possing, the better, provided it estape fermenta-tion, until the pressing is completed. The reason the juice of the bruised part, sweet and rich, though his correspondence. of a tart apple. So if sweet and tart apples are ground together, and put immediately on the press, the liquor therefrom will taste both sweet and tart : but if it lie till brown, the cider will be greatly improved. I always take great care to put eider in clean, sweet casks; & the only way to effect this is to rinse or scald them well as soon as the cider is out, and not to let them stand with a remnant or less in; which is certain to make them sour, must, or stink. When my casks are filled, and fermentation takes' place, I fill them up once or more a day, to cause as much of the fifth as possible to discharge from the bung ; when it discharges a clear white froth, I put in the bung slack, or bore a hole and put a spike in

We have lately seen ch mothy Pickering, of a no less cri divide the Us in and dominion of Guest Brits probability of the thing itself to the to that Colodel Pickering was one of the grant of of the Revolutions and send a obsispicuous the events that secured our independencewas the friend and smooth of Washingto be is now far advanced towards the close i we have little doubt that it is one of those we attempts to destroy reputation, that, unhappily, become too common itrour covery, that thre

become too common intour covery, that threatens to level the distinctions of virtue and rice, to destroy all confidence of men in each other, and to give our country up to the proscriptions and rage of the fac-mode and plotting enemies of our peace. To add still farther to the utter improbability of the report, it is sanctioned by no many, and it first appeared in a gaper edited by a rower star, who has lately come into this country, and who has de-famed the fairest characters in America, (as the re-cords of the courts will shew) with the most unfecti-ing wantohness, as though character was a thing of no value, an object of his death-like sport. If, however, contrary to all reasonable expecta-tion, there should appear to be any foundation for the report, we shall notiful to give our readers the particulars, with all the abhortent sentiments we particulars, with dll the abhortent sentiments. shall feel for an attempt to perpetrate such a hei nous and unnatural crime.

A notice is given, signed by 24 Masters of vess sels concerned in the trade between Albany and New York, that the place of Randezvous of the hyvessels will be Lents' New Bason, in the East River, This will give some idea of the extent of the trade -a tripfrom New York to Albasy is tisually ber formed in about 48 hours,

" Privileged Orders" during Fife - There are 1240 Justices of the Peace in the state of Penns vivania.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We feel gratified in being favoured with the cor-espondence of a writer who possesses the talent displayed by " Parton artiss" on thus ubject of th Wheel, in reply to "PHILOLETHES," but we show of novelty it has turned long and often enough i-Mr. Wood has most mercilensly, for two month had our philosophic Ixious chained to it, and y should now be very willing to see both it and the spoil the cider, which I know to be the case, what once more in a state of rest. We hope, however must be the effect of a combination of the whole, not to loose the hunour of Philomathes' correspond must be the effect of a combination of the whole, which frequently happens. As I have very often exported the cider to the West-Indies and Europe, and sold it to others for that purpose, without ever hearing of any spoiling ; and as it is my wish to make the productions of our country as useful as possible, I will give an account of my method. I gathet the apples for good cider when dry, put them on a *floor* under cover, have a troligh sufficient to hold a cheese at once ; and when the weather is warm, I grind them late in the evening, spreading, spreading

Mesore. Hathaway & Russell, Merchants. SIRS-I embrace this favourable opportunity of writing to inform you of my present situation, which s dreadful.

Sirs, I left New-York on the 23d of August, 1807 n the barque Two Brothers, commanded by Henry Gardner; and bound to Antwerp, which port we were never permitted to arrive at, in consequence of the decrees of the belligerent nations. We remained in Flushing 6 months, and 4 in Rotterdam, during which period there was a vessel ordered home, with the officers and crews belonging to the respective ships in the ports of Holland; I being

persuaded by Capt. Gardner to remain by the ves-sel, which I did, always studying the interest of my owners. When the embargo was raised in Holland, no exertion was wanting on our side to get the ves-sel in readiness for sea, in hopes to get out of Eu-rope, which was then in a state of convulsion. Cap-tain Gardner then procured a freight to Cherante, gine you are perfectly well acquainted with [them.] We arrived in Cherante in France, on the 1st of and denounced the ship ;---said we touched at a port in England, and were boarded at different times by the match, which, for a hogshead, should be suffito prison, at Cherante: On the 15th of October we I remained in Rochefort prison 7 weeks. I was as possible. then ordered to prepare for Arras. On the 7th of I make n Dec. I commenced my travels with the officers of the ships Neptune of Portland, and Holland Trader have seen no method described which I have found of New-York. Captain Gardner still remained in the Hospital.

We arrived in Arras after a disagreeable man of about 600 miles through France. [We] suffer-ed much on the road with fatigue, and want; [and] the chief of our all became a prey to the overbearing prison keepers. Since our arrival in Arras we had letter from Captain Jenkins, whose vessel is likewise denounced, with eight more. He informs me that captain Gardner and eight more had made their escape, since we left Rochefort. Capt. Jen-kins, ship Minerva, of Rochester, captain Tucker,

Intendship and interest, which attach Austria to Erance, the imperious necessity we have for peace, and the known character of our emperour, insure its duration. "These are the French corps who begin to reas-nemble in Prussia, and who, in part, have re-assem-bled in Silesia, where all the generals, officers and bold in Silesia, where all the generals, officers and soldiers, without exception, announce an intensiled ter. I write frequently to his Excellency General

Te a total

it, and thereby check the fermentation gradually : and when the fermentation has subsided, take the first opportunity of clear cool weather to rack [draw] it off into clean casks ; to effect which, when I draw the cider out of the casks in which it has fermented, I first rinse the cask with cold water, then put into a hogshead or barrel, two or three quarts of fine gravel, and three or four gallens of water ; work it well to scour off the yeast, or scum and sediment, which always adheres to the cask in which cider ferments, and if not scoured off as above directed, will act as yeast when the cider is put in again, bring on a fretting, and spoil or greatly injure the liquor; after scouring rinse as before. I find bene-fit in burning a brimstone match, suspended in the goed—In the mean while we were employed over-hauling ship and taking in cargo; got every thing on board ready for sea, when some of the people went the different ends will fit most common bungholes, with a large wire in the small end with a hook to British ships of war ; through which we were sent cient for a hive of bees. Cider intended to be kept to prison, at Cherante: On the 15th of October we till warm weather, I rack in cool clear weather, the were sent to Rochefort prison, capt. Gardner being latter part of February or the beginning of March. unwell, obtained permission to go to the Hospital ; It is best to keep the cask full and bunged as tight

> I make no doubt but many are as well or better acquainted with making cider as myself; but as I on experience to be preferable, I have submitted the foregoing, which is at your service, or the public's,

is deemed worth communicating. JOSEPH COOPER.



The report of the Silver Mine in Virginia has turned out to be a whate. It was a plan of one Van-sics to swindle the credulous by selling shares in the pretended mine, in which he but partially suc-coded, for he bastered his time, his wits and what little character he had for about 150 dollars, with which he made his escape.



At the house of John Marshall, Esq. on Tu evening last; by the Rev. Wm. L. Turner, Goopwin, Esq. Comptroller of the Public to Miss REBECCA JELES, both of this City.



As Tarborough, on file 2001 instant, sites a long and distressing illness. Miss MARIA TOOLS, a hore-me ma-mon worth, if we wire versed in the language of mass we should delight to pourtray as an example for her less To a fine understanding the united the blandishmour of the most engaging manners, feelings of virtuous schedul-lity, and the forvent piety of the christian. As the wer-much beloved in life to the died greatly lamented. Tho in this vale of affliction she was laden with many sorrows, she has gone, we taug, to reap a full nortion of joys in the prescape of her Heavenly Pather. In Halifax, on Saturday evening last, Mr. Mark Weither-well, a worthy and respect the syong-man COMMUNICATIONS At Tarborough, on the 20th instant, when

COMMUNICATION

DIED, At Spring Fill, his seat near Salisbury, on the ev the 9th instant, of a short but painful dia ase, the 9th instant, of a short but pannal diamere, and CHAMSERS, Esquire, in the 57th year of his are, a narive of Pennsylvania undertiled at Salishur year 1764, where he married and spent theorem, his life, (nearly 45 years,) in all which time he as an unsulted and dispined character, in his d State has lost one of its most are ful and put his amiable and excellent wife an husbar his annihile and excellent wife an husband y every reason to respect and love—his childr number) it parent who spared no pains high tion and private instruction, to qualify them it futness and respectability—his neighbourses endeared to them by a long course of kindne tainty. He retained his senses and under ta lost, and though from the communication he had a presentiment of approaching deals,

he had a present ment of approaching to meet that great change with per signation. Having experienced sch of old age, be build much reason to be

old are, he had much reason to be attached he wentered frequently to say during hi of lived in such a manner as to have not mad from death." If such were the last m nay good man, who would not wish to be sub with the more consolations? So moke the man, whose consumence Heave id on wish to be in white the man, where constitutes Heave Whom angels versetate, and virtue lover; amening horser weeps upon his heaves, and entries in gold the monumental verse, however, but the monumental verse, While glory beams on death's retiring glown, and, with unfading splendour, crowns his tom