

cher, that General Hampton has given the command of the troops to Colonel Cushing, and is about to proceed to the northward for the benefit of his health.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, &c. &c. with the advice and consent of the Senate, viz. Buckner Thruston, of Kentucky, an assistant judge of the circuit court of the district of Columbia.

William H. Harrison, governor of the Indiana territory.

Cornelius P. Van Ness, of Vermont, attorney for the district of Vermont.

John Willard, of Vermont, marshal of that District.

Joseph Crockette, of Kentucky, marshal of the district of Kentucky.

Return J. Meigs, commissioner to hold a convention between the state of Kentucky and the Chickasaw nation of Indians.

John Eppenger, of Georgia, marshal for the district of Georgia.

John M'Cambell, of Tennessee, attorney for the district of East Tennessee.

Obadiah Jones, of Georgia, an additional judge of the Mississippi Territory.

Stanley Griswold, a Judge of the Illinois territory.

John B. C. Lucas, of Pennsylvania, one of the judges of the territory of Louisiana.

Otho Shrader, of Pennsylvania, a judge of the same territory.

Francis Xavis Martin, of North Carolina, a judge of the Orleans territory.

John E. Beck, of Tennessee, attorney for the district of West Tennessee.

Benj. Howard, of Ken. governor of the territory of Louisiana.

Tully Robinson, of the Orleans territory, attorney for the district of Orleans.

Olivea Pitts, of N. Carolina, a judge of the Mississippi territory.

Ebenezer Knight Dexter, of Rhode Island, marshal of the district of Rhode Island.

Parke Waten, of the Mississippi territory, receiver of Public monies for the lands lying west of Pearl river in the said territory.

Lewis Sewall, of Georgia, register of the land office east of Pearl river.

Thomas H. Williams, of the Mississippi territory, collector for the district of Mississippi.

Peter Isackson, of Norway, consul at Christian-sand.

Thomas English, of Pennsylvania, consul at Dublin.

Since the adjournment of the Senate.

John B. Davy, of Pennsylvania, consul for the port of Rangoon, in the Birman empire.

Charles Harris, of Georgia, commissioner of lands for the state of Georgia.

A mob in the city of New-York, on the night the election closed, broke the windows of Mr. Huggins, Mr. Burnham, Mr. Coleman, Editor of the Evening Post, Mr. Cheatham, Editor of the Citizen, and the windows of the Editor of the Public Advertiser; and battered Mechanic Hall, where the Federalists had been in meeting, who had adjourned previous to the riot. Several persons were assaulted and knocked down in the streets; Mrs. Huggins was severely hurt by missiles thrown through the window. A brick bat, thrown with great force through the window, passed within three inches of the head of Mrs. Burnham, who was lying in bed. Mr. Coleman was sick, but was not injured in his person.

The anniversary sheep shearing at Arlington was held on the 1st inst. The premiums offered by Mr. Custis of a silver cup of the value of sixty dollars for the best year old lamb exhibited was awarded to Daniel Ma Carty Chicester, Esq.—Next premium for a pair of Ewes a cup of 40 dollars to John C. Scott, Esq.—Cash premiums—for the best six yards of cotton cloth to Mrs. Snowden, of Prince William—best blanket Mrs. Ann Berry, of Alexandria—best yarn, Mrs. Ann Stuart, of Fairfax—largest quantity of Wollen cloth, manufactured in the family of Mr. John Bogan—The company was numerous and respectable, a sumptuous repast was spread on a table of 96 feet in length, and several appropriate toasts were drunk.

The French privateer La Revanche du Corf, which some weeks ago came into Charleston under pretence of having suffered in a severe storm on the coast, and accordingly received the hospitalities of the country, made sales of merchandize to the amount of about \$15,000 for repairs of the vessel, though the repairs were very trifling, and a less sum would have built and equipped her for sea. On the 2d inst. she was detected in smuggling goods on shore, in violation of our laws, and five dray loads were seized by the Custom-House officers, consisting of Silks, Cambricks and Britanias, and lodged in the public stores. On the 6th instant she dropped down into the Roads, and on the next day received a recruit of 30 men, carried down in a fishing smack and one of the Sullivan's Island packets, and now may be considered as blockading the port. A few days ago the U. S. brig Verret, from Norfolk, crossed the bar; the privateer stood towards her, but discovering her to be an armed vessel, hauled her wind and ran into shoal water. On the same or following day the schooner Dolphin, Capt. Ackworth, from Sale Key, was brought to, and while in the act of lying to the Frenchman ran under her stern and poured a volley of musquetry into her. Fortunately only one shot took effect, that broke the arm of Mr. Follin on board. The Dolphin belongs to Charleston, and had been only 20 days absent. While in port the Dolphin and privateer lay near each other, at Gadsden's wharf. The above is extracted from the Charleston Messenger of May 8.

It is reported, on apparently good authority, that a spirit of revolution prevails in Spanish South America, and that an attempt is making to establish a government independent of the invisible king, in name, of Spain.

New-York, May 5.—Letters from Canada state, that the couriers having been arrested and letters opened, by order of General Craig, a treasonable correspondence had been detected between several members of the Assembly

and the agent of M. Turreau, the French Minister to the United States, and that many arrests had been made in consequence.

Cadiz, the last refuge of Spanish patriotism, is the principal commercial city of the kingdom, situate on an island in the Atlantic Ocean, eleven miles in length and two to six in breadth, united to the main land by a causeway. This city was the Gades of the Phoenicians, and has ever been a great commercial place. The harbour is between the island and the main, a bay about five miles. Cadiz stands on a narrow rocky extremity of the island, and as the space is confined the streets are very narrow and the houses very high; and their roofs, which are flat, are their chief places of recreation, and are the only places in the city where a pure air can be enjoyed. The city contains 80,000 inhabitants, who are supplied with water from the continent, or from rain caught in reservoirs. The daily consumption of water is 1500 hogsheads. The French now possess the opposite coast, so that further supplies from thence will be obtained with difficulty. A stock of water sufficient for five months is now on hand.—The city is strongly fortified, and accounts of the 15th February speak confidently of the ability to defend it against the enemy, but the probability is that it will follow the fate of the rest of Spain.

Jerome Buonaparte, King of Westphalia, has taken possession of Hanover, which is annexed to his Dominions. The attack of the Spanish Catalanian army, under Gen. O'Donnell, upon the French army under Gen. Souham, on the 20th February in the plain of Vich was better fought on the part of the Spaniards than any in which they have been engaged. Their object was to cut off the Communication of the army near Cadiz with Madrid and France, but though they displayed much bravery and conduct and maintained a long and obstinate battle, yet they were defeated. The French lines are so much extended that a communication is preserved with difficulty.

Extract of a letter from a mercantile gentleman in Antwerp, to another in Philadelphia, dated, March 25, 1810. "The Emperor has ordered all the American cargoes detained at St. Sebastians, and other ports of Spain, to be transported to Bayonne to be sold, and the proceeds placed in his private treasury. Similar measures, it is apprehended, will be taken in Italy with respect to American property detained there, and I fear it will in the end be extended to the unfortunate cargoes detained here. In the Danish ports, I understand, they have also ceased to release American property. The prospect before us is gloomy, and we cannot look for any favourable decision, until it is known how affairs will be settled in your quarter. I fear nothing short of your quarrelling with England will induce the Emperor to release the American property detained here."

The French do not allow of Expatriation.—By a French Edict, dated at the Palace of the Thuilleries, April 6, 1809, it is decreed, That all Frenchmen that have carried arms against France since September 1, 1804, or may hereafter carry arms, &c. incur the punishment of Death.

Article 3, Decrees, that the foregoing provision is applicable to those who shall have obtained letters of naturalization in a foreign country. When a war shall break out between France and a Foreign nation, all Frenchmen must quit such nation and return immediately to France.

All Frenchmen in a Foreign country, not at war with France, must return when required by Proclamation of the Emperor, on pain of having their property in France confiscated.

By Decree of 30th January, 1810.—"All the English merchandize that exists in the towns and places situated between the Meuse and the Scheldt is confiscated.

"The product is destined to repair the havoc of Flushing.

"All colonial merchandize is put in a state of sequestration."

Alexandria, May 1.—The Diana from Lisbon has brought over a few of the real Spanish Merino sheep.—We understand that there are a ram and ewe for the late President of the United States, (Thomas Jefferson, Esq.) a ram and ewe for the present President, and the balance to the care of James H. Hooe, Esq. being twelve in number.

The attempts lately made to introduce the culture of the tea-tree in Corsica, have been crowned with complete success, and are likely to be productive of the most important consequences. China sells yearly 34,000,000 pounds of tea to Europe; and the sums are immense which the Europeans pay to China for that drink. Corsica is situated nearly in the same latitude as China.

We are happy to hear, that it is contemplated by the insurance offices of this city and of New York, to present to admiral Purvis, a gold medal in testimony of the sense they entertain of his spirited, disinterested and humane exertions in assisting the distressed American vessels and crews in the storm of March in the harbour of Cadiz. This testimony is also to be accompanied by a handsome contribution for the relief of the families of the British seamen who were sacrificed in this perilous service.

Rel's Philadelphia Gazette.

The following advertisement from a Massachusetts paper shows the policy of the laws of that state which provide that no man shall bring distress and ruin upon his family by his folly or perverseness. Drunkards and spendthrifts are there considered as being non compos mentis, and no matter how rich and well allied they may be, have guardians appointed over them in the same manner that other idiots and lunatics have in this state.

"Notice is hereby given, that the subscriber has been appointed guardian to JOHN BURKE, of Beverly, in the county of Essex, a Spendthrift, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds as the law directs. All persons indebted to said Spendthrift are requested to make payment, and those having demands against him, to exhibit the same to the subscriber, who forbids all persons, trusting, trading with, or paying said spendthrift any debt now due to him, or which may be due for any service he may hereafter perform." S. Siskney, G'n.

A statement exhibiting the gross annual amount of Expenses, in relation to the Military and Naval establishments, from 4th March, 1789, to the end of the year 1809

Table with columns: Year, Military establishment, Naval establishment, Total. Rows from 1792 to 1809.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's Office, 3d April, 1810. JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

Several scholars went to steal rabbits, and on the way they warned a novice among them to make no noise, for fear of scaring the rabbits away. At last he espying some, said aloud in Latin, "Ecce caniculi multi!" And with that the rabbits ran into their burrows; whereupon, his fellows were much offended, and chiding him for it, he said, "Who the devil would have thought that rabbits understood Latin?"

The Polemic Society will perform a Comedy on the evening of Thursday next, not Friday as stated in the Advertiser in this paper.

PRICES CURRENT. Table with columns: Fayetteville, Richmond. Rows: Tobacco, Wheat, Flour, Corn, Hemp, Iron, Bacon, Whiskey.

MARRIED, John Arthur Bryan, Esq. of Johnston, to Miss Elizabeth Robertson, daughter of Mr. Herbert Robertson, of Wake. On the 16th ult. at Spring-Hill, Dr. Lewis G. Haywood to Miss Sarah Ann Gesssey.

DIED, In Johnston county, on Thursday last, Mr. Charles Hood (after enduring the forlorn condition of a widower, with the most exemplary patience and fortitude, for the tedious space of nearly two months) to Miss Sally Ellington, sister of his former wife.

To the Editors of the Star, GENTLEMEN—In your paper of the 12th instant I noticed a statement made, to which thro' the same medium I wish to reply by positively denying the truth thereof—Under the head of Domestic you go on to say that a Regimental Pay-master in the service of the U. S. has run away and carried with him part of the contents of the Regimental Chest & that fifty dollars reward has been offered for him, stating his name as Charles C. M'Kenzie, Lieut. and Pay-master; which is a base falsehood—I never was a Pay-master in the service of the United States, neither did I ever embezzle money or monies belonging to the public, and am ready at any time to stand an investigation at the war office for my conduct while in the service of the United States, as I believe they stand indebted to me at this time.

CHARLES C. M'KENZIE. Pickensville, S. C. April 27th, 1810. N. B. Should Col. Pasteur have been so far misled as to say that I am a Pays-master and advertise me, which that he has done I deny, he may save his reward, and need only signify his wishes and I am immediately, or as soon as I can reach the place, prepared to stand before any tribunal, and will there confront those base reports and put my enemies to the blush. C. M'K.

Ten Dollars Reward. RAN AWAY on the 24th of last month, from the plantation of Mrs. Marshall, near Warrenton, a Mulatto Boy named PETER, nineteen or twenty years of age, spare made, would weigh about one hundred and twenty; he is a gambler at heart and will attempt to pass as a free man under some other name.—Whoever will secure him in any Jail so that Mrs. Marshall can get him again shall receive a reward of Ten Dollars, and if delivered to her shall also be paid any reasonable expence.

JOSEPH HAWKINS, One of the Executors of Charles Marshall, Dec'd. May 8th, 1810. 20 3 w.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

Treasury Department, April 17, 1810. Sir—In obedience to the resolution of the House, I have the honor to transmit a report, in part, on the subject of American Manufactures. Some important information has been obtained; but it is in general partial and defective: and it would have been desirable that the report might have been delayed till the next session. Permit me to observe, that the approaching census might afford an opportunity to obtain detailed and correct information on that subject; provided that the deputy marshals were directed by congress to collect it and to make returns in such form as would be prescribed. I have the honor &c. ALBERT GALLATIN. Hon. Speaker of the House of Reps.

REPORT. The Secretary of the Treasury, in obedience to the Resolutions of the House of Representatives, respectfully submits the following Report, in part, on the subject of Domestic Manufactures. THE following manufactures are carried on to an extent, which may be considered adequate to the consumption of the United States; the foreign articles annually exported, being less in value than those of American manufacture belonging to the same general class, which are annually exported—viz:

Manufactures of wood, or of which wood is the principal material.

Leather and manufactures of leather. Soap and tallow candles. Spermaceti oil and Candles. Flaxseed oil. Refined sugar. Coarse earthen ware. Snuff, chocolate, hair powder and mustard. The following branches are firmly established, supplying in every instance the greater, and in all a considerable part of the consumption of the United States—viz: Iron and manufactures of iron. Manufactures of cotton wool and flax. Hats. Paper, printing types, printed books, playing cards. Spirituous and malt liquors. Several manufactures of hemp. Gun-Powder. Window-glass. Jewellery and clocks. Several manufactures of lead. Straw bonnets and hats. Wax candles. Progress has also been made in the following branches—viz:

Paints and colors, several chemical preparations and medicinal drugs salt, manufactures of copper and brass, japanned and plated ware, calico printing, queen's and other earthen and glass wares, &c. Many articles, respecting which no information has been received, are undoubtedly omitted; and the substance of the information obtained on the most important branches, is comprehended under the following heads:

WOOD AND MANUFACTURES OF WOOD. All the branches of this manufacture are carried to a high degree of perfection, supply the whole demand of the United States, and consist principally of cabinet ware and other household furniture, coaches and carriages either for pleasure or transportation, and ship building.

The ships and vessels above twenty tons burthen, built in the United States during the years 1801 & 1807, measured 774,929 tons, making an average of about 110,000 tons a year, and worth more than six millions of dollars. About two thirds were registered for the foreign trade, and the remainder licensed for the coasting trade and fisheries.

Of the other branches no particular account can be given. But the annual exportations of furniture and carriages amount to 170,000 dollars. The value of the whole, including ship building, cannot be less than twenty millions of dollars a year.

Under this head may also be mentioned pot and pearl ash, of which, besides supplying the internal demand, 7,400 tons are annually exported.

LEATHER AND MANUFACTURES OF LEATHER.

Tanneries are established in every part of the United States, some of them on a very large scale, the capital employed in a single establishment amounts to one hundred thousand dollars. A few hides are exported, and it is stated that one third of those used in the great tanneries of the Atlantic States, are imported from Spanish America. Some superior or particular kinds of English leather and of Morocco, are still imported; but about 550,000 lbs. of American leather are annually exported. The bark is abundant and cheap; and it seems that hides cost in America 3 12 cents, and in England seven cents a pound; that the bark used for tanning costs in England nearly as much as the hides, and in America not one tenth part of that sum. It is at the same time acknowledged, that much American leather is brought to market of an inferior quality, and that better is generally made in the middle than in the northern or southern states. The tanneries of the state of Delaware employ collectively a capital of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, and ninety workmen, and make annually 100,000 dollars worth of leather. Those of Baltimore amount to twenty-two, seventeen of which have together a capital of 187,000 dollars, and tan annually 19,000 hides, and 25,000 calf skins.

Morocco is also made in several places, partly from imported goat skins, and principally from sheep skins. And it may be proper here to add, that deer skins, which form an article of exportation, are manufactured in the U. States to the amount required for the consumption of the country.

The principal manufactures of leather are those of shoes and boots, harness and saddles. Some inconsiderable quantities of the two last articles are both imported and exported. The annual importation of foreign boots and shoes, amounts to 3,250 pair boots and 59,000 pair of shoes, principally kid and morocco. The annual exportation of the same articles of American manufacture, to 8,500 pair of boots, and 127,000 pair of shoes. The shoe manufactures of New-Jersey are extensive. That of Lynn in Massachusetts, makes 100,000 pair of women's shoes annually.

The value of all the articles annually manufactured in the U. States, which are embraced under this head (leather) may be estimated at 20,000,000 of dollars.

SOAP AND TALLOW CANDLES.

A great portion of the soap and candles used in the United States is a family manufacture. But there are also several establishments on an extensive scale in all the large cities and several other places.—Those of the village of Roxbury near Boston, employ alone a capital of one hundred thousand dollars and make annually 370,000 lbs. candles, 380,000 lbs. of brown soap, and 50,000 lbs. Windsor and fancy soap, with a profit, it is said, of 15 per centum on the capital employed.

The annual exportation of domestic manufacture, are, candles 1,775,000 lbs. soap 2,220,000 lbs.

The annual importations of foreign manufacture, are, candles 138,000 lbs. soap 470,000 lbs.

The annual value manufactured in the U. States, and including the quantity made in private families for their own use, cannot be estimated at less than eight millions of dollars.

SPERMACETI OIL AND CANDLES.

The establishments for this manufacture are at Nantucket and New-Bedford in Massachusetts, and at Hudson, in New-York. Besides supplying the whole of the domestic consumption, they furnished annually for exportation to foreign countries, 50,000 lbs. of candles, and 44,000 gallons of oil. The whole quantity annually manufactured amounted to about 300,000 dollars. But the exclusion from foreign markets has lately affected the manufacture.

REFINED SUGAR.

The annual importations of foreign refined sugar amount, for the years 1803 to 1807, to 47,000 lbs. The annual exportation of American refined sugar, amount for the same years to 150,000 lbs. The then existing duty was, in the year 1801, collected on 3,827,000 lbs. and as the manufacture has kept pace with the increase of population, the quantity now annually made may be estimated at five millions of lbs. worth one million of dollars. The capital employed is stated at three