Mr. Wickham said there would not be so many.

The question was then waved for the present and the court was about to adjourn, when col. Edward Carrington (of this city) rose and informed the court, that he had been so much indisposed on Monday, it was impossible for him to attend—that his name having been called over on the jury, and not having answered, he had conceived it incumbent upon him to pay so much respect to the court as to appear before it and to account for his absence. Whether he should be able to serve hereafter, it was impossible for him to say.

The court then adjourned until Friday 12 o'clock.

FROM THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS.

Reflections on the great capacity of the U. States to produce COTTON, on the cultivation and commerce of cotton, and on the means to support the price of cotton.

(CONCLUDED.)

The vicinities of Richmond and Pittsburg unite water, coal, and provisions, and the narrows of the Yadkin in North Carolina unite water, wood, fuel and provisions. A condensed population in two of these places would be very interesting as a counter balance to the block. The Brandywine mills, the Susquehannah Maryland canal, the Potomac canals, and other places in the eight southern states, would yield all the advantages suggested. The cotton manufacture merits the particular attention of our most commercial and manufacturing state, (Rhode Island) and has been tried there with more success than in any other part of America. The recent exhibitions of the subject merit their consideration, as offering the means of maintaining and increasing their weight in the union. The capitalists in the middle and northern states may be induced by increasing temptations, facilities and certainties to make experiments at this favorable time in their own vicinities. They can now be sure, that foreign restrictions cannot prevent a supply of the raw material; the subject has been explored, and is better understood than in 1790; the lowest duties are 12 and a half per cent—provisions are increasing to superabundance; the country is full of commercial capital, some of which will really want employment in trades, unless it shall be turned to the manufacturing branches. One concluding suggestion will be offered, with a view to awaken foreign and domestic attention to the establishment of the cotton manufactory in America. A number of commodities, which are, can, and should be, made of cotton, of the most simple kinds and great at bulk, might be carefully and considerably selected: they might be displayed to the world in appropriate and special acts of Congress, as selected to be highly, perhaps very highly, duties at a future day for the purpose of encouraging the cotton manufactory in the United States. Blankets will be noticed as one example, rugs as another, common carpets as another. There might be selected in this manner and upon this principle, a number of articles of which there are several millions of dollars worth now imported annually into the U. States, and of which there is every reason to believe a large proportion will be made of cotton by our foreign suppliers. It is repeated as an important fact well ascertained, that orders for such cotton goods have already gone to Europe in consequence of the recent discussions of the cotton business, and of the non-importation law, and there cannot be a doubt that they will be encouraged for the consumption of the poor and of the rich in Europe.

The remoteness of India, and the feeble character of most of the inhabitants of the cotton countries of Europe, Africa and Asia, will give the United States at least a temporary possession of much of the cotton business. The Turkish war with England and Russia will aid us. The West Indies will probably decline cotton for the purpose of cultivating sugar, coffee, cocoa, ginger and pimento, especially as we may occasion the prices of cotton to decline, and they cannot now continue the multiplication of slaves. It seems to be our business in the mean time *to prepare our country for the extensive manufacture of cotton*, the best method of accomplishing, which will remain for consideration with the patriot, the planter, and the governments of the union and of the states.

FOREIGN.

Copy of the letter of H. H. the Coming Bashaw, filling the place of the Grand Visir in Constantinople, to the different Bashaws.

We are perſuaded by the different true and authentic advices that we have ſucceſſively received that H. M. the Emperor of the French having put himſelf perſonally at the head of his army, has valiantly fought the Ruſſians, defeated them ſeveral times, has gained over them victories as complete as brilliant: their baggages, all their ammunition, and a prodigious number of priſoners of war, are the glorious fruits of all their victories.

Notwithſtanding theſe ſplendid ſucceſſes and even after the laſt battle gained over the Ruſſians, we hear that ſome weak or ill intentioned men were ſpreading the report that the French army has miſcarried in its enterprizes, and that fortune had not been ſo favorable to it as might be wiſhed.

The French army destined against the Russians, besides being very numerous and exceedingly strong, is still provided with whatever is necessary for them all; those who have a sound mind already know that the numerous triumphs of that army have procured them considerable treasures and immense quantity of ammunition: which renders them daily more formidable, while the enemy enfeebling itself proportionably, will ere long find itself entirely exhausted.

After all these considerations, the Sublime Porte has taken good care not to give any credit to the like absurdities; it has judged that these were spread only by vile spies, the miserable tools of the malice and perfidy of Ruſſia. That enemy of the Ottoman glory and religion starts with rage at the war which is so justly declared against it, and reviewing with an envious eye the natural and sincere alliance and harmony which prevails between the Sublime Porte and the French government endeavors to blow far and wide the poison with which it is infected.

We are already informed, by the official report of the French ambassador near the Sublime Porte, by letters received from different places, and by the ministers that we have at Warsaw, that the enemy in the last battle that has taken place between them and the French army, have been completely beaten and dispersed, to the shame and confusion of their chief.

We also are informed that another French army besieges the great and rich city of Dantzic,* and is very near rendering itself master of it notwithstanding all the efforts of the enemy.

The Sublime Porte has not any thing so much at heart, as to make as public as possible the splendid exploits and lofty feats of France, his illustrious and invincible ally, as also the weakness and confusion of his detestable enemy, which has trampled under foot the most sacred treaties of peace.

We are conscious that all reasonable men will beware to give any faith to these kind of rumors malignantly propagated by vile and miserable spies. Notwithstanding this, the Sublime Porte, by a wise foresight, commands that in future these wretches should be watched, and that their passages into his states be forbidden, with a view to prevent henceforward the like inconveniences.

You, our faithful Prince, will take care, by the attachment and zeal that we know in you, to make as public as possible the victories gained by the French army; you will cause to close and forbid every passage sent by the enemy, with an intention to propagate false and dangerous reports.

Constantinople, April 19, 1807.

* Since taken.

Copy of the letter of the French consul Lamarre, to the Prince of Benevento.

SISTOW, MAY 6.

MY LORD,

The Russians have withdrawn from Giurdzow the 22nd of April, towards Bucharest. They this day evacuate Bucharest and Vallachia to repair to Moldavia. Their weakness and the successes of the Turks made this retreat indispensably necessary.

On the side of Ismail, a deserter having come to announce to Pelivan Aga that the Russians were very much engaged in preparing to depart, and the latter having been reinforced with the van guard of the army of the Grand Vizier, has united his troops, made them take an oath upon the Koran to conquer or to die, caused them to march in three columns of 5000 men each, and attacked the Russians just at the break of day; he killed 1100 men, took 300 prisoners, and a part of their baggage and artillery. Two Russian generals have been made prisoners. At the moment that this news arrived at Sistow, the Turks pursued their advantages, and the Russians retired towards Bender.

We expect every moment the main body of the Grand Vizier; he was only within three days march of the Danube a few days ago.

The agents of Russia are in the greatest consternation; they pack up and run away; their lamentations and grief cause compassion.

The affairs of the Turks go on very well, they will probably be at Bucharest within a few days.

Copy of the letter of the adjutant commandant Meriage, to the Prince of Benevento.

Widdin, May 11.

MY LORD,

It was the 22d of April that the Russians withdrew from before Giurdzow. Mustapha Bashaw was acquainted with this retreat only at break of day; he found in their camp the annexed letter, addressed to this Bashaw by M. Rodofinikin.

"Gen. Michelson has fallen back with his forces beyond the Siret, leaving only towards Bucharest a rear guard of light troops, posted behind Argis and Dombowitz.

All communication is forbidden to the inhabitants, that these retrograde steps may not be known. It is difficult to form an idea of the chagrin of the partizans of the Russians in Vallachia. Several of the principal Boyards and of the Greek clergy are justly accused of having favored the Russians. The others said to them, in refusing to take up arms——"As long as the emperor Napoleon will remain in Poland, and that your army will be so feeble, you cannot inspire us with any confidence."

The Vallachians who have taken the part of the Russians fly away on all sides. Many have made bitter reproaches to Michelson. "Why," they have said to him, "did you come to disturb us? We have taken up arms upon the faith of your emperor, and you abandon us; you promised us every day new succours, and none have arrived. You however knew that you were not able to maintain your ground with the few troops which you had here. Why then did you excite us on to deliver us up to an enemy, who do not pardon; to expose us to the vengeance of our irritated sovereign? Unfortunate that we are, we have forgotten the advice of our fathers. They had told us that you had acted thus many a time; that we can never expect to be in your hands but instruments which are sacrificed for the least convenience. Happy those who have remained faithful and obedient."

The Turkish forces increase upon the Danube. Mustapha Bashaw has caused to march from 5 to 6000 men, to reduce Philippopoli, where a rebellion has arisen against his authority.

The grand visir is marching with the main body of his army, he advances towards Babadag. His van guard is commanded by Ali Bashaw, (Cercaz) who has arrived at Ismail. The left of the army of the grand visir is at Kirschowa and Silistria. This position of the Ottoman army turns gen. Michelson who has not only done well in evacuating Vallachia, but who will soon be obliged to evacuate Bessarabia.

The check which the Russians have sustained before Ismail, previous to the arrival of the grand visir, leaves sufficiently to conjecture whether they are able to resist him. The taking of Ismail is the principal point of their plan. The numerous checks they have sustained within three months, before that place, are of great consequence to the Porte, who will derive great advantages from them. The army of Michelson is of a number inferior to 20,000 men. He has not found in Vallachia all the enthusiasm and assistance which he expected. The successes of the French army have kept the greatest number under the obedience of the Porte.

The rebellious Vallachians are not the only ones to be pitied, the only ones abandoned by Russia. The Servians who remained quiet under the cover of an armistice, have run to arms by their instigation—they repaired to the highest parallel with the Danube. They had posted in the principal island of that river, between the mouths of the Timock and Orgabeka, about four hundred men, to make themselves masters of that passage and wait for the Russians, who sailed to go to the rendezvous. These wretches have been the victims of their confidence. Being attacked by the Turks, the greatest part were killed; a great many drowned themselves, and hardly 30 could save themselves by swimming. Servia finds itself attacked at the same time by all the Bashaws, and this unseasonable insurrection is a miscarried operation by the Russians, who have sacrificed them. This blind confidence in the lies of Russia, is for this people the source of the greatest misfortunes.

The Bashaw of Widdin began his march the 9th May towards Nogodin, to pursue his advantages over the Servians. He has ordered a small pallisadoed fort to be erected to secure the island which is occupied by a small detachment.

The Porte has ordered to repair the place of Orsowa, a very important position.

P. S. At the moment of closing my letter, I received one from M. Lamarre, who writes to me from Rudschock that Pelivan Aga has just gained a new advantage on the Lower Danube.

Accept, my lord, &c.

(Signed)

The Adjutant Commandant,

MERIAGE.

Valuable Seats for Iron Works.

THE ſubſcriber offers for ſale between Five and Six Thouſand acres of Land bounded on one ſide by James River, including big and little Owen's Creek, and ſituate in Amherſt county in the ſtate of Virginia. This land is in the midſt of a well and thick ſettled country, about 100 miles above the city of Richmond. There are not more than 30 acres of it cleared. The remainder is heavily timbered—conſiſting of large pines, white oaks, poplar, black walnut and cheſnut. On Big Owens creek, and within 600 yards of James river, which is navigable for boats at all ſeaſons of the year—there is an excellent ſite for any kind of water works. The ſtream is rapid and conſtant, and about three miles from the ſeat are, as it is believed inexhauſtible banks of Iron ore, which the ſubſcriber has ſecured and which will be ſold with the land. This ore has been tried and proved to be of a very ſuperior kind. The land adjoining the ſeat is of excellent quality. Two hundred acres of timothy meadow might be made on the creek. The upland although hilly in places is well adapted to ſmall grain, and a great proportion of it ſuitable to the raiſing of tobacco. Immediately around the ſite for water works are inexhauſtible LIMESTONE Quarries, together with great quantities of the beſt building ſtone. In ſhort there are many advantages combined to render this a moſt eligible ſpot for the erection of iron works, or any other kind of water works. It is deemed unneceſſary to ſay more concerning this property than to requeſt thoſe who incline to purchaſe to view it. It will be ſhewn by captain Henry Halloway in the neighborhood. The price will be moderate, terms of ſale, which will be made very eaſy, will be made known on application to the proprietor reſiding in Georgetown diſtrict of Columbia.

NATHAN LUFBOROUGH.

Georgetown, February 16—wtf

WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12.

The territorial dispute between the states of Georgia and North-Carolina has been amicably adjusted by the commissioners appointed for that purpose.

Nothing so strongly displays the spirit of our country, as the large mass of volunteers who have stepped forward to her defence. It is believed that the number who have tendered their services to the Executive, will in a few days exceed the quota of 11,563 men who are to be drawn from Virginia.

Enquirer.

DIED—In England, His Serene Highness, the Duke of *Monpensier*, son of the Duke of Orleans, *(Egalite)* of the late blood-royal of France.—The Right Rev. *John Douglas*, Bishop of Salisbury.

From the Boston Democrat.

It is some time since the public were notified that a general improvement of this paper was in contemplation; symptoms of which, in respect to size and form at least, may be seen in this number.

In order to aid, as far as possible, the indefatigable exertions of Mr. Parks to overcome the difficulties which have attended the establishment, and make it a source both of public and private benefit, I have at length concluded to devote my time and the best of my abilities to the editorial department.

It is not without diffidence that I attempt, in this capacity, to move in such a sphere as the metropolis of this respectable and enlightened state. In regard to the discharge of my editorial duties—duties rendered more arduous by the affairs which at present agitate our country, I dare promise but little.—Of my determination to do the utmost, however, I can assure the public; and I think I may venture to pledge myself for that of all directly interested in the establishment. If the paper in a short time does not become interesting to the politician, the scholar and the man of business, the blame must lie upon our abilities or our *patronage*.

A combination of unusual circumstances, more than my intrinsic merits, have hitherto turned some public attention towards me; many have, of course, become acquainted with my principles, and the manner in which they were inculcated; on this head I will only add, though in a manner exiled from my native state, I have preserved principles unwarped and a spirit unbroken by the storm of despotism.

The occasional thoughts of writers, political and literary, and the patronage of my personal and political friends throughout the union, are respectfully solicited, to aid us in keeping alive the renovated spirit which has restored old Massachusetts to her ancient dignity, and preserved the happiness and independence of the union.

It is my intention to avoid gross and wanton personality; to use severity only when mildness would be connivance; and the levity of ridicule only on objects to which reason disdains to stoop.

SELLECK OSBORN.

RICHMOND.

In Council, July 10th, 1807.

Several patriotic addresses from military associations, in various parts of the state, expressive of their warm indignation, at the outrage lately committed by the British squadron within our jurisdiction, and offering their services to march at a moment's warning to repel their lawless aggressions, having been received by the governor, and laid before the board—it is *unanimously* advised, that the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, who have thus voluntarily come forward, be requested to accept the thanks of the executive for the very laudable zeal manifested by them in defence of their country.

The following tenders of services have been, with great pleasure, received by the executive since the date of the advice of Council, published on the 24th July, viz.

Capt. John Nicholas, jr. company of light infantry, in Dinwiddie, tendering their services to the executive.

Capt. Robert Garland, company of light infantry, do. Albermale.

Capt. Thomas Gholson, jr. troop of cavalry of Brunswick county.

Officers and privates of the 17th regiment, in Cumberland county.

Published by order of the Executive,

DANL. HYLTON, c. c.

ADDRESS.

SHELL CASTLE, DISTRICT OF OKRACOKE,

North Carolina, July 18, 1807.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

SIR,

As Chairman of a meeting of a very respectable number of inhabitants of this part of the sea frontier of North Carolina, who possessing the two shores of an inlet, through which the larger portion of the agricultural wealth of the state flows, and through which nine-tenths of our fellow citizen seamen are engaged in honest and industrious, and consequently in honorable pursuits:—

I am instructed to transmit you the resolutions entered into by them, which I have the honor to comply with; and with the concurrence of the respectable committee, in pursuance of the 4th resolution, have also the honor to communicate their sentiments, and their unalterable determination to risk all that is dear to freemen in support of them. We forbear any investigation of the question of the avowed cause of the recent outrage committed on the U. S. frigate Chesapeake; for we deem questions of this kind as solely belonging to the governments who commit or suffer them:—questions to be settled by the established principles of the law of nations, or of declared, open and avowed hostility. We also, from motives which should govern every just mind, forbear to ask why our national flag when insulted, did not resist, as we are certain an investigation will take place before an honorable tribunal of brave and wise men; we will, therefore, neither anticipate nor attempt to precipitate their solemn decree.

But, sir, we have no feelings to induce us to withhold our sentiments on the insults and injuries—violation of every principle which unite friendly nations together—robbery and degradation in every form, and every varied way, which have marked the conduct of that haughty, imperious and tyrannic government of England towards us. Cultivating the arts of peace, we have borne (from a just sentiment of our own inferiority in point of naval power) with the unnumbered insults, the infamous piracies and the sanguinary searches committed on our commerce: But now that she has attacked our national flag in our own territory; now that she has endeavored to place us on a level with the most abject and degraded nations, through the medium of her boasted naval superiority, we re-hurl the bolts, not of infamy which she has sent among us, but of proud defiance and just indignation.

We believe that peace with the world is the sound policy of our government.

We know that even a successful war, is a scourge to the victor.

We admit that the forces of England may burn some of our cities and sea port towns.

May capture our floating commerce, and many of our brave seamen; she gave proofs of one when she lost the empire of America; yet even then, all our seamen she had captured, were redeemed by the bravery of their fellow-citizens: except indeed, those only who perished in her prison ships, or were killed in compulsory fight against her foes.

The seamen she may capture will soon be restored, and thousands of hers, having an opportunity of becoming converts to Liberty!—

Our cities and towns will rise out of their ashes! But much as we deprecate war, we hold it far preferable to national degradation—now indeed at its limits.

These, sir, are some of England's haughty advantages, but we have some in perspective likewise:

She has Canada—let her look to *that!*

She has Nova Scotia and a court of adjudication there; some of its records are important to us!

She has half the East and almost all the West Indies.

We *can* have a navy—we shall have cruizers.

She has a debt.

She has a people oppressed with it.

She has half a million of artists whose existence depends on a friendly intercourse with us.

Her commerce can be numbed—her colonies will revolt—her artists will revolt.

We may ask, has the spirit of Bute or North revisited that devoted monarchy! Or which is the same thing, has some demon of destruction darted into her councils:—Be it either, her evil genius has cut the cord of friendship between the two governments for ever, never can we consider hers, but with abhorrence, although we may esteem the people.

We have only to add, sir, that we solemnly aver by all that is dear to freemen, that our lives and fortunes are pledged to support such measures as the government of our choice may adopt, in the present crisis; to punish the recent outrages; or to repel this open act of war. A government where religious liberty uncumbered by toleration, seeks its Creator either in the temple or the field; the secluded chamber or the crouded dome, where civil liberties has its boundaries only by the laws it creates, and where political liberty has alone existence. Whom then among us, who will not rally round the Standard? Who will not cheerfully offer the last drop of his blood, for its support? We declare that we will; when called upon by the legitimate authority of our country.

On behalf of the meeting and with the concurrence of the committee appointed by them,

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your most obedient servant,

JOHN WALLACE,

Chairman.

ALEX. HENDERSON,

Secretary.

New York, Aug. 7.

Letters from Liverpool mention, that but few goods will be shipped for America this season, owing to the unsettled state of affairs between this country and Great Britain.

London papers state that the expedition, under general Craufurd and ad-