HOMESPUN.

By the late Gov. Livingston.

Sic vos non vobis, vellera fertis oves.
Ascribed to VIRGIL.

BY what strange fatality, by what unaccountable fortuitous concourse of atoms, has our *homespun* gone out of fashion, in a country that ought to glory in it; and in which its perpetuity would annually have saved thousands of pounds? O how have I been delighted to behold, in the county of Bergen, piles of this *home wrought* woollen, not only intended for the dress of my male compatriots, but for the future investment of the delicate limbs of my fair country-women, towering like an Egyptian pyramid, between the bureau and the lateral wall, and keeping close company with the large brass clasped bible on the top of the former, as if to say, those sons and daughters of industry borrow their maxims from the scripture! How have I been delighted to think, that with such comfortable habiliments, the sex in particular would be sheltered from the inclemency of our rigorous winters; while, with the flimsey importations of Asia and of Europe, they are continually exposed to all the diseases, caused by cold; perhaps to abortion! This laudable economy was not peculiar to Bergen. It is not long since that the manufacturing of our own cloth was very general amongst our farmers. Why is the practice so generally discontinued at present? Must we necessarily determine upon a domestic, because we have acquired a political revolution? And the former as ruinous, as the latter is or may be made advantageous? Those who keep sheep, and have a sufficient number of hands to cultivate their farms, can certainly make *homespun* to advantage. The same hands, that at the proper seasons are employed in cultivating the field and performing other works of husbandry, have, at other times, leisure enough to apply themselves to this useful occupation; and no inconsiderable share of it may be carried on by the female part of the family. But, alas! alas! the unextinguishable rage for foreign finery! Those who most complain of the want of a circulating medium, seem to be the least attentive to what providence has with exuberant bounty, poured into their lap; and the most addicted to run mad after exotic luxuries. Doth a tire-woman in Paris send to London a doll completely accoutred to shew the new mode; away hie the English (notwithstanding their national insolence to, and their national contempt of, every other people upon the globe, away they hie) after the doll. At the sight of this pageant (O how wonderfully pretty!) off goes the present head-dress of every lady in the realm, to make room for the exact similitude and pattern of the coiffure of the newly-arrived, pretty, little, dear, charming stranger from France. The Parision taylor in his turn, acts the like part, in order to produce the *a-la-mode de Paris* amongst the male part of the same aping nation. What is all this to us Americans, you ask, and what connection hath it with our *homespun?* Why, I should not care about what fashions the French introduced amongst the English either by the address of their tire-women, or their tailors, did the matter stop there: but then the dress of this same confounded doll, and the artifices of the same confounded tailors, which, in the event, cost more than a million, are by England transported to America. On their arrival with us, away with the present head-dress of *our* women; away with the present fashions of the clothes of *our* men; and be ye all altered according to this new invention of France, and its consequent adoption by England, upon the pain and penalty of being called *old fashioned.*—*Now*, it materially interferes with our *homespun* and with our fashions. Now, I have to do with it; and will have to do with it. Nay at present the matter is still worse, than formerly it was. At present, from our connection with his most christian majesty, these our allies need not take their ancient circuitous route, to introduce their new modes amongst us. We can now, without the intervention of England, have the honor of being their apes in the first instance. But why should we ape either of them? Respecting this matter I like the French as little as I do the English. Both have the same view in introducing this kind of luxury amongst us. It is to vend their manufactures. I dislike the views of both. I like our *homespun* and our *own* fashions. Why perpetually alter them? Why throw away clothes not half worn and very decent, merely to buy others of a different form? Doth this comport with the general complaint of the scarcity of money? It is monstrous extravagance.—The Chinese beyond all question the wisest people in the world, as to their internal police, never change the fashion of their dress. What immense sums of money are saved by this regulation! By the same regulation, the people called quakers save thousands. Will the world be eternally mad, with the wisdom of the Chinese and of the quakers before their eyes? Let us, my fellow-citizens, imitate those illustrious examples: and leave both the Parisians and the Londoners to their dolls and their tailors. Let us make *homespun*. My fair country-women will at least take my advice as far as *homespun* will go towards the composition of the petticoat. The beauty of that part of female dress can be no object; because, as to the virgin part of the sex especially, it is presumed to be *invisible*. To your *homespun*, my fellow citizens. Have the patriotism to disappoint both Gaul and Albion in their arts, to drain your every copper for their trifles and baubles. Disappoint both of them in their contest who shall make the most of you; and which of them shall soonest ruin you. To *your homespun*, I say. And in order to facilitate its fabric, I would advise our farmers to desist from their present practice of selling their best lambs to the butcher: and at the same time urge the utility of exchanging their rams with some distant farmer every year.

In Chancery, May 30, 1801.

ON application to the chancellor by petition in writing of Charles Wayman, praying the benefit of "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at the last session of the general assembly on the terms therein mentioned: There is annexed to his petition a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors on oath, as by the said act is required; the said Charles Wayman is a person known to the chancellor to be at this time, and to have been at the time of passing the said act, a citizen of the United States and of this state. And the said Charles Wayman having produced to the chancellor the assent in writing of so many of his creditors as have due to them according to the list aforesaid, the amount of two thirds of the debts due by him at the time of passing the said act.

It is thereupon adjudged and ordered that the said Charles Wayman appear before the chancellor in the chancery office, on the second day of July next, for the purpose of taking the oath by the said act prescribed for delivering up his property for the benefit of his creditors; and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three Tuesdays or Fridays in the Baltimore Telegraphe or a newspaper of the City of Washington three weeks before the twenty second day of June next, and by serving a copy of this order on any three or more of his creditors who have due to them two thousand dollars, before the said twenty second day of June next, he give notice to his creditors to attend on the said second day of July next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit.

Test.
SAMUEL H. HOWARD, reg. ct. ch.
June 5, 1801. eF3w

FOR SALE,
A good and convenient Lot and House,
BEAUTIFULLY situated on the South-East corner of Square No 973, in the vicinity of the Navy-Yard, commanding an extensive view of some miles down the Potowmack. The house is two story high, fronting 42 feet on 11th street east, and 42 feet on South G street, adjoining the south front is a commodious kitchen, with oven and other conveniencies. A large frame stable, carriage-house, with a hay loft 50 feet by 25, and a pump of fine water near the back of the kitchen. The lot will extend ninety one feet on 11th Street East, and 139 on South G street. The purchaser may have a preference of the south half of the Square.

Also, a number of LOTS, eligibly situated in various parts of the City. The titles to the whole are indisputably free of every incumbrance, the terms moderate and convenient, which may be known by application to the subscriber, occupying the premises first mentioned, possession of which may be given within 30 days after purchase.

THOMAS TINGEY,
Who will also sell one whole and four half pipes, London particular Madeira wine, of excellent quality.
Washington, 10, April 1801. eF.tf

VARDEN & CARPENTER,
TAYLORS,
Gratefully acknowledge the favors of the public, whilst carrying on business opposite Mr. Stille's Tavern, and inform, that they have removed to the next house east of Mr. Tunicliff's Hotel, where gentlemen and ladies will be served in a stile of fashion and elegance which it has ever been, and ever will be, their study to execute, and they presume, equal to the most populous cities in the Union.

Regimental and Ladies Habits made in the neatest manner.
May 15, 1801. wtf

FOR SALE,
A young Negro Girl,
bout 15 years old—Apply at this office.
April 22, 1801. tf

WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY, June 19, 1801.

The agent and factors of American merchants, at St. Croix, have obtained permission from the British Commandant, at that place, to export sugars to the United States in payment of such debts as were contracted before the capture of the Island.

Capt. Steel, of the Young Eagle, arrived at New-York from Malaga, in 60 days, informs that the Alegerine cruisers were out; but captain S. had not heard of their taking any American vessels.
[*New-York paper.*

The Intelligence that a British expedition against Manilla had failed, is corroborated by the information of captain Newell; who touched at St. Helena on his passage home, and who has arrived at Boston.

It is mentioned in an Amsterdam paper, received at Baltimore, that the French Admiral Gantheaume has been put under arrest by the Government, for having returned with his fleet to Toulon, in direct violation of his orders—which were, that he should proceed without delay to Egypt, to reinforce the army under General Menou.

From a London paper, April 28.

At Pontefract sessions last week, the cloth supervisors delivered to the magistrates the accounts of the number of broad and narrow cloths milled in the West Riding, for the last twelve months, of which the following is an exact statement. Broad cloths, 285,851 pieces, containing 9,263,966 yards.—Narrow cloths, 159,262 pieces, containing 9,014,420 yards.—Increased in broad cloths, 13096 pieces, or 457,278 yards.——Decreased in narrow cloths, 10,906 pieces, or 362,857 yards.

A person, says a Paris paper of the 26th April, who had been blind for 21 years, recovered his sight instantaneously, without any other assistance than that afforded by nature, often mysterious in her operations.

Capt. John Barton, lately from Jamaica where his vessel and cargo were condemned in toto, has furnished us with a list of American vessels carried in there since the first of April last, amounting to thirty sail—13 of which were totally condemned, 5 cleared and appealed by the captors, and 12 were waiting for trial. As the owners and concerned have very probably learnt the fate of their property, it will be unnecessary to publish the list. It is to be observed, that those vessels which are acquitted by the Hon. Judge, are in every instance appealed for by the captors. The cargoes are generally sold before the trial, by order of the court. The costs of court are always thrown upon the claimants, when acquitted—and if condemned, the claimants pay always their own costs, amounting to 1500 or 2000 dollars. The property, when appealed for by the captors, remains in some merchant's hands, so that the owners will not realize his property for 18 months or two years, if the sentence should not be reversed. It would be advisable for merchants who trade to the Islands of Cuba, Hispaniola, and to the Spanish Main, to establish an agent or correspondent at Kingston Jamaica, so that their captains or supercargoes may not find it difficult to procure sureties for trial, when carried in there. The court of Vice Admiralty sits but once in thirty days, and then they try but 7 or 8 cases; and vessels laying over the first court after bringing in are generally eat up by the worms.
[*Salem Register.*

FREE-TOWN, May 25.

THUNDER STORM.

On Friday the 22d inst. about 3 o'clock P. M. the clouds being collected, heavy, though distant thunder was heard. The lightning appeared strong and vivid; but from the distance nothing uncommon was expected. About half past six, the electric fluid, in a column apparently a foot in diameter, descended to the ground, about fifteen rods from the dwelling house of mr. J. Morton; broke an apple tree off by the ground, and stripped the branches nearly to the top. On entering the ground in a body it proceeded about two feet, and then divided into three parts, each pursuing its own direction, and each opening a fosse in its process; then subsiding till it ceased to leave any visible track. A quantity of earth and gravel estimated at five tons weight was then thrown into the air at a considerable height. Four men were eyewitnesses to the potent scene: their opinions of the elevation of the bodies are different, from forty to sixty feet. One fact is sufficient to prove they must be to a considerable height, stones of the bigness of a man's head were found three rods from the cavity, which had been impelled to such a height as by their returning gravity to bury themselves wholly into the earth through a tough sod. Large bodies of earth, some supposed to weigh 200, were removed to the distance of 40 feet. A person standing in the door fronting the explosion, was forced from the door to a partition about eight feet back.

A scene so grand, so sublime and so majestically powerful, was never before witnessed by the beholders.

ANSWER

Of the House of Representatives of Massachusetts,

Presented by Messrs. Pickman, Bigelow Jarvis, Blake and Mitchell.

May it please your Excellency.

THE House of Representatives sincerely congratulate your Excellency, and their fellow citizens, upon yur re-election to the office of First Magistrate of this Commonwealth. The renewed testimony of the public confidence, at this period, must be highly grateful, as it affords the strongest evidence of your having discharged the important duties of your high trust with wisdom and impartiality. Notwithstanding the diffidence you have been pleased to express, the whole tenor of your public life inspires us with the fullest confidence, that your best endeavours will be successfully continued to advance the reputation and welfare of your constituents, to preserve their rights, unimpaired, and to select those only for public office, who are most distinguished for abilities and integrity.

Although in the late election of President of the United States, the result may not have corresponded with the wishes of many of our fellow-citizens, yet we do most sincerely hope, and are encouraged to believe, that the happiness so confidently anticipated by some, and so cordially desired by all, may ultimately ensue from that important event. As members of a republic, whose basis is the will of the people, we consider, that the best claim to the character of good and faithful citizens is founded on a cheerful obedience to the laws, and a uniform respect for the constitutional authorities of our nation. And we cannot refrain from indulging the hope, that he who was so eminently concerned in establishing our independence, will not be betrayed into a dereliction of the pure principles of the Federal system which has arisen out of that independence. But if these anticipations should not be realized, still a regard to truth, to justice, and to the public welfare, ought to exclude all asperity and false colouring from the discussion of public measures, for if the free presses of our country are disgracefully prostituted to faction and falsehood, they will greatly endanger, if not eventually subvert, the morals and the liberties of the people.

The organization and discipline of the militia, being entrusted to the state governments, we shall give our frequent attention to objects so essentially connected with the public safety.

We fully agree with your Excellency in opinion, that there is no subject of State Legislation more important to the preservation of our free governments, or more interesting to the happiness of society, than the instruction of the people, and particularly the education of youth. It is not enough to instruct children in useful learning, it is of still higher concern to habituate them to restraint, to form their tempers and manners by the principles of benevolence and justice, to awaken the useful energies of their understandings, to cherish the virtuous propensities of their hearts, and to teach them the important lesson of self-command; thus educated they seldom fail to make quiet and useful members of society, while those who are idle and unrestrained in early life, generally become turbulent and seditious at mature age.

Our wise and pious ancestors were strongly impressed with the importance of this subject. Scarcely had they reached this then inhospitable shore, when they provided schools for the education of their children in literature, and in the principles of religion and morality. They early founded the University at Cambridge, to which our country is indebted for so many great