EXHORTATION TO PEACE.

Oh! sheathe the sword—no way but that remains—
Can war, fell war advance our country's good?
Can war spread plenty o'er neglected plains?
Is peace obtained by a country's blood?

Look round ye statesmen—not to scenes afar—
Contract the view within our native isle—
There devastation furious drives her car.
While misery follows with a horrid smile.

Plains, which were cover'd once with golden store,
Where smiling plenty fill'd her copious horn,
Neglected lie; for plenty is no more,
And mourning rustics view the scene forlorn

Once sounds of gladness came from every plain;
Once sweet contentment o'er the vallies spread;
The wife now mourns her distant husband slain,
And sees her children droop for want of bread.

And can ye pass such scenes unheeded by?
Can wea th 'gainst nature all your feelings steel?
On human misery can ye cast an eye?
Nor let your hearts one touch of pity feel!

Oh! strike at once the baleful root of woe—
Bid war with all its horrors, quickly cease!
Soon will the copious stream of plenty flow,
Advanc'd by labor, and the smiles of peace.

Soon then will drooping Britain raise her head:
Her sons once more will chearful till the ground;
The lab'ring poor once more shall taste of bread
And sweet contentment shall again be found.

FROM THE TRUE (TRENTON) AMERICAN.

To the people called Quakers, residing in the state of New Jersey.

My respected friends and fellow citizens.

Of all the calamities with which mankind is afflicted, war is far the most dreadful, as like the baleful comet, it draws in its suit every misery to which the human race is liable.

This truth is strikingly illustrated by the choice of David, the man after God's own heart. When the prophet Gad announced to him the displeasure of his divine master at his numbering his people, and propounded to him the three judgments, viz. war, famine, and pestilence, of which he must choose one as a punishment for his guilt, he wisely chose the latter, for this emphatic reason, that "it was better to fall into the hands of God, for with him was great mercy."

The pages of history record the calamities of war in such glowing colors, that the feeling mind is frozen with horror at the detail of miseries produced by or incidental to it. But a living picture, still more horrible, is now exhibited in Europe. The hardy peasantry of England are dragged from the plough to perish on foreign shores or linger out a wretched existence in their floating bastiles; while her fields remain untilled; and famine daily thins the ranks of her wretched inhabitants. Nor is Europe alone suffering from the visitation of this offspring of avarice and ambition. Africa and Asia are bleeding at every pore, and their miserable sons forgetting their sufferings in the oblivion of death.

How ought America to thank *that Being* who averted from *our* peaceful shores this destructive visitation, in despite of the machinations of wicked and the delusions of weak men! How ought they to praise and bless *that Beneficent Providence*, who rules and reigns according to his good will and pleasure, for preserving to us the most inestimable of blessings, the sweetest ingredient in the cup of national felicity—Peace! —In vain did Adams exclaim "to arms!" and declare the "finger of heaven pointed to war?"—In vain did Tracy propose to "arm the men, women, and children of America against the men, women, and children of France," and prosecute "a war of extinguishment" *a war of extermination!* In vain did the voice of corruption, ambition, and avarice, cry aloud for war; which was declared to be as necessary to the existence of the body politic, as phlebotom to the health of the human body! In vain were arts and intrigues employed to entangle us in the toils of Europe, and sacrifice the peace and happiness of the nation to their own aggrandizement!—He who "rides on the whirlwind and directs the storm"—He who "overturns and overturns till he whose right it is shall rule"—confused their councils, defeated their wicked attempts, and from evil produced good.

Remote as we are from the contentions of the old world—distinct as are our interests from theirs—blessed as we are with all the necessaries, conveniences, and most of the luxuries of life; it requires but a wise and prudent ruler (under providence) to preserve us forever from a participation in the scenes which devastate Europe, Asia, and Africa. Such a ruler we have now chosen; an important part of whose creed is, "Peace with all nations—entangling alliances with none."

Under the auspices of a ruler thus disposed to cultivate peace, we have the most flattering prospects that we may "all repose under our vines and fig trees, and have none to molest or make us afraid." And not only that we may be happy ourselves, but that we may exercise our benevolence, and dispose of our abundance, in relieving the miseries of the inhabitants of those unhappy nations, who are suffering from the combined scourges of war, famine and oppression. This ought to be an additional motive of gratitude to Him who disconcerted the designs of those that strove to involve us in foreign war. Had they succeeded, our own country would have called for all the efforts of benevolence, and all the surplus of wealth. As it is, we are enabled to contribute liberally to the relief of that nation from whose loins we are descended; and to retard in some degree the progress of meagre and deathful famine. In this benevolent work, your society has taken the lead; and even the half-famished inhabitants of Great Britain have cause of thankfulness that war did not extend its ravages to us: for then they would have had no resource from starvation.

But though we have succeeded in electing to the office of the first magistrate of the union, a man who is remarkable for his mild, peaceful, and philanthropic disposition; and who has declared it his intention to preserve peace with all nations; our work is not yet wholly accomplished. To preserve the harmony of the whole, it is necessary there should be an agreement of the parts. However peaceably disposed our general government may be, it is necessary for the tranquility of the country that the state governments should be administered by men of a like peaceable disposition. Indeed, no man whatever may be the excellence of his other qualifications, should be entrusted with the confidence of the people, who considers war as necessary or expedient. Nor can I reconcile it with the pacific principles which form the ornament and the excellence of your society, that many of you, at the last election, gave your votes for men who had left no stone unturned to produce an exterminating war between us and a powerful foreign nation. It must have been owing to some deep and wicked deception. You could never willingly and knowingly consent to involve our country in all the miseries of war, merely to gratify the wishes of a few ambitious lordlings.

If, on reflection, you should discover that you have been deceived in your votes to the friends of war and confusion; if you should approve of the declaration of Mr. JEFFERSON, that he would preserve peace with all nations; I hope you will not bestow your suffrages upon men who are inimical to his pacific and mild administration.

A friend to peace, liberty, and the constitution.

FROM THE AMERICAN CITIZEN.

The power which steam has to force out the air from any vessel that is so constructed as to permit the air to escape, and to prevent its return is well known, and that if the steam be condensed, a vacuum will be produced. In consequence of its possessing this quality, steam has long since been applied to many useful purposes, by various contrivances, but particularly by means of the steam engine.

It is also generally known, that the combustible bodies will cease to burn if they do not receive fresh supplies of air—From an acquaintance with the above facts, I was led to suppose that steam might be successfully applied to extinguish fire in chimnies, for if the communication between the fire and the atmosphere be cut off either beneath or above the fire in a chimney, it will be instantly extinguished. This I suppose might be effectually accomplished by means of steam, and as it will always happen, that there will be fire in the fire place when the chimney above it is on fire, by throwing water upon the fire in the fire place, steam may be readily obtained, which in consequence of its levity, will ascend up the chimney. The great heat in the chimney will preserve the steam in that state, or prevent it from being condensed, and thus it will form a barrier between the fire in the chimney and the atmosphere, and instantly extinguish the fire.

Since I formed this theory I have had two opportunities of putting it to the test of experiment; the results of which were agreeable to my expectations, for in both instances the fire in the chimnies (which blazed very much) was extinguished immediately after some water was thrown upon the fires in the fire places beneath the chimnies, which were on fire. From these experiments, I am satisfied that if about one gallon of water be thrown upon the fire in a fire place, the steam produced will effectually extinguish the fire in the chimney above it, and prevent the alarm and danger attending such circumstances.

WILLIAM MAYELL.

New York, Sept. 8, 1801.

From the Aurora.

IMPROVED PRINTING-PRESS.

A Printing-Press, on an improved plan, has lately been made by Mr. George Clymer, of this city. The object of the improvement is not to do a greater quantity of work in a given time, but that the work may be performed with greater ease.

The defects of the old plan are obvious to any person in the least acquainted with mechanics; but as many printers have not made the mechanism of presses a part of their study, it may not be improper to point out the most prominent of these defects.

The method of cutting the common screw, requires a variation, in diameter, of at least an eight of an inch between the bottom and the top, to enable the smith to get off the cast box of the screw; this defect gives a circular variation to the point of the spindle round the centre, which produces a considerable jar on the platten; hence slurring, mackling, quivering of the press, alternate heavy and light impressions on the same page, &c. for which the workman endeavours in vain to find a cause. To remedy this evil, is a principal object of the present improvement, and, in the opinion of all who have examined, and are capable of judging the defects have been compleatly removed, and the alteration is not only better, but more simple, more convenient to the workmen, and less liable to get out of repair. The tied-up platten, as it is generally called, has long since been esteemed the best, as insuring, in some degree, a fair impression, and though frequently requiring alteration, yet was the best plan then in use; but when contrasted with the new method of screws, all the defects instantly appear. It is impossible to draw the cords to an equal tension, consequently the impression will be uneven—dry weather slackens, and damp weather braces the cords, which cannot fail of injuring the impression—add to this the necessity of renewing the tying as often as the platten works loose, which will occur once a month at least; this causes the toe of the spindle to bend on the die, and for two or three days, the stiffness is extremely disagreeable to the workmen.

The variation of the screw on the present plan, be it ever so great, can never affect the impression. The ease with which the bar is moved is never altered by adjusting the platten, which if once properly set, will not get out of order, while the face of the platten remains good.

The substituting rollers for cramps, is, perhaps, the greatest improvement. The carriage of the press requires so little force that the workmen scarcely feels it, and the use of oil is so trifling that the additional expence of a press, made on this plan will be saved in the course of one or two years. Dust, which injures the running of the common press, has no perceptible effect on this, it is the same in all weathers, it is not subject to get out of order, and has all the appearance of lasting for ages; and if disused for six months, will move, at the end of that time, without oiling, or cleaning, as well as ever.

One of the above described presses is now in use at the printing office of Mr. H. Maxwell, where it may be seen at any time.

NEW BOOKS.

JUST received by the sloop Highland, capt Hand, from Philadelphia, and now opening at the store of Rapine, Conrad and Co. corner of south B street and New Jersey, Avenue; a very handsome assortment of books, amongst which are,

De Valcourt, by Mrs Bennett, author of Welch Heiress, Beggar Girl, &c &c.
Nocturnal Visit, 2 vols by Maria Regina Roche. author of the Children of the Abbey, &c
The Girl of the Mountains, 2 vols. by Mrs. Parsons, author of "Women ast hey are."
Rash Vows; or the effects of enthusiasm, by Madame de Genlis.
The Farmer's Boy, a rural poem, by Robert Broomfield.
The life of Catharine the Second, Empress of Russia, 3 vols
Dawin's phytologia; or the philosophy of agriculture and gardening.

Also a general assortment of law books, and miscellaneous history, stationary writing and wrapping paper, &c &c all which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. Bookbinding in all its branches, with neatness and dispatch

Washington, May 15,

To be Rented.

THE subscriber will rent by the year, or during the session of Congress, four large, convenient three-story BRICK HOUSES—they are well calculated for Boarding Houses, being all situate on the Capitol Hill, and the nearest houses to the Capitol; two of them adjoin the well known Tavern occupied by Mr. Stille the other two are situate equally convenient to the Capitol. Any person qualified to keep such houses may know the terms by applying to

DANIEL CARROL, of Dud'n.

Sept. 28. eptf

This day is Published
BY
RAPINE, CONRAD & Co.
Corner of south B street and New-Jersey Avenue, near the Capitol.

SELECT NOVELS, vol. 2d & 3d.

EXECUTED in a superior style, and each volume containing two handsome engravings—Price to Subscribers, one dollar per vol.

Nocturnal Visit—A tale in 2 vols. by Maria Regina Roche, author of the Children of the Abbey, &c. &c.

Acts passed at the second session of the sixth Congress, began and held at the city of Washington, on Monday the 17th of November 1800.

Also just received,

A very handsome assortment of NEW NOVELS, of the first merit, with a good collection of LAW, and miscellaneous HISTORY, and a very elegant assortment of Ladies' and gentlemen's POCKET BOOKS, of various prices and qualities

R. C. & Co Have always on hand a general assortment of stationary, such as writing and letter paper, quills, wafers, sealing wax, ink powder, pen knives, slates, parchment, playing cards, blank and account books, inkstands, black lead pencils, &c &c. All which they will sell at the most moderate prices. Almanacs for the year 1802, just published.

Sept 16, 1801 tf

Was committed on the 20th September, as a runaway, to the jail of Washington county, District of Columbia, a Negro who calls himself DAVID BUTLER, about 30 or 35 years old, of bright complexion, rather high forehead, and high cheek bones, about 5 feet 10 inches high one of his under fore teeth out, and a small space between two of his upper fore teeth; he says he is a free man—his clothes are a swansdown waistcoat, double breasted, with yellow buttons, a spotted Marseilles ditto, with white and yellow stripes, a white Marseilles ditto, dowlas shirt, and brown linen country ditto. a pair ofnaburg trowsers, and a kersey upper jacket—The owner, if any, is desired to come forward, prove his property, pay his charges, and take him away.

DANIEL C. BRENT,
Marshal of the District of Columbia.

Sept. 28 2awt180

DISTRICT OF POTOWMAC, To wit:

(L. S.) BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the thirty first day of August, in the twenty sixth year of the Independence of the United States of America, AUGUSTUS B. WOODWARD, of the said District, hath deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as author, in the words following, to wit: "Considerations on the Substance of the Sun"; in conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled, "An act for the encouragement of "learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, "and books, to the authors and proprietors of "such copies, during the times therein men-"tioned." Witness GEORGE DENEALE clerk of the DISTRICT of POTOWMAC, the day, month, and year aforesaid.

GEORGE DENEALE, clerk.

September 9, 1801. w5t

Whereas a commission of Bankruptcy has been awarded and issued against ISAAC SMITH, of Harwich, resident in Boston, in the District of Massachusetts, trader; and the said Isaac Smith has been declared a bankrupt; he is hereby required to surrender himself to the Commissioners in the said commission named, or to the major part of them, on the 5th day of September next, on the 24th day of said September, and on the 9th day of October next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of each of said days, at the office of Nathan Goodale, Esq in Tremont-street, Boston, and make a full disclosure and discovery of his estate and effects—When and where his Creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts; and at the second meeting to chose an assignee or assignees, and at the last meeting, said bankrupt is required to finish his examination. And at said last meeting, any of the creditors of said bankrupt may be heard before said commissioners, against the making or allowing of a certificate to the judge of said district to entitle the said bankrupt to a certificate of discharge.—All persons indebted to the said bankrupt are to make payment, and those who have any of his effects are to deliver the same to such persons only as the commissioners shall appoint.

By order of the Commissioners,
JOHN HEARD, Sec'ry.

Dated August 28, 1801.

The subscriber respectfully acquaints the public, that he has removed to the corner of Ninth and F streets, where he continues to manufacture and sell all kinds of Ornaments for Chimney pieces, Door Caps, Frontispieces Metal Sashes, &c. which may also be had at his store No. 51, Barclay street, New-York, and at Mr. WILD's store, Market street, Baltimore.

GEORGE ANDREWS.

Who has gold leaf for sale by the package or book

May 8, 1801. 1y