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& WASHINGTON ADVERTISER

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WHOLESOME ANECDOTE.

Being invited to dine with a gentleman near Auldern, when I was praising the sallad, which I found extremely good, he said, smiling: 'You need not be afraid, it is not dressed with castor oil.' Upon enquiring what he alluded to, he told me that a gentleman and his lady, in the neighborhood, who sometimes, as is the case in inland places, where there are no resident doctors, when any of their tenants are sick, recommend an emetic or the like to them, and at their own expense afford the medicine. This gentleman having an appeal to the House of Peers, about a large estate, was at London; and, as he gained the process, and was about to return to Scotland, he brought four gallons of castor oil, to lie at his house, and be served out as occasion should require. Upon his arrival in Scotland, as it is natural, all the nobility and gentry, who were acquainted with him, came to dine with him, & congratulate him and the family on so many thousand pounds yearly being added to their fortune. When mostly all the genteel families for twenty miles round had paid their compliments to him in this manner, and he and his lady found leisure to hear the complaints of those sick people that applied to them, he found that some castor oil might be useful to a person that had come to consult them. Upon this, he rang the bell for John, the servant, who appearing, and being desired to bring some castor oil, replied, 'It is all done.' 'Done?' replied the gentleman; 'do not you know there is a keg of it lately come from London?' 'Yes; but if it please your honor, that one is done too.' 'How can that be?' replied the gentleman, in a passion. 'Why, sir, you have had such a round of company, almost every day since it came, and always sallad at the table, that it is all gone.' Don't you know it is castor oil I want, and that the name is written in large letters on the cask?' 'So it is,' replied the servant, 'but as your honor knows, it was for the Castors, and dressing the sallad: it is all gone.' 'O you scoundrel, now I understand you; so you have been dressing sallad all this time with it. But harkee, John, be careful not to mention it.' The truth is, all the company were highly pleased with the sallads, and had often spoken in their praise; and the gentleman and his family had never in their life a better summer's health, nor the people that visited him.

From the Democratic Press.

It is considered by the greatest cotton manufacturing house in Providence (R. I.) that the consumption of 1809 in the mills within 15 miles of that town, is 15,000 lbs. per week, or 780,000 lbs. per annum. They add that the consumption of 1810 will be 20,000 lbs. per week, or 1,040,000 lbs. per annum. This will make two summer pantaloons, and two summer coatees for 200,000 men. The value will be 1,000,000 of dollars at the wholesale cash price of the stuff only. To a country of 30 miles square this is a serious matter for subsistence and profit. The works of this house only (the greatest in that district) employ in various ways 1000 persons. Let this fact be compared with the first year's return of exports, and the first of imports under the present constitution. Let Rhode Island be considered as having 80,000 persons of our 8 millions, and it requires 80 millions of dollars to reach the scale, on which she combines her labor-saving machinery and skill with *Southern* produce. As 4 millions (of our country) in 1790 exported but 20 millions of dollars in all things, this *branch* of Rhode Island industry quadrupies our recent exports or imports, and doubles both, in the scale of the nation. We never took from England, *for our own use*, more than a mere fraction of 80 millions of piece goods. Rhode Island *greatly* exceeds her portion of them. It may be said that Rhode Island does not weave all these goods: that they are scattered through the union. This is true; but Rhode Island furnishes much of her spinning, and the state is more than 30 miles square. It carries on largely other manufactures, being a state of little extravagance or luxury, and much industry, economy & skill. It would be incorrect to suppose that Rhode Island does not perform much more in manufactures than the weaving, dying and dressing of 1,000,000 of cotton wool per annum.

From the Enquirer.

The example of G. Britain may be useful and encouraging to us, as a *manufacturing* nation. To shew the rapid steps which *she* has taken for the last 37 years, in the use and working of *cotton*, will only be to shew the improvements, which may be made in the U. States in the same tracks, by the aid of machinery. If, in these points of view, the following extract from 'Observations on the Cotton Trade of G. Britain,' printed at Glasgow, should fail to be interesting to *ourselves*—it may at least, be so, as it shows the present importance of a great manufacture to the interests of the British empire:

"In the year 1765, cotton, as an article of commerce, was scarcely known in this country.

"A few years afterwards, Mr. Arkwright obtained his patent for working cotton by machinery.

"In 1782, the whole produce of the cotton manufacture did not exceed two millions sterling.

"In 1801, the import of cotton wool into Britain was forty-two millions of lbs. and the estimated value of the cotton manufacture fifteen millions sterling: such was the rapid increase of this trade to the end of the year 1801.

"From the documents procured, it appears, that the import of this article in 1802 has not been less than fifty-four millions of lbs. and the particulars of the trade are as follow:

"The raw material, when delivered on board the merchant ships, now costs about four millions sterling. Upwards of thirty thousand tons of shipping, and about two thousand seamen, are constantly employed in bringing the cotton-wool to this country, and in exporting the goods manufactured from it. To work the wool into thread, requires a capital in building and machinery, to the amount of nine millions two hundred and twenty-five thousand pounds; and those buildings and machinery are chiefly composed of bricks, slates, glass, timber, lead, iron, copper, tin and leather; from most of which, in one shape or other, a considerable duty is collected for the support of the state.

"This trade gives employment or support to upwards of eight hundred thousand individuals, and the annual return of the manufacture is nearly as follows:

"Cost of cotton in the countries where it grows, insurance, freight, other shipping charges & merchant's profit,	L. 4,725,000
"The interest, at 5 per cent. upon the capital of L9,225,000, sunk in building and machinery, with ten per ct. for wear and tear of do.	1,383,750
"Wages of spinning, value of materials consumed in the process of spinning the cotton into thread, and spinner's profit,	5,100,000
"Value of materials consumed in subsequent manufactures, manufacturing wages, interest of capital and profit,	9,000,000
	L.20,208,750

Of which sum, at least thirteen millions sterling are paid in wages to the natives of G. Britain."

*Method of washing Spanish Merino Wool in France, translated from a French work.**

"The day before you wash it, open the wool, side by side, lay the fleece upon a large sive supported on two poles; beat it lightly with two bunches of rods, to get out the hay seed and dust—then remove by hand, the clods of dung and the wool stained by it, which is washed separately. When the wool is so clotted that the water cannot penetrate it, it must be opened by hand; two or three minutes in skilful hands is sufficient to do this. Then place the wool in a copper, press the wool down throwing on it water blood warm; fill the vessel and let it lie till next morning; it should not soak more than eight hours, but unless the weather is very hot it will not injure to be twenty-four—then wash it as follows: One or more chaldrons are provided, one filled with the water in which the wool was soaked, this is heated just so as to bear the hand in it—the wool is put by degrees into the water, according to the number of fleeces, the less put in at once the more perfect will be the washing; it must be moved backwards and forwards by a smooth stick or fork, lifting the wool up and down constantly, in order to open and render it more penetrable to the water; if it is turned about it twists, which injures the subsequent operation. After being in the water 3 or 4 minutes, they then take it out with the hand or stick, placing it in a basket held over the chaldron a few minutes, to save the water impregnated with the greese, and then take it to the water to wash. In proportion as the water dinishes it must be replenished by the water from the vats, and when it becomes too dirty for use, it must be thrown away and fresh put in. Then the wool is washed in great open worked baskets, that the water may more easily run off. In running water, two large baskets should be filled; in the lower one the wool should be washed, and in the upper one the washed wool should be placed; it must not be rolled, but opened as much as possible with both hands. When it appears to be well opened and swims on the surface of the water like a cloud, it is sufficiently washed and may be put in the upper basket, where after remaining a few minuies it is taken out to dry. The water should be the softest that can be got."

Although the foregoing process appears tedious, it is not so when prepared. The finest broad cloths in the world are now made in France, for which they are solely indebted to the introduction of the Merino sheep and the foregoing method of preparing their wool for the manufacturers.

The immense armies which have been ravaging Spain, it appears by recent accounts have nearly exterminated the Merino race of sheep in that country; as a proof of which, Spanish wool sells now in England, at the enormous price of 26 shillings sterling, instead of 7 and 8 pence, and they will not be able to find relief for a number of years.

* It must be observed that the Merino are not washed in Spain or France previous to shearing.

SALT.

A very respectable gentleman of this city, sent us yesterday a sample of Salt, with the following account of it:—"The sample of salt now sent you was made in April last, near Wilmington, in North Carolina, where several persons have undertaken to make it in large quantities, on the same plan and with the same process. The chrystals of the salt are not very equal, which is owing to the weakness of the sun's heat in the spring; but that which is made in June, July, and August, will be larger grain. Reckoning as near as possible the expences of such undertakings, they find that ten feet square of salt water will yield one bushel of salt, and that on an average, it will come to about 50 cents per bushel; but these expences will decrease as the work progresses." *Charleston paper.*

IMPORTANT TO MARINERS.

To the Editor of the Mercantile Advertiser.

Sir,

The following experiment I have tried, and have no doubt it would be the means of preserving the lives of such of our sea-faring people as should be so unfortunate as to abandon their vessel and entrust their lives to the boat.

A fourteen foot boat with an empty puncheon lashed to the rising of the boat on the inside, will float with four men in it when full of water, and in this case may be bailed out. And I believe that one puncheon to a ton, or four puncheons to a twenty foot long boat, will float with sixteen men in like manner.

In the above case a boat may live in the sea, without danger of turning bottom up.

Wm. THOMPSON, Brooklyn.

Charleston, Aug. 17.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURE.

A meeting was held yesterday, at 12 o'clock, pursuant to public notice, in order to take into consideration a circular letter from the Society established in Philadelphia for the encouragement of Domestic Manufactures.

Doctor John L. E. W. Shecut, was called to the chair; and *John B. White*, to act as secretary to the meeting.

The object of the meeting was briefly stated, from the chair, and the following resolutions were proposed and unanimously adopted:

1st. Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting, that the establishment of a Society for the promotion of domestic manufactures in this state, and for the purpose of co-operating with our fellow-citizens throughout the union, is of the first importance towards our national independence.

2d. Resolved, That a committee, consisting of nine, be appointed to draft rules for the government of the society.

3d. Resolved, That the committee, or a majority of the same, do report their rules as soon as they shall accomplish the object of their appointment; and that when ready to report, they do give public notice thereof.

4th. Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published.

The following gentlemen were appointed the committee:

Capt. John Geddes, Peter Freneau, Capt. G. W. Cross, Bartholmew Carrol, Charles J. Steedman, Dr David Ramsay, Thomas Bennet, junior, John Johnson, Jun. John L. E. W. Shecut.

The meeting then adjourned.

J. B. WHITE, *Sec.*

Pittsburg, (Pen.) June 14.

PITTSBURG STEAM MILL.

The valuable mill, which has been erected at a very great expence, and of the most substantial materials and workmanship, will, in a few days, be in complete operation. Several trials have been made as each part of the machinery was finished: and on Saturday last, the stones being laid down, the whole of the works were put in motion, which gave the most flattering prospects of its future usefulness to the inhabitants of Pittsburg, and to the western country generally; while at the same time it promises to amply reward those who have expended so much time and money to erect it.

This mill has been finished under the superintendance of Mr. George Evans, a young man of talents and industry in this branch of mechanism. It was projected by Mr. Oliver Evans, of Philadelphia, whose improvements on mills have long been successfully used in the eastern parts of this country, & many of the neighboring states.

Although a liberal price, in cash, has been offered for wheat, it appears to be scarce in the country at this season of the year—very little having yet come in.

New Orleans, July 10.

A brief sketch of a late transaction, which occured lately at the camp of Terre au-Boeuf.

On the 10th inst. Lieut. Christian, of the 7th regiment, reported to lieut. Blue of the same corps, that a general revolt was intended as soon as the men had received their pay, and that the plan extended from right to left. He mentioned several names, and among them are corporal Donaldson of the 5th regiment, and a private by the name of Arbunkle of the 7th regiment, and particularized Hogan, the sergeant-major of dragoons, as the proposed leader, who is said to be a British deserter. This report reached the General's ear the morning of the 11th, and measures were immediately adopted to ascertain the grounds on which it rested.

In the course of the day and night, satisfactory evidence was obtained, that a revolt was in agitation, and that a paper had been circulated for signers. The General had heard that an overt act was necessary to constitute treason and to justify accusation; but he reflected that if he should in this instance wait for the act, the actors might perhaps enter the plea of justification, and put his authority and the law at defiance; he therefore resolved as on a former occasion to anticipate the conspirators.

On the morning of the 12th, the ball cartridges were returned by the troops, and the guards strengthened. The line paraded in the evening, the light artillery on the right, loaded with canister & lighted matches—the roll being called and the orders read, three sergeants, one corporal and four privates were drawn out and committed to the front guard, under an impressive silence, and a scene of obvious alarm from right to left. Piquets of confidential men were turned out in the course of the evening, and the officers emulated each other in vigilance, determined to lose their lives or extinguish the combination in it dawn.

On the 13th the enclosed order was issued and a general court martial was ordered, to try the offenders. I left camp this morning, where every thing was tranquil. In short this little excitement operating like a zonio on all ranks, has produced an unprecedented display of zeal and action, and will no doubt will have the best effect.

EXTRACT OF GENERAL ORDERS.

Head quarters, Camp Terre-au-Boeuf,
July 13th, 1809.

"It is with extreme pain the General has heard of much licentious conversation in this camp, subversive of every principle of subordination and discipline, of patriotism and honor, and tending to dissolve those high and solemn obligations, by which every military man is bound to the service of his country.

"He is fully apprized of the acts which have been employed to seduce the incautious and innocent from their signatures to a bond of infamy, and to involved them in utter disgrace and ruin. He knows that his life has been menaced by a traitor, but he is persuaded, a great majority of the troops he commands, Americans by birth and in principle, will sooner suffer martyrdom, than attach an eternal stigma to their names and families, or raise their hands against the country which gave them birth—He knows also that this camp, like all others of equal extent, comprehends every species of human depravity, and on strict scrutiny, will exhibit the various traits of character, from the patriot and the hero, to the coward and the villain—men of profligate lives, fugitives from justice and deserters from foreign service:

"But were the general assured that every man of his camp had combined to violate their oaths, to abandon their duty, and defy the government and the laws, by an act of desperation as foolish as it would be cowardly, wicked, and perfidious; they should march to the gibbet over his body, because his life, compared to the faithful discharge of the high trust confided to him, would be but a feather in the balance; in such a disgraceful extremity, the general would save his own honor by shooting the first man who resisted his orders, in which he can have no doubt he would be gallantly seconded by every gentleman who bears a commission, and by every soldier of courage and honor.

"The officers of this army are commanded to exact the most prompt obedience from their inferiors, and to punish on the spot any man who may pause over an order, or utter a seditious expression."

Translation of the Count Lacepede's letter to D. B. Warden, &c. concerning the Fossil Bones, presented to the National Institute by the President of the U. States. Dated Paris, 1st Sept. 1808.

Sir—I hastened to communicate to the Institute, in their sitting of Monday last, the letter which Mr. Jefferson was pleased to address, and which you had the complaisance to deliver to me.

The Institute, penetrated with gratitude for this new mark of interest which its illustrious member has manifested, has resolved that an expression of thanks shall be solemnly addressed to him by its proper officers. It has also engaged me to testify to Mr. Jefferson the value it attaches to his attention. The Institute has decided, that the fossil bones and other objects of natural history, which Mr. Jefferson has had the goodness to put at its disposal, shall be placed in the Museum of National History; the only place where the public can conveniently and usefully examine this fine present of Mr. Jefferson.

In consequence of this decision of the Institute, I shall immediately make known to my colleagues of the Museum, what you have communicated [illegible]