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From the Pittsfield Sun.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

The following circular letter has been addressed to the several clothiers in the county of Berkshire, for the purpose of procuring such information as is attainable, on the subject of our domestic manufactures of cloth, and with a view of contributing to the encouragement of American manufactures generally, as contemplated by the subjoined resolution of the House of Representatives, at the last session of Congress. For the purpose of drawing the attention of the public to this subject, and giving to the enquiries proposed more extensive circulation, we re-publish them in the Sun; and we are requested to state, that similar information, communicated thro' the same channel, from all other classes of manufacturers in the county of Berkshire, will be very acceptable, and may furnish the means of aiding their particular interest, in such general plan as may be ultimately adopted by Congress on this subject, so highly interesting to the real independence, wealth, and strength of our country.

(CIRCULAR.)

Pittsfield, September 5, 1809.

SIR—For the purpose of obtaining some part of the information requested in the subjoined letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, I take the liberty to request of you, as soon as may be convenient, answers to the following questions, viz.

1st. What number of yards of cloth were dressed in your shop the last year?

2d. What description of cloths did they generally consist of?

3d. About what is the average value of such cloths per yard, when finished?

4th. What is the whole actual expence of manufacturing them, per yard, including the price of materials, spinning, dying, dressing, &c.?

5th. Are domestic manufactures of cloth increasing in your vicinity? And if so, in what ratio?

A speedy answer to these queries, or such part of them as may be in your power, directed to me at Pittsfield, may subserve the manufacturing interest of the country, and particularly that branch of it in which you are concerned, and will be gratefully acknowledged by your obedient servant,

EZEKIEL BACON.

To Mr. ——

P. S. If there is any other clothier in your town whom I have not addressed, you will be good enough to communicate this application to him, and request his answer as above.

(COPY.)

(CIRCULAR.) *Treasury Department, July 28th, 1809.*

SIR—I have the honor to enclose the copy of a resolution of the House of Representatives respecting the manufactures of the United States, and will thank you to communicate the best information on the subject which you may be able to collect. The species and extent of the manufactures carried on, either in your own vicinity or in other parts of the state, and whether in manufacturing establishments properly so called, or as household manufactures; the capital, the machinery and labor employed, and the ordinary profits made in the respective branches—the causes which have either promoted, retarded, or prevented the several establishments; the measures within the powers of Congress, which, in your opinion, or in that of the best informed manufacturers, appear best calculated and sufficient for the purpose of fostering the manufactures, are all points on which I would wish to receive information. I am sensible at the same time that you may not have it in your power to obtain with facility all that would be desirable: but whatever facts you can collect, and in whatever shape they may be digested, will be useful, and gratefully acknowledged.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

ALBERT GALLATIN.

Hon. Ezekiel Bacon, Esq.

FROM THE CHARLESTON TIMES.

Mr. COX—Amidst the numerous Societies which have been established in this city, I know of none that would tend more essentially to promote the interest of the great body of the people of the state, than a Society of Planters.

Would it not, therefore, be highly laudable, to see some of our most experienced and enlightened agriculturalists, exerting themselves to accomplish so desirable an object? And I have no doubt, sir, their efforts would be attended with the happiest effect. In almost every city throughout the United States, and Europe, a society for the promotion of agriculture exists. Animated by a patriotic disposition to form an institution of this kind, upon the most solid & scientific basis, industrious planters would have an opportunity of contributing more extensively to the encouragement of arts, and to excite a proper spirit of emulation among all classes; but particularly that useful rank of people, the mechanics, whose industry and ingenuity would derive infinite support from such a source. Among the numerous benefits arising from this society, the aid which their funds might occasionally afford to those planters & farmers who have been unsuccessful, would be the means of saving many worthy families from the utmost distress, and enable them often to reserve their produce for a good market, when the pressing demands of their creditors might compel them to sacrifice it for a price far below its real value—thus, by combining philanthropic views of this sort, they would enhance the respectability of the institution, by succoring the unfortunate.

AGRICOLA.

We are indebted to a mercantile friend for a Liverpool Price Current of American exports, from which we make the following extracts:

Liverpool, 2d August, 1809.

The prices which American produce has unexpectedly supported in our market, notwithstanding the heavy imports since the 10th of June, have been occasioned principally from an anxiety on the part of the purchasers to secure themselves against the consequences of any impediment to the final adjustment of differences between the two countries. These prices, compared with those which the manufacturers have been so long a time accustomed to give, are also still low. The delay experienced in the discharge of produce was, from the crowded state of the port, very great; and the hope which, during this time, took place, of an opening for goods to the continent, contributed materially to the prices which have been secured.

The stock of cottons is certainly large; but the expectation, that the arrivals from the United States will be inconsiderable for some time to come, will probably prevent any depreciation of moment, although the market is at the present time less brisk, in consequence of the armistice between the French and the Austrians. Sea Island cottons are likely to continue low, as they interfere in some measure with Brazils. We have hitherto received few shipments of cotton direct from New Orleans.

In our corn market, the depreciation which took place on the first arrivals, and which arose solely from too great an anxiety to sell, has been of short continuance. The harvest is not likely to be an early one, and from every present prospect, it may be considered probable that the prices of wheat and flour will be fully maintained.

Ashes, particularly pots, appear to be a more precarious article. The future currency of pot ashes will depend almost wholly on the extent of the supply, and hitherto nothing conclusive is known as to the quantity likely to be received from Canada. Pearl ashes are considered as less uncertain.

Naval stores are in fair demand, especially tar, and although we have at this time in port nearly 20,000 barrels of American only, it has been for some time gradually advancing, from an apprehension, which increases that the ports of Sweden may be shut against us.

Timber has experienced a brisk demand at improving prices, which it is likely to maintain till the effects are felt of the strong inducements held out by our government to import this article from the British plantations.

Quercitron bark is in great request. Flax seed for crushing in fair demand. Tobacco is much affected by the political state of the continent of Europe.

Import of Cotton into Liverpool since 10th June.

America	56 400
Brazils and West Indies	23 917
Other parts	8,213
Total	93 530 bags

A general bill of all the christenings and burials from December 13, 1807, to December 14, 1808; according to the report made to the King, by the company of parish Clerks of London.

Christened.		*Burials.*	
Males,	10,189	Males,	10,228
Females,	9,714	Females,	9,726
In all,	19,903	In all,	19,954

WHEREOF HAVE DIED,

Under two years of age,	6075
Between two and five,	2466
Five and ten,	847
Ten and twenty,	643
Twenty and thirty,	1200
Thirty and forty,	1792
Forty and fifty	1971
Fifty and sixty,	1690
Sixty and seventy,	1499
Seventy and eighty,	1200
Eighty and ninety,	504
Ninety and a hundred,	65
A hundred,	1
A hundred and two,	1
Increase in the burials this year,	1620

There have been executed in the city of London and county of Surrey, 5; of which number none have been reported to be buried (as such) within the bills of mortality.

London Magazine.

PORTSMOUTH, (*Eng.*) AUG. 4.

SENTENCE ON LORD GAMBIER.

By direction of the court the judge advocate read the sentence as follows:

"After stating the summons for the Court Martial, the charges, and that the court had set upon them from the 26th day of July until the 4th day of Aug. it proceeds:

"That the court having duly deliberated on the evidence in support of the charge exhibited against admiral the Rt. hon. lord Gambier, and having also minutely weighed the evidence adduced by his lordship in his defence have determined the charge,

"That admiral the right hon. Lord Gambier on the 12th day of April, the enemy's ships then on shore, and the signal having been made that they could be destroyed, did for a considerable time neglect or delay taking effectual measures for destroying them," *has not been proved* against said the admiral lord Gambier, but that his lordship's conduct on the occasion, as well as his general conduct and proceeding as commander in chief of the Channel fleet employed in Basque Roads between the 17th day of March and the 29th day of April, 1809 was marked by zeal, judgment, ability and an anxious attention to the welfare of his majesty's service, and therefore do adjudge him to be most honorably acquitted, and he is hereby most honorably acquitted accordingly."

The President then called for Lord Gambier's sword, and adddressed his lordship as follows:

"Lord Gambier—I have peculiar pleasure in receiving the commands of the court to return you your sword, which I do with the fullest conviction that you will use it as you have hitherto done, with advantage to your country, & your own personal honor (returning his sword.)

"Having so far obeyed the commands of court, I beg you will permit me in my individual capacity to express to you the high gratification I have upon this occasion."

Lord Gambier replied,

"I cannot sufficiently express the sense I feel of the present attention of the court, and beg to return my thanks to you sir, for the obliging manner in which you have conveyed to me their sentiments."

The court was then dissolved.

Glasgow, August 3.—Flour has risen to day 5s. per barrel, in consequence of the American news. Mr. Pinkney, in a letter to the American Secretary of State, of the 1st May, incloses the orders in council of the 27th April, but observes, that he received them from Mr. Canning in their present state, and was no party to them.

LONDON, AUG. 5.

The Berlin Gazette, in consequence of its partiality, has been forbidden in the king of Westphalia's territory.—Its circulation has also been stopped in Hamburg.

The popular commotions at Bremen and particularly in Hanover, owing to the rumor of a speedy arrival of a British army, have been very serious. At Hanover the veteran soldiers of his majesty stopped by force the money which, by order of the French, was to be transported out of the country. The great expedition preparing in England seems to have panic struck the French and their friends, and the king of Westphalia and his army will immediately enter Hanover.

On receiving the news of the armistice between the two emperors, the price of the colonial produce rose full ten per cent. in the Northern markets.

The following are extracts of letters from a British officer in the army under Sir Arthur Wellesley:

"British Camp, near Placentia, July 13.

"Sir Arthur Wellesley is collecting the British army in and near this place; and is in daily expectation of a light brigade of three regiments of infantry arriving from Lisbon, when we shall march direct for Madrid.—My next, should I escape the chances of war, will doubtless communicate the result of a battle. The enemy, we hear, are concentrating all their forces to oppose us. If the Spaniards and Portuguese troops remain true to us and themselves, we have no fears of the ressult; If not, I fear all is lost—Adieu, &c."

"Placentia, July 1[illegible].

"You will know in England much better than we do, what we are about—they say here that Victor's advanced guard commenced skirmishes yesterday with the loyal Lusitanian Legion:—two of our brigades have been sent forward, and one brigade will follow. We expect to march tomorrow the enemy is but four leagues from us.

SEVILLE JULY 3.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT

OF THE DEFEAT OF GENERAL BLAKE.

A dispatch from Don Jeaquin Blake to his Excellency Don Antonio Cornel.

I forwarded to your excellency, under date of the 18th of June, from Calanda, a representation to his majesty of the unfortunate result of the action of Belchite, acquainting him at the same time, that in consequence of a depression of mind I was unable to give the details of that distressing event. Though I have not recovered from the dejection of this defeat, which neither the nation, myself, nor the faithful officers of my army ought to have anticipated, I consider it my duty, no longer to be dispensed with, to inform your excellency, and through you his majesty, not of the minute details of a battle which was never fought, but rather of those circumstances which must excite amazement at what has so unnecessarily happened.

In my dispacth to your excellency of the day preceding this sad event, I described our situation, which was such, that I confidently trusted that if the enemy attacked us in front we should repulse him. Nevertheless I knew that fortune might be adverse to us; but never could I suspect or apprehend that my troops would fly without fighting; that a few shot from the enemy's artillery would make them abandon a position in which they had nothing to dread, either from cavalry or from those sudden turns in battle, which sometimes has struck panic terror into armies.

Belchite is placed on the declivity of the mountains which almost surround it, taking its beginning from the road of Zeyla. But to enter the town there is a descent which begins at point called Calvario. Said heights continue along the road which goes to Fuendetodos and passes beneath a hill in advance, where the hermitage of Picevo is situated. The front & avenues of Saragosa are on a smooth country covered with orchards & olive gardens, without any inturruption but that of a few ridges, which conduct to the road of Alboton, about a league distant from Belchite. The heights which passes the above mentioned Fuendetodos, begin from Belchite at the hermitages of Santa Barbara, in whose vicinity are many straw lofts, and two great buildings for cattle. These buildings and hermitage were the right flank of our position, in consequence of which they were made loop holed. In the front and left were the chain of ridges, with some spaces, and finally at the back ran a canal, which terminates at the orchard between the heights of Calvario and Pueblo. The troops which were detached in the hermitage and straw lofts, could not be attacked by the cavalry; neither could the centre without being exposed to a terrible cross firing: those of the left could retire to the hermitage of Santa Barbara. Consequently the hermitage of Picevo was occupied, and the tops of Calvario by two regiments, and the artillery park was placed behind. The olive gardens were likewise garrisoned.

The cavalry were in the avenues of the town and road of Saragossa to cover them, and they were supported by another regiment of infantry. The remainder of the troops occupied the heights from Santa Barbara towards the road of Fuendetodos, but connected with the ground of the position, so that in some parts three lines were formed; moreover three columns for the attack were ready, that in case the enemy pushed hard on the left we might face them, and act offensively. Even if they had routed them, we could have retired to the centre and right flank, having then nothing to fear but from the front, and to render the continuation of the attack impossible, finally the artillery was so placed as to protect the attack of said columns, and could in case of necessity retire to the same point where the troops were to act. These were already posted and harangued by me. They promised faithfully to comply with their duty. The enemy after having shewed themselves from the tops of the town of Alberton, filed off upon our left, a column advancing with two pieces of artillery. Their artillery fired five or six shot, at the same time two or three grenades burst, which wounded five or six men.—Our artillery began to attack theirs or rather to answer their fire, when all of a sudden, a regiment began to fly in the greatest disorder, without firing a gun. A grenade from the enemy is said to have fallen among them. Another without firing did the same, and another, and finally in a few minutes the position was abandoned, some corps flying not being enabled to sustain the impetuosity which they rushed upon each other and prevented their firing. Thus we the generals and officers remained alone in the middle of the field without being enabled to rally a single corps, and I had the grief to see an army disperse, abandoning its effects, throwing away their arms and dress, from but a single body of the enemy and two pieces of artillery. We could not halt until we arrived at a strong place not being enabled to muster more than 200 men to face the enemy. It is well known, that they were not in want of ammunition and provisions, and that on my side I had omitted nothing to ensure them victory; at least to enable them to maintain the honor of our arms in the opinion of the world. If his majesty accedes to what I requested of him in my representation of the 18th, I hope to prove more fully what I affirm. These dispersions are unfortunately too common in our armies. I do not think this a proper place to point out the cause; but I cannot help saying that a few individuals who set a bad example, can do much to discourage an army, without the generals knowing it, to whose ears the conversation of weak men is rarely communicated. If the love to my country did not exceed even that which my conscience dictates, I should be tranquil when I consider that this same army confess that I have neglected nothing as a general, or a soldier to carry them to the field of glory. The falsehood they spread to cover their unheard of cowardice, that the French had received reinforcements to the amount of 15,000 men, proves that they flew without being able to attribute the blame