Miranda will be detained here, under one pretence or another, until events shall decide the conduct of England.—The revolution of Spain is decreed; the attempt will be made and the success is scarcely doubtful. The President may therefore expect the overture of England, and will, I am persuaded act upon it, under the influence of that wise and comprehensive policy, which looking forward to the destinies of the new world, shall in the beginning, by great and generous deeds, lay deep and firm the foundations of lasting concord between its rising empires. If possible I will bring together and seasonably arrange and send to you, such information as I have been able to procure upon this interesting and very consequential subject; having found out and acquired the confidence of certain Jesuites, natives of South America, who, with a view to its independence are, and for several years have been in the service and pay of England. I have often conversed with them, and seen the reports which they have prepared for their employers. These communications throw much light upon the population, the revenues, the oppression and the temper and character of the Spanish Americans."

A faithful extract,
J. Wagner Ch. Clk. Dep. State.

(No. IV.)

Extract of a letter from Mr. King to the Secretary of State, dated, London, April 6th, 1798.

"South America must soon pass thro' a revolution: We have an immense interest in the event, as well as in the manner in which it shall be effected.—In a former letter I have communicated to you the views and intentions of England, who will not promote the revolt in case Spain shall be able to save herself from a revolution, and keep the French out of Portugal. And though there seems little probability that this will be the case, England, since the arrival of Miranda here, but without his knowledge, has informed Spain, not only that she will not countenance or assist the Spanish colonist in becoming independent, but that she will join her in resisting her endeavors of others to accomplish it; provided that Spain will oppose the views of France against her own dominions, and those of Portugal. At the same time that this communication has been made to Spain, an expedition has been prepared and the correspondent arrangements at Trinidad have been ordered for the purpose of beginning the revolution of South America. *In this event, as I have before intimated to you, England will at Philadelphia open herself to, and ask the co-operation of the United States.* Miranda, who is impatient with the delays that he experiences, as well as ignorant of the provisional decisions of this cabinet, has concluded to send his friend and associate, Mr. Caro, to Philadelphia with a letter to the President, and I have given him a letter of identity and introduce him to you. Conjecturing the intentions of France, and knowing with precision those of England, we shall be the better able in season to consider and regulate the conduct that it shall be proper for us to pursue."

A faithful extract,
J. Wagner, Ch. Clk. Dep. State.

(No. V.)

TRANSLATION FROM THE FRENCH.

Mr. *President*—It is in the name of the Spanish American colonies, that I have the honor to send to your excellency the annexed propositions. They have been, in the like manner, presented to the Ministers of his Britannic Majesty, who have received them very favorably, by expressing much satisfaction in having an opportunity to act, in such a transaction, with the United States of America. And it seems to me that the delay which I experience, truly afflicting in a moment so urgent, results precisely from the expectation, in which the English government appears to be, of seeing North America decided to break definitively with France; by the desire which she has, to make a common cause and to co operate together for the absolute independence of the whole continent of the new world.

As the spirit of justice, generosity and attachment of my fellow-citizens, towards the United States, appears better expressed in the documents which contains my powers and instructions, I have determined to inclose a complete copy of it; persuaded that this frank and friendly conduct will serve more efficaciously to accelerate the decision—depending nevertheless upon the indispensable reserve, in all that does not directly regard the United States. If any one of those articles which are contained in this instruction, or any other thing relative to it, should want explanation, D. Pedro Joseph Caro, one of my co-patriots and also commissioner of the Spanish American Colonies, who is to deliver this letter to you, is competently and amply to satisfy you in all things.

His mission, after having received the orders of your excellency, is to proceed without delay to the Spanish American continent, to the end to inform our constituents and compatriots of the actual state of the negociations confided to us as well as of the political situation of of Europe. I pray you to have the goodness to facilitate him in every thing he shall want for this important object. and to transport himself immediately to the province of Santafee de Bogota.

I will not dissemble from you, Mr. President, my inquietudes concerning the approaching entry of the French troops into Spain, for fear that a convulsive movement in the mother country, (La Metropole) may produce anarchical commotions in the colonies; and that the abominable system of France, may introduce itself among us, for want of having taken prompt and efficacious measures to prevent it.—Dii avertant!—Finally I hope, that the little succour of which we have occasion to begin, and which amounts to six or eight ships of the line, and four or five thousand men, of troops, we shall easily find both in England and America.——My wishes would be that the ships should be English, and the land forces Americans.—May providence ordain that the United States may do for their compatriots of the South in 1798, what the King of France did for them in 1778.

I felicitate myself, always, to see at the head of the executive power in America, that, distinguished person, who by his courage rendered his country independent, and who by his wisdom has since given it a government well ballanced and thus preserving its liberty. We shall undoubtedly profit by your learned lessons; and I rejoice to inform you, beforehand, that the form of government projected, is mixed; with an hereditary chief of the executive power, under the name of Yuca; and what I like still better, taken in the same family: a Senate composed of noble families, but not hereditary; and an House of Commons, elected among all the other citizens, who shall possess a competent property. Such is the sketch of the form of government, which appears to unite the majority of suffrages in the Spanish American continent, and which will no doubt prevent the fatal consequences of the French republican system, which Montesquieu calls extreme liberty.

In addressing these propositions directly to you, I have believed that I have made all the reserve requisite in an affair, as extraordinary as it is important. I have the honor, moreover, to inclose a state of the population, productions, exportations and consumption of Spanish America; which, having been made upon information the most extract, as well as the most recent, has appeared to me to merit your attention.

With the sentiments of the highest consideration, and of the most perfect esteem, I have the honor to be, Mr. President, of your excellency the most humble and most obedient servant.

FRANCISCO DE MIRANDA.

To his excellency JOHN ADAMS, President of the U. S. A.

London, this 24th of March, 1798.

No. 6—Is only a triplicate copy of the foregoing letter from Miranda, which I have marked No. 5, with only an additional postscript, dated April 28th, 1798, in these words—"P. S. Some unforeseen accident, in the embarkation of Mr. Caro at Falmouth, as well as the changes which happened afterwards in the Spanish Ministry, announcing rather a taking of possession, by the French Directory than any thing else, have compelled Mr. Caro to proceed directly by the packet boat of Barbadoes to Trinidad, and from thence to Sante Fee, upon the Spanish American continent. I hope that this accident, or the delay which it may have produced, will cause no prejudice to the important affair, which we submit to the consideration of your excellency; and so much the more, as the documents which accompany it, appear to me sufficiently to explain it. *Mr. Caro is charged moreover to send persons authorised to your excellency, from the moment he shall arrive in your country.* M——A."

I shall add nothing at present, but that no such persons ever arrived to me from South America, nor any other communications from Mr. Caro. In my next Letter I shall send you more of the remaining papers relative to this subject. JOHN ADAMS.

Quincy, May 8, 1810.

LANCASTER, (Penn.) June 2.

AWFUL AND EXTRAORDINARY.

In the thunder storm of Wednesday morning last as four teams were passing along the road at the east end of Mr. Amos Slaymaker's place (leading to and near the turnpike,) they were all at the same instant struck with lightning.—One of the teams had five horses, belonging to Christian Witmer (Chickeys;) the whole five were killed. The three other teams had each four horses.—They belonged to the following named persons, viz. Jacob Brant, Jacob Haldeman and Jacob Baker, and each of these teams had three horses killed. The The drivers were all on their saddle horses. Three of the saddle horses were killed, and the fourth escaped; but what is most extraordinary and Providential is the circumstance, that not one of the drivers appear to be injured by the lightning. One is somewhat hurt by the fall of his horse.

Marvellous as this relation may appear, we can vouch for its authenticity in every particular. We have it from undoubted authority.

The teams all appear to have been struck at the same moment. They were following each other in close order.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

REPORT.

THE Committee of Enquiry, in conformity to a resolution of the 7th ultimo, beg leave to report to the "Maryland Association for the Encouragement of Domestic Manufactures," as follows—viz.

Various establishments in the neighbourhood of Baltimore, for the spinning and weaving of cotton, are making a rapid progress: The Union Manufactury, on Patapsco, with 1,000,000 dollars capital—the buildings now nearly completed, will contain from 6 to 8 thousand spindles, 800 of which are in operation; the machinery pronounced, by good judges, to be equal for elegance and ingenuity, to any in the world: The company manufacture all their own machinery, for which purpose they have the most perfect apparatus, impelled by water, in full operation; their looms are also in considerable forwardness.

The establishment of E. & J. Levering & Co. on Gwynn's Falls, with 200,000 dollars capital, to contain 5000 spindles, will be in operation in August next. This company intends, and is fully prepared, to go extensively into the corduroy, thickset, and velveteen wares; and workmen of extensive experience are procured for these purposes.

The "Washington Cotton Company" on Jones's Falls, with $8,000 capital, containing 1,000 spindles, now spins 2,000 hanks of yarn per week, from No. 8 to 30. There are seven looms at work on cords, twills, stripes, chambrays, ginghams, sheetings and shirtings; they have also a dying house in operation.

The calico printing and dying factory of Messrs. Lannay's, on Gwynn's Falls, enriches our market with large quantities of goods, and the neatness of execution and durability of the colours, must ensure success to the institution. Nor can your committee pass over in silence the Hat and Bonnet Manufactory of Mr. Cartee of this city, as these elegant fabricks for neatness of execution, as well as true taste, are esteemed superior to any others ever made in this or any other country.

In addition to the large establishments we have mentioned, there are in and about Baltimore, upwards of fifty looms, owned by individuals and principally employed on summer cotton ware; and as soon as our large spinning factories get into full operation, there is no doubt but the number will rapidly encrease.

The woollen manufactory of Rogers & Co. on Jones's Falls, which sent a large quantity of cloths to our market last winter, will probably send double that quantity next season, and of a much superior quality, as the establishment is greatly enlarged and improved.

That at Elkton will also furnish a large supply for the fall market, a considerable portion of what was there manufactured the previous year, not having been finished in time for the last winter.

The wearing articles of domestic manufacture, collected from various parts of the union, now for sale in the Domestic Warehouse and other stores in Baltimore, are the following, viz.

Flaxen and tow linen; cotton sheeting and shirting; printed calicoes, shawls and handkerchiefs; cotton and linsey stripes; shambrays; Virginia cloth; bedticking and coverlids; cotton yarn and thread of various kinds and colours; sewing silk and cotton; coatings, course and fine cloths; cassimeres and casinetts; Morocco hats and caps; buckskin breeches, pantaloons and gloves; hosiery yarn and shoe thread; cotton and thread hose; ladies' hats and bonnets, &c.

Excluding those manufactures that are so firmly and extensively established throughout the union, as to render importation unnecessary, your committee would beg leave to notice a few others, either in the neighbourhood of Baltimore, or in which some of the citizens of Baltimore are concerned, which have arrived at considerable perfection.

The paper mills of Conrad, Lucas & Co. on Patapsco, with 40,000 dollars capital, make 12,000 reams per annum.—Those of Levering & Co. on Gwynn's Falls, with a capital of $70,000 make 40,000 reams per annum. The Gunpowder mills of Lorman and Co. on Gwynn's Falls, with 80,000 dolls. capital, make 30, quarter casks per day; those of N. Levering and Co. on Jones's falls, with $80,000 capital, make 32 qr. casks per day. The spade, shovel and hoe manufactory of Reed and Davis, on Gunpowder falls, with 8,100 dolls. capital, made last year, four dozen of spades and of shovels per day, and is now said to be producing double that quantity, these spades and shovels are certainly far superior to any ever imported into the country. The slitting iron, rolling, and nail factory, of Ellicott and Co. on Patapsco, with 50,000 dollars capital.—The steel foundery of Mr. M'Dermet, Bedford county, Penn. said to produce steel equal in quality to the best *Crawley*, and sufficient to supply the whole United States. The Glass works of Mr. Frieze, capital 40,000 dolls. producing 3,400 boxes of glass annually, each containing 100 sq. feet. The type foundery of S. Sower and Co. with 10,000 capital, making from 12 to 14,000 lb. of type annually. The paper hanging manufactory of Thomas and Caldcleugh, is fully equal to the demand of our market; this with others in Philadelphia, can supply the whole United States, with paper-hangings superior to any imported, and at a lower price.

The statements here given, have, with one or two exceptions, been received from the proprietors, and consequently their accuracy may be relied on——They exhibit a flattering view, even of Maryland, which is far behind several of her sister states, in respect to manufactures. They will also shew by comparison, that the report of the Secretary of the Treasury must fall far short of the real progress made, and of the capital embarked, in domestic manufactures throughout the union. Superfine cloths are still far short of answering the demand; but from the numbers of Merino's now in the country, and the rapidity with which they will undoubtedly be propagated, there are pleasing prospects even in this quarter. There is perhaps no one article more wanted at present in our market than summer waistcoat patterns. An extensive establishment for the bleaching and finishing of country linens, in the European style, is still a *desideratum*; as it would greatly enhance the utility, the sales, and the value of those linens, now brought to our market in such vast quantities.

Upon the whole, the laudable design of the MARYLAND ASSOCIATION is likely to be realized beyond the most sanguine expectations; perseverance being all that is necessary, to accomplish the end.

We frequently hear the foes of domestic manufactures complain of the *high prices* at which those articles are sold.—But they do not consider that the greater durability of home made goods will, in general, more than counter-balance the difference of price between these and the flimsy wares which now arrive from foreign countries. Besides, the objection, if true, is a very short sighted one; for the higher the price, the greater the profits; and the greater the profits, the more will be induced to embark in the business; hence *rivalship will soon reduce the prices to their proper standard*, and at the same time accomplish the great object in view, the establishment of manufactures to an extent commensurate with our home consumption. Others, real friends to home manufactures, are greatly discouraged, from a belief that the conduct of the general government has given an incurable wound to our infant establishments.—It is neither the business nor the wish of your committee to make any remarks on the conduct of government, respecting this subject, they shall there only observe, that even should it prove true, that a foreign deluge of manufactures shall attempt to drown our infant Hercules, now said to be left unprotected in the woods; it is confidently believed, that instead of accomplishing the object, the intended ruin would revert to the source, and ultimately injure that commerce, which was intended to destroy our manufactures. A temporary shock they may experience; but in despite of imbecility or jealousy, they will finally prevail. Besides, even admitting that *the government* has not done its duty, that, surely, is no reason why *the people* should not do theirs. Members of the Maryland Association.——Friends to domestic manufactures, and to your country, throughout the union! *Persevere* in the noble cause in which you have embarked. As you value the rights and privileges of freemen; as you value your posterity, to whom it is your duty to hand down the blessings of independence, persevere, and success will crown your endeavours.

Published by order of the association,
JOHN D. CRAIG, Sec'ry.

Baltimore, June 2.

☞ It is expected that ALL printers in this state will give the preceding an insertion. Those who are friendly to the real independence and true interests of their country, certainly will not fail to promulgate accurate reports,—favourable to so just a cause.

WILMINGTON, (DEL.) June 2.

CONFLAGRATION.

About one o'clock yesterday morning the cry of fire was heard in our streets. The cause of this alarm originated in the large and extensive mill lately erected at Brandywine, by Morton and Wilson. Before the citizens had arrived at the spot from Wilmington, [half a mile] the whole roof of the building was enveloped in fire; and in spite of the united exertions of the people of Brandywine and Wilmington, the mill in which the fire began, together with the one adjoining, were entirely consumed. One man, in the confusion, got his leg broke. We have heard of no other accident. This is truly fortunate—for during the busiest part of this melancholy scene, a mill-stone, which was rolled out of one of the mill doors, took a direction down the hill, and thro' the crowd, who parted before it quick enough to suffer it to pass, which it fortunately did without doing any injury! It is stated that there were from 10 to 12,000 bushels of grain in these mills, the whole of which we believe will be lost, besides large quantities of flour, flour barrels, hogsheads, &c. &c. lost and damaged. We can give no guess at the immense loss of property sustaintained by this unfortunate event; we may, however, venture to say $40,000 at a moderate computation.

One of these Mills (Morton & Wilson's) was built on the most modern construction, and had every improvement and convenience which could render it one of the first in the world.

From the Essex Register.

Messrs. Editors—I observed in the Centinel of Wednesday last some observations on the conduct of a captain Lake, late commander of his B. M. sloop of war Recruit, when on the West India station, relative to his singular and inhuman behaviour to Robert Jeffries, one of his crew, who was by his savage barbarity *forced* on the barren desert island of Sambrero, without clothing or sustenance.

As the English were in April last fitting out a vessel for Sambrero, and elsewhere, for the discovery, of this person, it may not be unnecessary, so far as my knowledge extends, to state a few remarks on this subject.

Robert Jeffries, the person in question, was taken from the above mentioned island early in the month of January, 1808, by Capt. John Dennis, in the schooner Adams, from Martinico for Marblehead. His situation at the time of his deliverance was affecting and truly distressing. The writer of this understood from Capt. Dennis, (who is now at sea) that he had been on the rock 9 days! that his only subsistence was a little water which he procured from the rain and the cockles which grew on the rock! He was so weak and emaciated as to be unable to stand on deck without assistance. He asserted that it was the first time of his being at sea—that he was impressed—and that his crime was the taking from one of the casks in the hold 9 Quarts of common beer! That the captain of the Recruit refused to give him when ordered into the boat, either bread or water, tho' earnestly importuned by the lieutenant, who humanely commiserated his unhappy condition, and generously when on leaving the island, took his shoes from his feet, and gave them to Jeffries, who was entirely destitute.

Jeffries, I am informed, is a blacksmith by trade, and resides in Wenham, in this county.—Last summer he visited this town, and earnestly expressed his gratitude for the kindness he had received, and the pleasure he experienced in being able by his occupation and industry to support himself.

As the government of Great Britain appear anxious to know the fate of this man, and as I am likewise anxious that a creature like Lake, who must be destitute of every principle separated from a bad one, should meet the reward of his savage baseness—I send you this for publication. S.

Marblehead, May 31, 1810.

TEXT.

FROM THE BOSTON GAZETTE.

"A PICTURE.—The list of 134 American vessels and their cargoes, confiscated, sequestered, or detained, call it what you please, in the ports of France, Spain, Holland, and Naples, presents a commentary upon the friendship of France, sufficiently hostile to American prosperity, to excite all the applause of the democrats, from one end of the continent to the other. No doubt they will universally approbate the conduct of the great emperor, the first object of their respect and veneration. Let the people read Mr. Walsh's letter "*on the genius and disposition of the French government*," and they will there see all this conduct predicted, from the known hatred of Napoleon to commerce in any shape."

COMMENT.

Among the various *arts of federalism*, we frequently see practised a kind of short hand logic, by which one may start from his premises and run across lots with immense facility to a conclusion, the nearest possible, to his liking—e. g.

Every robbery is an offence—France robs, she has therefore offended—is the old fashioned mode of reasoning adopted by the republicans.

France has offended, therefore England must be forgiven—is at once a specimen of federal reasoning and federal charity.

Heretofore the charge against Bonaparte was, that *he would have commerce and colonies*—it is now, that he *hates commerce in every shape*. Surely any one (with the blessing of a short memory,) can make A GOOD FEDERALIST.

[Boston Patriot.]

Portsmouth, (N. H.) May 31.

The Governor and Council met at Exeter the 16th inst. and after counting the votes for senators, it appeared that the whole number were chosen by the people, of whom five are federalists, and seven are democrats.