# MICHIGAN ESSAY;

## OR, THE IMPARTIAL OBSERVER.

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TERMS
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*FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.*

*Salem, July 11.*

Arrived at Beverly, lab evening, fch. Augufta, Stickney, in 33 days from Bayonne.

By the politeness of Mr. Gould, of Beverly, we have been favoured with the loan of a file of French papers to June 11.

Not having an opportunity to examine the papers till a late hour, we are obliged to content ourselves with an outline of the important contents we find in the latest of them. From the 13th bulletin, dated 2d June, at Ebersdorf, we learn—the French had had great fuccefs in Dalmatia, and have taken the commander in chief of the army oppofed to them. The duke of Raguza reached Fiume on the 28th May, and made a junction with the armies of Italy, of which this was the division on the right. The duke reports that an English fquadron had reached Trieste, with a view to felze the Ruffian fleet—but fuch difpofitions were made as fecured the Ruffian fleet, and the English left the port. A thousand Auftrians at Kremba, on the right bank of the Danube were made prifoners by the troops of Wurtemburg.

By the 14th bulletin, at Ebersdorf, 18 June, the bridges on the Danube had been rebuilt, and important preparations had been made on the Danube. After the defeat of Jellachich, the French on the Sulza, had made many prifoners. Gen. Lattle had his head quarters near Pretburg.—Gen. Macdonald had entered Gratz, and had taken immenfe ftores of the enemy. The duke of Dantzic was at Lintz. The prince of Ponte Corvo at Vienna. Vandamme at St. Polien. Order was refterd in the Tyrol—Vienna was quiet. The duke of Montebellot marshal Lannes) had died of his wounds.

From the Bayonne Journal of June 11, we learn that the French had every fuccefs in Dalmatia.—By letters from Godpick, the French had taken more than two thousand prifoners, and having difperfed the enemy, the French were advancing. In the Turkish empire, Servia, the Turks, had risen against Mr. Erkine, who fo far exceeded his powers of inftruction, as part of that country. The ftot the British government will not take Cattro and Dernick or retain the ftipulations he had made with the Turks, and had already poffeffion of a fecured into with the U. States.—confiderable part of that country. Mr. Erskine is, of course, recalled.

By letters from Trieste, the French fleet gen. opinion here is, French flag was displayed in that ve ftall unpaffionately bar war with America. The which left Gl 1809. The ftock of tobacco which brought 12s. 3d months ago for £4 per barrel, may now be bought for 17s. 6d

From Peterburgh, May 14th Ruffians had feluted it by repeated discharges of canon.

From Prussia, we learn, that the news of the war between Ruffia and Auftria had reached Warsaw—that the Auftrians had left Warsaw, which they had entered, and that the duke Ferdinand had been forbidden by Prussia to violate the peace of Silesia. On the 13th of May, the Ruffians were within two days march of Warsaw, and the duke Ferdinand was on his retreat.

The Saxon army had reached Lintz on the 17th of May, and was marching for Vienna.

Couriers for the French emperor paffed Leipfic on the 21st of May, from Ruffia and from Sweden.

The Auftrian general Mufo has been wounded at the feige of Thorn—the Ruffians were moving in that direction.

In the campaign in Italy, the archduke John had loft 18,000 men, 60 cannon, and 6 ftandards.

The French papers contain fevral bulletins of the army of Germany, of a previous date to those we have mentioned, but we had not time to examine them.

On the 28th April, the emperor of Ruffia informed the Auftrian minifter, that as the Auftrians had attacked the duchy of Warsaw, he confidered himfelf at war with Auftria, and that all diplomatic relations between the two countries had ceafed.

The American national brig Syren, had arrived at L'Orient, from Baltimore, with difpatches.

—o—

FROM THE LONDON MORNING CHRON.

The appointment of Mr. Jackfon to the American miffion has excited general furprise, and much regret in those who were anxious for the removal of the misunderftanding fubfifting between this government and that of the U. States. The grounds of thefe feelings it is impoffible to explain without animadverting upon the character of an individual, which is always a very unpleafant talk. But we are fure, that if either Mr. Liffon or Mr. Garlike had been fent upon this miffion, a very different refult might have been expected.

—o—

EXTRACT FROM LIVERPOOL, *6th June.*

"It will certainly be advisable French had taken more than two thousand prifoners, and having difperfed the enemy, the French advance Mr. Jackfon's embafly to Admiral Gardner, for having failed to fupport Mr. Erskine, who, by far exceeded his powers of inftruction, Mr. Erskine is, of course, recalled. Mr. Jackfon, in the courte of his negotiation with America. The which left Gl 1809. The ftock of tobacco which brought 12s. 3d months ago for £4 per barrel, may now be bought for 17s. 6d

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*American Prisoners in South America.*

Capt. Fitch, of the fchr. Amaranth, from Carthagena, informs—that while at that place he visited the American prisoners, who were captured in the expedition of Miranda and found them in the most wretched condition; part in dreadful irons and close confinement, and the rest at hard labour upon the public works, chained two and two. They informed Capt. Fitch that they had received a very handfome donation from the inhabitants of Kingston, Jamaica, which proved a very falutary relief. Also, that those who were British fubjects, from the interference of the government of Jamaica, and been tak on out of irons, and would be fhortly reftored to their liberty. We understand that capt. Fitch has brought a memorial from those unfortunate and deluded men to the government of the U. States, praying their interference and protection.

*Bal. Pat.*

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*From Dutch Paper.*

COPENHAGEN, May 12.

Information from Stockholm to the 25th of April, has been received, mentioning a greater many American arrivals at Gothenburg which occafioned American produce to fell at once, more than 100 per cent. Sugars, for inftance, fell from 28 dollings to 6. Several American veffels have been ftopped by the English in the Cattegat, and sent for England, notwithftanding their clearances being for fwedifh ports.

*Extract of a letter from Lunenburg,*

Dated, May 20.

Yefterday morning at 4 o'clock, about 50 men detached by Schill entered the place and took poffeffion thereof together with the public monies. They levied a contribution and tax down the French croos and fubftituted thofe of Great Britain therefor. About one o'clock we were unexpectedly vifited by a body of 2,000 Dutch Troops under Gen. Gratien, who were in purfuit of Schill. The arms of France were immediately reinftated. It is believed Schill's army will attempt to make for Rofftock or Pomerania.

A letter from Augfburg of May 15th, fays, "a body of Swefh troops are on their march for the Tyrol." *N. Y. Ev.*

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The Syren has arrived at New-York from Bordeaux; in this vffel Captain Coates, formerly fecretary to Mr. Jackfon, and who carried dispatches to our minifter in Europe, has returned, he has proceeded to the feat of government.

*Aurora.*

—o—

The British army had again change-commander in chief; the earl of Harrington is to fucceed fir David Dundas, and Harrington ferved in America under Howe and Cornwallis. *B.*

*From the Connecticut.*

SALT WORKS.

Much advantage is expected by the public, from the great and valuable improvements making near the town of Hudson. In particular, the gentlemen concerned in Thomas Cooper, Esq. deserve public encouragement. The fpring of falina water, is about 1 mile and a half N. E. of Hudson, and only thirty miles from Pittsburgh. It rifes in Lafbbia, in the fummit of Cannaquenifhing Creek the course of which is diverted from its fpring. A dwell well has been dug, and two furnaces, each containing 24 kettles of 30 gals. each, have been erected, with fuitable buildings. The furnaces are of brick, and from accefsibility, mines in the neighborhood. The works have been in operation fince the 16th of June last, and the average product of salt, has been about five bufhels per day. The whole labour is performed by three negro-ftrong the pumps, fires, and kettles, and one can and another supplies the fuel. The proprietor is now making a well of diameter and depth competent to fupply water fufficiently for kettles of 30 gallons each—and the water is found to increase in ftength in proportion to the depth of the well. It is 13 feet in diameter, and is at only ten feet below the bed of the creek, in a very hard compact clay and stone, and thus fand. In digging this well, the average product of salt, has been about five bufhels per day. The whole labour is performed by three negro-ftrong the pumps, fires, and kettles, and one can and another supplies the fuel. The proprietor is now making a well of diameter and depth competent to fupply water fufficiently for kettles of 30 gallons each—and the water is found to increase in ftength in proportion to the depth of the well. It is 13 feet in diameter, and is at only ten feet below the bed of the creek, in a very hard compact clay and stone, and thus fand. In digging this well, the water was