

# FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

CHARLES TOWN, (Jefferson County, Virginia,) PRINTED BY RICHARD WILLIAMS.

Vol. IV.]

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1811.

[No. 187.]

## NOTICE.

THE purchasers at the subscriber's sale, are hereby informed that their notes became due on the first instant, and if not immediately discharged they will be put into the hands of the proper officers for collection. And all those who are otherwise indebted to the subscriber are requested to make payment on or before the 1st of November next, on no longer indulgence can be given.  
**JOHN ANDERSON.**  
October 4.

## Was Found,

BY the subscriber's black boy, on the road between Charles-Town and Haine's Mill, an old pair Saddle Bags, full of cloathes. The owner may have them again by applying to the subscriber, and paying for this advertisement.  
**SAM. WASHINGTON.**  
Bullskin, October 4, 1811.

## NOTICE.

THOSE persons who are indebted to the subscriber by bond or note are respectfully notified that their obligations are lodged with Mr. W. W. Lane, of Charlestown, where they are earnestly requested to call and lift the same without delay.  
**JOHN ALLSTADT.**  
October 4.

## A Fifth Chain

Was offered for sale, to the subscriber, who detained it on suspicion of being stolen, sometime this summer, by a Negro man belonging to Mat Whittings. The owner may have it by applying to the subscriber, and paying the expense of this advertisement.  
**JOHN ALLSTADT.**  
October 4.

## A LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Harpers Ferry, September 30, 1811.  
A. William Bosworth, John Bramhall, 2; John B. Ais  
C. Elias Clark  
D. John Jm Dulan, Stephen Donaldson, Henry and John Dixon  
G. Charles Groce, Robert Gray  
H. George Hackley, John Henkle  
L. W. W. Lane  
M. Jesse Moore, 2  
R. Ruth Reed  
S. Philip Steider, John Straw  
T. Christopher Tucker  
W. Jacob Will, Erasus Willey, Mathew Whiting, Basil Williamson, Moses Winn.  
**R. HUMPHREYS, P. M.**  
October 4.

## SALT.

BETWEEN three and four hundred bushels of Liverpool salt, for sale on reasonable terms—Apply to  
**DAVID HUMPHREYS.**  
Charles-Town, Sept. 27, 1811.

PROVIDED the consent of a majority of the Trustees of Charles Town academy can be obtained, the subscriber will open a school in said academy on the first Monday in November, where he will teach reading, writing and arithmetic; the latin language and the different branches of the mathematics—Painting, &c. &c.  
**BEN. R. SAUNDERS.**  
September 28, 1811.  
N. B. The subscriber has also engaged a lady, to instruct young ladies in needle work.  
B. R. S.

## SAMUEL YOUNG,

Watch and Clock Maker,  
RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Charlestown and its vicinity, that he has commenced business in the house opposite Mr. Fulton's tavern, where he will be happy to serve all those who may please to favour him with a call. He has now on hand, and will constantly keep a handsome assortment of  
**Gold and Silver Work,**  
which he will sell unusually low, (but for cash or in exchange for old gold or silver only.)  
Charlestown, Sept. 20.

## Wanted,

A free mlatto, or black boy, as an apprentice to the barber's business.  
**CHARLES G. RICHTER.**  
Charles Town, Sept. 6.

## LIST OF LETTERS

In the Post Office, Charlestown, Va. September 30, 1811.  
A.  
Towley Asey.  
B.  
John Bell, Minty Bowen, Walter Baker, 2; Ann T. Baylor, Benjamin Boyd, Eliza Brinton, Thos. Barton, 2; Richard Bailey.  
C.  
The Commandant of the 55th Regt. Michael Clark, William Clark, R. Carter.  
D.  
John Dixon, 2; John Derry, Achsah Davis, John Daily, P. Daugherty, Richard Duffield.  
F.  
Zebedee Freyett, Ferdinando Fairfax, 5.  
G.  
Thomas Grimes, William Guiry, Alex. W. Griffith, Frances Gwynn, John Griggs, Wm. Grove, Franklin Gibbs, Judith Graham, Curtis Grubb, H.  
Hopkins and Charles, Adam Hoke, Joseph Hite, Thomas Hammond, 2; John Haffer, Richard Hardesty.  
J.  
Lieut. John Jamison, Hamilton Jefferson, 2; William Jones, Benjamin Jones, Gideon Jones, Nathaniel Isler.  
K.  
John Kennedy.  
L.  
Charles Lounds, Martha Lee, John Lyons, Robert Lee.  
M.  
William Morrow, Isaac Mayer, Geo. Millant, Martha M'Key, Alexander M'Clay, 2; Battaille Muse.  
O.  
Samuel O. Offutt, Francis O'Neal.  
P.  
Robert Park, John Perry, Thomas Price.  
R.  
George Reynolds, 3; Joseph Ross, Samuel Rockenbaugh, Samuel Russel, Jacob Fisher, Benjamin Randolph, 2; Jeremiah Reynolds.  
S.  
Hance Smith, Mary B. Saunders, Joseph Swearingen, Hartley Sullivan, James Short, Jesse Stall, John Smith, Frederick Steen, Alexander Strath.  
T.  
Hannah Throckmorton, Thomas Thompson, John Tais, James Taylor.  
W.  
Robert B. White, Henry Watson, John Wilkens, Andrew Woods, Anne Whiting, Elizabeth Whitehill, Cyrus Walker, James Wood, Zachariah Welsh, Thomas Whitterker.  
Y.  
John Yates.  
**J. HUMPHREYS, P. M.**  
Oct. 4.

## LIST OF LETTERS

In the Post Office at Shepherd's-Town, on the 1st of October, 1811.  
A.  
David Avis  
B.  
Mathew Bolom or Bocom, William Buckles, Michael Blue, Henry Buckles, Van Brashear, Jane Bridenhart, John Baker, (weaver) Margaret Bruner  
C.  
Nero Cook, Abraham Coons.  
D.  
Theophilus Downs, John Duke  
E.  
Philip Engle  
F.  
Joseph Forman, Christian Fouke  
G.  
George Garnett, at captain Richard Baylor's, Peter Glos  
H.  
George Hageley, Thomas Henry  
J.  
John Joy  
L.  
Edward M. Lucas, Elizabeth Lucas, Joseph J. Lancaster, 2  
M.  
Mary M'Can, Elijah M'Bride, 3; John Myers, 2; Joseph M'Intosh, Joseph M'Murran  
O.  
Owenduff  
P.  
George Perry, William Parrott, 2.  
R.  
Meridith Richardson  
S.  
Thomas Sappington, Thomas Shepherd  
W.  
Burnard Wisenall, Henry Walding, John Ware, James White, 3; Abel Westfall, Peter Williamson  
Y.  
Lucy Young.  
**JAMES BROWN, P. M.**  
Oct. 4.

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Lucy Young.  
**JAMES BROWN, P. M.**  
Oct. 4.

## Hat Manufactory.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public that he has commenced the **HATTING BUSINESS**, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. James Stephenson, opposite Mr. Haines' tavern, where hats of every description will be manufactured in the best and most fashionable manner. As he has supplied himself with the best materials, and will endeavor to employ the most experienced workmen, he flatters himself he will be able to give full satisfaction to all those who may favour him with their custom.  
Store keepers and others will be supplied with hats of every description by the dozen.  
**JOHN HEINER.**  
N. B. One or two lads, about 16 years of age, are wanted as apprentices to the above business.  
Charlestown, Sept. 20.

## Regimental Orders.

Brigadier Gen. James Singleton has ordered the officers of the 55th regiment, and all the officers commanding volunteer corps of cavalry, artillery and riflemen, within the county of Jefferson, to meet at Charlestown, on the 4th of November next, for the purpose of being exercised and trained—And has also ordered said regiment and all volunteer corps enlisted within the county of Jefferson, to be mustered and trained, on the 7th of the same month, at Charlestown.  
**J. CRANE, Lt. Col. Com.**  
55th regt. Va. Militia.  
Sept. 20.

## Wanted Immediately,

A sober steady Journeyman Wheelwright and Chair-Maker, who is a good workman. Apply to the subscriber in Charlestown, Jefferson county, Va.  
**JACOB STATEN.**  
Sept. 27.

## A Blacksmith Wanted.

A Journeyman Blacksmith, who is capable and sober, will receive employment and good wages by applying to the subscriber in Charlestown.  
**THOMAS H. GRADY.**  
Sept. 13.

## Mill-Wrights Wanted.

TWO Journeyman Mill Wrights, who are good workmen, will meet with good encouragement, by applying to the subscriber living in Charlestown.  
**JACOB FISHER.**  
September 20, 1811.

## Darkeville Factory.

THE subscriber's Fulling Mill near Bucklestown is now in order for business; he has employed two steady journeymen, who have served an apprenticeship to the business, to assist him. Those who favour him with their custom may depend on having their cloth well dyed and neatly dressed, and done without delay, as it is his determination to keep hands sufficient for that purpose.  
Cloth will be received and returned at the following places, where he will send every two weeks, viz. at Mr. J. Humphreys' store, Charlestown, Mr. R. Worthington's store, Shepherd's-Town, and Mr. Abraham's Bell's store, Gerrard's-Town. Particular directions must be left with the cloth how it is to be dressed.  
Carding will be continued at his mill until the first of November next.  
**JONA. WICKERSHAM.**  
September 13.

## A Tan-Yard for Sale.

THE subscriber has for sale a valuable **TAN YARD** with all necessary buildings for dwelling and carrying on the business of Tanning in the town of Charlestown, Jefferson County, Virginia. For terms apply to the subscriber, living in said Town.  
**JOHN DIXON.**  
June 21, 1811.

## Four Cents per Pound

WILL BE GIVEN AT THIS OFFICE FOR CLEAN LINES AND COTTON  
**R A G S.**

## BLANK DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

## FALL GOODS,

NOW OPENING  
By the Market house in Shepherd's town  
CONSISTING OF  
Extra super London Cloths,  
Ditto ditto Cassimeres,  
Ladies' Patisse Cloths,  
Fine drab cloths for truck coats,  
Double mill'd drab cloths for great coats,  
Low priced cloths and Cassimeres,  
Fancy and swandown waistcoatings, well assorted,  
Extra Super olive & bottle green coatings,  
Low priced ditto of every colour,  
Ladies' extra super whiteannel,  
Men's full'd and mill'd ditto ditto,  
Low priced white, blue, yellow & red do.  
Extra super scarlet, blue, black and spotted pelisse do.  
Large and small rose blankets from 6-4 to 12-4.  
Three and three and a half point blankets, large and heavy,  
Striped Duffel blankets,  
Plaines, Kerseys, half thicks, and Fennots,  
Lyon Skin, for great coats,  
Ladies' superfine and low priced black worsted hose,  
Men's full'd, lamb's wool knit and worsted ditto,  
Which mingled with their former supply make their present assortment very extensive and complete, embracing almost every article which this country or neighborhood requires. All which were purchased in the best markets, in the months of March, April and May last, previous to the late immense rise in the price of goods, which enables us to dispose of them on the cheapest and best terms.  
P. S. They constantly keep a supply of the best of Leather—and give the highest price for Hides, Skins and Tanners' Bark.  
They have also just received a supply of 10, 8 and 6 PLAIN STOVES, and SHEET IRON, with STOVE PIPE ready made.  
**JAMES S. LANE, BROTHER, & Co.**  
Shepherd's-Town, October 11.

## POTOMAC CHIEF.

WILL stand at the subscriber's farm the present season, a very fine polled Merino Ram from the flock of the Duke d'Infantado, and sent to this country by Mr. Jarvis, our late consul at Lisbon, and which he says in a letter to James H. Hoe, esq. is a very fine one and superior to any he had sent to this country.  
The above ram will be let to ewes at the small sum of 5 dollars each, to be paid in cash or produce delivered in any of the merchant mills in the county, at the market price.  
N. B. Good pasture will be furnished for all ewes that may be sent.  
**E. CHAMBERLIN.**  
\* The word polled signifies without horns. Merinos of this kind are much superior to those that are horned. In the Rambouillet flock, which was selected by order of Bonaparte from the public flocks in Spain, he has not admitted a single horned ram, but selected all of the polled breed.  
Sept. 20.

## HEALTH.

AT this season of the year, to prevent and remove predisposition to diseases, remove accumulated redundancies of bile in the stomach and bowels, occasioned by new fruit, and other casualties, to remove the first stages of fevers, diarrhoea, dysenteries, pains in the bowels, costiveness from excessive fatigue, cholera infantum of children, &c. and as a cathartic of a superior kind in any case of sickness, no medicine is found so efficacious as "**Dr. Lee's Patent New London Bileus Pills**," prepared only by Dr. Samuel H. P. Lee, Fellow of the Connecticut Medical Society, which have for 12 years past gained such universal esteem, as to rank among the first articles of preparatory medicines of the shops, and have gained an ascendancy over all others, and ought to be kept by all householders, being convenient to take without interruption to business; when taken over night once or twice a week, they will keep the system healthy, and all the organic secretions clear and regular. The above Pills may be had as usual, wholesale and retail, at the corner of James S. Lane, Brother & Co. corner of the Market House, Shepherd's-Town; where may be seen letters and certificates of Physicians and others, on the utility of those Pills. Purchasers are desired to notice, that the above Pills are prepared by Doctor Lee, of "New London," Connecticut, and such box is stamped with the initials of his name, and the wrappers are headed as above. This precaution is necessary to distinguish the above Pills from others issued under the name of Dr. Lee. They keep a constant supply of the most approved Patent Medicines, and have lately received a fresh supply of the above valuable medicines. They also have an extensive assortment of genuine Paints, Drugs & Medicines, &c.  
**JAS. S. LANE, BROTHER & Co.**  
Sept. 13.

## CONDITIONS OF THIS PAPER.

THE price of the FARMER'S REPOSITORY is Two Dollars a year, one dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, and one at the expiration of the year. No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid.  
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square, will be inserted four weeks to non-subscribers for one dollar, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion. Subscribers will receive a reduction of one fourth on their advertisements.

## THE WESTERN WORLD.

MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY, &c.—From a friend at Natchez, one of the editors was lately favoured with a long and interesting letter, dated the 8th of August, some particulars of which may be useful and amusing to our readers, both eastward and westward of the mountains. The writer had been a man of sedentary and industrious habits, which threatened him with incurable consumption,—was debilitated in body and dejected in spirits; when he tried a change of climate, by descending the Ohio and Mississippi to Natchez. The transition was favourable, and he indulged the hope of recovery: "I am of opinion, says he, that this climate is favourable to pulmonary complaints and generally healthful—to those at least who conform their mode of living to its peculiarities. I see as many and as active old men here in proportion to population as I ever saw in the northern states. The women are more exempt from disease than the men; this may arise in part from their greater regularity in living; as the men are apt to be intemperate, and their excesses frequently occasion sudden deaths."  
"Your friend, Mr. ZADOR CRAMER, is here, in a predicament exactly like my own. Being an active man, he has long been casting about various projects of business in his mind, and at length determined on a pursuit, which I think will please himself and friends and benefit our country; it is, the establishment (on a large & liberal scale,) of a Domestic Warehouse and Commission Store, for the deposit and sale of all kinds of domestic manufactures, to the complete exclusion of every thing foreign. I think, an establishment of this sort, in this quarter, will promote the manufacturing interests of the U. States in no inconsiderable degree at this important period. Hitherto, the inhabitants have been accustomed to look across the seas for almost every thing they wanted; hominy and cotton excepted! The activity and integrity of Mr. Cramer, must create confidence and bring the scheme to maturity.—His industry and economical turn are not surpassed by any."  
"As well as the productions of the soil and loom, those of the plough are not to be neglected. For this purpose arrangements are making to receive on consignment western country produce, flour, whiskey, &c. of which the states of Kentucky, Ohio, and the western parts of Pennsylvania and Virginia throw into this market vast quantities, together with other articles, which when brought here, are frequently sold at a considerable sacrifice; owing to the want of some established mode of doing business between the citizens and traders. One thing particularly operates against traders [who descend the river,] at this port—they all flock down at one season of the year. (spring generally) and overstock the market with every thing—then no person wants to buy even at half price; they get tired of waiting,—fearing the approach of warm weather, and anxious about home, frequently sell to very great disadvantage; whereas, could they wait three or four months longer, their industry would be amply rewarded by obtaining a fair price for their produce, and the citizens here be better supplied at regular and reasonable rates. I do think this evil may be remedied by an establishment of proper store houses and faithful agents for the transaction of business—the profits, if any, would accrue to the persons who best deserve them, the farmers and first adventurers.

## "I have travelled a good deal over

this territory, and am much better pleased than I expected to be, from what I heard of the country before I visited it. It is in fact a fine country, and too little known through the U. States. Vegetables and animals flourish here, the soil is rich and the climate salubrious; locally, somewhat unhealthy, but by no means generally so.—Planters are wealthy and hospitable, though many are much in debt for negroes, &c. Labour of all sorts is well paid for. Great fortunes have been made here, but the times are now very dull—the staple of the country has fallen a hundred per cent. lower than two years ago, when indeed every man was making a fortune—too rapidly for the general good of the country. Some of the candid planters say, the fall in the price of cotton was a fortunate circumstance; for if this had not happened, say they, we should have been ruined with extravagance and luxury!"  
"Natchez is thriving fast, and must become a place of considerable commercial consequence. It is finely situated on the bluff which is about 150 feet above the level of the river, among a dozen of small hills, and has much the appearance of a town built in a forest; shady trees of various kinds being numerous in the streets and in every yard. One called the *pride of China* forms a delightful shade; its bark and berries (which it bears in clusters hardly the size of the wild cherry) are poisonous—no other animal than a hen will touch these berries and horses will not disturb the trunk."  
"A more delightful country for fruits cannot be found—the peach is much superior to those of Pennsylvania, but the apple decays as it ripens—Figs are abundant and delicious—Nectarines are very fine, so are pears, Cattle thrive well, but cows give little milk; the beef is indifferent, from what cause I know not, but mutton is excellent."  
"The soil in Louisiana is fertile beyond description, an hundred bushels of corn are frequently raised from an acre, and of cotton generally two thousand pounds in the seed, one fifth of which is turned out from the gin as good and clean cotton—it is nearly as fertile on this side of the river. If many of the Pennsylvania farmers who are deluging among stumps and high hills, or those of Maryland and New Jersey, who plow among sand for a bare subsistence, knew the advantages of this country over others, they would certainly try to remove to a soil more generous, and which would pay them well for their labour—but, the vote of an old uncle or aunt, the veto of a wife, or the doubts and cowardice of a husband keep men from generation to generation in miserable penury."

Whig.  
From the Boston Patriot.  
Among the numerous items which swell the catalogue of British wrongs, we have seldom had occasion to record one of equal enormity with the following:  
I, WILLIAM PARKER, a native of Boston, sailed from Norfolk, on the 4th January, 1807, in the ship Charles Carter, John Tomkins, master, for London. In consequence of bad treatment on my arrival in England I left the vessel, and entered on board the ship Horizon, Douglass, for Lima. On Sunday, the 3d of April, being on shore, was pressed, and sent on board the tender called the Enterprize. On asserting my "citizenship," and referring to the captain of the Charles Carter, who had kept back my protection, in revenge for my having left his vessel, he roundly asserted with an oath, that I was an Irishman, and had assumed three several names. In consequence of his declaration, a clearance from Mr. Lyman, the American Consul, was of no avail. I was then sent on board the Zealand guard ship. I was there drafted, among others, for the Valorous sloop of war, and sent to Copenhagen, in May 1807. On our return, having been twice drafted, was sent to Portsmouth in the Banterer—from thence on board the Royal William, for the hospital. On

## my recovery, being at that time un-

well, was put on board the Nemesis, for Halifax but being cast away in the river St. Lawrence, was sent there in a transport, and from thence to Bermuda, to join the Swifsure. On our return, after the cruise, having met admiral Coffin, I represented to him my situation. He observed, that he would make the necessary enquiries, and in the event of my speaking the truth, effect my release. He came to Boston, and as I have since learnt, called on my mother, obtained a certificate of my birth and baptism, and a letter from the secretary of state, at the request of John Q. Adams, Esq. Notwithstanding which, on his return to Halifax, he took no further notice of mine or of the representations of my friends.  
Sensible at last, that my freedom was to be obtained in no other manner than by desertion—I made the attempt—was taken—tried by a court martial, and sentenced to 500 lashes—two hundred and ninety-six of which I received! Three months after deserted again—again taken—again tried—and WHIPPED AGAIN—164 stripes—250 being the sentence! Went again to England in the Thistle, but in consequence of her being destined for America with despatches, faring again my desertion, I was sent again on board the Royal William, and from her on board the Shamrock, bound to Portugal—was cast away off St. Mary's—sent to Lisbon, and put on board the Belfleur. I here made a third, last, and thank God, successful attempt at desertion.  
WM. PARKER.  
Boston, Oct. 8, 1811.

A new work has lately appeared in London, entitled, "*Letters from Paris*." The following is an extract from the first letter:—  
"The first wish of a stranger in Paris, is to view the individual whose name is in every mouth, and whose image seems to be constantly present to every imagination. I sought with great eagerness an opportunity of inspecting the features of Bonaparte at my leisure, and was soon fully gratified in this respect. One of my friends procured for me a ticket of admission, or rather a formal invitation, to the private imperial theatre of the palace of St. Cloud, which was the residence of the court. The best actors and singers of the capital performed at this theatre twice a week for the amusement of their imperial majesties, who themselves selected the pieces for representation, and rarely failed to attend."  
"The Empress, Jerome Bonaparte, and the Princess Murat, made their appearance about eight o'clock. The whole body of spectators rose, at the entrance of each member of the Imperial family. The Emperor followed soon after, on his return from reviewing a body of troops, who were encamped at the village of Meudon. He entered with a very brisk step, accompanied by three Chamberlains—General Officers—who remained standing behind his *fauces*, during the whole performance. He had in the next box, on his right hand, the Princess Murat, and on her left, the Empress Bonaparte. The Empress was placed in a box immediately opposite on the other side of the Theatre, with her principal maids of honor seated by her side, and two officers in waiting behind her chair. The entrance of the emperor was the signal for the raising of the curtain."  
"His first occupation was to survey the whole assemblage about him very attentively, with an opera glass, which he received from the hand of one of his Generals behind. He returned it without looking back, and received his snuff box from another, of the contents of which he made as liberal a use, as the great Frederick himself could have done; in the same period of time he returned the snuff box as he had dismissed the opera-glass, over his shoulder, and without turning his head. He appeared attentive to the first part of the representation; which was a little Comedy of *Picard*, and occasionally nodded approbation, to the Princess Murat, as the actor or the author

## chanced to excel. During the after-

piece, which was an opera-seria he seemed buried in thought, and retired at the termination of it, as briskly as he had entered.  
"The person of Bonaparte has been so often described, that I need not enter into particulars on this point. He was quite corpulent at this period, and is now, as I am informed, still more robust. He wore on this occasion a plain uniform coat, with the Imperial insignia, and the cross of the legion of honor. His hair was without powder, and cropped short. I saw him in various situations afterwards, and received uniformly the same impressions from his countenance. It is full of meaning, but does not altogether indicate the true character of his soul. His eye is solemn and gloomy, and exceedingly penetrating; but it has less of savage fierceness, and of fire than one would expect. The whole physical head, however is not unsuitable to the station or nature of the individual.

## LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

The Proclamation rejected by a Protestant Magistrate.  
DUBLIN, August 10.  
To the right honorable Thomas Lord Manners, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, &c. &c.  
DROMARD, AUG. 1, 1811.  
My Lord—Having received a copy of the proclamation issued from the Castle, by the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council, on the 30th of last month, requiring me, with every other magistrate in the kingdom, to arrest and disperse any and every person, either meeting, voting, or procuring a meeting of persons to form a committee to prepare petitions to the Parliament of the Empire, on behalf of the Catholics of Ireland, (for that is the evident object of the Proclamation to all intents and purposes,) and to hold them to bail to stand trial for said offence.  
I have the honor, and I felt it my duty to state to your lordship, that my interpretation of the Convention Act, on which the proclamation is grounded, will not suffer me to conclude that those persons, that I am directed to arrest and disperse are guilty of any violation of those laws, to which they are amenable—and that my own ideas on this subject have been confirmed by several communications with some eminent lawyers; and that, under this impression, I cannot obstruct or terminate the proceedings of the Catholics of Ireland, where I know those proceedings to be confined to the arrangements of their Petitions, under such regulations as they are constitutionally entitled to adopt, and as they have heretofore been permitted to use, by those successive administrations who have governed this country—some of them indeed very hostile to what I must ever consider the just and natural rights of that body.  
Your lordship will allow me to remind you, that you heretofore misconceived the line of conduct, that a magistrate should, in some instances, pursue, and that you had the candor, so highly honorable to your lordship, to retrace your steps by the reappointment of Mr. Nicholson to the commission of the peace for the county of Tipperary. Your lordship possibly may recollect that I did myself the honor of waiting on you to express my dissent from the principle on which that gentleman was superceded. Was the mischief that is likely to result from those duties now attempted by the proclamation to be imposed on me, of such a particular and contracted nature, as the case of Mr. Nicholson, I would have recourse to some similar mode of shewing my reluctance to yield obedience to it.  
But when I reflect on all the danger that may proceed from a neutral conduct in the present instance, and that by forbearing to act according to the best view I can take with a pure conscience on this subject, that I may be made instrumental in irritating the physical force of the country, the great majority of the people of Ireland, who are only languidly seeking a restitution of those just and natural rights, that they



would deserve to incur the contempt of the present moment, and posterity, if they ever ceased to solicit until they obtained: I feel I could not discharge the duty I owe my God, my country and my children, if I did not declare, that my conception of my duty in the present instance, as well as my inclination, lead me to contribute my humble efforts to sustain the Catholic Body as far as the law and the constitution will admit; and I know well that they do not wish to advance or obtain support further than that, I have the honor to be, my lord, your lordship's most obedient servant.

GEORGE LIDWELL.

DUBLIN, AUG. 22.

It remains for us now to notice a Catholic Meeting not less honorable in its proceedings, nor less important in its result, than those to which we have already alluded.

KERRY MEETING.

Unconstitutional attempt to disperse the Catholics legally assembled. On Saturday last, the Catholics of the county of Kerry, pursuant to public notice, assembled in Tralee. The meeting was held in the new Chapel, which is a large and beautiful building. Never was there in that county an attendance so numerous, or so remarkable for rank and respectability. The chapel was crowded, and in the galleries appeared a galaxy of male beauty. We are happy to perceive our lovely countrywomen take so much interest in the public cause. More than twenty magistrates were present, and in every part of this great aggregate assembly were to be seen many of the most respectable Protestants of the county.

We have not space to insert the names of all the distinguished and liberal Protestants present. The chair was filled by that highly respectable character, Dominick Rice, Esq. Barrister at Law, and the business of the day was opened by councillor O'Connell, whose eminent services in pursuit of Catholic emancipation can never be too highly appreciated.

While councillor O'Connell, in an able and luminous statement, was explaining the object of the meeting, John Weeks, Esquire, chief constable of the Bony, entered, and addressed the chairman. He begged to be understood as coming there, not in his individual capacity, but as chief constable, ordered by the Provost of the town and the crown solicitor, to disperse the meeting. He was instantly asked, whether he had a warrant from any magistrate who had received information on that point? In reply he declared, that he had no warrant, nor were there any informations upon oath. The chairman then with great dignity and firmness addressed him, and said, we have met here for a legal and constitutional object, and we shall not disperse. The constable stood abashed.

The loud laugh of the Protestant magistrates and gentlemen present became general, and poor Weeks tottered out of the chapel, amidst the ridicule and merriment of the assembly.

Resolutions were then passed unanimously for a petition for the repeal of the Penal Laws against the Catholics, and for a committee of ten gentlemen to prepare the same in concert with the general committee, &c.

The Protestant gentlemen present were extremely indignant at the unconstitutional interference of the constable, but this was in some degree abated by the merriment which his silly appearance had created.

MEETING OF THE CATHOLIC MEETING.

By the following requisition it appears that the Catholics of the rich and respectable county of Meath are to assemble on Monday the 29th instant.—We understand that several Protestant gentlemen of the county have signified their intention of being present.

By the desire of a number of Roman Catholic gentlemen, of the county of Meath, a meeting of the Catholics of this county is fixed, and will be held at Navan, on Monday the 29th instant, for the purpose of Petitioning the Legislature for a Repeal of the Laws affecting the Catholic Body.

Killeen Castle, Aug. 21.

"FINGALL."

The counties of Cork and Kidare are also to meet in a few days.

LONDON, AUG. 26.

Private letters from Lisbon state, that Lord Wellington was about to come to this city on account of indisposition, leaving General Graham in the temporary command of the army.

We have just received letters from the Baltic, containing the pleasing in-

telligence of another defeat of the Danes—from one of them we make the following extract, written by an officer in the island of Anholt, and dated the 10th instant.

"Another very severe attack has been made upon us, on the 27th ultimo, by the Danes with 20, or 30 of their largest vessels. We have taken about 300 prisoners, and killed their commander. It is impossible for words to express the gallant conduct of our Governor (Maurice.) He is indeed a brave fellow."

The present repose of Ministers, says a weekly paper, should enable them to realize some plan of general utility, either with respect to domestic economy or foreign war. This is very true, if they could be presumed to know how.

Sir Francis Burdett and the Speaker. Our readers will recollect that this cause, which was tried recently at bar, in the court of king's bench, was decided by a jury in favor of the defendant, and that in the action against the serjeant at arms, the court gave their judgment in demurrer against the plaintiff.

Sir Francis, not satisfied with the result in either cause, has now brought his writ of appeal, and both actions will be again agitated in and before a tribunal of a higher import than that in which they have been already discussed.—namely, before the court of exchequer chamber, which has paramount jurisdiction above the court of Westminster Hall.

This court is composed of the 12 judges, all of whom sit together and hear the advocates on both sides, and afterwards pronounce their judgment *seriatim*; from whose decision there is no other appeal but to the house of lords, which is made, in the first instance, by petition—but then it is a petition of right.

GENERAL SARRAZIN. In a letter from general Sarrazin, published in a morning paper, he has the effrontery to censure the tactics of the British at the siege of Badajoz, and the modest insinuation in the following paragraph is really in a style of arrogant presumption that cannot fail of proving highly offensive to the British public:

"With regard to the engineer while we do justice to his zeal and talents, it were perhaps to be wished that he had enjoyed more practice in these operations; and this circumstance increases my regret, that the marquis Wellesley refused the favour which on the 14th of June 1810, I begged of him, to be sent out to lord Wellington in order to serve him, either as secretary or aide-de-camp. Having been employed as engineer at the sieges of Charleroi, Marstricht, Mentz, and Luxemburg, I may be permitted to flatter myself that I might have been useful in conducting these operations."

What if the British army so defective as to require the presence and advice of gen. Sarrazin, in the conduct of a siege! The gen. modestly insinuates, that had he been secretary, or aide-de-camp to lord Wellington, he, with his experience in sieges, would have instructed his lordship and the British engineers! This we apprehend is not language calculated to obtain a pension. Sieges have been undertaken and battles won by British armies without the aid of general Sarrazin's luminous experience. What intolerable insulting presumption!—From the language of this man, one would indeed suppose that there is actually some foundation for the very light opinion expressed on this head in the Monitor, at the time of his mysterious flight to this country!

At all events, it is surely not to such a man that we are to look for opinions upon which to ground our conduct in our contest with France.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS, AUG. 20.

The skeleton of the 7th Fusiliers marched into this place on their route to Maidstone from Portsmouth, where they were disembarked from Portugal. They marched in, their band playing and their colors flying, honorably pierced in a hundred places, and otherwise much tattered. The martial appearance of the hardy veterans made a strong impression on every heart, on reflecting that this battalion went into the battle of Albuera between eight and nine hundred strong, and (exclusive of about between two and three hundred men left in the hospitals at Lisbon,) they mustered no more than about five officers and seventy men, of whom many were disabled, so as to be obliged to march without their arms. As soon as it was known what corps they were, the sympathy for their sufferings on that memorable day, where

in about ten minutes' time nearly 500 of their brave comrades fell, in consequence of being broken by the Polish Lancers, before they were able to reload their pieces, and the rest rescued by the arrival of the 23d, before which they in their turn, were obliged to retire, and were ultimately cut up by the English cavalry. Among the disabled that came here, there is a man who received a shot in the left cheek, and passing through his mouth, the ball came out again under the right jaw-bone; in the direction it took the tongue of the unfortunate man, which was lacerated in such a manner as to render it necessary to cut it off, in consequence of which he is now deprived of speech, but in other respects possesses his faculties entirely, and is a very hardy fine looking man.

The emotions the sight of these brave men diffused in every bosom burst forth almost instantaneously into the most generous ideas, in respect to what could be devised to shew the men how dear they were to their countrymen, whether by giving them a handsome dinner, or by making a subscription, they would be most benefited: the latter was preferred, and the genry immediately began to subscribe, when there were above 40 guineas subscribed for them.

New York, October 12.

LATEST FROM LISBON.

By the arrival this forenoon of the ship Illinois, Taylor, in 35 days from Lisbon, we have received a file of Lisbon Gazettes, to the 5th September, from which we have made the following translations.

LISBON, AUG. 28.

Extract of a despatch from his Excellency Marshal General Lord Wellington to his excellency Don Miguel Pereira Forjiz, dated at his headquarters, at Fuente Guinaldo, Aug. 21, 1811.

The enemy has made no movement of importance since I transmitted to your excellency my despatch of the 14th inst. In the afternoon of that day, a detachment of the enemy, consisting of near 1200 infantry and cavalry, arrived at Gata, a town situated on the south side of the mountains, that separate Castile from Estremadura, and on the following morning surprised a small picket guard of ours in S. Martinho de Trivilgo, commanded by Lieutenant Wood, of the 11th regt. of Dragoons, who, with ten dragoons, were made prisoners. In the afternoon, the enemy proceeded from that place to Moraljo, and the next morning to Monte Hermoso.

I have not learned that the enemy's troops in the north or south of the Peninsula have made any movement, since I sent to your excellency my former despatch.

SEPT. 4.

Extract of a despatch from Lord Wellington, dated Fuente Guinaldo, Aug. 24, 1811.

A considerable body of the enemy's troops arrived by forced marches at Valladolid on the 16th and 17th inst, and afterwards turned back toward Rio Seco, from whence I have not yet heard of their having moved.

I have hitherto not heard that the enemy has made any movement in the north of Spain. Gen. Santocildes writes from Astorga, on the 15th, and says that the enemy was still in considerable force in his front. Marmont has left the cantonments, that he occupied with the army under his command, in the valley of the Tagus, and advanced his army towards the mountains that separate Estremadura, from Castile; no part of the said army had entered Castile.

The division of the army of Portugal, that was cantoned at Jaraicego and Truxillo, has, as I had heard, obtained some advantages over a small Spanish force, commanded by General Morillo, and the legion of Estremadura, commanded by Col. Downe; these troops had advanced as far as Montanches. I have no recent intelligence from the south of Spain. Gen. Ballesteros still remained in the county of Nicola, when I last had news from that quarter.

NEW YORK, October 15.

Loss of the brig Swiftsure, Vermont, of this port.—August 12, in lat. 39, 10, N. and long. 53, 30, W. wind at S. W. and blowing a heavy gale, with squalls of rain, found it necessary to leave the vessel to. The sea running high, at half past one, P. M. was struck by a heavy squall and thrown upon our

beam ends. All hands immediately got upon the weather side, cut away the rigging, and in a few seconds the vessel broke close to the deck, and the vessel righted, but was full of water. The sea now made a complete breach over us, and it was with the greatest difficulty that we could keep ourselves from being washed overboard. Those who could, supplied themselves with small pieces of rope to secure themselves to the rails. Part of the crew took their station on the bows, and the remainder about the taffarel, to wait the event of a most dismal night, which soon closed upon us. The sea all the time running with great fury, and the intervals between the seas were so short, that we had scarcely time to clear our nostrils and eyes, before we were again overwhelmed almost to suffocation. At about midnight the wind shifted to the Northward and Westward, and the storm abated a little, but the sea continued to run very high and cross. At length the morning came and showed us all the horrors of our perilous situation.—In the middle of the ocean, on a vessel under water, except a small part of her bows and taffarel, without provisions or fresh water, and the sea every instant making a clear breach over us. In this situation we remained until nearly night, when our hunger beginning to grow insupportable, we succeeded in securing a pig which was on deck at the time of our disaster, and had been killed by the rigging. The heart and liver was taken out and divided. This was eaten; but instead of relieving it added to our distresses, for sea ran very high all the next night, and some of the people who had secured themselves slept a little, being worn out by fatigue and watching. On the second day after we were upset, the sea ran high all day, and the sun coming out very hot, we suffered much being sometimes drenched in water and at other times broiling in the sun.

On the third day we succeeded in procuring a little bread soaked in salt water, and a little oil by diving into the cabin. This day Samuel Anderson was washed overboard and lost, and in the night John White died through excess of fatigue. On the fourth day we procured some water and beef. This day we saw a sail, but at such a distance that we were not discovered. On the fifth day we succeeded in procuring fire by means of a sun glass, which was brought out of the cabin by diving.—The weather being more moderate, we cooked part of a shark, two of which we had caught. But the weather coming on more boisterous, we were never able to kindle a fire that day.

On the sixth, seventh and eighth days, nothing remarkable occurred; we made shift to preserve life with the bread, oil and beef which we had procured. Captain Lyman, a passenger, was reduced very low, and could not have survived many days longer. On the ninth day we saw a sail so near us that we could discern the men walking on the deck, but were not discovered by them.—On the morning of the 10th, we discovered the Madeira standing directly for us, and about 10 o'clock we were all taken on board. Here we met with the most hospitable treatment; and every thing which the generous people on board could do was done to make us forget our miseries. On board of this vessel we remained till the 22d of September, when we fell in with the ship Citizen, bound to Alexandria. On board of this vessel the captain and mate was taken, and landed at Alexandria.

ST. LOUIS, (U. L.) Sept. 12.

A party of forty or fifty Osages amongst whom were the principal chiefs, left this place a few days ago.—Their object in this visit was at first uncertain, the ostensible one, was the dissections that prevailed amongst their people, and they pretended to wish the aid of the Indian agent in composing them. After remaining about a week in town, a council was held with them, by the governor, which was opened on their part by relating their private grievances and requesting the governor to take up on the no right governor replied, that he had no right to interfere with their internal disputes, but at the same time gave them such advice as would be serviceable, advising also to their having left fort Osage; he then informed them, that the States which they made with the U. States was ratified by Congress, and that their annuities were ready to be given them for the two years, which were due, and, as to the other part of the treaty, the building of a horse-mill, the blacksmith's shop, &c. he wished to know

whether they wished them erected.—The real object of these wily savages now plainly appeared; they addressed him with long and artful speeches, and pretended to be surprised, that this subject should ever again be brought into view; they supposed it had been forgotten by their great father, as it had been overreached in the treaty, and had only intended a sale from the Gasconade, &c. and not of their country, as well as to them; that their great father, not having fulfilled his part of the treaty, at the time it ought to have been fulfilled, the treaty was considered by them as void; they concluded by requesting the governor to keep the goods, and they would keep their land. The gov. informed them, that their great father never forced or compelled the Indians to sell their lands, but when they chose to sell them, the treaty must be obeyed; that it was not possible to pay the annuities sooner; that the treaty would at all events stand, and if they did not accept of those annuities, it would only be considered by their great father as a proof of their unfriendly disposition to him.

The Indians retired, and in two days informed the governor, in another council, that on more mature deliberation, they had agreed to accept of the goods, and would endeavor to render their people satisfied with it.

It was evident that those Indians were sanguine in their expectation of getting rid of this treaty, so important to the people of this country and the United States; and had governor Howard yielded in the least to them it might have led to embarrassments of a very serious nature; one of the chiefs who protested with great warmth and vehemence against the treaty, said, that all the goods on the other side of the big waters would not satisfy them for their land, and spoke of their having 1300 warriors; but when they were answered that the treaty was ratified, that it would be observed by their great father the President, and that it should be complied with on their part, they deliberated and agreed to accept of the annuities; they left this place apparently well satisfied.

CHARLES-TOWN, October 25.

The funeral of the late Joseph Brown, will be preached by the rev. Mr. GLASS, at the Presbyterian meeting house, in this place, on Sunday next, at 12 o'clock.

George W. Campbell, Esq. is elected a Senator of the U. S. for the state of Tennessee, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Jenkin Whitesides, Esq. [Nat. Int.]

The following is the result of the Maryland Election for Delegates to the General Assembly:

	Repub.	Fed.
City of Baltimore,	2	0
City of Annapolis,	2	0
Baltimore county,	4	0
Anne-Arundle,	4	0
Prince George's,	0	4
Calvert,	0	4
St. Mary's,	0	4
Charles,	0	4
Montgomery,	0	4
Frederick,	4	0
Washington,	4	0
Harford,	4	0
Alleghany,	1	3
Kent,	0	4
Cecil,	4	0
Talbot,	4	0
Queen Anne,	4	0
Caroline,	4	0
Dorchester,	3	1
Worcester,	0	4
Somerset,	0	4
	44	36

The federalists of Maryland headed some of their electioneering publications with *Coffins*. As the party in that state are now politically dead, they may use their coffins to bury themselves. Trenton Amer.

An important improvement.

The manufacture of bar iron (or rebar iron) by means of the steam power and rollers, ought to receive the early and effectual attention of the people of the U. States.—The impurities (or extraneous matter) are pressed out of the iron by the rollers. It is only by compression that the common forge hammer produces the same effect. It is said, that in South Wales 200 tons of

refined bar iron are thus made at a single work in one day: This is at the rate of 93,900 tons per annum. Those who intend it, can make the best iron the ore will produce, by this method. Dem. Press.

It is with no small degree of concern that we have discovered in some of our most respectable prints an article, said to be copied from an Irish paper, which from its purport, it would appear that the sacred and venerable institution of Masonry was perverted in Ireland to the diabolical purpose of no less than murder, viz. by shutting the Orange lodges in Ireland (to which every proof that came to our knowledge) never bore the slightest semblance to masonry, except that their assemblies are called "logges," and their officers are called "masters" and "wardens," &c. &c. They are said to have also words and signs by which they know each other. The Purple Marksmen Lodges" are composed of the "expect among the Orangemen." N. Y. Sham.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Cadix, dated 20th and 21st August, 1811.

It is said that general Apodaca has sent from London a copy of proposals made by Bonaparte, to the British government, and that they have been debated in the last meeting of the Cortes here. According to these reports the proposals are incompatible with the honor and dignity of the British people, and still more, with that of the brave people of Spain, for they propose the dismemberment of the Spanish monarchy. The other side of the Loro and a part of South America to be ceded to France. The prince regent of Portugal to reign over the rest of the Peninsula in right of his spouse, and to hold another part of America. Cadix, Porto Rico, the island of Cuba, the Baleares, Ceuta, and some other places to be given to England, this affair it is said has been debated in the Cortes, on this day (26 of August) and the truth of it may be relied on. In the same sitting they absolutely refused to grant the right of a free trade to their South American possessions.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman to his friend in Washington city, dated LA GUIRA, SEPT. 9.

"There has been a great convulsion since the declaration of independence. The friends of the Spanish government rose in one day at Valencia and Caracas. At the latter place they seized upon the quarters of the veterans, but were overpowered by the citizens rushing to arms and attacking them: some were executed, amongst whom one offered an immense sum for his life. At Valencia it was more serious. The number of Europeans at that place, enabled them to oppose a very respectable force, and gen. Miranda, with 5000 men marched to quell them. They made a gallant resistance, in which they lost 5 or 6000 men and the Caracassians as many; but Valencia was taken by storm and burnt or destroyed. The booty taken was immense.—I was told by a gentleman at Porto Cabello, that English silk hats were sold at \$2, being bought from the soldiers to whom they had fallen. They have also taken or rather destroyed, a privateer pierced for 16 but mounted 13 guns. The privateer received several shot which sunk her; and an expedition since fitted out at Porto Cabello, has brought away all her guns, which were left by the capt. when he escaped to Caracas with his men in a small schooner. His name is Gaboso. He captured me on my way to Lagaira, 20 days previous to this. Although he seized my papers and thought me in the service of the United States (which I did not chose to undeceive,) he made me a prisoner; and when I escaped during the action to the gun boats of Porto Cabello, he ordered his people to fire on me with musketry. Another privateer under his orders was carried into Cumana by the prisoners and crew.—The coast is at this time clear of privateers; but the trade is not very lucrative."

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From the Cataline Herald.

Messrs. Printers,

You are desired to communicate the following information of NIMROD HUGHES, to the public, and you will oblige. A Subscriber.

A respectable gentleman from Richmond, (Va.) gives the following account of that impostor, or false prophet, whose pretended prophecy has excited so much attention among the ignorant part of the community.—That he is well known in Virginia, as having been formerly a Methodist preacher. Being suspected of horse stealing, he fled, and was pursued to Washington County, (Va.) He was there punished for libelling the character of some gentlemen, with imprisonment for nine or ten months.

N. B. Course cloth and linen will be done on the very shortest notice.

THOMAS CRAWFORD.

October 25.

Public Sale.

WILL be exposed at public vendue, on Friday the 1st day of November next, at the house where the subscriber now resides, in Shepherd's Town, six feather beds, bedssteads and bedding, three dining tables, seven square do. two dozen Windsor chairs, two cows, and a number of other articles too tedious to mention.—Twelve months credit will be given for all sums above five dollars. Bonds with approved security will be required before the property is moved. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. and attendance given by JOHN G. UNSELD.

Shepherd's Town, Oct. 18.

WANTED,

A lad about 14 or 15 years of age, as an apprentice to the Printing Business.—Apply at this office. October 25.

smuggled into this state, in violation of the non-intercourse law. This is as it should be—the laws ought to be rigidly enforced, and we cannot but hope that a similar fate may await every load of British goods that crosses our boundary line.

TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE.

Friday Oct. 4.

Mr. Claiborne, offered the following resolution, which was adopted.

Whereas it appears that the United States are likely to be involved with one of the belligerent nations—and whereas it is important on all occasions of that description that the general government should be informed of the disposition of the people composing that government, to pursue the most efficient means for the maintenance of the sovereignty and independence of the United States, therefore,

Resolved, that a committee be appointed to draft an address to the President of the U. S. expressive of a determination on the part of this state to support such honorable measures as the general government may pursue for the attainment of the before recited object.

JACOB DAYTON.

Waterford, Oct. 7, 1811.

Chillicothe, Sept. 28.

The Post-Office in Jefferson, Ashtabula county, Ohio, was lately consumed by fire, with all its contents. The house was set on fire by means of fire being communicated to a barrel of spirits.

Georgetown, October 13.

DIED,

In this town, on Tuesday last, Mr. John Elliard, Bricklayer. His death was sudden and violent. It was occasioned by an inward hurt, obtained during a fight in the street between him and Mr. Lewis Craig, a young man of this town, with whom he had some quarrels on the day of his death, and it is understood, previously also. A coroner's inquest was held Wednesday morning last over his body and a special verdict (finding only the facts) was made up. The young man who was his antagonist, has been apprehended and will be tried at the next session of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia. The deceased has left a wife and four or five small children. This is truly an unfortunate affair. It has cut off from society a useful member, and taken from a rising family their father and protector. Let it be a warning to those who allow themselves to be hurried away by their passions into unbecoming violence.—They know not whither their anger leads them, nor what may be the issue of their contentions.

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THE COMET.

Soon after the first of September, I first observed the comet which is now visible; at which time I supposed it was seventy millions of miles from the earth.—Judging from the known distance of the comet, and the course which it has since pursued together with its increasing apparent magnitude, its nearest approach to the earth (judging from the same ground as before) was about the 7th of this month, at which time its distance from the earth was about half as far as in the beginning of Sept. viz.

Albany, Oct. 11.

Yesterday several wagoa loads of British goods, from Canada belonging to a mercantile house in this city, were seized in State-street, having been



THE FAMISHED MOTHER.

Loud, loud, blows the wind on the moor, And chill is my path through the snow;

At the door of the rich man I knock'd, For plenty was written there-on;

The passenger witness'd my grief, And he told me he pitied my sigh;

My steps by a banquet-house pass'd, Where guests enter'd joyous and free;

Thro' the night, and the storm, and the cold, Must I and my little one roam;

Cease, babe, thy screaming so wild; There I creep to this half-frozen breast;

The following course of procedure will enable them preserve the eye sight,

THE purchaser at the subscriber's sale, are hereby informed that their notes became due on the first instant,

JOSEPH WISONG, TAKES this method of acquainting his friends and the public that he has commenced the BOOT and SHOE MAKING business at his house

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Regimental Orders.

Brigadier Gen. James Singleton has ordered the officers of the 55th regiment, and all the officers commanding volunteer corps of cavalry, artillery and riflemen, within the county of Jefferson, to meet at Charlestown, on the 4th of November next, for the purpose of being exercised and trained.

J. CRANE, Lt. Col. Com. 55th regt. Va. Militia. Sept. 20.

Hat Manufactory.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public that he has commenced the HATTING BUSINESS, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. James Stephenson, opposite Mr. Haines' tavern, where hats of every description will be manufactured in the best and most fashionable manner.

JOHN HEINER. N. B. One or two lads, about 16 years of age, are wanted as apprentices to the above business. Charlestown, Sept. 20.

NOTICE.

THE purchasers at the subscriber's sale, are hereby informed that their notes became due on the first instant, and if not immediately discharged they will be put into the hands of the proper officers for collection.

JOHN ANDERSON. October 4.

Was Found,

BY the subscriber's black boy, on the road between Charles-Town and Haine's Mill, an old pair Saddle Bags, full of cloaths. The owner may have them again by applying to the subscriber, and paying for this advertisement.

SAM. WASHINGTON. Bullskin, October 4, 1811.

NOTICE.

THOSE persons who are indebted to the subscriber by bond or note are respectfully notified that their obligations are lodged with Mr. W. W. Lane, of Charlestown, where they are earnestly requested to call and lift the same without delay.

JOHN ALLSTADT. October 4.

A Fifth Chain

Was offered for sale, to the subscriber, who detained it on suspicion of being stolen, sometime this summer, by a Negro man belonging to Mat Whiting. The owner may have it by applying to the subscriber, and paying the expense of this advertisement.

JOHN ALLSTADT. October 4.

SALT.

BETWEEN three and four hundred bushels of Liverpool salt, for sale on reasonable terms—Apply to DAVID HUMPHREYS. Charles-Town, Sept. 27, 1811.

Wanted Immediately,

A sober steady Journeyman Wheel Wright and Chair-Maker, who is a good workman. Apply to the subscriber in Charlestown, Jefferson county, Va. JACOB STATTEN. Sept. 27.

A Blacksmith Wanted.

A Journeyman Blacksmith, who is capable and sober, will receive employment and good wages by applying to the subscriber in Charlestown. THOMAS H. GRADY. Sept. 13.

SAMUEL YOUNG, Watch and Clock Maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Charlestown and its vicinity, that he has commenced business in the house opposite Mr. Fulton's tavern, where he will be happy to serve all those who may please to favour him with a call.

Gold and Silver Work, which he will sell unusually low, (but for cash or in exchange for old gold or silver only.) Charlestown, Sept. 20.

PROVIDED the consent of a majority of the Trustees of Charles Town academy can be obtained, the subscriber will open a school in said academy on the first Monday in November, where he will teach reading, writing and arithmetic, the latin language and the different branches of the mathematics—Painting, &c. &c. BEN. R. SAUNDERS. September 28, 1811.

N. B. The subscriber has also engaged a lady, to instruct young ladies in needle work. B. R. S. October 18.

FOR RENT,

THE dwelling house and Smithshop lately occupied by William Hippen, about a mile from Keyes' Ferry. The situation of this place is equal to any in the county for a blacksmith. It will be rented for one or two years. Apply to the subscriber on the premises. Wm. BURNETT. October 11.

Darkesville Factory.

THE subscriber's Fulding Mill near Bucklestown is now in order for business; he has employed two steady journeymen, who have served an apprenticeship to the business, to assist him. Those who favour him with their custom may depend on having their cloth well dyed and neatly dressed, and done without delay, as it is his determination to keep hands sufficient for that purpose.

Cloth will be received and returned at the following places, where he will send every two weeks, viz. at Mr. J. Humphreys' store, Charlestown, Mr. R. Worthington's store, Shepherd's Town, and Mr. Abraham's Bell's store, Gerrardstown. Particular directions must be left with the cloth how it is to be dressed.

Carding will be continued at his mill until the first of November next. JONA. WICKERSHAM. September 13.

A Tan-Yard for Sale.

THE subscriber has for sale a valuable TAN YARD with all necessary buildings for dwelling and carrying on the business of Tanning in the town of Charlestown, Jefferson County, Virginia. For terms apply to the subscriber, living in said Town. JOHN DIXON. June 21, 1811.

POTOMAC CHIEF.

WILL stand at the subscriber's farm the present season, a very fine polled Merino Ram from the flock of the Duke d'Intantado, and sent to this country by Mr. Jarvis, our late consul at Lisbon, and which he says in a letter to James H. Hoe, esq. is a very fine one and superior to any he had sent to this country.

The above ram will be let to ewes at the small sum of 5 dollars each, to be paid in cash or produce delivered in any of the merchant mills in the county, at the market price.

N. B. Good pasture will be furnished for all ewes that may be sent. E. CHAMBERLIN. \* The word polled signifies without horns. Merinos of this kind are much superior to those that are horned. In the Rambouillet flock, which was selected by order of Bonaparte for the public flocks in Spain, he has not admitted a single horned ram, but selected all of the polled breed. Sept. 20.

Wanted,

A free mulatto, or black boy, as an apprentice to the barber's business. CHARLES G. RICHTER. Charles Town, Sept. 6.

BLANK DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE. CHARLES G. RICHTER. Sept. 6.

A SCHOOL.

THAT will be very profitable to a teacher, may at present be had in Charles-Town, Jefferson county, Virginia—provided an early application is made to the Trustees of the Charles-Town academy. The person applying must have good evidence of his qualifications to teach the English language grammatically, connected with a correct knowledge of arithmetic, the mathematics, geography, and the use of the globes. A person thus qualified may get the management of a male and female academy, which will comprehend at least sixty scholars. Apply to the printer. October 18.

Public Sale.

WILL be sold on the 16th day of November next, at the residence of the subscriber, near the Glebe farm, a number of work horses, cows, sheep and hogs; a wagon and gears, farming utensils, hay in the stack, and some household and kitchen furniture—on a credit of nine months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security. At the same time and place will be sold for cash, a quantity of old rye. The sale to begin at 9 o'clock. JOHN M-MAKIN. October 18.

FALL GOODS,

NOW OPENING By the Market house in Shepherds town, CONSISTING OF Extra super London Cloths, Ditto ditto Cassimeres, Ladies Peleisse Cloths, Fine drab cloths for frock coats, Double mill'd drab cloths for great coats, Low priced cloths and Casimers, Fan y and swandown waistcoating, well assorted, Extra Super olive & bottle green coatings, Low priced ditto of every colour, Ladies extra super white flannel, Men's filled and mill'd ditto ditto, Low priced white, blue, yellow & red ds. Extra super scarlet, blue, black and spotted pelisse do. Large and small rose blankets from 5-4 to 12-4. Three and three and a half point blankets, large and small, Striped Dutch blankets, Plaines, Kirseys, half thicks, and Fearnots, Lyon Skin, for great coats, Ladies sup. fine and low priced black worsted hosiery, Men's filled, lamb's wool knit and worsted ditto, Which mingled with their former supply make their present assortment very extensive and complete, embracing almost every article which this country or neighborhood requires. All which were purchased in the best markets, in the months of March, April and May last, previous to the late immense rise in the price of goods, which enables us to dispose of them on the cheapest and best terms. P. S. They constantly keep a supply of the best of Leather—and give the highest price for Hides, Skins and Tanner's Bark. They have also just received a supply of 10, 8 and 6 PLATE STOVES, and SHEET IRON, with STOVE PIPE ready made. JAMES S. LANE, BROTHER, & Co. Shepherds-Town, October 11.

To the Afflicted.

The Original Family Medicines, and sold by the Proprietors, No. 28, Pitt street, Baltimore, MICHAEL LEE, & CO. AND ANN FRAME, Charlestown. Lee's Antibilious Pills, for the prevention of Bilious Fevers, &c. Lee's Elixir, for violent colds, coughs, &c. Lee's Infusible Aque and Fever Drops. Lee's worm destroying Lozenges. Lee's Iuch Ointment, warranted to cure by one application. Lee's Grand R. storative, for nervous disorders, inward weakness, &c. Lee's Indian Vegetable Sp. cific, for the venereal. Lee's Persian Lotion, for tetters and eruptions. Lee's Essence and Extract of Mustard, for the rheumatism, &c. Lee's Eye-Water. Lee's Tooth-ache Drops. Lee's D. mask Lip salve. Lee's Corn Plaster. Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head-aches. Lee's Tooth Powder.

To country merchants and others who purchase to sell again, a liberal discount will be given, by the proprietors. \* To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper, the signature of MICHAEL LEE & Co. † At the places of sale, may be had gratis, Pamphlets containing cases of cures whose length prevents their being here with inserted. June 14, 1811.

Four Cents per Pound

WILL BE GIVEN AT THIS OFFICE FOR CLEAN LINEN AND COTTON RAGS.

CONDITIONS OF THIS PAPER.

THE price of the FARMER'S REPOSITORY is Two Dollars a year, one dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, and one at the expiration of the year. No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

The House of Lords and House of Commons are known by the general name of "the parliament." The House of Lords consists of an indefinite number of persons called dukes, marquises, earles, viscounts, barons and bishops, of all of whom, except the latter, the king (at once the fountain of wisdom and honor,) may make as many as he pleases; and it frequently happens, when a favorite measure is to be carried, that a "batch of peers" is created to secure a majority. At present, the House of Lords may be considered as the most servile body of men in Great Britain—now and then a light shines through the gloom that envelops them, but a large majority are generally found on the side of the minister, be he whom he may. Sixteen Scottish peers are elected by their brother-nobles, to serve during the Parliament; \* the 28 Irish peers are elected for life. The bishops hold their seats ex-officio, having the dignity of barons attached to their ecclesiastical preferments.

ENGLAND.

40 counties send to Parliament 80 knights. 24 cities (London four, Ely none) 50 citizens. 167 boroughs 334 burgesses. 5 ditto.—Abbingdon, Bambury, Bewdley, Hingham-Ferres, & Manmouthe, 1 each 5 citizens. 2 universities 4 represen. 5 cinque ports—Hastings, Dover, Sandwich, Romney, Hythe, and their dependencies. Rye, Winchelsea, and Seaford, two each 16 barons.

WALES.

12 counties, 12 knights. 12 boroughs, (Pembroke two, Merioneth none) 12 burgesses.

SCOTLAND.

33 shires 30 knights. 67 cities & boroughs 15 burgesses. 558 members.

IRELAND.

32 counties 64 33 cities and boroughs— one each 33 1 city (Dublin) 2 1 college 1 Grand Total 658 members.

Of the 658 members it rarely happens that 400 attend. The most numerous assemblages known for many years took place when the notorious Mrs. Clark, (the duke of York's "dear angel") was examined as a witness at the bar, touching certain appointments she had made in the church and army! At this time more than 500 members were generally present; but the average number does not amount to 300. Less than 100 members often decide the most important questions.

The members of Parliament do not receive any compensation, by law, for their services; but it is said that some of them contrive, by selling eyes and noses, to carry on a pretty profitable commerce. Perhaps two thirds of them are placemen or pensioners, of one kind or another—at least a majority of the attending members are calculated to be so. It is well known that seats in the British House of Commons are disposed of with as little ceremony as bags of wool: and that the ministers dictate to the electors, as well as the electors, in many cases. Proof of these things, and of plain, positive, palpable bribery, have been frequently offered to be laid before the House, but always voted down without a hearing. It is possible a majority of the members have a fellow-feeling on all such subjects and would not care to establish a precedent that might bring themselves into disrepute.

A person may be a member of Parliament and hold any office in the gift of the crown, those belonging to the judiciary and the church excepted.—Hence the corruption of that body. A man may also be a member and have employment in Botany Bay or Nova-scotia. There are from 50 to 60 members of Parliament with the British armies at this time in Spain and Portugal.

Further, and completely to shew the nature of the representation of the people in the British Parliament, let us pursue the subject: The county of Cornwall (see the table page 11) in 1801, contained 188,269 inhabitants.— London, comprehending the city, with Westminster, and what is called South wark, &c. the same year contained 864,825 inhabitants.— Yorkshire, (which is divided into three districts in the table, page 11) called "Ridings," the same year had a population of 858,892 souls.— Cornwall sends forty-four members to Parliament—to wit: for the county 2; and two for each of the following boroughs: Bodmyn, Bossiney, Callington, Camelford, East Looe, Fowey, St. Germans, Grampond, Hellestone, St. Ives, Launceston, Leskeard, Lestwithiel, St. Mawes, St. Michael, Newport, Penryn, Salash, Tregony, Truro, West Looe—44. London (as above) sends eight members—to wit: the city, proper, 4; for Westminster, 2; for Southwark (a borough) 2;—total 8. Yorkshire sends sixteen members to Parliament; to wit: for the county 2; for the city of York 2; and two for each of the following boroughs: Aldborough, Beverly, Boroughbridge, Heydon, Kingston upon Hull, Knaresborough, Malton, Northallerton, Richmond, Ripon, Scarborough, Thirsk—total 16. The town of Manchester, with 100,000 inhabitants, does not send one member. The borough of Old Sarum, consisting of the ruins of one old house, standing on a private estate, and uninhabited, sends two members.

Mr. Erleigh gives a list of 28 boroughs in which the majority of the electors is below 20—these boroughs send 56 members of Parliament. According to his statement, and there is every reason to believe it correct, 354 members are returned by 5,722 voters.

Aylesburg, one of the boroughs, was a royal manor of William the Conqueror; he gave it to one of his favorites, provided he should find litter and straw for the king's bed chamber, and furnish him with three eels in the winter, and two green geese in the summer, whenever his majesty came into the neighborhood. For these supplies, though we have not heard of their being latterly demanded, one person has the right of sending two members to Parliament.

It is the practice, when a member becomes troublesome to the ministry for his talents, to attempt to corrupt his virtue. The famous Edmund Burke affords a memorable instance of this—but it is useless to particularise cases; they are "as plenty as blackberries."

Except on the day of election—when the owner, with great gravity, takes possession; appoints himself judge or inspector of the voters; put his own solitary ballot into his hat, and solemnly declares such and such persons to be representatives of the people in Parliament.

For seven years—but the king, or rather his ministers, dissolve it at will. This is always done when the members are troublesome. Has only 14 voters—Rye has but six.

Andrew Marvell was the last of the British representatives that was paid by his constituents—he lived about 150 years ago, and was a man of great talents and probity.

The minister of the day (the Duke of Newcastle, if my memory serves me) visited him at his lodgings, in "a back garret, up, three pair of stairs"—and after a little prelude offered him, in the king's name, a pension worth several thousand pounds per annum.—Instead of replying to the Duke, the representative of the people called his housekeeper (the only servant he kept) and asked her, "what he had for dinner yesterday?" She said, "a neck of mutton." "And what am I to have for my dinner to-day?" demanded Marvell.—"The remainder of the piece you had yesterday, hashed," was the reply.—Then turning to the Duke, who stood confounded and astonished at the procedure, he said in a firm tone—"You see how I live—tell the king, that, at all times, when he acts for the good of his country, he shall have my support, without a pension—but in any other case the wealth of the Indies shall not purchase it." Such traits are honorable to humanity—the anecdote is quoted from memory but substantially true.

Such though this is the general corruption, there are some members in parliament whose talents and virtue save it from becoming a silent non-resisting automaton in the hand of the minister, as is the legislative body of France.—But truth, mighty and powerful as it is, clothed in the most elegant language, and told in all the majesty that belongs to it, avails but little—the majority look for the nod of the person who dispenses the "loaves and fishes" of office, and obey it—provided always he himself stands firmly in his place. If he does not—like the ass in the fable of the "sick lion," they seize upon a popular occasion and desert and "kick" him—in this case he commonly resigns.

With all its imperfection and pollution, however, the British parliament is preferable to the legislative body of France. The latter is a mere tool, whereby the Emperor or his ministers give a shape and fashion to things as they want them. Freedom of discussion does not exist; and if a man of spirit, feeling for the wrongs of his brethren, were to thunder forth their sufferings as is sometimes done in the House of Commons, his life would be the forfeit: the Frenchman silently acquiesces in all that his master or his master's "confidential servants" propose; or, like a vile slave, kisses the rod that lacerates his countrymen; and crawling on the earth, utters forth the basest adulation at the foot of the throne. But in parliament, the high minded Englishman, well informed of his own rights, and accustomed to speak them freely, sometimes comes forth armed with truth and rives corruption to its centre; surrounded by prostitution he is virtuous. In the language of a freeman, he speaks of the blood and sweat of his fellow subjects wickedly exhausted; boldly charges the ministers with the crimes they have committed, and makes knavery tremble for her place on viewing a picture of herself, in despite of the clamor of the writhing wretches, and the calls of "order" from the chair.

FROM SPAIN.

From the Gibraltar Chronicle of Aug. 31. CADIZ, Aug. 19.

The following is the substance of such parts of the project of the constitution as were yesterday laid before the Cortes:— Spain belongs to the Spaniards and not to any particular family. The nation alone can establish fundamental laws.—The Catholic, Apostolic and Roman religion, to the exclusion of every other, is the one that the nation does and will profess.—The form of her government is that of an hereditary monarchy. The Cortes will enact the laws, and the king cause them to be executed. They enjoy the rights of citizens who have been born of Spanish parents, as also foreigners who have married Spaniards, or are come with a capital to get themselves naturalized, or to trade in the country, or to teach some useful art. Citizens alone can be preferred to municipal offices. The rights of citizens are forfeited by long absence from the kingdom, and by undergoing afflictive and disgraceful punishments. The king's person is inviolable and sacred; he has the power of sanctioning the laws enacted by the Cortes; can declare war and make peace; is to appoint all civil and military officers out of a list of individuals proposed by the council of state; conducts diplomatic affairs; watches over the application of the public funds, &c.

Restraints on the Regal power.—The king cannot oppose the meeting of the Cortes at the periods or under the circumstances pointed out by the constitution, nor restrain the freedom of their deliberations when met, nor suspend them, &c. and such as advise him to do so shall be held and treated as traitors. He cannot undertake a journey, marry, alienate any thing, abdicate the crown, lay on taxes, nor exchange any town, city, &c. without the previous consent of the Cortes. Ferdinand VII. is acknowledged by the Cortes king of Spain; and, upon his demise, his legitimate descendants, (the settling of the succession the Cortes appear to have reserved for themselves.) The king is a minor until he have completed his 18th year. The king's eldest son is styled the prince of Asturias, and, as such, will, when 14 years old, swear before the Cortes, that he will observe the constitutional laws and be faithful to the king.—During the latter's minority, a regency shall be established, which will take care that he be brought up in conformity to the plan adopted by the Cortes.—The regency will be presided by the queen mother, if alive, and composed of the two oldest deputies of the permanent deputation from the Cortes—whole year in function—and of two councillors of state according to their seniority. The Cortes will grant a yearly sum sufficient for the maintenance of the king and his family, and also country seats for his amusement, &c. The king's sons may be appointed to all offices, except those of judges or deputies to the Cortes; they cannot leave the kingdom without the consent of the latter.—There will be eight secretaries of state, two of whom for North and South America; they shall be responsible for the transactions in their respective departments, and the Cortes will determine what appointments they are to receive. A council of state will be established, composed of 40 members, four of whom to be grandees of known merit and virtue; four to belong to the clergy, out of whom two bishops; 12 Americans, and the others to be taken from among the deserving of the other professions. The councillors of state are to be appointed by the king out of a list of candidates proposed by the Cortes. The latter to be convened every year on the 1st of March, and to continue sitting three months, unless the session should be prolonged upon the king's demand, or for some very urgent reason, but, in no case, for a longer term than one month. As to the election of the deputies to the Cortes, it is to be managed as directed by the constitution, (the dispositions relative thereto being very much detailed, and framed with great judgment and a laudable foresight.) There will be one deputy for every 70,000 souls. The king will open the Cortes, or, in his name, the president of the deputation, which must be permanent to enforce the execution of the constitutional laws of the Spanish monarchy.—Redactor General.

Letters from Estremadura state, that Marmont's army was a prey to disease, and that the division which lately occupied Truxillo lost 60 men a day. In Ciudad Rodrigo, provisions were very scarce, owing to the activity with which the celebrated partizan Don Julian Sanchez is continually beating the engineers of the town and cutting off every communication and supply.

We have dismal accounts of the state of the public health in Carthage, where the re-appearance of an epidemic