

In some of its details it cannot be adopted by you, on account of the difference in division of the territory and of the civil authorities of the two countries. But its objects being to put the country in a situation to be able, at all times, to defend itself against any enemy, however numerous and valiant, without a standing army, and without regular soldiers; its basis being the duty of arms-bearing inseparably from the right of representation in the legislature, it appears to me, that all its principles and all its outlines are exactly suited to your case.

In the hope that what I have said may awaken amongst you some portion of that serious reflection which the subject demands, and in the stronger hope, that you will derive great and useful information from the work of Mr. Cartwright.

I am your friend
WM. COBBETT.

P. S. Since writing the above, the Peace between America and the Algerine Dey has been announced as a report. Perhaps your commodore had authority to make peace. Certainly, with such a power, cannon balls are the best negotiators. Whether the pirates abide by the treaty or not, if it has been made, your government has done itself great honor in the affair.—This event will not, however, give satisfaction all over the world. Algiers was a cue to be set on an occasion may require. However, you have broken his jaws, and made him retire to his den for the present. This is truly a noble use to make of naval power! It cannot fail to enhance your fame, to give pleasure to your friends, and to add to the mortification and vindictiveness of your enemies. I do not believe the news. But if true, here is another thing which Mr. Madison has accomplished previous to his being "deposed."

Latest from Europe.

The ship Milo, has arrived at Boston from Liverpool, bringing London dates to the 9th of Sept. and Liverpool to the 11th of the same month, three days later than before received. To the politeness of a respectable Mercantile House in this city, we are indebted for the loan of the London Courier of the 7th of September from which the following articles are copied.

The fortress of Huningen has capitulated to the Austrian force. A Price-Current in the London Courier of the 7th Sept. remarks: "The cotton market has been so exceedingly brisk at advanced prices, that it has occasioned re-shipments from several of the Continental ports: the supplies received from France meet a ready sale, the estimated quantity last week is 2300 bags, including the public sale of Upland and Surinam Cotton, which went off with much briskness.

The particulars are, 720 from Orleans at 2s 9d a 2s 10d, and 150 to arrive, at the latter price; 510 Bowlds, very ordinary to good fair 21 1 4d a 23 1 4d, & do. damaged at 18 1 2d a 20 3 4d."

Sugar had taken a start, occasioned by the distressing accounts of the homeward bound Jamaica fleet, 92s a 93s was offered for Jamaicas.

Ashes—The markets is without any direct arrivals of American ashes; parcels continue to be forwarded from Liverpool, to meet the immediate demand. The Pots have realised 86s, the Pearls 90s.

TOBACCO.—The late advices from America, mention, that the stock of Tobacco ready for shipping is considerable; and as a scarcity of fine Virginia is felt in the market, an advance on the better qualities of 2d. per lb. has taken place; the late arrivals of Maryland turn off also of inferior descriptions; several direct arrivals of Tobacco from America have taken place on the Continent, yet the export orders here are considerable. The stock 1st inst. was, Virginia 3,166 hhds, Maryland 1,583 hhds.
N. Y. Herald.

LONDON, Sept. 7.

Mr. Williams, the King's Messenger, leaves town this evening, by the Falmouth mail, for America with dispatches.

We have learnt that on the 19th ult. a Captain Romano of the Salvador, a Sicilian vessel, fell in off Lisbon with a British ship, by which he was informed that the man of war then in sight was the

Northumberland, and that Bonaparte was on board her as a prisoner. Curiosity to see the fallen tyrant, led the Sicilian to direct his course towards the Northumberland; and when he came near her Bonaparte happened to be upon deck.—The wind was then fair for St. Helena; and the Northumberland was making the best of her way thither.

Lloyd's Sept. 7.—Statement of the Warrior's convoy from Jamaica, this morning, 18 arrived, 6 abandoned at sea, and it is supposed foundered; 3 gone to Halifax in distress, 60 unaccounted for; making a total of 87 sail, bound to Great Britain.

At a late hour we have received the Paris Papers of Monday last. The following are the principal articles of their contents.

PARIS, Sept. 4.
"Some individuals present themselves during night at the posts of the National Guard of Paris, under pretence of not being able to get admission to their homes. Several of these persons have rendered themselves suspected by questions which they have asked respecting the strength of the posts, the hours at which they were weakest, the manner in which the service was performed, and particularly by endeavoring to divert the National Guards from the wise and moderate conduct of confining themselves to the duty of preserving order and tranquility for which the National Guard was instituted. The general in Chief being informed of these facts, pointed out in an Order of the Day, dated the 21st the course which the Chiefs of Posts ought to adopt under such circumstances.

The Prussian General Officers arrived with a numerous suite on the 27th ult. at Nantes.

The 15th Regiment of French Dragoons arrived at La Rochelle on the 26th ult. to form part of the garrison.

The public spirit still continues to be very good at Lille.

Russian troops, with artillery, continue to arrive in great quantities at the camp of Vertus.

The Dutchess d'Angouleme has left Bordeaux to join the Duke at Perpignan.

There is a great movement among the allied troops in the departments of Saoneet Loire.

Eight thousand Prussians left Mayence on the 30th ult. for Erange.

The Prince Imperial of Austria has arrived in Paris he came direct from Huningen which place capitulated after 12 hours bombardment.—The Prince was the first who entered. The articles of capitulation are not yet published.

It is reported that 6000 English troops who were on their route, to Paris, have received counter orders.

Count Berthier is appointed Commandant at Bordeaux.

A camp of 72,000 Austrians is about to be formed at Chambery.

Accounts from Montauban state that two French officers of superior rank were committed, on the 27th of August, to the prisons of that city, by a strong escort of gendarmes. The report in circulation at Montauban was that they were two persons of distinction, but their names were not made known; they were arrested in a small obscure village of Tarn et Garonne, where they appeared to conceal themselves under false names and in disguise.

"Gen. Clausel has been arrested at Thoulouse.

Proclamation.

Marshal the Duke of Tarentum Commander in Chief, to the Army.

"Soldiers—The moment is arrived in which the King's ordinances for disbanding the regiments of infantry of the line and the light troops and for the organization of the Departmental Legions is to receive its execution. You have read these ordinances calmly. You have submitted to them with a frank and loyal resignation. Thanks be rendered to the wise and paternal measures of the most just of monarchs. They surpass all hopes! Honorable recompences are allowed to all grades, whether they remain in active service or not. The disbanding events only apparent since the moment the dissolution of the regiments takes place they are re-created under a new denomination. It naturally

recalls to your remembrance the famous legions which are still admired as well for valour (which you have equalled) as for that admirable discipline, and that passive obedience which formed their force and their glory. Let them henceforth be your example and model. You separate from your comrades only to join your relations, friends and fellow-countrymen. The Departmental Legions will become corps formed of real family unions. Children of the same soil, educated in the same principles, you will have the same tastes and habits. The bond which is about to unite you will be indissoluble, and the legions will only rival each other in zeal, and particularly in fidelity to the King and love to the country. You who are returning to your homes, will give the example of those sentiments, and carry thither the hope of a pleasing and happier futurity: you are about to enjoy some repose in order afterwards to assume the engagements which the law imposes on you, will bring back the same sentiments to the standards of your legions. Soldiers of the old Guard, wisdom and good conduct will make you distinguished every where, and you will merit the honor of being placed near the best of Kings. The guard of the throne will be entrusted to your fidelity. You will not discontinue your services. You will proceed half yearly, as circumstances may permit, to form new regiments for the Royal Guard. Such of you as cannot form part of that Guard or of the Gendarmes, will concur with full right in the formation of the Departmental Legions. You will always feel assured, prove the models of fidelity and subordination, as you have at all times been of courage and valour. I second with all my efforts the solicitude of the Government in the discharge of your pay; but if, notwithstanding the concurrence of all endeavors the exhausted state of the Provinces, the result of those misfortunes into which too famous events have plunged the country, does not permit the liquidation of the whole, you will receive certificates for the arrears which will be paid in your departments. Soldiers, though I will follow you there, and your good conduct will be a certain pledge of the continuance of my wishes and affection for my old companions in arms.

(Signed)
MACDONALD,
Duke of Tarentum,
Commander in Chief of the Army of the Loire.
His quarters, Bourges, Aug. 26.

Bulletin of Events occurred at Nismes.

NISMES, Aug. 26.

The fermentation is renewed with these few days in this town and its neighborhood. The partiality of Napoleon affect a malignant joy and circulate rumours of an approaching triumph. Some of them have even the audacity to raise the seditious cry of Vive Napoleon II! The police arrested some of the agitators, but others could not be saved from the fury of the people.

Information had been received that symptoms of rebellion had appeared in La Vauvange and La Gerdonnenque, and that assemblies consisting of country people, and the principal, discontented and Federates of this town had taken refuge there. These movements, however, were far from being regarded as indicating the plan of a combined revolt. But the events of yesterday & to-day have defeated their projects by unveiling them. An Austrian column had arrived on the 24th, and the necessity of finding quarters for these troops in the barracks, occasioned an order to be issued for the removal of the regiment of Royal Chasseurs, which was in garrison here to Alais. The advanced guard had reached Ners, a village five leagues from Nismes, where it halted, when its commander Eugene de Cabrieres was informed by the Sieur Perieux, the Mayor of that place, that a numerous assemblage was about to attack him. M. de Cabrieres, followed by the Mayor, was of opinion, that he ought to advance without distrust to the multitude, to represent to them, that his regiment

had no intentions hostile to the country, and that in compliance with superior orders he was proceeding to occupy Alais in garrison.

Two sentinels immediately fired. Sieur Perieux the Mayor, was killed and M. de Cabrieres wounded in the arm. The latter retired with his company, having lost a man, who was killed by a life of musketry from the houses of the village. It was therefore thought proper to suspend the march of the regiment, and to give information of what had passed to the authorities of the department.

Yesterday the 25th, 800 Austrians marched to join the royal chasseurs, and found the march of the regiment still stopped by the rebels. The Austrian commander summoned them to lay down their arms and disperse, upon which they dared to propose a capitulation, which could not possibly be reconciled with the submission due to the government. The commandant declared that he would not treat with rebels: on receiving this answer the latter fired, and four Austrians were killed and nine wounded. The troops immediately marched against them, and they were dispersed after an action of two hours duration, in which they had 60 killed and 3 taken. One of the prisoners was a federate of Nimes, and he and his two companions were shot by order of the Austrian Gen. Stahlremberg.

A second Austrian column marched two hours ago, and is about to be followed by a considerable detachment of the national guard. The object of this expedition is to disarm that part of the department which is infected with the spirit of rebellion.

We are assured that General Gilly, and Teste, an advocate, formerly Lieut. of the Police of Lyons, have organized this insurrection, the ramifications of which appear to extend into the Gevennes. Proclamations, tending to encourage the people to revolt are even mentioned as circulating in these departments.

BOSTON Oct. 26.

Still Later from England.
Yesterday, arrived ship Milo, Capt. Glover, 40 days from Liverpool. Our regular files of London papers by this arrival are to Sept. 9 and Liverpool to Sept. 11, which furnish some further and later accounts from Europe.

The Paris papers of Sept. 5, announce that the General Election being finished, the King of France had issued an ordinance for convoking the Chamber of Peers and Deputies on the 25th Sept. The same papers also contain an ordinance for disbanding the artillery and organising a new corps of 11,000 of that description of force. The division of Spanish troops under Gen. Castanos, which had entered France, has been withdrawn in consequence of the representations made to the Spanish Commander by the Duke of Angouleme. A Bayonne article, however says, that another Spanish army has passed the Bidassoa, under Count d'Abisbal.

The report of the ratification of a Treaty between France & the Allied Sovereigns is pretty well confirmed. The Paris Gazette of the 7th assured the public that this report is well founded.

It is said the greater part of the Russian troop will have repassed the Rhine by the 1st Oct.

Lord Castlereagh, while walking in the Champs Elysees, at Paris, was considerably injured in both his thighs by the kick of a wild horse, which happened to be passing by at the moment. The contusion on one limb was very bad, but hopes were entertained that he would speedily recover from the wounds.

The London Pilot, of Sept 9 says—"A messenger arrived this morning, with despatches, understood to be of very great importance, and which is rumored to convey the new Treaty with France, containing the final sanction which has been daily expected since the recent journey of Lord Stewart from Paris to London, and back again to Paris, on a mission universally understood and stated to be connected with this object."

The same paper adds—"The despatches sent down to Falmouth,

to be forwarded by a King's Messenger to America, are said to relate to the limits of boundary in Upper Canada; on the subject of which there seems to be some misconception between the Court of London and the American government.

The Emperor of Russia after reviewing the troops at Compeigne, will return to Paris.

The trial of Marshal Ney had not commenced the 7th Sept. and from his justification, written by the most celebrated advocates of France, and published in the Gazette de France, it is inferred that Fouché will use all his influence to save him.

Sept. 9—3 per cent. Consols, 56 1/2.

Lyons enjoyed the most perfect tranquillity; her trade has revived; and already orders for several millions of silk stuffs have been received from America.

It is said that Madame Talleyrand still remains in England; not deeming the affairs of France sufficiently settled to yield that security which is necessary to give quiet to the mind. As she is probably governed in this opinion by her husband, we may deem this article of sufficient importance to give some coloring to the repeated reports of insurrectionary movements in the departments, as well as of seditious meetings in Paris.

The Pictures and other valuable effects plundered during the wars of the revolution, are all claimed and are daily taken away from the Museum of Paris.

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The King of Naples sent to Paris for 150 pictures taken from his country.

Though our foreign details contain no events of great magnitude, they will be found of considerable interest to the inquisitive reader.

CHEAP GOODS.

THOMAS J. ROBESON
BEGS leave to inform his friends and old customers, that he has recently opened his store in Fayetteville, on the south side of Haystreet, five doors west of the State Bank, and in his ASSORTMENT of GOODS, the novel article blacksmiths' (English made, from 24 to 36 inches each).
37 September 28, 1815.

Notice.

THE subscriber has just returned from New-York, where he has procured one of the best workmen in that city, with an elegant assortment of superfine cloths and cassimeres, with stockings and vestings of the best quality.

Those who may please to favor him with their custom, may depend on having their work done in the newest fashions and most elegant manner, with punctuality and dispatch, and on reasonable terms.

Wanted two or three Journey-men Tailors, who are good workmen, to whom constant employ and generous wages will be given. Also two or three Apprentices will be taken.

DUNCAN SMITH,
Fayetteville, Oct. 5, 1815.

The Public

ARE respectfully informed that the subscribers FULLING MILL, is now in the best order, having lately obtained new Sheers and a quantity of Dies of all colours and of the best quality.—Therefore, those who well favour him with their custom, may confidently rely on having their Cloths fulled and dressed in the neatest manner and at the shortest notice. He promises every possible attention and feels assured that with his present materials and workmen, he cannot fail to give general satisfaction.

Jesse Jackson
Cumberland county, Oct. 10, 1815.
P. S. Cloths left at A. J. Bowell's, Fayetteville, will be immediately received and returned to him when dressed as usual.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE
Blank Executions
do. Subpœnas,
do. Writs, &c