

phon he went into the cabin, where besides his principal attendants were Lord Keith, Admiral Cockburn, Lord Lowther and the honorable Mr. Lyttleton. Lord Keith took leave of him and went on board the Ponnant. Lord Lowther and Mr. Lyttleton remained and had a conversation of nearly two hours with him.

PARIS, JULY 26.

OFFICIAL NOTE.

The ministers have taken into mature consideration the overtures which the ministers of the king have transmitted to them by his excellency Baron Louis, with a view to regulate the conduct of the administration in the countries occupied by the allied armies. They are too deeply sensible of adopting the most urgent and the most efficacious measures on this subject, not to enter heartily into the views which have dictated those propositions. They are therefore of opinion that the following arrangements which have been determined upon, will be best calculated to reconcile the wishes of the king, with the situation in which the allied armies will be placed during their stay in France.

1. To prevent the movements resulting from the uncertainty in which the allied armies still are respecting their cantonments, a line of demarcation shall determine the departments which shall be occupied by them, and to be specially assigned for their subsistence.

2. These departments shall be divided among the allied armies in such a manner, that each of them shall have a district, and consequently that in each department there shall be no troops but what belong to one and the same army.

3. Nevertheless, in the different districts, and in general in all the departments occupied by the allies, one uniform system shall be pursued in all matters which concern the administration, and relate to the wants of the armies.

4. The authorities of the king shall be immediately restored in the departments, and the Prefects and Sub-Prefects reinstated in the exercise of their functions.

5. In order to protect these authorities, and to provide with certainty that, on the one hand, whatever relates to the service and the wants of the allied armies shall be punctually executed, and that, on the other, those armies observe the strictest order, military governors shall be appointed for the departments forming the districts of each army; but it shall be only in regard to the service and securities of these armies that the Prefects, and other public functionaries, shall receive the directions of the military governors of the allied powers.

6. These objects shall be still more particularly determined; but the maintenance of the different armies shall take place on principles which shall be uniformly adopted.

7. An administrative commission has been established at Paris, and shall, as soon as possible, communicate with the commission appointed by the king.

8. Orders have been given that the contributions in money which have been imposed upon several towns and departments shall not be further enforced, and that in future no contribution of this kind shall be demanded by the single orders of the Intendants of the different armies.

As these arrangements go so far as the allies are permitted for the moment, by a due concern for their own armies and to the military situation, to undersign themselves, that the king's ministers will perceive in them, the sincere desire which they feel to contribute to the re-establishment of the royal authority, and to the alleviation of the charges of the war, as far as circumstances allow them the possibility. They have the honor to assure Prince Talleyrand of their high consideration.

METTERNICH, CASTLEREAGH, NESSELRODE, HARDENBURGH.

Prince Talleyrand.

SPANISH AMERICA.

Boston, September 22.

The revolutionists of the "United Provinces of Rio de la Plata" have passed a number of popular resolutions. Whether they are founded on principles of justice, or are merely intended to answer the purpose of the moment, or have but a partial duration, time may shew. The resolutions are as follow:

- 1. Declaring all blacks free as soon as they land in the provinces;
2. Declaring all Indians free and exempting them from tribute;
3. Abolishing the inquisition;
4. Abolishing torture;
5. Abolishing titles of nobility;
6. Declaring that pretensions shall be only owing to merit;
7. Allowing the exportation of gold and silver;
8. Establishing a registry of merchants. None but those registered can be consignees. A consignor shall not charge less than four per cent. on the goods, on penalty of being struck from the registry;
9. Allowing foreigners to search for ores and to claim such as they may discover, to work them, to buy or lease mines, &c. The same as native citizens, to enjoy their own religion. Quickly as it is declared free;
The bishop of Paraguay has been imprisoned for some and clerical abuses against the revolutionists.

POLITICAL SYNOPSIS.

TARBOROUGH, OCT. 5.

John Sanders, the man who recently murdered his brother, passed through this place in irons last week, on his way to Gates, the county in which he perpetrated the act.

It is stated, in a Raleigh paper, that commissioners have set out to run the boundary line between North and South Carolina.

Jonas Gallusha, Esq. is elected governor of the state of Vermont, with a democratic council and a majority in the legislature.

The English East India Company's ships Ariston and United Kingdom, foundered off the Cape of Good Hope in June last, and only 15 persons out of 700 were saved.

Notwithstanding the vigilance of the British cruisers on the coast of Africa, several vessels with full cargoes of slaves have recently arrived in Cuba.

THE INDIAN ENEMY.

From the accounts by way of Buffalo, it appears, that, after much unnecessary delay, many of the principal Indians, and among them the Prophet, have attended the council-fire at Detroit, and profess contrition for past crimes, and promise largely in regard to future amity. The only security for their good behaviour, we believe will be the establishment of strong posts, with adequate garrisons, on the frontier. These very amicable Indians are, for the most part, the same savages who came into Detroit after the defeat of them and their allies on the Thames, were maintained throughout the winter at the charge of the government, and requited its beneficence, as soon as the leaves put forth in the spring, by massacring helpless families and helpless stragglers from our forts and encampments, whenever they could come within rifle shot of them. There is no doubt, finding that they cannot help themselves, they are now more sincere in their professions, and will remain quiet as long as peace exists between this country and Great Britain.

The Indians on the Missouri, however, whom owing to the general denunciation of Northern Indians, some of our readers may confound with those in the vicinity of Detroit yet evince a determined hostility, not even covered by professions of amity or neutrality. A salutary discipline, which they have well merited by a series of ferocious cruelties since the commencement of the late war, will teach them a proper respect for a nation, which was known to them only by acts of kindness and humane attentions. They can muster a formidable force; but we should think, when they find the government has seriously directed its attention to them, they will speedily sue for peace. Some indignation is demanded by the people in the west, and is justly due to the sanguinary affliction with which those blood thirsty beings visited our frontier settlements when our military force was otherwise employed; and if they appear in arms against our messengers of peace, they will certainly receive it.

John Graham, Esq. one of the Commissioners appointed to treat with the Northern Indians, arrived in this city on Tuesday, with a treaty signed at Spring Wells, on the 8th instant, by the Commissioners and the Chiefs of all the Tribes with which they were authorized to treat. The Treaty is entirely satisfactory, we learn, and stipulates for the faithful performance of all previous Treaties.

Lord Burghersh, who is appointed Minister to the United States; is, we believe, a young man, not thirty years of age. He acted in an official capacity recently on the continent. He is a man of high family connections, it is believed, to which circumstance probably he owes this high appointment.

According to an official advertisement in the western papers, it appears that all the public lands (to which the Indian title is extinguished) in that part of the Mississippi Territory which lies west of Pearl river, are to be exposed to public sale at Washington, in the Mississippi territory, on the second Tuesday in next month.

From the American Daily Advertiser.

SHIP NEWS.—ARGENTINE.

Mr. Poulson—I have frequently lamented your inattention to the minutia of intelligence, received by the many worthy Captains, who ply in and out of our port—and having gained myself some information, well deserving notice, by listening to their stories at the Captain's Hotel in Dock street, I send it, in the hope that you will amuse your readers, as I have been, with the recital.

Capt. N. just arrived from Turk's-Island, declared the heat was excessive there, as might plainly be perceived by the fiery appearance of the top of his nose. Salt plenty—specie scarce.

Capt. M. who had been near South America, informed, that owing to the extreme heat of the season, the Snow which laid on the tops of the Andes, for a thousand years, had melted away, and that Mountains of Silver, were now very discernible.

Capt. W. from New Orleans, lamented the warmth of the season, more than any of his companions, as it had completely decomposed a specimen of a Mountain of Ice, three miles high, which he intended as a present to the Museum.

Capt. P. who had coasted it round from N-

York, declared, that after the severe gale of the 3d of Aug. which dispersed the Jamaica Fleet, he picked up a Monkey capering on a bag of Irish potatoes.

Capt. S. with a full cargo of Wine, from Madeira, said, that not another pipe would be received from there these ten years, as the Yankees had engaged all the rest, to supply the East-India market.

Captain B. who generally listens attentively to what is said, was about controverting this last assertion, when an honest Host, who resides on Ridge Board, entered and announced that JOSEPH BONAPARTE, and suite, were approaching the city by that route, and one and all ran to behold.

This twice a would-be King! And twice another thing!

Yours, PULL SHORT.

AGRICULTURAL.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

Westhill, Aug. 24.

SIR—The new method of raising Indian Corn, discovered by Mr. Hall, has excited much thought and reflection on the subject. But I am sorry to find that an experiment made in this way, has entirely failed, in the hands of so judicious a farmer as general Cooke. The burning up of the corn in this experiment might be owing to the plants being too much crowded, and the beds also may become compact and hard from an entire neglect of the plough. However, great credit is due to Mr. Hall for his bold deviation from the old hackneyed method of raising maize, as the advantages gained by this improvement (if it would do) are great and important. The soil would be retained on the steepest lands, the crop always continued in the same field, annually increasing in its fertility, which would add to the product of every subsequent crop. Having only received some hints on the outlines of this plan, I can say but little about it. The public would be gratified in seeing a full detail of the improvement and its results, by Mr. Hall himself. In preparing land for any kind of crop we cannot think of giving up the important implement (called a plough) with which I would prepare a field of corn in a different way from that prepared with a grubbing hoe and the spade—and whether it is worth an experiment or not, I leave it to the public to judge and determine.

With a good plough and three strong horses the field designated for corn is thrown into beds, on a level, four feet wide, and from eight to ten inches deep, leaving intervals of eight feet unbroken between them, which will make the corn rows six and twelve feet apart. All the manure that can be made on the farm must be spread on the third or parts of the beds, and tamped in with a coulter, drawn by two horses, breaking the ground two or three inches deep. It was at first cut with the plough. Here, then, we have beds well prepared for the reception of seed, four feet wide and 12 inches deep. When planting is commenced, a scooper must be run along the middle of the beds, opening a pretty wide furrow; the corn dropped from six to nine inches apart, and covered with a coulter, passed only on one side of it. This method of covering I have pursued for three years, and find it a good and expeditious way of drilling. The coulter must be enlarged a little by lopping hemp or tow around it, or a short wing or offset might be put to one side, so as to answer the purpose very well. But here the drill would be infinitely better. As soon as the seed is planted, the single horse coulter should be used and secured by the plough as soon as the implement is found to be incapable of conquering the grass; the plough may be followed by the hand hoe, and the usual mode of cultivation may be pursued as long as it is found necessary. But if there be clover growing in the interspaces, it might be better to cut and cover the beds with it, about the first and tenth of June; which would save the labor of ploughing and hoeing after harvest, and perhaps the corn would be better, if its roots remained unbroken after this period. Strong lands, particularly low grounds, might do very well with less distance, having the beds only three feet wide, and the intervals six feet only, which would make the rows stand nine feet apart.—Just before or after the corn is planted a valuable purpose might be answered by strewing gypsum over the whole field, giving at least one bushel per acre, which would tend to prevent that feeble and yellow appearance that sometimes takes place in the corn plants after two successive clover crops, and at the same time greatly promote the growth of the clover rising in the interspaces. After the winter breaks, about the last of February, having previously carried away the corn stalks to the farm pens, let all the coarse refuse matter be raked off the corn beds, and a sufficient quantity of clover seed be sowed over them, then replace the straw thinly to protect the young plants from the spring's frost and the summer's sun.

The same field is to be always devoted to corn, cultivating only the one-third of it every year, and this third will contain more corn plants, letting them stand one foot apart in the drill, than the whole field would do, planted in the usual way (that is, two stalks together, six feet distance)—two-thirds of the plough labor is saved, both in the preparation and cultivation throughout. It may not be necessary to use the level more than once, as the old beds will always direct the ploughman how to lay off his new ones. He will use half the unbroken interspace the second year, and the balance the third year following. Then three years will complete the course, always allowing the land to lie 2 years in clover before it is thrown up for corn, and two years in my opinion is long

enough for any arable land to be cultivated. Would not the covering of green clover, with all the superfluous corn plants and suckers thrown on the beds, together with all the corn roots rotting undisturbed in the earth, give more vegetable pabulum to the soil, than the corn extracted? Then lying two years in the clover before another exhausting crop is applied, must certainly increase its fertility and add greatly to the product of every subsequent crop.

I have not only prepared a field of corn with the plough, but I have ploughed, cultivated, and managed it throughout. Yet I assure you that it is entirely theory with me, as I have not had the time to make a single experiment in this way: nor would I have spread my ideas so prematurely before the public, had it not been for the late publications on this subject, which excited me to throw in my ideas among the rest.

ROBERT MORRISON.

DIED.

On the 24th ult. in the 80th year of her age, Mrs. Elizabeth Mayo, relict of the late Col. Nathan Mayo, of this county.

On Monday last, in his 75th year, Mr. Samuel Cherry, of this county.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in this office, which, if not taken out before the first of January next, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

- HENRY Austin, 2 Thomas B. Horn
Ned Austin Benjamin Hart
Jesse Bartle Randolph Johnston
Doctor James Bryant Martin Jenkins
David Barnes Reuben Johnston, 2
Lucy Bratts Edward Jones
Benetor Barret John A. Irwin
James Biggs James Knight
Elizabeth Bullock Gray Little
Jackey S. Blount Elizabeth Lacky
James Britt Littlebury Land
J. Benton, Esq. Moses Nord cai
Stephen Burrows Jacob Nolly
Bennet Barrow, 2 Mrs. Frances Norcott
John Barrow Dempsey Odum
Sally Eliza Coakley John Parker
Major David Coffield Martha Parker
Theo. W. Cockburn Jesse Rose
John J. Cone Edwin Rogers
James Coker Jack F. Ross
Samuel Crisp Samuel Ruffin, Esq.
Lamon Causway Henry Sheriff
John Cotten Exam P. Sumner
Penety R. Dawpree Irwin P. Stanton
William Donaldson James Spicer
Thomas Dickerson Enoch Sessums
John Edmondson John Simms
James Everet Alexander Sessums
Elisha Ellis Alex. Sexton
Eason Ellenor Joel Smith
Arthur Forbs Robert Stuart, 4
Oran B. Fort John Stuart
James Forman Thom's Stuart
Nancy Gray Thomas Taylor
Thomas Guion, 2 John Taylor
Zilpha Garland Noah Williams
Peyton Hill Joseph G. Williamson
Edward Hall Starling Weller
Wilby Howard Richard Wills
Thomas Harris Wilby Whitehurst
Isaac Hilliard Richard Whitehurst
Jacob Highsmith Thomas B. Walton.

THEO. PARKER, P. M.

Tarborough, Oct. 1, 1815. 91-42a

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS REWARD

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the night of the 30th September, two negro fellows by the names of ZACCHAEUS and HENRY. The first named negro is about 20 years old and nearly six feet high—has a light complexion, about a shade above black. He is a keen and sensible fellow. Has been a waiting boy in his time, and is very polite. Has a slow gait. He is also a good fisherman, and can make very good nets and mend seines, in which business he has been engaged for some years past on Roanoke river. He was bought from Mr. Thomas Newsum, who lives about three miles from the Cross Keys, Southampton Virginia, and probably may aim to return to that neighborhood as he has a wife there. He also has a wife near Halifax, N. C. Possibly he may try to get to Petersburg, or even farther to the northward.

HENRY

Is about 23 years old, 5 feet—8 or 9 inches high—complexion nearly the same as that of Zacchaeus—of slow speech and inclined to stammer—moves briskly. He was bought of Mr. Benjamin Blunt, jun. three miles above the Cross Keys, Virg. to which neighborhood he will probably return.

The above reward will be given for securing said negroes in any jail so that I get them, or a half of the sum for either.

WILLIAM POOL.

Johnston county, N. C. Oct. 3, 1815. 42ap

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

HAVING qualified, at last February County Court, held for Pitt, as Executor of the last will and testament of DERBY RIGGIN, deceased, request all persons indebted to the estate to come forward and make payment. Those having demands against said estate are required to present them for settlement within the time limited by law.

JAMES RIGGIN,
CLEMON STEVENS.