dogs, masts, yards, bowsprit, oars, oakum, sheet copper, or other naval stores for the space of six months, from the 8th day of August. The Emperor Alexander has ordered by council, prohibiting out of this kingdom of carrying cartridge, gun powder, saltpetre, or any sort of arms or ammunition, to be in force for six months from the 8th of August. Likewise an order in council per ibiting from the 8th of August for 6 months, the importation of hides, dressed or undressed, leather and saddlery, (except cow-hides) and also goat skins, in any foreign ship or vessel from any port from which the British flag is excluded, on payment of the same duties as when imported in any British vessel.

Died, a few days ago, the wonderful Mrs. Ann Moore, [the fasting woman] of Tutbury, Staffordshire, who existed 4 years without eating any food, and nearly 3 years without drinking even so much as a glass of water. She was 50 years of age. Many thousands visited this surprising woman, and the faculty are completely baffled in their opinions concerning the possible duration of life without sustenance for so long a period.

French Budget for 1811.

Public Debt	105 800.000 *Livres*
Pensions	80.500.000
Services, war & civil list, &c &c.	954 000.000

August 3

The Dublin mail this morning has brought the following intelligence of importance.

PROCLAMATION.

Against the Catholic Committee.

"We stop the press to announce to the public, that a privy council sat this day at the Castle, and that it was resolved to issue a proclamation, prohibiting the election of Delegates to the Catholic Committee. The official document is an elaborate production, being written with more care than the former notification for a similar purpose from the castle, and it is signed by twelve privy counsellors. It enumerates the resolutions of the Catholic Committee, (as published in the papers) then quotes a section of the Convention Act, and declares it to be the intention of the government to enforce the Penalties of the law against such persons as should proceed to select Deputies, managers, or Delegates to the Catholic Committee."

"It appears that the lord lieutenant's secretary had written officially to lord Fingall on the subject of the Catholic Committee, and that his Lordship had two interviews with Mr. Pole. It is stated that the secretary had declared the system of delegation to be altogether illegal, adding, that the Irish government would be under the necessity of enforcing the Convention Act if the measure should not be abandoned, and requesting his lordship to inform Mr. Pole of the sanction of his rank from the Catholic Committee. It is also stated that lord Fingall asked the secretary whether it was the wish of the Irish government that such sentiments should be conveyed to the Catholic Committee, and that then Mr. Pole intimated his lordship to suspend the communication until the return of an express from London."

"We avail ourselves of the opportunity of a stop press, to state a rumour that has just reached our office. It is said, that W. W. Pole has warned Lord Fingall, not to proceed in what the the secretary thinks proper to call "An Insurrectionary Measure," by attending the Catholic Committee."

"It is also added, that the Lord Lieutenant has desired to have a conference with Lord Fingall, respecting the Catholic Committee"—*D. E. Post.*

The Elisa Cartel is arrived at Dartmouth from Morlaix. She brought over to this country twelve Irish Priests, who were driven out of Rome about twelve months ago by Bonaparte, after having resided there, some of them, for upwards of nine years.

A letter has been shewn, in which the good faith of Russia is called in question, as to the free ports which it is said she is about to open, and the merchants and underwriters are cautioned not to entrust their property under such protection—In the same letter it is recommended, that the ports of those free ports under a foreign power, Anthab, in our own possession, should be converted into a depot for the commodities to be sent from this country to the Baltic; and that for the greater security the fortifications should be improved, and the garrison augmented.

There are reasons for believing that a good understanding subsists between our government and the Emperor Alexander. Supplies of lead, and other articles, to a great amount, have lately been sent to Russia, and it appears that this has been done with the knowledge of, and at the instance of ministers.

Extract of a letter received from Portsmouth yesterday:—"A few days since a labouring man, engaged ploughing in a field at Bignor near Petworth found the Plough obstructed by a heavy stone, when he obtained assistance and removed it; it is of marble, and beneath is a flight of steps of the same, leading to a large arched passage, where they discovered an urn of Roman Bath, which translated payment in perfect preservation. The bath is of a hexagonal form, surrounded with seats, in the centre is a metallic pipe; the bottom of the bath is about 2 feet below the pavement, and five feet wide; the translated floor represents various figures in mosaic, all in perfect beautiful order brought to light. In digging farther they found a dolphin, and various other antiquities, of the most costly materials. It is thought to be the remains of a Roman palace. A Roman road has also been discovered leading through the field.

It is said that Bonaparte has proposed a matrimonial union between the King of Rome and the younger daughter of the Emperor Alexander, which has been rejected by the latter.

A letter from Cronstadt states, that about the 8th July, 50 ships had arrived there from different quarters; and such were the confidence entertained there of a reconciliation between Great Britain and Russia, that the price of freight had experienced a very considerable depression. Vessels which had recently been allowed twelve guineas a ton for freight, were now glad to take eight guineas; and so strongly was it expected that British vessels would arrive in considerable numbers, that licensed ships could with difficulty procure freights at even lower prices.

Supplies of lead, gunpowder and other articles have been sent to Russia, a measure which would not of course be adopted, had not the amicable disposition of the Russian Court been ascertained—Letters received from Petersburgh confirm very favorable accounts of the state of the Russian Court, and of its disposition to continue on friendly terms with this country. It is probable the will adjust her differences with Turkey—For, as peace with his country would probably be followed by a war with France, Russia would not of course have to contend of war with two powers on her shoulders at the same time. Whether Turkey be spirited on by Bonaparte or not, it is natural to suppose she would take advantage of the desire of the Court of Petersburgh for peace, to rise in her demands. Accordingly Moldavia were demanded by Russia, and refused by the Porte. Russia has since departed from her pretensions, and would content herself with one of those provinces: this has also been rejected and it is probable that peace will be made on the status quo ante bellum! The great stay and prop of Bonaparte in the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh, is understood to be Romanzow, who is said to be on the point of being removed—Lauriston, the French Minister, has struggled to keep him in, but in vain.

The immediate consequence of his removal will, in the conviction of Bonaparte, be a total change in the Russian Councils. Probably not a little of his displeasure arises from the consequences of Romanzow's dismissal, and meant also to shew Bonaparte's spleen and contempt for the Emperor Alexander, when it is stated that "in other Courts of Europe a change of Ministry does not produce a change of system but with Sovereigns of no character."—The state papers which we have republished to day though apparently directed against Spain and Portugal, has in reality, Russia for its object. Bonaparte wishes her to believe that there is no security in and reliance with Great Britain; but from the failure of his other attempt (the Duke de Cadore's despatch) and the decline of French influence at Petersburgh, it is evident that his powerful hopes of success are extremely feeble. Hence that splenetic remark, that "in other Courts of Europe, a change of Ministry does not produce a change of system but with Sovereigns of no character."

NEW YORK, September 29.

LATE FROM PORTUGAL.

Capt. Dolliver, of the ship Remittance arrived yesterday, informs us, that he left Lisbon the 20th of August; at that time no information had been received from Lord Wellington's army as late as the 17th. The English head quarters were at Celerico; and the French were advancing. About 11 000 British troops were sick in the hospitals at Lisbon. Reinforcements were daily arriving from England. It was reported that Bonaparte was marching into Spain with 200 000 men. London papers to the 12th of August had been received in Lisbon.—They stated that the King was still alive, but very ill. Captain Dolliver read the London papers, and says that they contained no other news.

Extract of a letter from an officer of the United States army dated,

Mac Hivechee, 18th July

"Major NICHOLAS has made a requisition of colonel Constant, of Baton Rouge for reinforcement to this place, owing to some movements of the Spaniards on the Sabine, and a report that they intend to come in force against this place (Fort Claiborne.) We are here with but 90 men, and not more than half that number fit for duty."

General Hampton is at this place on his return from Fort Hawkins to Colombia on Friday morning. The object of his visit was to make the necessary arrangements for opening a road through the Creek nation to Fort Stoddart. The opening of the road commences at both ends at the same time and a detachment of the United States' troops are to attend to the carrying on of the work. It is understood that a line will be given the Indians prior to its commencing; and in case of resistance the troops are ordered to keep the ground until reinforced. It is also said a road will be commenced at the same time from Pensacola to Fort Stoddart. It is rumored that the object of opening these roads is for the purpose of facilitating the removal of heavy artillery, &c. to our western frontier.

Georgia Argus, Sept. 11.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.

Late from Rio and Montevideo.

Captain Walden, who arrived here yesterday in 43 days from Rio Janeiro informs that it "was reported when he sailed, by the arrival of the Pizcataway schooner on the 10th of August, in 28 days from Montevideo, that the inhabitants of that place were reduced to a distressed situation, having nothing to subsist on except fort beef, from the scarcity of wheat, the supply was obtained from the vessels at a price fixed by the governor, who prevented their proceeding to sea with their cargoes. The price was fixed so low, that those who had loaded with beef, would be great sufferers. He also informs, that several American ship masters had it in contemplation to leave their vessels and return home, unless a more favorable state of things soon occurred, of which there was little prospect.

He also states, that the Buenosayrians were at the gates of the city, and that numbers of the Montevideoians were daily going over to them. The greatest part of the crews of such vessels as were stopped, had joined the Buenosayrians, both Americans and Englishmen, being prompted by the prospect of plunder, besides, pay as 25 dollars a month. The beef was so scarce, that each man was allowed only a pound and a half. The opinion, however was, that the place would stand a long seige.

When the Piscataway sailed, Portuguese troops were hourly expected. A strict blockade was kept up, to prevent vessels from going up to Buenos Ayres, but it was not difficult to reach that port.

From the N Y Evening Post.

Several Canadian French have arrived in great discontent at Boston, having been *banished from the English provinces*, by order of the governor, on *suspicion* of their intriguing in counter politics to the established authorities. So bold a measure has never been resorted to by the English, unless under martial law in the colonies, or a suspension of the habeas corpus act in the mother country. [This last sentiment is a mistake; it is the practice in *all* the British colonies, to seize upon without even any other notice of the cause, any man whom a man in power may take offence at, and seize upon, deprive him of fortune and liberty, and transport him from one quarter of the globe to another without hearing trial, or the possibility of obtaining redress—we know *numerous instances* of such deeds—*British justice.*] *Aurora.*

New York, Sept. 24.

Extract of a letter from a merchant in Montego Bay (Jam.) to another in this city, dated Aug 13, 1811.

It is expected martial law will be put in force on account of the Maroons and other negroes. It is now embodied three regiments against 3 Dutchmen in this island; they have taken two essaylis some of the principal men in the island. We are all in readiness at a moment's warning; but I hope it may blow over—tell I have no doubt but at a future period, this will be a scene of horror. The negroes are very bold and intimidate."

BOSTON, September 24.

We were yesterday favoured with *Lisbon* papers of Aug 7. A letter is published from Lord Wellington, dated at *Castello Branco*, Aug. 1. He states, that he had put his whole army in motion for the left, proposing to take cantonments in *Beira*, in place of those which had been held in the province of *Alem Tejo*; that Soult was said to have gone to *Grenada*; that the army of *Portugal* (Marmont's) remained on the frontiers; and that the French Gen. Bessieres had collected 11,000 infantry, and 1500 Cavalry at *Benavente*. Gen. Laval is appointed to the command which Sebastiani lately sustained.

The Enquirer.

RICHMOND, OCTOBER 1, 1811.

CASE OF JAMES McCLURE.

The Case of this man has made a good deal of stir in the U. States—and has lately been revived by a letter, from a Mr. John Rodman, dated Paris, July 18th 1811, and addressed to the Editor of the "United States Gazette." The facts appear to be these:

James McClure was *born* in the U. S. on the 21st of April 1785—some months *after* his birth (that is, on the 20th Feb 1786) his father was duly naturalized, under the laws of the United States; and the child remained in the U. S. until the year 1795 when he was sent to England for his education. He has not since returned to this country; but resided for some years in England, and then made a trip to Holland and other parts of the continent—His father also has left the U. S. and returned to his native country; G. Britain—where he died in the year 1807. Mr James McClure dispatched from England the famous ship Hirizon, destined to Lima—which was wrecked on the rocks of Mocraiz, and so is generally known. was the very first case in which the Berlin Decree was put into execution against the U. S.—Mr McC. went to France, to reclaim the property of the ship; carrying with him a Passport from the American Minister in London confessing him to be a native citizen of the U. S. On the 12th April, 1810 an order was issued by the Minister of War, directing, "that, in consequence of information to (him) from the minister of general police, and which he has received from the Minister Plenipotentiary of the U S attest Mr J. McC. should be detained in France "as an *English* prisoner of France" Accordingly he was arrested at L'Orient—sent under parole, and placed under *surveillance* at Tours. Gen. Armstrong would not interfere in his behalf—on the 16th March, 1810 he wrote that "the certificates of his father's naturalization, and of his own birth and baptism, were not sufficient; they only prove that his father is an American Citizen, and that he himself was born in the U S and that "the evidence that "will reach the case and substantiate (his) claim, is a certificate copy of the act of S. Carolina, naturalizing (his) father, provided that act naturalized also the children of (his) father born before its own date." Mr. Rodman afterwards met with Mr. Mc. Clure at Tours, and being touched with his situation, determined to intercede with Gen. A. on his return to Paris. The general was however about to leave France—and Mr R. thought he could not himself be of service, Chargé d'Affaires at Paris. In reply, Mr R. tells him that "Mr. McC. must claim to be a citizen of the U. States either under a law thereof, or under a law of the state of S. Carolina; that Gen. A. not considering the law of the U S. to embrace the case of Mr. McC. required that he should show himself to be within the provisions of the *state* statute; that the words *if dwelling in the U. S.* appear to occasion the whole difficulty in deciding on the rights of Mr. McC. "In his dwelling (continues Mr. R.) to be at the time of the naturalization of the father, at or after passing the law, or the time of claiming to be considered a citizen I Gen. Armstrong, it seems, decided against the first, and the two last are conclusive against. Mr. McClure, As *I* act under Gen A. in this legation, it is not competent to me to admit appeals from his judgement."—Mr Rodman also applied to Mr. Mc. Rae, our Consul in Paris, to whose department the granting of passports had been transferred, and received the same answer upon a subordinate point, which it not is necessary to state—It is certain, these applications did no good to Mr. McC. who lyet remains perhaps under *surveillance* at Tours.

In my judgement, however, our minister has erred in his decision—And Mr. McClure ought to have been held as a Citizen of the U. States. Why? We are not considering what the law *ought to be*; but what it *is*—If the case of Mr. McClure comes within any of the U. S. Acts, is the 6th Section of the Act of April, 1802—which is in these words:

"The children of persons duly naturalized under any of the laws of the United States, or who previous to the passing of the law shall be so naturalized, by the government of the U. S. shall be deemed citizens of any one of the said states, *under the laws* thereof, being *under the age* of twenty one years, at the time of their parent's being so naturalized or admitted to the rights of citizenship, shall, *if dwelling in the U. S.* be considered as *Citizens* of the U States; and the children of persons who now are, or have been citizens of the United States, shall, though born out of the limits and jurisdiction of the U. S. be considered as citizens of the U. States: *Provided*, that the right of citizenship shall not descend to persons whose fathers have never resided within the U States, &c. &c."

And now, what is the case of James McC.?

His father was a citizen of the state of S. Carolina, *before* any act was passed by the United States "on that subject."

James McC. is then the child of a naturalized citizen—he was "under the age of 21, at the time of his naturalization"—*So far* his case is within the law. The only doubt is, as Mr. Rodman says, whether on reason "*if dwelling in the U. States.*"—*When* must he have dwelt in the United States? To what period of time does the section point?—If to the time of "passing the law" the expression would have been as unguarded—Congress would have put in some more definite phrase, as "at this time" or "now," as they do immediately after, in the same section.—*If* to the "*time of claiming* to be considered a citizen," then is the party both a citizen and not a citizen; a citizen *in* the U. States, but not one *out*—in which case, the citizen father has greater rights than his citizen son, because the father has all the rights of one, both within the U. S. and elsewhere. By the same rule it is, that if a man were to be naturalized for 20 years, and then to marry and have a child, that child could not dwell in a foreign country without an absolute forfeiture of his rights. It doubtless was not the legislature of the United States have ever contemplated such a state of things—for, by this rule, thousands who are *now* considered as citizens would really cease to be such.

To my eye, the spirit of the *act* appears to be, that—that the child should be with the parent, dwelling in the U. States, at the time of *his* naturalization—thus distinguishing between those children who are with him at that time, and those who he has left behind him in his native country.—The law naturalizes the former with him, by saying *grace once your sires*, as Dr Franklin said; *forewinning* an author are there at his return, they shall remain here for life; but the same grace does not extend to those who have remained behind.

Mr. Rodman hints, that it would have been sufficient for James McClure to have been *born* in the United States—he is mistaken. The law of the U. S. recognizes such claim. The law of Virginia, of 1792, does not, "all free persons born within the territory of this commonwealth," is decreed a citizen. The law of Virginia considers him as a son of the soil. An alien, as well as a citizen, may beget a citizen—but the U States' act does not go so far—A man must be naturalized to make his children such.

If it be said, that the law is defective, we shall not dispute the point. We shall not say, but that it ought to deprive every naturalized foreigner of the privileges with which it had clothed him, provided he returns for a certain series of years to that native domicil he had abandoned—And again, might there not be a law, United Bapert year later if for, as we permit a man to enjoy the rights of a freeman, to move from his country at the call of his own interests, we ought also to permit him to snap the ties which bind him to that country. Thus, if toga in arms against us, would he not be treated as a *rebel*, instead of a prisoner of war?

These ideas are suggested with considerable diffidence.—The case of James McClure is clearly a nice one—and even if I had not the best reasons to ascribe the purest motives to General Armstrong in this transaction, still there is that dubious complexion in the case, which might lead me to think, that a very honest and intelligent man might honestly differ with me on the occasion.

PUBLIUS.

The *N. Y Commercial Advertiser* is modest enough to say "that so long as the present party are in power, we can never look for any benefit from our government." Will this gentleman be pleased to tell us, what sort of defence has been proposed by *his* party? And will he pledge himself and his party to support any sufficient plan of defence, that may be adopted to shield our commerce against the attacks of G. Britain?

A Problem for the Norfolk Ledger!

What is the difference between a *British* and a *French License?*—It strikes us, that the one is, like a negro's *pass, permitting* us to go into other parts *than its own*—the other, like a *passport, admits us into its own ports*. It seems to us, heretofore the one is *not quite* so "nefarious" as the other.

CENSUS OF VIRGINIA.

The returns are now completed—they stand thus:

	1811	1801
Whites,	648 3.0	747 610
Slaves,	386. 77	880 .00
Free persons of colour,	30.382	
	968 079	

Census of 1791, ... 747 610
1801, ... 880 .00

If the census had been accurately taken—not one soul lost—there is no question, but our population would have been rated at a *million*.

The CONNECTICUT MIRROR says that "the RICHMOND ENQUIRER is conducted by an Irishman." The New York Evening Post varies this expression to "another foreigner." The Mirror however, does not always *reflect* the truth. The Editor of this paper is a native of Virginia. We are as little skilled in the *nativities* of the Mirror and the Post, as they seem to be in our's. But we can say this much for ourselves; that we have neither worshed a single cent of British secret service money, nor one cent from the subscription purse of a political Junto. Our press rests upon its own bottom—on the Public, our patron. We deem it far more honorable, to be an *American* in *America*, than an American under *foreign* pay—and more so, that it should come out of the purse of the people, than the purse of a *junto*. The one feels the spirit of a *citizen* soldier; the other, that of a *mercenary*.—What say you to this, Mr. Coleman?

The federalists are citing the case of the ship Jersey, as a satisfactory proof that the French decrees are not revoked."—The *Jersey* was seized in 1808—the *Decrees* were revoked in November last. To be sure, the fed. are a little out in their chronology—but any thing to throw a dust into the eyes of the people!

The Spanish Cortes have refused to put their troops, at once, under the English Commander in chief—they say, "our Generals shall have our instructions to obey you commands *communicated through us.*"—Thus they act as a sort of Aulic Council war, delaying and weakening every enterprise. There is certainly not that uniformity of end or union of arm which is so essential to a confederate cause—Mr. Whitbread has justly observed that their "Allies should give much greater assistance than they had hitherto done."

Mr Luther Martin offers *himself* as a Candidate for the Maryland House of Delegates—and modesty says, that even his enemies will admit "he wears no disguise."—But will his friends soberly say, that he is not very often *disguised?*

The Hamlet has arrived at Boston—left Algeciras, on the Straights of Gibraltar, on the 17th ult.—a Spanish exp dition had gone into the Mediterranean—Transports with 5000 troops under command, with 5000 bils. of flour, he said between 20 and 30 pieces of Artillery, left Cadiz on the 30th July, touched at Algeciras, & went thro' the Straights; their first destination *said* to be Carthagena.

Let those who *doubt* the light in which the United States are viewed by G Britain, read the following extract from the condemnation of the ship *Golden Fleece* and *cargo*, and if he still doubts, his conviction should he ever be convinced, will come, a day too late.—*Charleston City Gazette.*

In the Case of the Ship Golden Fleece.

"The Judge having heard the proofs read, and advocates and proctors on both sides, rejected the same claim, pronounced the said ship and cargo to have belonged, at the time of the capture and seizure thereof, to ENEMIES of the crown of G. Britain as such, or otherwise, subject and liable to confiscation; and by interlocutory decree condemned the said ship and cargo as good and lawful prize

THE COMET.

The Comet has moved since the sixth instant about 13 degrees, directing its course nearly to the star in the tip of the tail of the Greater Bear; about the 8th of October it will cease to set and remain above the horizon during the night till it becomes invisible. I apprehend its tail might be seen even in clear nights from an elevated situation; it moves nearly perpendicular to the horizon, and the comet does not rise more than four or five degrees below the horizon even when on the meridian.

Alex Pop.

MARRIED—On the 14th of September, Mr. LEWIS WRIGHT, to the most admired Miss ELIZA FARGAS, both of Amelia County.

Richmond Theatre.

On Tuesday Evening Oct 1 will be presented the celebrated PLAY of

THE DOUBTFUL SON:

SECRETS OF A PALACE.

To which will be added the much admired Musical Entertainment of

THE POOR SOLDIER.

☞ Performance every night this week.

MILLIGAN'S Prize List of the Potomac and Shenandoah Navigation Lottery. 29th day of drawing, Sept. 27.

No. 289 a prize of	$ 500
10703	100 each.
11304	100 each.
5 prizes of	30 $ each.
2	20
12	12
95	10

Gain of the Wheel this day, 2,573 $.
Total gain of the Wheel 12,678 $.

Present price of Tickets sixteen dollars, but will be advanced to Seventeen on Tuesday the 1st day of October, which will be the 30th day of drawing; the first drawn ticket a prize of 500 dollars.

Letters, post paid, enclosing bank notes, or prize Tickets, punctually attended to by

JOSEPH MILLIGAN,
Bookseller, Georgetown.

Oct 1. 1t

SLAVES AT AUCTION.

ON Friday the 20th inst. will positively be sold, for Cash, before the door of the Rising Tavern, at 11 o'clock, about 40 LIKELY NEGROES: Consisting of young men, boys and girls, and a woman of 26 years of age with 3 children, one excellent Seamstress, 22 years of age. The above described negroes are healthy, strong and likely, under as good characters as any in the State.

Also—A WAGGON & TEAM, and 12 GOOD MULES.

B STILL, Auc'r.

Richmond, 1st Sept. 4t

P. S The sale of the above property is postponed till Thursday, the 10th of October, which will positively take place.

B. S.

Oct. 1.

SOME TIME in the year 1806 or 1807, I gave my bond to Allen Bland for £ 35 10s. which bond I have since assigned to L. M Lean, and is now believed to be lost or mislaid. If it is not the case, and the said bond has been assigned to any other person, such assignee is hereby informed that the money is and has been for several years ready for whoever it is legally entitled to receive it, and unless the said bond is presented to the subscriber within sixty days, he will pay the amount as has been directed by L. Mclean, the last known assignee.

DAVID MARTIN.

Albemarle, Oct. 1 4 t

CT. HILAIRE MAHER, a native of France, and lately from Philadelphia, tendes his services in the art of DANCING, to the Gentlemen and Ladies of this City. He will teach the newest French Country Dances, also the Gavotte, the Swiss Dance, the Waltz and the Horn-pipe, in all their various ways and new steps.—The terms of Tuition will be three dollars a week, and 36 lessons per quarter. He will attend private families in this city, & hopes to meet a full attendance of those persons who will favor him with their confidence.

For further particulars, information may be obtained by applying at his residence, facing Mr. Adkie Laforet's, brick house, on the main street, blocks hill, Richmond.

He will give balls, twice in 3 weeks, at which none will be admitted but the Parents of his Scholars

He will open his school the first of November next.

Oct. 1. 2t

WILLIAMSBURG, Sept. 21.

THE Subscriber offers for sale at Public Auction, in the City of Richmond, a good BLACK-SMITH. He will be sold on the 1st of January, upon liberal credit. Approved security will be required of the purchaser.

R. M. PEACHY.

The above subscriber is prepared for the accommodation of eight young Gentlemen, who may choose to board with their company, he enuing course, as boarders.

Sept 27. 3w