With Each subscriber Zone hereby bind himself to the others to use the utmost endeavours perfectly all such productions, as the joint benefactor to be inserted, as we shall be necessary to enter into, for the obtaining of the said profits, to the detriment of which, the whole of the interest of such surveys falling, shall be forfeited, and accrue to the use and benefit of the performing subscribers."

Sebastian Munster is the next to Walckin's on the original list; but having been suggested to the Judges, that it would be more prudent for a person in his situation, to have his name entered in some other place, he therefore in the list which was afterwards drawn up, placed his name in the name of Andrew Watkins.

The company being completed, Dr. Watkins set off for Madrid; but being an inexperienced traveller in Spain, the *Gil Blas*, he was rumoured by a band of robbers, who robbed him both of all his money, and a number of letters which was necessary for his introduction to the favor of his Catholic Majesty. The unfortunate gentleman on his return his application for Spanish company, said, it was the only misfortune he had ever unfortunately called to Finance. The Dr. is at present at Alicante, whence he intended to his relations, and the remittance of the company but this money which they had entrusted.

Baltimore, Sept. 4.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in St. Louis, to his friend in this city, dated August 5, 1826, Communicated to the editor of the Telegraph.

"The governor has been for some time past, engaged in preparing for publication, a work intended to half, refuse, and expel a small infernal fellow, put up in Kentucky by a man who calls himself the "Western World," to nominate Wilkinson, Brown, judges Jones and Sebastian, and a great number of highly respectable characters, as having joined in a conspiracy to fall Kentucky to Spain in the years 1787 and 86. This plan is undertaken by a certain John Wood, author of a work called *Memoirs of Switzerland*, taken from Muller du Pan, and of a work entitled the History of the Administration of John Adams. The work, which after it motions, but he has contrived to weave the web of accusation with so much ingenuity, that it will be no mean matter to disentangle it. By connecting together ingeniously, Right and different circumstances, bringing forward the testimony of deceased persons—he has contrived to clothe up a tale calculated to excite popular belief—The accusation is supposed to originate in the malice of an ancient family in Kentucky, who also *Marshals*, to which the present chief justice of the United States belongs; who have long entertained a deadly hatred against the person implicated—have attached this Wood to Kentucky, and established this newspaper, with the intention and inventing necessitory to such an undertaking; but they little dreamt that Wilkinson is publicist and well judging and unpolitical vouchers from those very detestable persons whose names and testimony are so boldly introduced, and the contrary of what they are made to state, that the only persons who had ever been intimate with Wilkinson, are his knew implored the general's surprise—and that a scene of diabolical villany, it is hoped by every honest devilel, will be laid open to the public in the development of the bulletin.

The charge, but not established at Philadelphia, (then the feat of government) long ago, and after being filed, had been to the will the contents in many its. The moft ample juftification, and the moft dreadful expoftion of character will long take place."

FROM THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

The following letter was communicated to the editor of the Gazette, by a gentleman, agent of the U. S. for the treaty for sale of land claims in the western country of Louisiana.

PRAIRIE DU CHIEN, *October 1, 1826.*

In Lower Louisiana, July 2, 1826.

DEAR SIR:

I have been engaged for a considerable time in collecting materials for a volume, which I intend to compose on this delightful country where I reside. My publication, however, will not be precluded, nor even acquiring that extensive information, which I am anxious to diffuse, by the publication of your paper, for the benefit of those who may be inclined to peruse a portion of my observations. Without knowledge I have not about, with respect to the advantages of this country, but from, in some measure, derived from numerous unbiassed authorities, and from a long residence in a personal observation.

The climate, upon which I shall touch, is of a general nature; but they are communicated with that compass and accuracy, which, I hope, will convince you, I have not to originate to this country, I cheerfully embrace the earliest opportunity to give them all the encouragement in my power. It is not my intention, however, to write them to a change of situation, where long establishment, the acquisition of wealth, and the enjoyment of property; have affected the wonts of living comfortably where they are. In such cases a change would dissolve so important a bestow, in excluding the chances which fortune yields, of rendering our condition in life better, by frequent changes of their occupation or position, I am so believe; that the result would be in fa- vor of the Mississippi establishments in employment, where life could be passed in ease, in the enjoyment of an agreeable medicority of fortune, equally exempt from the cares of a useless & restless ambition, and the miseries of poverty and dependence. My communications are upon the subject of those, who have not been placed in this happy condition; to young men who have yet to make their way in the world by enterprise and industry, and to those who have experienced difficulty in obtaining and portion out a numerous family of children in circumstances that may place them above the temptations of vice. To such, I cheerfully offer my mind, in contrasting the state of things where the greatest degree of happiness is to be enjoyed and maintained upon the cheapest terms.

The western parts of Lower Louisiana, generally, without doubt, the most observing portion of the American continent, north of the Gulf of Mexico, is more uncommonly healthy, for these latitudes. It is soft, mild, and delightful in its climate. The heat of the spring and summer months, is most assuaged by the constant refreshing breezes from the Gulph of Mexico, which sometimes in proportion of the seasons become more powerful. The autumns are winter months, particular, in great measure, from the cool refreshing breezes of preceding portions of the year; and are attended with but very little snow or sleet. The advantages of the seasons in general, very gratefully and therefore, are a considerable body for the enjoyment of atmosphere. In fact, I perceive no disadvantage, in the climate, but, can rationally deduce any effects of a bad nature, to proceed, prejudicial to health in this country, in the future. Upon the, a general mind, is a pure atmosphere, and consequently, of a long and healthy profile. Common industry will procure the two first, so as to render them, in a great degree, secure. Industry, with ordinary prudence, and nature has done the rest.

In the same manner, that we are to look upon the mind, it revels in a nation, from its code of criminal laws, we are to judge of the impressions of climate upon the human species, from the state of medicine in any particular country. Upon this, physicians have, and so very seldom be their medicine required, that none of them attempt to practice in the Mississippi country. In Kentucky your physicians are numerous, and have to contend upon their avocational revenue, and some of them have grown wealthy by the practice of physic.

The western country of Lower Louisiana, is generally level, with the diversifications of hill and valley. The soil is very uniformly fertile; the soil being from two to twenty feet, deep; many places; composed of a dark grey loam, of a mixture of sand, with soft and porous, and admirably fitted for the cultivation of the hoe and plow. Two thirds of these regions are level prairie lands. The others are forest land, well timbered and watered, and which, may be employed in all useful and ornamental purposes. Scarcely any forest lands, except the swamps, are fit for cultivation. Some of the prairies are so rich, and so fertile, that sufficiently so, to yield profitable crops of cotton, and many other useful commodities.

(To be Continued.)

Richmond, Sept. 8.

An occurrence has taken place in this city, of considerable use to the rising world. Its importance may be estimated from the single fact, that it satisfactorily decides the long agitated dispute of the origin of the yellow fever. A dull, all disputatious, all cavillingmart yield science it.

The question is, whether the yellow fever of our cities is the general epidemic, or whether it is imported from the W. Indies, or generated by the noxious air of our towns. The last was the general opinion. It was evident that if the fever could be imported, it was possible to prove it, by a person to another, or from place to place. But experience has proved that it was "impossible to communicate either by person under the disease, or by the effects of the disease, or by discovery." Was it then reasonable to suppose, that a fever which could not be communicated from town to town in a country, could be carried from one country to another, by the perils of the W. Indies to those of the United States.

It must be admitted, however, that this fact is not of such a direct and overwhelming nature, as to silence opposition. Ingenuity has eluded but not conquered fact. It is evidenced, that the noxious miasma only arises in large cities, where the atmosphere is confined, and the inhabitants are in a state of noxious fermentation, or where human bodies are so crowded, as to the inducement of the air, to be predisposed to its action. Where transported into a place where the atmosphere is free from the odoriferous operation, it has no power to receive it. It is without that specia of favourable circumstances, which must concur and assist its virulence. The air is too pure to be thrown into fermentation, and unless too healthy to be predisposed for its action. Such is the reasoning of "any the advocates of imported fever," that it is not always communicated from the town to the country. We admit that the fever is not alone sufficient to produce its full effect in towns; but we contend, that when it does appear in our cities it must owe its first growth to foreign importation.

But the following incident is of a kind to remove a imposition.

The city of Richmond, at this time employs an almost unexampled share of health. Bilious complaints and other ailments are uncommon. Rocket's landing, our only depot of foreign trade, is not peculiarly affected by any species of sickness; much less by any of an unusual nature. With the whole, the cities of imported fever then believe, that at this very moment there appear not in the Penitentiary; at some distance from the center of the city, on the very skirts of the country, unmolested from every other building, and on the opposite side of the town to Rocket's landing! Such however is the melancholy fact.

That the fever of the Penitentiary is the yellow fever of our cities, is decided by the proceeds of the fever which the physicians who have attended it. Its symptoms are the same in kind, that infinitely less in degree; the pain in the head—the red eye—the skin of a hue bloody darker than the gallows—the vomit, or black *ferce*, according to the degree of the fever, is the only case where the patient has fallen a victim, the sensibility of the stomach was so delicate, that by reason of the fatigue of the cases, which traverse the outside of the building, are too far removed to communicate information. The persons have access into the building; no one can enter the building, but the two inspectors; no one, who has visited it lately, has exhibited the symptoms of the fever. The building is a good one, completely cut off from the city, to receive the benefit of the current of the ocean's stream of air. And whence was this pestilence, which has for a most a single corner in the city where the fever has prepaid forth; not one person who has left the building.

There seems not a deficient link in this chain of proof. Nothing is incomplete—every thing conclusive. It is scarce possible that the fever could have been generated from a similar cause, but from the effluvia of spirits, and put the tempid functions into motion; and the fever was generated by the poison of unexampled drought; the long and of inconvenience insuperable from a state of inactivity and idleness. When causes like these exist, why seek for an origin in W. Indies? Why, whence no infected vessel has arrived, or is only not yet visited by a single sailor?

Two advantages may be expected to result from this discovery; the first, from being no longer puzzled about the cause of the fever, the second, will be at liberty more freely to trace the particular circumstances which generate it within our cities, and apply the effects of their investigation to removing its cause. Another advantage which we may succeed in diminishing "the burthen of quarantine at home as well as abroad."

But let not our distant friends indulge the slightest idea about the innocuousness of this fever. We pledge ourselves as to the spirit of the following facts:

Not a man who has been in the cells of the convicts have symptoms of the fever:

That not only has died whilst others are convalescent:

That the fever of the Penitentiary, though similar in its general symptoms, comparatively mitigated when in our large towns. The only victim was a negro, who, from the period of his age, was not so much in the power of the fever:

That not only has died whilst others are convalescent:

That the fever of the Penitentiary, though similar in its general symptoms, comparatively mitigated when in our large towns. The only victim was a negro, who, from the period of his age, was not so much in the power of the fever:

That the fever prevails not the slightest alarm among the inhabitants of this city.

That a few have even visited the Penitentiary for the purpose of inspecting the disorder, so perfectly were they convinced of its harmlessness;

And thus the best established opinion is, that the fever is not in the least infectious; that it proceeds from the air to the patient, than from the patient to the air; that even in that case it does not immediately operate, but that it requires time to break down the tone of the fibres, and to induce a state of

Enquirer.

"President's message at the opening of the last Congress.

TOBACCO TRADE.

Letter which have been received in this city from London, announce an important change in the mode of collecting the duty on tobacco. The following may explain the nature and consequences of this new regulation.

The duty on tobacco in England, is not paid on the importation, as it is in most other articles, and drawback on exportation. The principal reason assigned for this exception is, that the duty upon a whole crop would be too considerable, as to require great capital in the hands of the importer. The present duty, for instance, is 3d. sterling per lb. The whole amount therefore on a crop of 200 hds. would have been immense, and the capital to settled, might have remained for months and years in an unproductive state.

When the tobacco is landed in England, it is lodged in a place called the king's warehouse; and it is upon delivering it from thence, the duty is paid, or secured by a bond. The great convenience of this arrangement is, that a manufacturer who has purchased a crop of tobacco, may deliver it in the warehouse for several years, and he pays the duty in proportion only as he continues the tobacco. Another convenience is, that he may pay the duty on the second parcel of tobacco, out of the proceeds of the first when it has been manufactured and carried to market.

But in the payment of this duty there was formerly no exception made in favor of damnified tobacco, the duty being upon the gross quantity of tobacco, without any regard to its fitness.

In former times, there firms were of the opinion that it was a hardship and fault, & the value of the firms was superior to the duty on the tobacco, because charge, however, having taken place in the value of this species of fault, the value of the firms became less than the amount of the duty.

The effect upon *this* country was, that much of our tobacco was stemmed, before it was expected it would arrive, the English manufacturer was not then under the necessity of paying the duty on the stems. This stemming is principally carried on by the planters themselves; but in some of the large towns, where great quantities of tobacco are stemmed, stemming has become a lucrative and lucrative business. Very little is expected to employ not less that 600 or 1000 hands; stemming principally small boys, are almost unfit for any other occupation. The stemmed is then exported to Great Britain and the states of Europe.

The English manufacturers, unwilling fas it may be generally to line than the duty paid upon the damnified tobacco, should they be obliged to purchase it, on to follow in the price of stemming, have petitioned Parliament for redress. Parliament (it seems) have now passed an act allowing to the manufacturer to go into the kings' warehouses and stem his damnified tobacco. Where it is stemmed, what is the rate of this deduction, whether it exceeds the stem the stems, or what are the other details of this act of Parliament, we have not yet had an opportunity of discovering.

The effect of this new arrangement upon our tobacco it is not difficult to perceive. It will reduce much nearer to a price the prices of stemmed and unstemmed tobacco; it will diminish the quantity that is stemmed in this country, which, from the nature of the branch of business, and it will deprive a set of people, who are unfitted for any other employment, of one that is tolerably productive.

Richmond Enquirer.

FROM A LONDON MAGAZINE.

It will doubtless be highly gratifying to the public, to observe the remarkable decrease of deaths by the Small-pox, since the introduction of vaccination in the city of London, as appears by the following report made to the

1825.	*Deaths.*	1804.	*Deaths.*
January,	181	January,	109
February,	121	February,	77
March,	75	March,	44
April,	61	April,	38
May,	42	May,	38
June,	48	June,	29
July,	50	July,	35
August,	64	August,	27
September,	85	September,	45
October,	67	October,	59
November,	135	November,	49
December,	180	December,	64
Total,	1173	Total,	586

This decrease will appear still more important, when compared with the next succeeding portion of the Small-pox, for the year, within the bills of mortality, averaged 1 ten years.

From 1780 to 1789	*Deaths.*
1790 to 1799	19,042
1770 to 1779	24,435
1780 to 1789	25,609
1790 to 1799	17,683
Total,	In 50 years, 106,9.2

Making an annual average of 5,016 deaths by the Small-pox.

The following is an annual statement of deaths by Small-pox in the present century:

1800,	*Deaths.* 1803,	*Deaths.*
1801,	1,461 1804,	986
1802,	1,232	

It is hoped the knowledge of these facts will strongly tend to promote the beneficial practice of Vaccine inoculation; it appearing, that the total decrease of Small-pox has progressively declined, as the vaccination discovery of Vaccination has been introduced.

HUMANITAS.

Statement of the number of persons insured in the Sunlands, of the ROYAL JEWSHIRE SOCIETY, in 18 hundred, from the quarterly reports.

	Persons.
Centre House,	2,911
Surrey Chapel,	3,119
Maze Pond, Southwark,	897
Rotherhithe,	510
Wapping,	1,212
Mile-End,	516
Jabez-street, Minories,	409
Hallopagate,	1,070
Hoxton,	816
Goldsmiths,	272
Clarkswell,	245
Gate-Street, Holborn,	214
Marylebone,	1,423
Westminster,	213
Total,	13,013
Insured before the Central House was opened,	3 278
Total,	12,288.

N. B. In the same period, 19,322 claims of decline have been paid, supplied from the Central House, in Sidlesham Square, free of expense to applications from most parts of the British empire, and foreign countries.

JOHN HOLT, CLAPERS.

FRENCH NAVY

The following is given in one of our late Journals appears as a bill of the French Navy as it now stands, collected from various documents, and represented to be as correct as the fluctuating nature of such an establishment can be.

120 GUNS.	
Invincible	Majestic,
Ocean	Ville de Paris
80 GUNS.	
Foudroyant	Neptune,
74 GUNS.	
Aiax	Souverain
Alcide	Guillotine
Algesiras	Superbe
Alliance	Tourville
Amethyst	Triomphe
Aquilon	Union
Argonaute	Vengeur
Ariel	Vieux-ange
Batave	Veteran
Bellone	Genoa
Borea	Genoa
Bouvet	Heros
Calder	Impetueux
Cesar	Jaqu Bar
Charlemagne	Jupiter
Commerce de Bordeaux	Lion
Conquerant	Magasinine
Courageuse	Mutandie
Courageux	Pluton
Colbert	Phenon
Dedale	Pluton
Duhal	Regulus
Gaulois	Revolution
FRIGATES.	
Argus, 28 guns	Jalienne, 44
Armide, 32	Junon, 40
Artemise, 56	Hippomene, 32
Atalanta, 56	Atalanta, 20
Brave, 44	Minerve, 40
Circe, 36	Midase, 40
Comet, 44	Necklite, 32
Cornelie, 44	Reminiatas, 44
Cybele, 44	Pourlaouvane, 44
Diligente, 32	Pedidenta, 44
Dryade, 40	Revanche, 48
Hippo de Landa, 24	Rhin, 40
Experiment, 48	Semillante, 36
Felicite, 48	Syrille, 40
Fellina, 24	Sucon, 44
Gloire, 44	Tiemis, 36
Guerriere, 48	Tiemis, 36
Hermione, 40	Hippone, 40
Hortense, 36	Torche, 32
Incomparable, 24	Unique, 40
Incorruptible, 36	Walcheuse, 44
Indienne, 40	Valeureuse, 44
Indefatigable, 44	Zephyr, 24.

A BARGAIN.

THE subscriber offers for sale the farm he now occupies, containing 200 acres with or without the flock thereon.

His distance from the cities of Georgetown and Washington, about five miles, will render it a highly desirable. There is much land fresh cleared, and ploughed with fingers, affording a good water as in the United States, a considerable proportion of the land has been in clover, and from thirty to forty acres fit for the fifteen the ensuing summer. It is now in very thriving state, being altogether clear of brown fodge, and from 40 to 50 acres ploughed and prepared for a spring crop, and from 30 to 40 acres well laid out in meadow, the remainder is in good and well cultivated for tobacco, and plaster of paris and corn will with it. The dwelling house and other improvements are in good tenantable repair, be removed very comfortable—now is a valuable to two *spring* dwelling, small and vantages relish to supplying the markets. A considerable part of the purchase money, particularly if an early application be made. Some part of the purchase money will be required in cash or approved negotiable paper; the remainder rendered easy—or receive rent in payment, the Subscriber or Philadelphia Sentry residing on the farm will shew it when required, and the terms made known by application to *Mr. John Thompson*, George Town, or Dr. V. M. THOMPSON Washington.

Isaac Polock,

Frank Hill,

Some Lands calculated for the culture of cotton, indian corn and small grain, situated on a navigable river in the healthiest part of the state of Georgia, will also be sold on reasonable terms or exchanged for negroes.

Sept. 5———12tf