of Virginia militia, be requested to use the most effective measures in his power to collect the public arms of said regiment and have them forthcoming at the court house of Wood county on the said 11th day of this present month. And also that the persons appointed to hand round the aforesaid subscription papers should request the subscribers to their respective papers to bring forward any private arms they may be in possession of at the same time.

2. Resolved that a permanent committee of five persons be appointed to regulate the proceedings necessary to be pursued, and the measures necessary to be adopted during the existence of danger—and Hugh Phelps, Jacob Beeson, Robert Kincheloe, Alexander Henderson, and George Creel, jun. are appointed to compose said committee, and James Wilson is appointed secretary to said committee, with power of summoning said committee whenever an emergency may seem to require it—and empowering said committee when met to summon meetings of the citizens of Wood county.

3. Resolved that an address be drawn up expressive of the sentiments of the citizens of Wood county upon this occasion, and forwarded to the President of the U. States.

4. Resolved that a copy of the foregoing proceedings be forwarded to the Printers of the Ohio and Monongalia Gazettes to be printed in their respective newspapers, and that a printed copy of the same be forwarded with as much expedition as possible to the President of the U. States, and another to the Governor of Virginia.

JAMES WILSON, Sec'y.

October 18, 1806.

Extract from a late Paris Review of Politics, by M. Barrere.

"The United States, by a policy foreign to the old world, purchase countries which they might conquer, preserve a sentiment of gratitude for the French nation, and feebly revenge the fresh outrages of England. Yet their territory increases, their population advances, their revenues are more prosperous, and their growing navy dictates laws upon the coast of Barbary. England alone, dreads the prosperity of America, and seems to feel that greater glory awaits the Americans upon the banks of the river St. Lawrence."

New-Orleans, Sept. 22.

General James Wilkinson, it has already been stated, has arrived at Fort Adams, on his way to Natchitoches.—It is asserted that the general does not intend to resume his functions as gov. of Upper Louisiana, but has recommended Dr. Browne, the present secretary of the Territory, (a brother in law of *col. Burr,*) as his successor—and it is said a petition is in circulation among the friends of the general, to recommend Dr. B. to the President for that office. We give these reports as we find them in letters from St. Louis, published in Kentucky and Pennsylvania papers.

Sept. 23.

COMMUNICATION.

We have infinite pleasure in announcing the arrival of gen. Wilkinson at Fort Adams, and that he was immediately to set out for Natchitoches, to take the command of the American troops, stationed at that important post. It must afford the utmost satisfaction to every true American to find, at this momentous crisis, when not only the independence of the U. S. but the future destiny of the whole of this new World is at stake, that our small but valiant army will be led by a veteran officer, whose valour, talents and experience give us every reason to confide in his fortune. We are happy to learn that government *have at length issued positive orders to repel the aggressions of our enemies by force.* We have indeed suffered from them almost beyond human endurance. Their intrigues to disturb the repose of this country, their maintaining possession of our territory between the Mississippi and the Perdido, for upwards of two years; their outrageous conduct towards our citizens on the banks of the Mobille—these and a thousand other injuries and insults, demand instant redress. Will the brave battalion of Orleans Volunteers remain at such a time tame spectators of their countrymen's dangers & atchievements? Our army in fact stands in need of every possible reinforcement; the Spanish army, or to speak more correctly, the army of the Prince of Peace is much more numerous than ours, especially in cavalry. In truth we have no cavalry at all. Surely our excellent Troop of Horse will not allow it to be supposed that they are mere fair weather warriors—soldiers in time of peace—citizens in time of war; or that they have joined their corps, merely for the purpose of prancing in a procession, or capering at the review. If the enemy be forced to recross the Sabine, he must be driven still further; for it would be idle to suffer him to remain there quietly, until he received reinforcements from the southern provinces, which could be easily furnished him, inasmuch as the route from Natchitoches to Mexico is clear, plain, and open; and the country through which it passes, well stored with cattle & forage. How far it may be proper to pursue the enemy is a question of policy for our government to decide. On this we sincerely may rely that our President, who had so large a share in accomplishing the independence of the U. States, will seize with eagerness and exultation an honorable occasion that may offer, for conferring on our oppressed Spanish brethren in Mexico those inestimable blessings of freedom which we ourselves enjoy. Should this be the determination of our government, (and that it is so may easily be inferred from every part of their conduct) those young men who now join gen. Wilkinson, will have an opportunity of acquiring wealth and reputation; the most favorable ever yet presented to enterprising courage.

Gallant Louisianians, now is the time to distinguish yourselves; now is the time to have your names enrolled on the imperishable records of renown. Whatever differences of opinion may prevail amongst us, respecting local regulation, or the general politics of the union, there is no one, I trust, so grossly stupid as not to acknowledge and feel that it is the interest of all of us to avoid the yoke of the tyrants of Europe. Notwithstanding all the difficulties and inconveniences we have experienced since the cession of the province to the United States, we see that every article of our produce rises in value, and that every inhabitant of the country increases in capital, and his enjoyments. Would this be the case if we were subject to the *requisitions, conscriptions,* or *confiscations* of Europe? If our river was blockaded, if our commerce was bound by the fetters of colonial policy. Should the generous efforts of our government to establish a free, independent, republican empire in Mexico be successful, how fortunate, how enviable would be the situation of New-Orleans. The deposit at once of the countless treasures of the South, and the inexhaustible fertility of the western states, we should soon rival and outshine the most opulent cities of the world.

New-Orleans, Sept. 25.

The President of the United States has appointed JAMES MATHER, sen. and PIERRE FOUCHER, members of the Legislative Council of this Territory, vice, P. SAUVE, and J. N. DESTREHAN, resigned.

OCTOBER 2.

The letters received by this day's mail from Natchez and Fort Adams, state that every preparation is making to meet and repel Spanish encroachments. All the remaining regular force that was left by colonel Kingsbury at Fort Adams, has marched under the command of captain Sparks, for Natchitoches. Major Ferdinand L. Claiborne, was hourly expected when the mail left Fort Adams with captain Farrar's troop of dragoons, and a handsome detachment of militia, on their march to Natchitoches, via Rapide—no doubt now exists but blood will be shed unless the Spaniards fall back.

OCTOBER 6.

A letter from Opelousas, of the 24th ult. states that Governor Claiborne had just arrived, and that the militia were under marching orders. General Wilkinson and the Governor met at the county of Rapide; the first repaired to Natchitoches, and the latter is on his way to New-Orleans, but will be detained for a few days.

We know not what will be the final issue of our affairs with Spain, but appearances strongly indicate the commencement of hostilities.

A gentleman just arrived from Opelousas, has obligingly favored the editors with the following authentic information respecting that country.

On Tuesday the 23d of September last his Excellency Gov. Claiborne, accompanied by Mr. Hopkins, arrived at Camp Hamilton, from Natchitoches. In obedience to orders previously received by col. Thompson, the militia of Opelousas county were mustered, and the necessity pointed out to them by the general order, of either volunteering their services, or submitting to the humiliating necessity of being drafted. The first company to whom this intelligence was conveyed, consisted of 33 persons, of whom 28 instantly volunteered themselves in the service of their country. Of another company double as numerous, *only* 14 persons offered themselves, and to the honor of Columbia be it known, that the chief, if not the whole of these volunteers are Americans, who have not forgotten the motto of their fathers, *Conquer or perish.*

Captain Hallet had organized a troop of horse, elegantly uniformed and mounted, in a very short time.

The guard left by capt. Bowyer, in charge of Camp Hamilton, had received orders to march on Friday the 26th September, and the militia, cavalry and infantry were to follow them the next day.

Correspondent.

October 8.

On Monday the 6th, Gov. Claiborne and suite returned to this city. On the 27th ult. in the country of Attakapas, his Excellency was married to Miss Clarice Duralde, daughter of Martin Duralde, esq. member of the Orleans Legislature.

Immediately after the arrival of the Governor, he ordered all the infantry in New Orleans to march for Natchitoches.

Albany, Oct. 24.

On Wednesday last, came on, at the Circuit Court now sitting in this city and before a struck jury, the trial of the cause of Maturin Livingston against James Cheetham, for a libel. Counsel for Plaintiff—Messrs. Henry, Woodworth and Caddy.—For Defendant—Messrs. Van Vechten, Williams and Foote. The jury retired about four o'clock, and about six returned with a verdict of five hundred dollars for the Plaintiff.

The trial of the second suit of Maturin Livingston against James Cheetham, for a libel, came on yesterday morning—Verdict for the Plaintiff, five hundred dollars.

New-York, Nov. 3.

Extract of a letter from Savannah (Georgia) to a gentleman in this city, dated Oct. 16, 1806.

"This city has been under arms for two nights past expecting an insurrection from the Blacks. It appears that several meetings had taken place about four miles from town, where they had agreed to attack the whites in the city; they had appointed generals and other officers. According to their plans they were to make three separate landings; one at Wayne's wharf, one at the Coffee House wharf, and one at the fort. They were then to set fire to the town and massacre the whites. But a difference existed between two of their leaders, and one of them divulged the secret early in the evening before yesterday, in consequence of which the different companies of volunteers were stationed under the Bluff, and the militia at Spring Hill, where twelve of the head men of the insurgents were taken, and will be tried in a few days. Having been so fortunate as to take the head men, we have now I think little to fear, as the rest appear to be quiet. The negroes are to the whites as eight to one!"

Philadelphia, Nov. 3.

Captain A. Stoddart, of the United States army, a few days since, marched from this city with 30 men—at Carlisle he will receive 100 more—and from thence proceed to Fort Adams on the Mississippi, or to Red river.

Philadelphia, Nov. 4.

The ship Wooddrop, Sims, arrived in the Delaware, from Lymington, [Eng.] which she left on the 17th of September, brings intelligence from London to the 15th. Her letters and papers have not yet reached the city—but verbal information positively states that Mr. Fox was dead.

A letter from Holland, of the 20th August, states, that all the Bark imported there from the United States, is bad, and not the real Peruvian. The gentleman who communicated the above, is of the opinion, from a number of circumstances which have occurred, that the Bark in general use in this country is not only not the genuine Peruvian but an absolute poison. An immediate chemical and critical examination of this medicine by the faculty, he thinks indispensible to the lives of their patients and the safety of the community.

Fed. Gazette.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Boston, Oct. 31.

The latest foreign papers received in town, are from Greenock, by the way of New Bedford. Our foreign department will give a view of the principal events which have occurred since our previous dates. Among these, the capture of Buenos Ayres, and the decease of Mr. Fox, are the most prominent. The last event—the refusal of the Emperor Alexander to ratify the treaty which his Minister concluded—the orders for the re-embarkation of troops in England for a secret expedition—and the military movements on the continent—are unfavorable to peace.—But still the possibility of a peace remains while the British Plenipotentiary continues at Paris.

NAPLES, AUG. 14.

The English have taken the castle of Reggia, in Calabria. Massena still threatens to march and give battle to the English.

MESSINA, JULY 30.

General Fox has arrived here as commander in chief of the British troops. He has appointed general Stuart, to conduct the war in the Two Calabrias.

BANKS OF THE MAINE, AUG. 30.

The Confederation of the Rhine has been ordered to put in motion its contingent troops. Prussia has concluded an alliance with Hesse. Russia has 150,000 men on the frontiers of Prussia.

BERLIN, SEPT. 6.

His Majesty will soon repair to the army. Whether to review them, or to be ready for political events, is not said.

PARIS, SEPT. 9.

The refusal of the Emperor of Russia to ratify d'Oubril's treaty, has not yet been followed by the rupture of the English negociation, but slight hopes of peace, however, remain. The troops which had returned from Germany have been ordered to face to the right-about, and the troops which had entered France are to proceed to Germany again.

LONDON, SEPT. 11.

A messenger from Lord Lauderdale arrived in town this morning. No messenger has been sent to France for the last three days. It is supposed ministers delay sending a messenger with the expectation that they shall, in a few hours have to transmit the afflicting news of the decease of Mr. Fox.

SEPTEMBER 15.

On Saturday last, the 13th inst. in the afternoon, that great and illustrious statesman, CHARLES JAMES FOX, yielded his last breath in the arms of his nephew Lord Holland.

The following persons are talked of as his successors:—The Marquis Wellesley, Lord Holland, Mr. T. Grenville and Lord Lauderdale.

Mr. Fox was in his 58th year. He was elected to parliament before he was of age, acted with the then ministers, and his first speech was against Wilkes. He was often in and out of the ministry.

Last night a messenger left town for Paris. He will carry the news of the death of Mr. Fox.

The embarkation of troops for foreign service is renewed with increased activity.

An order has been received at the Dock Yard, Portsmouth, to communicate how soon the flat bottomed boats, which are usually employed in disembarking troops, can be got ready for service.

It appears that the French have not yet obtained possession of Cattaro. The Montenegrins hold it.

The reason given by Alexander for his refusal to ratify the treaty with France, is that d'Oubril had acted entirely contrary to his instructions; but his Imperial Majesty declares he is willing to renew the negociations.

[*St. Petersburg—Official.*]

SEPTEMBER 18.

We have Paris papers to the 11th, and Dutch to the 15th. All the military movements indicate approaching war.

CAPTURE OF BUENOS AYRES.

The official news of the capture of Buenos Ayres is received. It capitulated on the 27th of June. There fell into the hands of the English 1,291,558 dollars, in silver and bullion. General Beresford has issued a proclamation as lieutenant governor. And promises to allow a free trade to all nations in amity with England.

The trade of Buenos Ayres is to be put on the same footing, by promise, as that of Trinidad.

It was estimated that the merchandize in the king's stores, principally jesuit's bark and quick silver; and what is in the Phillipine Company's stores; with the little that is retained of floating property; would amount, if it could be disposed of, to between 2 and 3 millions of dollars. Of the bullion delivered in, some was claimed as private property, and was to be restored—and so of some of the money.

Ninety pieces of ordnance, 550 whole barrels of powder, 2,203 muskets with bayonets, 71 without bayonets, 616 carbines, 4,079 pistols, 31 musketoons, and 1,227 swords—were taken at Buenos Ayres. The English had 1 man killed, 12 wounded, and 1 was missing.

In the capitulation, the 1st article provides that the Spanish troops shall be prisoners of war, allows native and domiciliated officers and soldiers to remain—the 2d article promises respect to all private property, civil, military or religious—3d promises protection to the people, and that they shall not be compelled to bear arms against his Catholic Majesty—4th continues the civil officers in commission, and promises respect to existing customs—5th provides for the safety of the public archives—6th continues the taxes and appropriations as heretofore—7th assures respect to the Catholic religion—8th continues the ecclesiastical court—9th directs the delivery of coasting vessels to their owners—10th, agrees that all the public property shall be delivered to the English.

In general Beresford's letter to the secretary of state, announcing the capture of Buenos Ayres, he mentions that the whole force under his command was 1,621, with 2 five and a half inch howitzers, and 2 light 3 pounders. The Spanish regular force consisted of 2000, and opposed the advance of the British a short time at the village of Reduction, and at the river Chuelo, at which latter place they had destroyed the bridge. Their fire was always ill directed, and did little or no execution.

General Beresford in one of his letters, says, that after the passage of the river Chuelo, the city of Buenos remained at his mercy, and that the only conditions on which he entered were such as he pleased to offer. The coasting vessels released were valued at a million and a half of dollars. The British had made an expedition 50 miles into the interior, had found the dispositions of the people favorable to the British, and had recovered considerable treasure which persons were endeavoring to carry to Cordova.

FROM THE SCHIEDAM MERCURY, OF SEPTEMBER 5.

Intelligence received from Berlin, mentions the following particulars.—"At length peace with Sweden is restored. Our troops in Pomerania have another destination. It is said that the King of Sweden has even made us an offer of his army, on which Lieut. Col. Krusemark was dispatched to him. Every thing here assumes the face of war. Our whole army is in motion. A large number of horses for the artillery has been put in requisition, and is arrived here from the country. We have four grand armies, viz. two in Silesia, one near Sagan and one near Benzlau; the two others are near Lansburg on the Var, the third near Halle, the latter of which is 7000 men strong. The citadel of Magdeburg is putting in the best possible state of defence. The depots battalions are completing. Recruits are daily arriving. As to the sentiments of Russia, various reports are in circulation. The reigning Duke of Brunswick is here; and Prince Hohenlohe Ingelfingen, general of the Infantry, is expected here momentarily, to receive his instructions. All the grenadier battalions are to hold themselves in marching readiness; and, if found necessary, there will be a levy en masse. The garrisons of this city and Potsdam are ordered to hold themselves in readiness and to march at a moment's notice."

NOTICE.

By order of the Orphans Court of Washington county, will be sold at public sale, on Thursday the 6th day of November next, at Joseph M. Semmes's tavern, all the personal estate of Joseph Taylor, deceased. Consisting of wearing apparel, one good watch, Washington's Life neatly bound in calf, one bureau, one portable electrical Machine, one shower bath, &c.

The terms of sale are, all sums not exceeding 20 DOLLARS cash, for all sums above 20 DOLLARS a credit of three months, the purchaser giving note with approved endorsers, interest to be included from the day of sale.

The sale will commence at 11 o'clock A. M.

JOHN DAVIDSON,
WASHINGTON BOYD,
Executors of Joseph Taylor, deceased.

Oct. 27—td03

The sale of the above property is postponed till Thursday the 13th inst. at the same place and hour.

Valuable Property For Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a number of valuable heights convenient to the city of Washington about 2 1-2 miles from the President's House and near the same distance from the Capitol, and command a handsome view of the City, river Potomac, and Alexandria. Lot No. 1. contains 60 acres, No. 2. contains 42 acres. No. 3 contains 102 acres, No. 4 contains 19 acres; Likewise a lot lying between John Taylor, and Dr. Worthington, containing from 80 to 100 acres. Those lots will be sold together or apart as may suit purchasers.

Terms may be known by applying to James White or Rev. John Breckenridge near the property. Jan 24 wtf.

FOR SALE,

ON the first day of December will be offered for sale at the late dwelling house of Richard Sprigg deceased near Upper Marlborough in Prince Georges county, a number of valuable Slaves, Men, Women and Children.

The sale will commence at 11 o'clock in the forenoon if fair, if not the next fair day and to continue from day to day until the number contemplated is sold. The terms of sale are nine months credit on the purchaser's giving bond with approved security bearing interest from the date.

A deduction will be made on the day of sale for cash.

November 3—wtD

JAMES S. STEVENSON,
DRUGGEST, &c.

Having purchased of Dr. John Bullus his Medical establishment, and having just received an extensive supply of articles in the Drugg line. Now offers for sale at the Drug store near the Navy Yard (lately occupied by Dr. John Bullus) a compleat assortment of every article usually kept in a drug store, which he warrants to be of the first quality, and pledges himself to supply both city and country customers, on as reasonable terms as any other person in the district will do. His stock consists of,

Drugs,	Spring Lancets,
Medicines,	Thumb do.
Shop furniture,	Elastic steel trusses,
Patent medicines,	Silver mounted lancet cases,
Dye stuffs,	Surgeons needles,
Perfumery,	Splints for broken limbs,
Paints of every kind Ground and dry,	Glasses for bathing inflamed eyes,
Flaxseed oil,	Marble mortars and pestles,
Window glass,	Reeve's water colors,
Paint brushes,	Hair powder,
Sash tools,	Wafers & sealing wax,
Spices of all kinds,	Copal varnish,
Surgeons instruments among which are	Maccubo snuff,
Amputating,	Segars by the box,
Trepanning,	Gold leaf,
Cupping,	Fine rose and orange flower water, in pint bottles,
Dissecting,	Noyou cordial,
Pocket and teeth instruments,	Camel hair pencils,
Elastic catheters,	India ink, &c. &c.
Bougies,	
Mudges inhalers,	
Flesh brushes,	

Orders from country Physicians and Druggists, will receive particular and immediate attention. Physicians prescriptions carefully prepared.

washington, November 3—eMtf

JOHN COX

Has received a large General Assortment of

FALL GOODS,

Which he will sell by wholesale and retail very cheap.

☞ No one shall sell lower than he will.

George Town, October 13—epNI&UG—6w