NEW YORK, Sep. 18.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

The Liverpool packet ship John Wells, Capt. Harris, has arrived, and the London packet ship Hudson, Capt. Champlain, bringing English papers including LONDON and Liverpool dates of the 8th ult.

A letter from Liverpool of the 8th, says—"Our latest accounts from Manchester are rather less unfavorable. The yarn market is quiet, and no advance has been realized, but there is a trifling advance in some description of goods. Our London letters state 'there seems a general impression of gradual improvement. The weather is very fine for the harvest and the corn market is very dull."

Of 12,000 bales imported at Liverpool the week ending August 5th, 6,000 were from Egypt.

The London bill brokers, in consequence of the abundance of money have now generally reduced the rate of discount to 4 per cent. First rate bills are discontinued, and even sought after, at 3 and 3½ per cent. The private bankers, it is presumed, will follow this example but it is not likely to be imitated at the Bank of England, as a positive refusal was lately given to an application for that purpose.

It was unusually sickly at Liverpool and other places, occasioned as was supposed by the extreme heat of the summer.

The ganges 74, and Heron, were to sail from Plymouth on the 9th for Rio Janeiro.—The former was to carry out the Hon. Wm. Gordon, Ambassador to Brazil.

The subject of most interest on the continent was the new Portugese Constitution, which appears to have alarmed all the members of the Holy Alliance.

As a measure of relief for the suffering poor, the London Courier is in favor of the emigration to Canada, to be undertaken by the government on a scale of magnitude that would ensure success.

Lord Chochrane's steam vessel had arrived in Greece and he himself had been appointed commander in chief.

A deputation of the distressed manufacturers from Rome made an applicasion to Mr. Peel, who told them he could hold out no remedy. By the advice of Hunt they applied to Canning, but he could not attend to their grievances.

There had been such a fire in the woods near Cronstandi that vessels could not sail for the thick weather produced by the smoke. About 400 buildings had been destroyed in Copenhagen by a fire.

About 30 millions sterling have been expended on the Burmese war in India.

Lord Cochrane has demanded of the Greek government 35,000l. sterling for his services. The committee would not pay down, but put it into the hands of Sir F. Burdett, to expend it when Cochrane reached the Grecian sea.

It is stated that all the allied powers have sanctioned the Portuguese Charter.

Mr Cobbett tried lately to present to the king a petition in person on the state of the country. He was refused admittance: He only penetrated the first "line of circumvallation."

Some accounts state, that Ferdinand of Spain had determined to adopt a new order of things for the better. The Portuguese constitution is the cause of his relaxation.

The Russian Plenipotentiaries arrived on the third ult. at Rudschuck, the place where the conferences with the Turkish Commissioners are to be held. The Congress was to be opened on the 13th; and from the present temper of the two Powers, the most favorable results may be confidently anticipated. In the mean time, Russia has furnished such unequivocal proofs of her pacific disposition, that to supose she will raise wanton objections, would be to start unwarrantable doubts of her sincerity. On the part of the Porte, every facility to a prompt and complete adjustment of the remaining differences may be reasonably expected, as it must be her earnest wish to have her attention undiverted from every other object, in order to devote it wholly to the reforms she has just undertaken. The ardor with which those reforms are urged, we have more than one alluded to; and it appears, by letters from Constantinople, of the 3d, which are quoted in these Papers, that it was on the increase at that date, instead of subsiding. The Sultan continued to superintend in person the drilling of the new levies; and as his subjects had caught a portion of his enthusiasm, the lively interest they exhibited served to fan his own.

It is said that the plague has broken out at Rudschuck. A rigorous quarantine has been ordered.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.

Upwards of six hundred seamen have been discharged from the two Swedish ships of war recently sold in this port.—They are nearly all Swedes and Danes, and fine healthy looking men. Provision has been made for such as desire it, to be conveyed home, and passages are already engaged for two or three hundred. Many of them will probably remain in this country. [Mer. Adv.

MORE INDICTMENTS.—It has been known for several days, that the Grand Jury was engaged in the investigations commenced by the last Grand Jury, relative to the late money transactions in Wall street. This day, at 12 o'clock, they came into Court with bills of indictment against the following individuals, viz:—

Henry Eckford, Joseph G. Smith, Wm. P. Rathbone, Thos. Vermilyea, Geo. W. Brown, Mark Spencer, Matthew L. Davis, *Jacob Baker*—conspiracy to defraud the Tradesmen's Bank, Morris Canal, and Life and Fire.

Thomas Hyatt, Prosper M. Wetmore, S. D. Jackson, Mark Spencer, and George W. Brown—conspiracy to defraud James Benedict, Geo. Ketchum, and others.

Isaac Lucas and *Edward M'Cumber*—conspiracy to defraud the Hope Insurance Company, and Franklin Manufacturing Company. The names in *italics* are of persons not before indicted.

It appears then from the proceedings of the former and present Grand Juries, that there are three several indictments depending against Messrs. Eckford, Vermilyea, Brown and Spencer, and two against Messrs. Swift, Rathbone, Lucas, and Davis. A great quantity of business is prepared for the Court of Oyer & Terminer which will sit on the 25th day of this month, and the mysteries of the monied market will be brought to light by a judicial examination. Whether judges and lawyers will be able to understand the complicated operations which will probably be exposed, admits of a doubt The City Hall, for the time being, will be a menagerie of the bulls, bears and lame ducks of the stock market. As the grand jury have been discharged, it is presumable that their investigation of the late suspicious transaction among the brokers and bankers is closed. It must doubtless have been a disagreeable function for them to sweep the Augean stables of Wall street; but we rejoice in saying, that we believe they have discharged it, fearlessly, dedeliberately and faithfully. The parties implicated, however are yet to be had. We wish them a good deliverance and further comment, in the mean time, would be improper. Among the indicted are some, that have hitherto maintained through life, not only the negative character of which is called a *good sort of a man* (which means a man noted for good nor harm) but some that have been distinguished for their manifold acts of benevolence. We are bound to bear in mind the humane maxim of law, that the accused are presumed innocent of the charges preferred against them, till legally convicted of guilt.

Two of the individuals indicted belong to the Honorable Corporation of our city. [N. Y. Post.

The annexed article, which we copy from the American Farmer, contains information in no small degree, interesting to Emigrants and others who are desirous of pursuing the business of agriculture. The advantages which are possessed by a farmer who has an easy access to a regular and excellent market, when compared with the difficulties attendant upon the settlement of a new country, are clearly stated, and indeed must be so manifest to every practical man as to require no additional illustration at our hands. We copy the article for the purpose of making strangers acquainted with the easy terms and decided advantages under which lands in the vicinity of Baltimore and other parts of Maryland may be purchased and cultivated. [Bal. Am.

TO EMIGRANTS AND FARMERS.

Advantages of Maryland as a place of settlement.

While the whole tide of emigration to our country from abroad, flows towards the new states in the west, and our own Atlantic brethren follow the stream, the facts which are about to be named, seem to be forgotten or overlooked. The western lands are strong and good, are very cheap, and may be bought at the government prices. But they are to be cleared and fenced, houses are to be built, markets to be created, society to be formed, and every thing TO BE DONE, before comfort can reward excessive labour.

Land is now cheaper in the state of Maryland than it is in the vicinities of any good settlements in the west. Good land may be bought in abundance within 20 miles of Baltimore, in any direction, at $4 to 4 50 per acre. There are good roads and mill seats in all directions in the same district of country. There are manufactories of various sorts, who want a denser population, as weavers and mechanics, and live stock, and vegetables, and fruit, and cider, are wanted at Baltimore and Washington city.—Slave labour has become unprofitable, and is scarcely practised within this limited district—The writer knows of many farms which, with houses and barns, fences, &c. and delicious springs of the purest water, can be purchased at the price of the land, i. e. at 4 50 per acre.

Lands thus situated, with an outlet to the Chesapeake bay, to Baltimore, or to the seat of the general government, in the midst of a settled country, at the centre of the union, in the (by adaptation) natural soil of the vine, the tobacco plant, the peach, apple, wheat and indian corn, are to be bought every day for cash, in lots to suit purchasers; and $500 in ready money will settle a family on a farm with all needful buildings, containing 80 to 100 acres, and leave a surplus for tools and stock.

There are free schools all over the state.—The state is also rich in United States' and other stocks, and the income arising therefrom, almost pays the expenses of state government; so that the taxes are less *than in any state in the union.*

It is commonly said that the soil is poor and exhausted. This is not true. The soil is capable of producing all that any soil in this country can produce by judicious cultivation. The soil in many places has been abused, but can be and is daily restored to its former goodness by the influence of increasing knowledge in agriculture.

It is well known that by the operation of natural causes, such as the reduced prices of produce, and the increased white population here, that slave labour is unprofitable, and is going out of use. It is only in Prince George's county, and in some districts on the Eastern Shore, where the soil is so good, and management so able, as to outweigh the real extravagance of slave labour, that it yet remains in much use.—This soon will correct itself, and slave labour is now unprofitable, i. e. dearer than any sort of labour which can be applied to lands in Maryland; and wherever white labour competes with it, it undersells it, and drives it out in all temperate climates. Thus if the man who possesses 50 negroes, sells them, and invests the proceeds in U. States' six per cents, and cultivates only what land 5 hired white men can tend, his dividends and the results of this hired labour will outweigh the results of the labour of the negroes, after deducting their support. The truth of this statement is made clear by the disuse of slave labour, not only here, but in Virginia also, to a considerable extent.

The right of suffrage is universal in Maryland, the roads are among the best made ones in the country, and are the great avenues to all parts of the union. There are towns, churches, mild laws, free schools, toleration for all sorts of religions and politics, no religious tax, the climate of the south of France, proximity to two great cities, cheaper lands, and better apparent profits to industry than appear to us to offer themselves to industrious *farmers and emigrants*, in any other quarter of our wide spread land.

An American gentleman travelling in Germany has written a series of letters to his friends, which have been published from time to time in the Utica Sentinel: From one of the late published letters we make the following extract:

My foot pilgrimage gave me an opportunity of becoming acquainted with some of the means to which some of the inhabitants of most of the less productive parts of Germany are obliged to resort, to procure a subsistence. A company of ten or twelve from the dukedom of Nassau, (it is the principal employment of that poor district,) were following a cart loaded with wares, from the potteries of Hesse Marbourgh, which were destined to Hamburg, a distance of nearly 200 miles, there to be exchanged for goods which these people were to retail through different sections of the country, on their return. Half of this company were women, dressed in the peculiar costume of that district, the petticoats not reaching half way down from the knee, and the whole dress so fastened about the waist, that the figure had the appearance of two sugar loaves, placed one on the other, the upper one being inverted. They carried their baskets on their heads, and presented altogther a very singular appearance. The average pay of the men and women was scarcely three quarters of a dollar a week, and yet this must be a prodigiously hard service. But the following instance, which occurred the next day, seems of a still harder character. It was that of a middle aged woman from the Hartz, the seat of the great iron works of the country, who was carrying about nails to sell by the pound. These she carried about on her shoulders in a large basket, containing also her provisions, the whole weighing at first eighty pounds, and still after travelling 30 or 35 miles, the weight was but half diminished. This she did every two or three weeks, and it commonly took her a week to dispose of her stock. She earned about a sixpence a day; the family at home lived chiefly on potatoes, but when travelling she treated herself to a little rye bread. This is probably a fair specimen of the mode of living of a majority of the large population of the Hartz. We know in our country nothing of poverty and hardship but the name.

WINDOW BLINDS.

We have recently seen a very economical substitute for an inside window-blind. It is made of the thin board used by book-binders, split into strips of an inch in width and filled into a warp of coarse thread or fine twine. It is much more durable than the house paper used for the like purpose. We presume these to be the blinds mentioned as on sale in Springfield at twenty-five cents each. Boston Patriot.

FOR THE STAR.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

To "A Voter," in the Centreville Times.

Queen Ann's, Sept. 18th.

SIR,—

IF I mistake not, you may be identified with the "Queen Ann's Voter," who appeared in a former number of the Times. Whoever you be, you have obtruded yourself upon public notice, dressed in the same garb, though disguised by another signature. You have the same object in view, viz. to displace your present Representative in Congress; and employ the same means, viz. aspersion and partial representation; by which you hope to effect your purpose. No man who has this correct opinion of your communication, can read it, without a disposition to stigmatize you, as a foul actor in politicks, sacrafising justice and liberality, to malignity of heart and baseness of private views. I vainly hoped, that this Congressional canvass would be conducted, with evidences of generous feeling and manly disinterestedness, by the friends of the opponent candididates. But since those of the one party, have engaged in the contest, with the loudest signals of *personal* rather than political hostility; and have wielded the poisonous arrows of calumny and traducement, it becomes the duty of the others, to shoulder their arms in this aggravated war, and not ground them in supineness and apathy.

The leading principles of men of honour, in their intercourse with each other, is, that candour and truth should be steadfastly observed. How far you have digressed from this, in your address to Marcus, is most palpable. For, without allowing Mr. Kerr a single excellence, you have searched among the idle fictions of the disappointed and malicious, for charges, which you hope may bring him into discredit. Such are the false imputations of "intrigue, deception with regard to political principles, or bartering with known political and personal enemies."—In what, Sir, I ask you, has he been guilty of *intrigue?* Did he not present himself to the people, for their suffrages, not resting his pretentions on the old party distinctions, but upon his own individual merits, and this too, without holding any consultation with Federal friends? Had he been disposed to use intrigue, instead of fair and honorable competition, the most ready, and perhaps politick course would have been, to have caballed with the Federal party,—to have secured their secret and undevided support,—and then to have proclaimed himself a candidate, resting his pretentions not on party-grounds, but personal qualification. On the contrary, Sir, he, as well as they, disdained taking such advantages; knowing well, that such frauds are practised only by the wicked and unprincipled; and, that to cherish the vain and inveterate prejudices of former times, which *you* wish now to excite, is unpatriotick, and indicative of mental imbecility and the basest passions.

How, Sir, can you prove "a bartering with known personal and political enemies?" Have you the audacity to insinuate, that honourable men of the Democratic party, suffered their political honesty to be thus rudely tampered with? If so, they will treat you with merited contempt, I rather fancy, that your own ignorance has led you to miscontrue the *free and independent suffrage* of Democrats, into corruption and intrigue. Wo begone, to the institutions of our country, when such idle pratlers as yourself, dare impeach the sentiments of freemen with impunity!

I cannot conceive that this warm opposition to Mr. Kerr, is founded in patrotism, and good faith to the public weal. Its systematic organization, principally, of the men that were arrayed against him at the former election, savour much of the prejudices excited *then*, and such other feelings, as should have no place in the minds of honest and independent citizens. Why were these men so ardent in Queen Ann's and Talbot in searching for an opponent? Why the solicitation of one and another, to permit themselves to be announced as candidates? Had Mr. Kerr been guilty of any breach of trust, or in any manner, jeoparded the interests of the district? Ha, no! It was not this! The secret talk was, *Our friend has been beaten—Let us not own his fair prostration, but enlist under the standard of another, and fight valiantly.* How patriotick! How noble and magnimous! Could we be convinced that Mr. Hopper offered himself to the people, solely with the hope of representing them with greater ability than Mr. Kerr, we might feel disposed to respect his pretentions.

It is stated on the best authority, that Mr. Hopper, at a late public meeting in Caroline county, expressed the wish that old party-distinctions might be buried in oblivion: but at the same time declared, that as the Federalists had had a Representative for two years, now the Democrats should have one for the same term. What nonsence and absurdity! What irreconcilable contradiction? Did he think that he was addressing an assembly of poor, unintelligent creatures, upon whom he could impose such a foolish and rediculous proposition? He first says, let us have *no such parties as Federal and Democratick;* and in the very next breath cries out, *we must have a Representative elected from them alternately;* by which, those very parties will be continued in existence. How, in the name of common sense, can the people of this district, place confidence in any man, who would be guilty of such *gross inconsistencies?*

It is a well accredited rumour, that previous to the late election of electors in this county, Mr. Hopper *did* pledge himself to support Col. Emory, for a seat in the next Senate. At all events, if he did not publickly declare this himself, his friends did so, at his instance. This cannot be denied. And it is notorious, that so soon as the people of Kent Island received this information, they cried out with one voice, that they would neither vote for Col. Emory, nor *any one* who would support him. This pledge was understood by the active men in other parts of the county, to have been made, though not general circulated among the people. Now, Sir, every one knows how unpopular the Internal Improvement Bill is in this district, and that Col. Emory was its strenuous advocate in the last Legislature. By replacing him in the Senate, Mr. Hopper will put it in his power to give it further support; by which he plainly discovers a disrespect for the will of the people. Although this has nothing to do with Congressional election, yet we may judge by it, of the principles and qualifications of the man. If he would disregard the popular voice in this case, he would do the same in Congress.

Again, Sir,—it should be distinctly known throughout the district, that Mr. Hopper is the only man in it, who can command three publick offices at the same time. He is now the public Prosecutor, States Agent, for the Eastern Shore, and Elector of the Senate from this county.—And forsooth not satisfied with these benefactions, he lays claim to a seat in Congress! If public bounty be made *thus* subservient to *his* views and interests, we will soon be reduced to the necessity of erecting a Tribunal of a Hundred, to retrench the power and emoluments of this modern Mago—this insatiable Protegee of an extravagant and illegal patronage.

In this address to Marcus, you have endeavoured, in vain, to cast reproach on our Representative. Your moral depravity, as evinced in groundless assertion, reflects on yourself the shame and disgrace, you would fain impute to him and his supporters. It contains the best specimen of the illiberal and unchristian feelings which have been suffered to exist on the part of Mr. Kerr's opponents. Confusion and defeat must be the reward of any man; who would suffer such weapons to be used in his cause. Your communication displays ignorance, falsehood, disappointment, malignity, pusillanimity, yea—what shall I not add to the catalogue? Were the vocabulary of our language searched from begining to end, every term of evil import that could be found, might be adduced to swell the scroll of your offences. Could it be believed that this was the production of your ignorance only, there would be something to palliate it.—But, it is, most evidently, the effusion of a heart disturbed with many unhallowed passions.—Therefore, as one who presumes to dictate to the people, you deserve to be lashed with the severest thong in the scourge of public reprobation.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

HINTS TO FARMERS.

The Rt. Hon. Jno. Sinclair in addressing English Farmers, on "the means of alleviating the distresses which are likely to result from the unfavorable season, gives the following advice:—When oats and barley are very short in the straw, they should be reaped with a short scythe, as stubble will be much wanted for cattle. The second crop of clover, if it contains much sap, would be placed in alternate layers with straw which will dry it and at the same time the value of the straw is doubled. The mixture should also be salted. Weeds, dry leaves, fern, river sand, &c. may be added to manure. Winter turnips should be sowed broad cast for cattle. Linseed and oil cake are recommended, which may be procured from the Continent or America. The probability of a scarcity of hay is so great, that a large Scotch Farmer proposes to import it from Holland.—Kelp, oil and fish are recommended for manure, and the farmers are called upon by the writer, to take measures to prevent the evil consequences likely to result in many parts of the kingdom, from "the uncommon heat and dryness of the season; the scarcity of grass, the diminished quantity of hay, the failure in the crop of turnips, and the certain deficiency of straw."

We think the plan and style of this letter might be recommended as an useful model in in this country. Timely hints to our farmers, from men of intelligence experience and observation in agricultural subjects, or from Agricultural Societies, might be circulated every season with as much advantage here as in England.

We copy the following from Mr. Moore's New Hampshire Journal.

NANCY'S HILL.

A few miles below the Notch of the White Mountains, in the valley of the Saco, is a little rise of land called "Nancy's Hill." It was formerly covered with a thick growth of trees, a little cluster of which is yet suffered to remain, probably from the sad story connected with the spot. The pass through the Gap of the mountains was discovered by Nash, a hunter, who, with others in their exertions long before the settlement of that part of the country, used to make this hill a resting place, and draw together the thick boughs and tops of the smaller trees so as to provide a temporary shelter.—This spot for years after inhabitants, began to settle along the rivers, was a common halting-place, and the grantees of our northern townships, many of whom lived in and about Portsmouth, passed over this route to their lands.—Col. W—, of Portsmouth, settled upon his fine township of Darthmouth, [Jefferson] in 1773; and among his servants was *Nancy* ——, a young woman of respectable connexions, who had fallen deeply in love with a young man, also in the same service. At the close of autumn they had agreed to go to Portsmouth, where they were to be married; and the girl, confiding in the attachment of her lover, placed in his keeping her little stock of money, and hard earnings of several years industry. For some cause or other, she was induced before the time fixed for their departure, to visit Lancaster. When she returned, the young man was gone; and she determined to follow him.—The snows of an early winter had already fallen to some depth; there was not a house between Darthmouth and Bartlett, a distance of thirty miles; and the way through the wild woods a foot path only. The family labored to dissuade her from the journey; but she persisted in her design, and wrapping herself in her long cloak, proceeded on her way. Snow after snow succeeded, and the very sky seemed to glisten with frost, for several weeks when some persons from Bartlett passing up this route, reached the hill at night. On lighting their fires, an unearthly figure stood before them, beneath the bending branches, wrapped in a robe of ice, and reclining her head, as if in sleep, against the trunk of a large tree.—it was the lifeless form of *Nancy*, who, fatigued with her journey thus far, had stopped here to rest, and falling asleep, died of the intense cold.

A shoemaker in Norfolk, Virginia publishes the following challenge in the papers of that Borough.

I do heredy Certify that I can make a better pair of Shoes than all the Shoemakers in Norfolk can shew, white or black. I will bet 20 Dollars; let every man or boss come to my house in Bank street, next *Saturday*, and compare them. Let all the bosses send a pair of shoes each, for if I lose the bet take my $20 and all the rest draw their money, but if I gain I shall have all. All such as will not venture shall be posted cowards and misers. *Note*—The shoes shall be made without a peg, tack or nail, when finished; also no rasp, gigger or bone, nor varnish touch them. Let all be decided at 12 o'clock.—At the same time I shall shew a *Wonderful Mystery*, and demonstrate it, that was never declared in this world. I hope all Mechanics and Merchants, gentle and simple, will come. The most noble, cultivated sight will cost them but 2½ cents each. Tickets will be given out or sold from six in the morning till 12 o'clock, at my house in Bank street.

PIRACY AND MURDER.

Capt. Hook, arrived at Newburyport from Labrador informs the Newburyport Herald that on the 2d of Sept. a boat came into Louisburg with four men, who reported that they belonged to the brig *Fame*, of Philadelphia, bound to Gottenburg; that the vessel sprung a leak, in lon. 54, and that they in consequence abandoned her. Certain suspicions having been excited, inquiry was set on foot and it was soon ascertained that they belonged to the schr. *Fairy*, Capt, Selfridge, of Boston, which sailed the 19th of August for Gottenburg, laden with coffee, sugar and tobacco; that the crew rose upon the officers, the 27th, murdered the captain in his birth, and the mate *Thomas P. Jenkins*, on deck; that they proceeded with the schr. to within about four miles of Louisburg, and there, after taking out sundry articles, the captain's effects scuttled and sunk her.

The names of those concerned in this foul transaction are *Charles Merchant*, an Englishman, and *Winslow Curtis*, of Danvers, both of whom confessed their guilt, afier being informed against by *John Murray*, the cook, one of their companions in the boat. The name of the 4th person is not recollected. The murderers are now confined in the jail at Sidney Cape Breton.

A letter from the agent of Lloyds' at Cape Breton, says the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser, confirms the above intelligence. It states the names of the murderers to be Thomas Curtis and Thomas Merchant. The name of the 4th of the crew is John Huges. A boat and some articles of clothing are preserved for the rightfull owners.

BROWN UNIVERSITY, R. I.—The senior class of this institution is said to be in open rebellion, and that the ensuing commencement will pass without graduates.

SALE OF DOMESTICS.

Tuesday last there was a fine display of American manufactures in the long rooms in the 2d story of the New Market in Boston. The articles consisted of Woollen and Cotton Goods, of various kinds and qualities—broad cloths, cassimeres, flannels, satinets, cotton shirtings and sheetings; plaids, prints, ginghams, calicoes; hoousehold furniture and cabinet work of great variety; glass, plain, cut and figured, of different patterns, and of all kinds commonly used in families, either for convenience or ornament, some of them very elegant and much admired: The articles of furniture were also highly finished; leather, boots and shoes, in great quantities; and large lots of wool, a considerable portion of which was Merino. The whole was truly a rich and proud display.

The exhibition afforded gratifying proofs of the enterprise, industry and intelligence of our fellow citizens, who have lately given their attention to manufactures, and of the resources of our country. The flannels and cotton shirtings were of an excellent quality—and the prints from the Taunton factory attracted particular attention. The sales were extensive, and generally satisfactory both to sellers and purchasers. The prices were not altogether so high as some had anticipated; but are allowed to be as great as could be reasonably expected, at such large sales. The credit given was for four and six months. Of cotton and woollen goods, more than 3000 packs were sold on the first day; which were all that were offered. The sale of leather, boots and shoes, took place on Wednesday—other articles are to be offered this day, (Thursday.) The sales were made under the regulations of the New England Society for promoting Manufactures and Mechanic Arts; and therefore free of auction duties. The rooms were visited by many ladies and gentlemen, who were highly pleased with the variety and abundance of goods. It is said the sale of shoes and boots, yesterday, was quite satisfactory. The articles of furniture are numerous and elegant. [Boston Gaz.

CHARLESTON is represented to have been unusually healthy the present season. Not a single case of malignant fever has occurred, and the season has passed by when any thing is to be apprehended from that disease.

THE SEASON.—The Planters throughout South Carolina, says the Courier, are now busily engaged in harvesting their Rice, and picking their Cotton; and the weather, for the last two weeks has been generally favorable for the purpose. From present prospects, the crops of both the great staples will be at least equal to that of the past year, which was a good one.

MEMOIRS

of the French Sergeant, by whom Lord Nelson was shot.

In 1805, Robert Guillemard, then in his 20th year, was doomed by the impartiality of the conscription to enter the French army; but neither he nor the rest of the conscripts left their homes with the slightest complacency for their new profession. His first destination was to the French fleet, commanded by Admiral Villeneuve, and stationed in the Bay of Cadiz: he was consequently at the battle of Trafalgar.—The part which he ascribes to himself on this occasion is too remarkable to be passed over slightly. He was on board the Admiral's ship, the Redoubtable, which, it will be recollected, was immediately engaged in action with Nelson's the Victory; he was placed in the tops, and professed to have fired the ball, although not with an aim, which killed our lamented hero. The following is his account:

"After all our top men had been killed, two sailors and four solders (of whom I was one) were ordered to occupy their post in the tops. While we were going aloft, the balls and grape showered around us, struck the mast and yards, knocked large splinters from them, and cut the rigging in pieces. One of my companions was wounded beside me, and fell from the height of thirty feet upon the deck, where he broke his neck.

"When I reached the top, my first movement was to take a view of the prospect presented by the hostile fleets. For more than a league extended a thick cloud of smoke, above which were discerned a forest of masts and rigging, and the flags, and pendants, and the fire of three nations. Thousands of flashes, more or less near, continually penetrated this cloud, and a rolling noise, pretty similar to the sound of continued thunder, much stronger arose from the bosom. The sea was calm, the wind light, and not very favourable for the execution of manoevres.

"When the English top men, who were only a few yards distant, saw us appear, they directed a sharp fire upon us, which we returned. A soldier in my company and a sailor were killed quite close to me; two others who were wounded, were able to go below by the shrouds. Our opponents were, it seems, still worse handled than we, for I soon saw the English tops deserted, and none sent to supply the place of those who must have been killed or wounded by our balls. I then looked to the English vessel and our own. The smoke which enveloped them was dissipated for a moment, and returned thicker broadsides. The two decks were covered with dead bodies, which they had not time to throw overboard. I perceived Captain Lucas (the Captain of the Redoubtable) motionless at his post, and several wounded officers still giving orders. On the poop of the English vessel was an officer covered with orders, and with only one arm. From what I heard of Nelson, I had no doubt that it was he. He was surrounded by several officers, to whom he seemed to be giving orders. At the moment I first perceived him, several sailors were wounded beside him, by the fire of the Redoubtable. As I had received no orders to go down, and saw myself forgotten in the tops, I thought it my duty to fire on the poop of the English vessel, which I saw quite exposed and close to me. I could even have taken aim at the men I saw, but I fired at hazard among the groups of sailors and officers. All at once, I saw great confusion on board the Victory. They crowded around the officer whom I had taken for Nelson. He had just fallen."

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