

3. Credit branch, by which subscribers may draw at 183 days, 9 and 12 months date on the company, for three fourths of the amount of his stock, upon his cognovit to provide for the same 3 days before the period of his bills—by this his capital is to be made active.
The plan has many details, and it is said, that 3 of the first characters in this city patronize the plan.

DOVER, AUG. 24.
A very heavy firing has been heard here, apparently from the French shore, most part of the day; it began about five in the morning, and was very heavy about 1 o'clock. It has been very fine weather, nearly calm great part of yesterday and to-day, a slight air of wind to the Eastward at times. Whether any of our cruisers are becalmed in those which the French cruisers are firing at, or whether any of their flotilla is out exercising, we cannot tell, but I think that the firing does not seem regular enough for a rejoicing.
The intelligence brought by the Ferret sloop, from Lisbon stated, as our readers will recollect, that the French had fallen back, in consequence of a want of provisions. It is said also, that a dreadful distemper prevails among them, owing to the heat of the weather, their exposed situation in the plain, and the great scarcity of water. From this distemper our troops are happily free, having been quartered in the mountains, and having excellent water in abundance.

GREENOCK, AUG. 29.
Three American vessels laden with mixed cargoes for the Baltic, which cleared out from Salem, New-York and Baltimore, have been detained by our cruisers, but the cause of their detention is not explained. The multiplicity of impediments to the transport of goods under the neutral flag of the U. S. in destination to open ports, has given much uneasiness to the merchants concerned in the transatlantic trade.

DUBLIN, AUG. 21.
REPEAL OF THE UNION.
A requisition to the high sheriff, for the purpose of assembling a meeting of the freemen and freeholders of the city, to consider the best means by which the act of union may be repealed, has received the signatures of all ranks of citizens; and it is expected that this very important proceeding will take place in a few days.
Independent of the general meeting to be convened by the high sheriff, the different corporations and vestries are taking measures for expressing their sentiments on the occasion.
Corn Exchange, Market Lane, Aug. 24. To-day there are considerable remaining supplies of wheat, waiting the expected reduction, sales are very heavy and at lower prices. Flour remains at late prices. Wheat at 80s 9s 11s.—Fine do. 118s 123s. Fine flour 95s to 100s.—Second, 70s to 95s.

LISBON, AUG. 16.
We have received papers from Cadiz to the 7th inst. By intercepted letters from Anranza (a Spanish traitor) published in the Gazette of the regency, and which are very interesting, it has come to our knowledge that Buonaparte declares he has sent to Spain 400,000 men, and spent 200 millions of francs, and that his present circumstances will not permit him to send more than two millions per month.
A partisan war is carried on in every province.

AUGUST 22.
Head quarters of Lagossa, Aug. 14.
ORDER OF THE DAY.
His Excellency Marshal Beresford, Commander in chief, has already made known to the army the brave conduct of a part of the regiment of cavalry No. 12, under the immediate order of Field-Marshal Silveira; his Excellency has now the satisfaction to announce that the General has just made prisoners in the Castle of Puebla de Senabria, of the Swiss battalion No. 3, composed of 400 men, which had taken refuge there in order to escape his attacks in the open country. The enemy commanded by General Serras, superior in force, advanced in order to save that battalion which was besieged by the militia of Trassos-Montes, and a part of that regiment of cavalry, but those brave militia animated by the example of their commander the Field-Marshal Silveira were unimpaired, and the enemy by approaching obtained only the mortification of witnessing the surrender of their battalion, which took place in their fight.
Such was the result of the intelligence and judgment with which Field-Marshal Silveira projected this enterprise, and valour and prudence with which he executed it. It has shewn that the brave militia of Trassos-Montes are not unmindful of the glory of their ancestors, and that they are determined to emulate them; they remember the year 1762, when the peasantry of that province engaged a corps of regular troops of the enemy, and compelled it to retreat.

BRAGANZA, AUG. 12.
After the surrender of Puebla de Senabria, our troops made their retreat in sight of the enemy, who pursued us upwards of a league and an half, without our sustaining any loss.

BADAJOS, AUG. 11.
The French after having united in Zafra and its vicinity began their retreat on the 8th inst. for Lerena.
The army of marquis la Romana is marching forward, and has occupied Burguillos, Zafra, Los Santos, Feria and la Parra, to which latter place the head quarters were transferred yesterday.—A part of a division of O'Donnell is marching to form a junction with this army, and last night reached Santa Martha.

AUGUST 15.
The official account of the action of the 11th inst. has not yet been published in this city; but we learn from credible persons that Blediers having advanced with his divisions of from 3 to 4000 men to pursue the enemy in his retreat, the latter to the number of 600 foot and 800 cavalry attacked him between Bienvenida, and villa Garcia, and pressed him very hard when Gen. La Carrera arrived, who extricated him and repulsed the enemy. The respective loss of both sides is unknown; but all agree that the French was most considerable. They received in the same day a reinforcement of between 5 and 6000 men, and on the following day advanced as far as Zafra. The Spanish army concentrated itself in the points of Feria, Parra, Salvaterra, &c. in this last place the Marquis Romana has his head quarters. To day it is said that the French were retiring from Zafra towards Lerena, and that the Spanish army was advancing.

AUGUST 17.
The Spanish head quarters are now at Zafra, and the enemy has retreated to Santa Olalla and Monasterio. The action of the 11th inst. was warmly contested; Mendizabal had the chief command of the two divisions of Ballesteros and La Carrera; the former had his hat shot through by a musket ball; La Carrera's horse was killed by a thrust of bayonet; the Count de Montijo's horse was wounded by a ball which shattered one of his hands. The loss of the enemy was greater than that of the Spaniards; but the amount of either is not certainly known.

OSMA, (in Old Castile) JULY 18.
Although this province is entirely occupied by the enemy, it was never so full of enthusiasm as at present; the Partizans increase in number every day and not even large detachments of the enemy can pass unobserved—they complain bitterly of the want of tranquillity, and despair of quietly possessing the province. The Castilian partizans consist of 800.

NEW-YORK, OCT. 1.
VERY LATE FROM LISBON.

We are indebted to capt. Riddell, of the ship Factor, for Lisbon papers to the 26th of August, but they do not contain any advices of moment. Flour 17 1-2 dolls.
It appears that lord Wellington's head quarters were at Celarico, and those of the French at Almeida, about 30 miles from the advanced guard of the English army—a battle was daily expected. Three thousand five hundred infantry, and 800 cavalry had arrived near Coimbra, and more daily expected from England.
On the 15th Aug. the French commenced bombarding, by night, Almeida, which garrison was defended by gen. Scott, with a force of 3000 men.
The English army was sickly of fever and ague, the French were short of provisions.
Gen. Stewart had been appointed one of the regency of Portugal.
There had been illuminations at Lisbon for three successive nights, in consequence of the marriage at the Brazils of a Princess of Portugal to one of the Princes of Spain.
The Lisbon papers are in the hands of a translator—if they should contain any news it will be given in to-morrow's Gazette.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, dated August 23.
“A packet failed this morning for England with despatches from Lord Wellington. The news by Telegraph states, that the French had commenced the attack on Almeida, and were bombarding it with great spirit, and that it was necessary for lord Wellington to march his army and attack them immediately. The armies were within a few miles of each other.—The French abut 70,000 and the English half that number, but receiving reinforcements daily. Most of the people here are trembling for the events of a battle, which is momentarily expected. The English have all things ready to embark and the French are within 150 miles of this place. All the guns that can be found in Portugal, even the castle and fort guns of Lisbon have been put on board English ships, together with the property of such of the Portuguese nobility as intend to leave the place should the French succeed.”
[Mer. Adv.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 10, 1810.

APPOINTMENT
By the Governor and Council.
Joseph Harwood, Esq. Justice of the Orphans Court, Anne-Arundel county, vice Jonathan Sellman, deceased.

DELEGATES TO THE ASSEMBLY.
Baltimore City—Messrs Theodorick Bland and James Martin.
Baltimore County—Messrs Tobias E. Stansbury, George Harryman, Moses Brown and Beale Randall—
Harford—Messrs Stevenson Archer, John Forwood, John Street and Elijah Davis—
Frederick—Messrs Joshua Cockey, John Schley, Richard Brooke and Joseph Swearingen—
Charles—Messrs Clement Dorsey, Thomas Rogerson, John Parnham and William H. M'Pherson—
Prince-George's—Messrs Joseph Cross, Francis M. Hall, John C. Herbert and Robert W. Bowie—
Washington—Messrs John Bowles, William Downie, Thomas B. Hall and William B. Williams.
Dorchester—Messrs William W. Eccleston, Frederick Bennett, Solomon Frazier and John Stewart.
Cecil—Messrs John S. Moffitt, Henry W. Physick, John Groome and John Savin—
Talbot—Messrs Samuel Stevens, junior Perry Spencer, James Wainwright and James Nabb—
Worcester—Messrs E. K. Wilson, R. J. H. Handy, T. N. Williams and Littleton Sulston.

Caroline—Messrs A'lembry Jump, Henry Driver, Peter Willis and P. F. Bayard.
Kent—Messrs Cuthbert Hall, James Harris, Cornelius Comegys, jun. & James Welch.
Queen-Anne's—Messrs Stephen Miers, Thomas Emory, Samuel Burgeis and Philemon C. Blake.

CONGRESS.
Philip Stuart, Esq. is elected for the first district, composed of Charles, Saint-Mary's and Calvert counties.
Dr. Joseph Kent, for the second district, (Anne-Arundel, and Prince-George's counties and city of Annapolis.)
Samuel Ruggold, Esq. for the fourth district (Frederick, Washington and Allegany counties.)
Alexander M'Kim and Peter Little, Esqrs for the fifth district, (Baltimore city and county.)
John Montgomery, Esq. for the sixth district, (Harford, Cecil and Kent counties.)
We have no certain accounts from the third, seventh and eighth districts.
Those in *Italic* are Federalists.

CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, &c.
From the New-York Evening Post.
The following letter claims the attention of the citizens, and if the virtues therein attributed to the Alcornoque should be found equal to the cure of pulmonary and liver complaints, how immense will be the importance of its discovery! In this city our bills of mortality record the melancholy truth that more than one 4th of the deaths proceed from pulmonary complaints, against whose ravages medicine, (as the writer observes) has been found only a palliative.
If a specific ever is discovered, I am persuaded it will be some simple of the vegetable kingdom, and it is to be hoped that those persons who visit the Spanish Main, after having perused this communication, will avail themselves of so favourable an opportunity for procuring a quantity of Alcornoque in order that its virtue may be fairly tested in this country.
R. B.

From the Gazette de la Martinique, ST. PIERRES, JUNE 25, 1810.
Our readers will learn with as much surprise as satisfaction from the subjoined letter, the true and wonderful effects of the divine Alcornoque.
If the extraordinary reputation this tree has acquired as an infallible specific in all diseases of the liver, and especially those of the lungs, reputed at the present moment incurable, be maintained with all its renown, it must certainly then be acknowledged, (without any need to anticipate the other beneficial properties it may possess) as the best of plants, when valued from its healing effects, and will ever merit the just epithet bestowed on it of being divine.

To the Editor of the Martinique Gazette.
SIR,
Persuaded that you would wish to give every publicity, to whatever may be useful to suffering humanity, I hasten to make you acquainted with a wonderful discovery, for the cure of disorders in which medicine has to the present time, been found only a palliative.

Afflicted since eleven years with a pulmonary complaint, which the physicians said was tubercles in the lungs, spitting blood matters, in the most frightful manner, and having never received the smallest benefit from medicine, one of my friends (Mr. Sellers) residing at the Carracas, having heard recited two extraordinary cures made by an Indian, spoke to me on his arrival in the country, of the wonderful remedy that had been discovered: I procured in consequence one hundred pounds weight of the divine Alcornoque, I used it, and in eleven days I was perfectly cured, I hastened to administer it to different persons, who all found themselves recovered from using it, among others Messrs. Dufond, Mageraux du Lamentin, and Hillaire de St. Pierre.
I affix to this, the receipt written by Don Juan de Dios Macias, Merchant at Barcelona, one of those who was miraculously cured. Your countrymen will owe you an eternal obligation for its publication, and myself will always remain without bounds to my acknowledgments.
Sir, I am your humble servant,
(Signed) P. BADOLLET.

Method which Don Dios Juan Macias adopted, when he took the divine Alcornoque.
In the first place, says he, I proceeded to a situation which without being damp nor cool; on my arrival I took about 12 ounces of the Alcornoque, which I had pounded a mortar; I infused it in a regular quart of pure water, until the following morning when I took fasting a glass full lukewarm continued to use it all day as my ordinary drink, but cold; at bedtime I took another glass lukewarm. I followed this method daily, solely observing to mix two spoonfuls of honey in the glasses which I took morning and evening. I expended about three bottles of this drink per day, divided into eight or ten glasses.
If the persons using this remedy, feel great deal of heat while adopting it, barley water must be taken, but without kind of acid in it.

As my disorder was occasioned by abscesses in the liver, which caused me frequently the most insupportable pains in the side had the Alcornoque pounded until it was reduced to powder; I then made a cataplasma or plaster, and applied it to my side, and pains left me instantly.
When the receipt is used, the patient, and in short every thing of an inflammatory nature must be abstained from. Biscuits to be used instead of new bread. The food should be plain, boiled or roasted, with any seasoning.
I suffered a year and a half the most excruciating pains, I consulted most of the physicians, both English and French, in the Indies, among others, M. Amic, of Guadeloupe, and Dr. Gohbert of St. Pierre (Martin) all of whom left me without benefit. At length reduced to the miserable state of bringing away blood and matter, I adopted the receipt the Indian gave me, and in days I was entirely cured, having discharged violently by the mouth the whole of the abscess.
I omitted to mention, that after the cure the patient should take some cooling medicines, and use, if possible, Asses or Mares milk, as the Alcornoque is extremely hot. The outer bark of the Alcornoque should be taken off, previous to its being pounded made into an infusion.
(Signed) Don Juan de Dios de Macias
The Alcornoque is a tree which grows in the Spanish Main, the wood of which is compact and heavy. The true meaning of the word signifies cork, although it is essentially from this tree, as the cork, it is known is of a porous and light nature.

DIVING BELL.
The proprietor of the Diving Bell, will Friday morning next, make a submarine excursion from Hancock's wharf to Fort Independence. He will descend at 8 A. M. proceed to the Fort, where he will take some refreshment. After which he will again immerge, and return as he was the bottom of the channel, reaching about 2 P. M. A distinguished gentleman resident in town, has proposed to accompany him. The reward to the proprietor of this ingenious and important invention, and his assistants, will depend on voluntary liberal Subscription papers will be left at the C. house, and the respective Insurance Office. By this invention any thing can be obtained from the bottom of a bay, hour or river.
[Bost. P.]

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, dated Sept. 10.
“I yesterday witnessed the experiment of the diving bell, which to me was a great curiosity. The man went down to a depth of water from 30 to 40 feet, and at the bottom thence to the farther Long wharf, a distance I should suppose 150 rods. He was under the water, and 20 minutes. I was very near him when he came up—He was not in the least affected. I also saw him go down. He communicated where he went, and how he came up. [N. York Pap. Sep.]