

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.
NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 7.
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 After some previous conversation, the assembly was again brought to the bar, and the cross-examination was continued. (The course of the letters should be read, this being agreed to, the interpreter proceeded to read the original in French.)
 The following is a translation of the letter to the Queen.
 "It is on my knees that I write to your Majesty, and I beseech her to pardon my boldness. I cannot resist my feelings—besides, I am convinced that if the royal highness knew the frightful state into which I am plunged, she would not be offered at my temerity. My spirits cannot support my misfortune; I am overwhelmed by it, and I am more than persuaded I shall sink under it; I feel a dreadful weakness; a mortal inquietude consumes me internally, and I do not feel one moment of tranquillity. A crowd of reflections on the past goodness of her royal highness, and on my apparent ingratitude, overwhelm me; may her royal highness deign to take pity on me; may she deign to restore me her precious favour, which I have unhappily lost, by the most deadly imprudence—may I receive that soft assurance before I die of grief she alone can restore me to life.
 "I dare again to conjure, to supplicate the clemency and compassion of her royal highness, that she will grant me the extreme favour of..."

most, by annulling in defiance of all law. The Queen, however, who succeeded me would only be nominally Queen, for so lawful could be conveyed by an illegality, and in the opinion of the great majority of the nation, nothing can atone this bill of pains and penalties, with any legal characteristics. It will never be regarded as any thing more than an act of pure tyranny, and such it will excite the hatred of the present age, and experience the exertion of posterity.
 The address from St. Mary's White chapel, had upwards of 25,000 signatures. One was presented at the same time from the ladies of Sheffield, which contained 10,000 names.
 On the 2d Sept. the Queen made an excursion on the Thames; the banks were crowded with spectators, and several salutes were fired as the yacht passed down.
 It is stated that Austria had determined to oppose Naples. The Emperor has refused to receive the Duke de Gallo, as Minister from Naples; and that 77,000 Austrians were on their march towards Italy. Accounts from Berlin state, that the king of Prussia has ordered 20,000 troops to march for Italy. This we find contradicted in the London Morning Chronicle of the 8th.
 Bergamo intends writing a book at Neufchatel, and has applied for license to print the same.
 The Sicilians have 60,000 men armed, under the orders of the Junta of Palermo. Messina, Augusta and Trapani, are all the towns which have declared for Naples. Cataniseta has been burnt for not taking part with the patriots, who were within 40 miles of Messina, which must surrender.
 Letters had been received at Augsburg, stating that a great victory had been gained by the troops of Ali Pacha over the army of the Porte, the commander of which was killed.
 It appears from Madrid accounts up to the 24th Aug. that a third diplomatic note from the Emperor of Russia, had been communicated to the Spanish government, which was very satisfactory.
 London, Sept. 7.
 The Paris papers of Sunday inform us, that the Duke of Cambridge proceeds to Vienna, to assist at the conferences about to be held in that capital, relatively to the affairs of Italy; it is further hinted, that the co-operation of England in the measures which are proposed for adoption towards that country will become a subject of debate during the visit of his Royal Highness. Doubts are insinuated in the French journals whether the Duke de Gallo, the new minister from Naples, to the Court of Austria, will be received by his Imperial Majesty. It is further said, that the Emperor Francis will not recognize the new constitution of Naples; that King Ferdinand, when restored by Austria to the exercise of his former depotism, will pledge himself against any concession to his subjects except with consent of the Austrian government, and that, in case of his giving way at any future time to compulsion, no acts of that Sovereign are to be deemed obligatory or valid. Austria, according to rumor, undertakes for the maintenance of her own great army in Italy, of which 40,000 men are on the route to Naples; 40,000 are to remain in cantonments near Ferrara, in readiness to assist any Italian Prince, who may be on bad terms with their people; and 40,000 are to constitute an army of reserve within the frontier of Austrian Lombardy.
 A note from the Emperor of Austria is talked of, in which he guarantees to the several Courts of Italy their security, peace and independence, as established by Congress of Vienna.
 The following is an extract from a letter from the agent to Lloyd's at Gibraltar, dated 3d inst. Intelligence has been received here, that the Algerine squadron has returned to Algiers, after capturing three Tunisian and three Tuscan vessels; the plague still exists at that place. By letters received from Majorca, it appears that the plague is now raging in the villages of San Severo, Arta, San Lorenzo and Cay de Pera—but it is thought it will not spread further, as the best precautions are taken by drawing a cordon around the infected villages, the duty of which is performed exclusively by officers, who mount guard themselves.
 Paris, Sept. 6.
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to cause his authority to be respected at Brat, and the telegraphic dispatch received yesterday evening, announced that the language held by Gen. Courbier, and the measures which he was determined to adopt with the approbation of Gen. Lauriston, had sufficed to intimidate the factions, and that the spirit of discontent and rebellion no longer stalked in the public places. There is reason to hope that Government will experience no opposition in the disarming of the National Guard, which is the necessary consequence of its dissolution; since a great part of the arms are the property of the State. Notwithstanding the danger which the witnesses must incur, it is reported that some have appeared on whose depositions several persons have been apprehended for complicity in the outrages heaped on M. M. Bellart and Bourdeau.
 Vienna, Aug. 24.
 The Duke de Serra Caprioli, secretary to the Neapolitan embassy has arrived in this capital, with dispatches for St. Petersburg. He delivered to the Prince de Ruffo, his letters of recall, with a notice that the Duke de Gallo had been appointed successor. As soon as this intelligence reached the Chancery of our Emperor, Prince Metternich dispatched couriers on all the routes to Italy, to prevent De Gallo from entering the Austrian states, and in the event of his having already passed the frontiers, to oblige him to retrograde. The Duke de Serra Caprioli has brought letters from the King of Naples to our monarch, but he has not been allowed to present them to the Emperor in an audience; he has been obliged to send them to Prince Metternich. The Duke has set out on his journey to Warsaw some days ago.
 The number of troops actually on their march for Italy, are 77,400 men; and many more regiments have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to proceed for the same destination. This seems to prove that the government has come to a fixed resolution to adopt offensive measures against the new system at Naples. The troops will be concentrated between the Adige and the Mincio, where they will receive ulterior orders. A camp is also to be formed in the neighbourhood of Mantua, at which the Viceroy of Italy will command in person.
 PUBLIC SALE,
 The subscriber will offer at Public Sale, at his Farm on South River, on Thursday the 23d day of November, at 11 o'clock, if the weather will permit, if not, on the first fair day thereafter, all his Stock and farming utensils, viz: Horses, Cows and Sheep, Ploughs, Harrows, Hoes, and gear of every description, nearly new—Also two excellent horse carts, and about 60 barrels corn. Likewise his Gig and Harness, with sundry other articles too tedious to mention. The terms of sale are, cash for all articles purchased under twenty dollars, that amount and upwards a credit of six months will be given. Bond and security will be required, with interest from the day of sale.
 Jacob H. Stemmer.
 Oct. 26.

THE COMPACT, which I am combating, though originally directed against myself, is in fact a measure since the revolution, intended such disastrous consequences as the present bill of Pains and Penalties; while it threatens freedom under all its diversified aspects, and with all its general rights and all its particular securities, it at the same time darkens the perspective of the future with a lowering appearance of civil war. It exerts a cloud on the edge of the political horizon that may burst its fury on every family in the country.
 "This bill of Pains and Penalties may thus be the harbinger of wo to every man's hearth—it may embitter the days of thousands and tens of thousands, both rich and poor, and produce irremediable regrets.
 After the noble stand which so many of the most estimable among the Peers have made against this outrageous bill, and the total want of evidence to justify its enactment, it cannot be expected that it will pass—but if it should pass, the probability is, that the issue of that marriage, which his Majesty may marry a second time, may not readily be dissolved. That part of the bill which will not allow the Peers to vote in opposition to the Government, may not readily be repealed, and the issue of that marriage will never generally be deemed a just one."
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JOSEPH PHELPS, a Valuable Tract of Land for Sale.
 Will be sold, to the highest bidder, on Wednesday the 15th of November, (if fair, if not, the first fair day, Sunday excepted) at 11 o'clock A.M., upon the premises, about 325 acres of the most valuable land in Prince Georges' county, abounding in wood and timber, a great sufficiency of meadow land, equal to any in the state, more than two thirds of the arable land now sown in Clover, and the most of it well adapted to the growth of the best Tobacco made in the county, in fact, there is not a tract of land to be purchased in the county, combining so many advantages; it lies adjoining Governor Sprigg's and Mr. Gantt's, whose lands are so justly celebrated for their fertility; and in one of the best neighbourhoods in the United States—The improvements are indifferent, consisting of houses for the Overseer and servants, three Tobacco houses, a corn house and stables Mr. Fry, the manager, will show the premises to any person, who wishes to purchase. The terms will be very liberal and made known on the day of sale.
 JOHN CONTEE.
 Oct. 26.

STRONG SHOES,
 For Fall and Winter Wear,
 And which he can venture to assert will not rip. Gentlemen desirous of furnishing their servants are invited to call and supply themselves. He also has a Handsome supply of Fine BOOTS and SHOES of his own make.
 That he can recommend to be as good as any in the state. Likewise, Ladies first quality Morocco & Prunello SHOES,
 As well as an assortment of Ladies Cheap SHOES,
 Which he will sell as low as they can be sold in this city.
 J P has on hand, and intends keep ing throughout the fall and winter, a quantity of
 Sole and Upper Leather,
 And Fine and Coarse Shoe Thread,
 Which he will sell as low as it can be purchased in Baltimore.
 Annapolis, Oct. 26.

Notice is hereby Given,
 That the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters testamentary on the estate of Araminta Harrison, late of said county deceased. He therefore requests all persons, who has claims against said estate, to bring them in, legally authenticated, and those indebted to make immediate payment.
 Jos. G. Harrison, ex'or.
 Oct. 26.

GEORGE SHAW,
 Has just received a new supply of Goods, which are offered for Sale upon reasonable terms.
DRY GOODS,
 Cloths and Cassimeres, Blankets—Flannels, Worsted Drawers and Shirts, Worsted and Lambs Wool Hosiery, Cotton and Silk do. Russia and Irish Sheetings, Irish Linens, Linen Cambric, Kenting—Cajicoes, Shirting Muslin, Woodstock Gloves, Ladies Beaver and Kid Gloves, Silk do. Red and Green Baize.
 German Rolls, Cambric Muslins, Plain and Figured Book do. Mull do. Picquet do. Leno do. Dimities—Patinet, Bandana and Flag Handkerchiefs, White and Black Italian Crape, Silks of various colours, Bombazetts, Ribbons assorted, Tapes—Borbin—Thread, &c. Umbrellas.
 And many other Articles not enumerated.
GROceries,
 Brandy—Spirit, Gin—Old Whiskey, NE. Rum—Common Whiskey, Madeira, S. Madeira, Sherry, Port, Malaga, Sprmacetti Oil, Allspice—Nutmegs, Mace—Cloves, Ginger—Garlich,
 Loaf and Brown Sugar, Old Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong, Coffee—Chocolate, Rice—Barley, Mustard—Pepper, Mould and Dipped Candles, Spermacetti do. Tobacco—Segars, Salt Petre—Copperas, &c. &c.
Window Glass, Oils & Paints.
Ironmongery & Cutlery,
 Comprising an extensive Assortment.
Stationary and Books,
 Including a great variety of Writing Paper, of different sizes and qualities, Quills, Wafers, Sealing Wax, Ink, Ink Powder, Inkstands, Slates, Cyphering and Copy Books, &c. &c.
A Valuable Collection of Books
 In various departments of Literature.
 And a variety of Classical and School Books.
 G. S. Has on hand for Sale a variety of
China & Crockery Ware,
 And many other ARTICLES which are not particularly specified in this advertisement. All of which are offered for Sale at reasonable prices.
Book Binding
 In all its varieties executed as usual.
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