S. C. ROBARDET, Adm'trix. N.B. All persons indebted to the estate are requested to come forward and pay their respective accounts, they will otherwise be placed in proper officers' hands for collection; and all those to whom the estate is indebted are desired to exhibit their accounts properly authenticated on or before the last day of

NOTICE.

\*THE partnership heretofore existing be-tween John A. Bennett and Horatio C. Shannon. Plaisterers, was dissolved on the 10th of October last, by mutual consent. The business will, in future, be carried on by the subscriber, who hopes, by unremitted attention to business, to receive a share of public patronage. JOHN A. BENNETT. patronage. Nov. 8,

Shoes\_Shoes\_Shoes!

Cheap Shoes.

A GREAT assortment of Women's, Men's, Girls, Boys, and Children's

Shoes and Bootees, both of Morocco and Leather. They are very desirable to every person who wears shoes, as they are of an excellent quality and come CHEAP.

Jas. S. Lane & Towner. Shepherdstown, Nov. 8. P. S. They also have Morocco Skins of

Apprentices Wanted.

LEONARD SADLER.

# Sale of Bank Stock.

WILL be sold to the highest hidder, for cash at the court house of Jefferson county, on the 4th Monday in this month, Five Shares of the Capital Stock of the late Bank of Harper's Ferry, belonging to the estate of John Eckard, dee'd, and on which one hundred dollars have been paid. This sale will be made to satisfy a decree of the county court of Jefferson, pronounced on the 25th day of September last, in favor of John Hinkle, plaintiff, against Jonah Buffington and John Renner, administrators of the estate of the said John Echard, dec'd, and George W.

Humphreys, defendants.

M. RANSON, Dep. Shff.
for Daniel Morgan.

NOTICE.

THE members composing the volunteer company of cavalry, who served a short tour during the war, in the service of the U. S under the command of the subscriber, are requested to mest at R. Fulton's, in Charlestown, on Saturday the 18th inst. for the purpose of being paid off.

CARVER WILLIS.

N. B. Those who do not attend will have to apply in the city of Washington for their

# NEW GOODS.

We have received our fall and winter sup-ply of

GOODS,

And knowing the price of produce to be low, and consequently money scarce, we are determined to sell them off cheap for Cash.

Our punctual customers will be supplied on
the usual time, to whom we would recommend an early selection.

WM. F. LOCK, & Co.

#### Public Sale.

WILL be sold, at public vendue, on Friday the 17th inst at the residence of the subscribers, near the Brick Mill, in Jefferson county, the following property, viz. horses, cows, sheep, hogs, farming utensils, house-hold and kitchen furniture, and many other articles to numerous to mention. Nine months credit will be given on all sums above five dollars, upon the purchaser giving bond and approved security—For all pur-chases under five dollars the cash will be required. The sale to begin at ten o'clock

and due attendance given by HENRY NICHOLS. JACOB NICHOLS.

#### Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale 130 acres of excellent land, within three quarters of a mile of Charlestown. Upwards of forty acres of it are in timber. The improvements ere a meat log house and kitchen. A great argain may be had in this land.

All those indebted to the subscriber are requested to call and pay off their accounts immediately, as longer indulgence SAMUEL RUSSELL.

November 1.

# Wm. F. Lock, & Co.

Have on hand, and will sell low for Cash, Wrought and cut nails, Crowley and country steel, Ground allum and blown salt,

Good Cheese. Muscadel raisins, Loaf and brown sugar. Gunpowder and imperial tea, Young hyson Best green coffee,

Molasses of a superior quality—
Together with such other articles as make their assortment of groceries complete.

### Estray Steer.

Pursuant to a warrant to us directed, we have this day viewed an estray steer shewn to us by Stephen Cromwell of this county, and do find the same to be of a red colour, with some white on the flanks, and a crop and underbit in the left ear—and do appraise the said steer to sixteen dollars. Certified under our hands this 25th day of October, in

SAM'L. DAVENPORT, GARLAND MOORE.

#### Charles Button,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has established him-self at Harper's Ferry, where he will carry on the SADDLE, HARNESS, & TRUNK making business, in the neatest and most fashionable manner, and at such prices as are 12 and 16 years of age, would be taken as apprentices to the chairmaking and house painting business. Apply to the subscriber, in Charlestown.

Suitable to the times. He flatters himself from his experience in the above line that he will be enabled to give general satisfaction, so as to merit a share of patronage. Specimens of his workmanship can be seen at suitable to the times. He flatters himself so as to merit a share of patronage. Specimens of his workmanship can be seen at his shop, where all orders in the above line of business will be punctually attended to.

Oct. 11—3m.

## Six Cents Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, in the summer of 1820, a bound girl by the name of Priscilla Ingraham, about 14 years old — The above reward will be paid for returning her to the subscriber. All persons are forwarned against harboring or employing

CATHERINE NICHOLS.

#### FRESH AND CHEAP Fall & Winter Goods.

The undersigned is now opening a large and general assortment of Fall & Winter Goods, of the latest importations, which will be sold

unusually cheap.

DAVID HUMPHREYS,

Washington Stre Corner of West and Washington Streets.

Patent Shoe Thread. SUPERIOR Irish patent shoe thread by

Old Port Wine, Rich CHEESE, prime Mackerel and Herrings, for sale.

J. S. LANE & TOWNER.

To Fullers & Dyers. THE subscribers have just received a fresh supply of the very best DYE STUFFS, FULLERS' CARDS, BRUSHES, &c. &c.

borhood, as they are sold cheap.

Jas. S. Lane & Towner. Shepherdstown, Sept. 27.

worthy the attention of Fullers and Dyers

at a distance, as well as those of the neigh-

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

# Family Medicines.

FOR SALE. Wholesale and retail, by W. & J. LANE, LEE'S famous Antibilious Pills

Messrs Mich. Lee & Co.
I have taken but two doses of your Anti bilious Pills, and I am quite relieved from that sickness of the stomach, giddiness, &c. which has troubled me for some time. I similar cases. Your humble servant,

G. C. COLLINS. THESE mush esteemed Pills have been for many years prepared in Baltimere by the present proprietor, as many of our most respectable citizens can testify, and a number of them have readily and gladly given certificates of their great value as a family

LEE'S ELIXIR,

A sovereign remedy for Colds, obstinate Coughs, Catarrhs, Asthmas, sore Throats, and approaching Consumptions:

Cheraw Court House, S. Carolina.

Mr. Noah Ridgely, Sin-Being afflicted with an obstinate Sin—Being afflicted with an obstinate cough for more than seven years, which has never yielded to any remedies, though numbers have been applied, until I procured a few phials of your LEE'S ELIXIR, for the cure of colds, obstinate coughs, &c. which gave me considerable relief, and which, could I procure immediately a sufficient quantity will, I feel confident, by being sufficiently used, remove the most distressing complaint that I or the human race have ever been subject to. I have not a doubt but that I shall ject to. I have not a doubt but that I shall be the means of your disposing of a great quantity of the Elixir in this part of the country. I am, sir, &c. CHAS. A. SPARKS.

Lee's Worm Lozenges. THE proprietor has now the pleasure of stating that the following case came under his immediate observation: His little daughter, about 5 years old, appeared very visibly to lose her flesh: no particular cause could be given for her thus pining away; she was at rength taken with fevers, which, with other symptoms led him to believe she had worms; he gave her a dose of Lee's Lozenges, which brought away, incredible as it may appear, two worms, the one fifteen and the other thirteen inches in length, each three fourths of an inch round: he has given the Lozenges an inch round; he has given the Lozenges to another of his children, which brought away a vast quantity of very small worms Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the

ITCH. Warranted to cure by one application, free from Mercury or any pernicious ingredient. This vegetable remedy is so mild, yet efficacious that it may be used with the ut most safety, on the most delicate pregnant lady, or on a child of a week old.

Lee's genuine Persian Lotion. The Persian Lotion operates mildly, ren-dering the skin delicately soft and smooth-

improving the complexion. Lee's Ague and Fever Drops, warranted to cure if taken acc

Lee's Grand Restorative and Nervous Cordial, A most valuable medicine for great and general debility, nervous disorders, loss of

appetite, &c. &c. Lee's Essence and Extracts of

Mustard, An infalible remedy for sprains, bruises rheumatism, numbness, chilblains, &c. Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, A certain and effectual cure for the Vene-

real and Gonorrhaa. Lee's Tooth Ach Drops, which give immediate relief. Lee's Tooth Powder, which

cleanses and beautifies the teeth. Lee's Eye Water, a certain cure for sore eyes. Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head aches.

Lee's Corn Plaster, for removing and destroying corns. Sold on most pleasing terms wholesale, by the Proprietor, at his Family Medicine Ware House, No. 68, Hanover street, Balti-more, and retail in almost all the principal cities and towns in the union.

Please to abserve that none can be Lee's the small or large quantity, for sale—Also, Genuine Family Medicines without the signature of Proprietor, NOAH RIDGELY, Late Michael Lee, & Co.

Rifle Powder.

ONLY give it the proper direction and you will find it both quick and true-Also soft bar lead, shot and fire flints for sale. Jas. S. Lane & Towner. Shepherdstown, Sept. 13.

Save your Rags!

inen and cotton rags, at the office of the

Farmers' Repository.

Blank Attachments FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE. Land at Auction.

I SHALL offer for tale, to the highest bidder, on the premises, on the 4th of De-cember next, if fair, if not the next fair day, the tract of land on which I reside, containing About 475 Acres

in Jefferson county, on the Opequon creek. eight miles west of Charlestown, and about four hondred yards of Wm. Cameron's valumble Manufacturing, Plaster and Saw Mills. and from one to four miles of several other first rate Merchant Mills. In addition to the shall recommend them to all my friends in | many advantages and conveniences which this farm possesses, there are on it bold and never failing springs of fine lime stone wa-ter; and I am waranted in saying, that it may be classed among the best grain farms in the county, and from the adaption of the soil to clover and plaster, the facility with which stock can get to water, it would make a first rate grazing farm. About 260 scres of the land are cleared, upwards of forty of which are prime bottom land.

Aware of the difficulty of raising money at this time, I have made up my mind to take a price commensurate to the crisis, and if a moderate sum can be paid in cash, I would take bonds, such as I may approve, due and bearing interest, for the balance of the first payment: and I will also take bonds becoming due in a moderate time, for any part or the whole of the subsequent payments, with substantial personal security, or a Deed of Trust on the land. About Seventy Acres will be seeded in wheat in fine order and in good time, which the purchaser may have at a fair price for my labour and seed-possession may be had on the 1st day of January next. I will treat privately for the land, and if a sale be effected previous to the 4th of December, notice will be given.

After the sale of the land, on the same days horses and stock of every description, plantation utensils, corn, fodder, &c. &c. will be sold on a credit (except the corn) of nine months for all sums above five dollars, and for any purchase to that amount or under, the cash must be paid—the corn will be sold on three months credit. Bond and approved security will be required. If the land be not sold I will rent it, if a suitable

WM. P FLOOD. N. B. Mrs. Whiting will sell her life interest in a very valuable farm, containing between 6 and 700 acres, the late residence of Francis Whiting, Esq. dec'd-it lies about one mile from my farm. W. P. F.

Colonization Society.

THE demand for funds to carry into effect the objects of the American Colonization Society, being very urgent at this time, the subscriber has been, therefore directed, by the President and Managers of the Charlestown Auxiliary Society, to request, that the subscriptions now due may be paid as soon

JOHN MARSHALL, Sec'y.

And Treasurer protem of the Charlestown Auxiliary Colonization Society.

# Fall. Goods.

The subscribers have commenced opening their supply of

# New Fall Goods,

And will be regularly receiving until their assortment is complete.

Jas. S. Lane & Towner.

Shepherdstown, Sept. 27.

NEGROES FOR SALE. I am commissioned by a gentleman to sell a family of Negroes-a very valuable man, his wife and three children : altho' cash is the only object for selling them, if any inducement to purchasers, a short credit can be

had for a part of the money—apply to WM. P. FLOOD. Oct. 11 .- 3t.

Jefferson County, To wit. September Court, being the 25th day of the month,

Thomas Marshall, Plaintiff, Hugh Williams Evans, John W. Prentis, and Robert E. Carter, merchants and Colpartners in trade under the name and firm of

Prentis & Carter, & Jas. S. Lane, Defts. IN CHANCERY. The defendants Hugh Williams Evans, & Prentis and Carter, not having entered their appearance and given security pursuant to the act of Assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfation of the court that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth, It is ordered that they appear here on the fourth Monday in November next, and answer the bill of the complainant, and it is further ordered that the defendant, James S. Lane, do not pay, convey away, or secret any monies by him owing to, or goods or effects in his hands be-longing to the absent defendants Hugh Williams Evans, and Prentis & Carter, until the further order of this court: And that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the THE highest price will be given for clean town, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the court house of the said county of Jefferson.

A Copy .- Teste, R. G. HITE, c. J. C.

# FARMERS' REPOSITORY.

Digitized by Harpers Ferry National Historical Park under grant from Harpers Ferry Historical Assoc

CHARLES TOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, VIRGINIA, PRINTED BY RICHARD WILLIAMS

to pass such a resolution; consistently with the

Mr. Randolph made it a point of order whether the Clerk had any right to express to the house his opinion of their powers, or to decide for them what

The Clerk declared, that, under the rules of the

Some brief debate took place on the point of or-

House, which prescribe the mode of election by

der, Mr. Randolph protesting against what he pro-nounced an assumption of power on the part of the Clerk, and asserting the right of any member to

yet, not desiring to prolong discussion in regard to it, waived the moving of it himself.

3-75 necessary to a choice. The votes were,

Accordingly, about 3 o'clock, the following Mes-sage was received and read.

MESSAGE.

and of the House of Representatives :

engaged, with their sudden transition to a

state of peace, presenting, in the first in-

stance, unusual encouragement to our com-

even within its wonted limit, could not full to

be sensibly felt here. The station too which

we had to support, through this long conflict,

compelled, as we were, finally, to become a

party to it, with a principal power, and to make great exertions, suffer heavy losses,

and to contract considerable debts, disturb

ing the ordinary course of affairs, by aug-

menting, to a vast amount, the circulating

medium, and thereby elevating, at one time, the price of every article above a just stan-

dard, and depressing it at another below it, had, likewise, its due effect.

we complain, have proceeded in a great mea-

sure, from these causes. When, then, we

take into view, the prosperous and happy

condition of our country, in all the great

It is manifest, that the pressures, of which

merce, and withdrawing it, in the second,

Fellow citizens of the Senate.

For Mr. Taylor

For Mr. Lowndes

For Mr. Smith

The House then proceeded to ballot the twenty-econd time. The whole number of votes was

rules established for its government.

ballot, he could not receive this motion.

Vol. XIII.]

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1820.

[No. 659.

#### CONGRESS.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1820. This being the day appointed by law for the reassembling of the present Congress, at their second Session, the following proceedings took place in the two Houses respectively:

IN SENATE. The President of the Senate pro tempore

Mr. Gaillard, having taken the chair, and

Clerk, and asserting the right of any member to propound any question to the house through the Clerk, the Speaker's chair being vacant, or from himself, if he thought proper.

Other gentlemen expressed their opinions, and the following rule of the House was read:

"In all other cases of ballot than for committees, the roll being called, it was announced that a quorum was present, The new members having qualified and taken their seats, they were classed, by lot, a majority of the votes given shall be necessary to an election; and, when there shall not be such a majority on the first ballot, the ballot shall be repeated until a majority be obtained."

Mr. Little, asserting his right to make the motion, as is usual. It so fell out that the term of service of Mr. Holmes will expire on the 3d

March next, and that of Mr. Chandler on the 3d of March two years thereafter.

Mr. King, of Alabama, moved the appointment of a committee to acquaint the President of the United States of the organization of the Senate, and of its readiness to receive any communication from him; where-

Messrs. King of Alabama, and Macon So John W. Taylon, Esq. a Representative from the state of New York, was elected Speaker; and was conducted to the chair by Mr. Newton and Mr. Mr. Wilson was appointed on the commit-tee of enrolled bills, on the part of the Se-

On motion of Mr. Nelson, a committee was appointed, jointly with such committee as should be appointed by the Senate, to wait upon the President of the United States, and inform him of the organization of the two Houses, and of their readiness to receive any communication he may have to The orders usual at the commencement of the Session having been made; The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES At 12 o'clock precisely, the Clerk invited the House to come to order, and on calling over the roll of Members, it appeared that

The committee appointed to wait on the President reported that they had performed that service, and received for answer, that a Message would be transmitted by the President immediately. The Clerk said, that he had received a let-er from the Hon. HENRY CLAY, late Speaker of this House, which, with the leave of the House, he read as follows:

Lexington, Ky. 28th Oct. 1820. Sin: I will thank you to communicate to the House of Representatives that, owing to imperious circumstances, I shall not be able to attend upon it until after the Christmas holydays; and to respectfully ask it to allow me to resign the office of its Speaker, which I have the honor to hold, and to consider this as the act of my resignation. I beg the house also to permit me to reiterate the expression of my sincere acknowledgments and unaffected gratitude for the distinguished consideration which it has uniformly mani-

I have the honor to be, with great esteem, your faithful and obedient servant. H. CLAY.

THOMAS DOUGHERTY, Esq.
Clerk of the House of Representatives. On motion of Mr. Newton, the letter was ordered to lie on the table, and to be inserted fellow citizens, received, at all times, and in

n the Journal of the House On motion of Mr Newton, the House then proceeded to the Election of a Speaker, When, after seven ballotings without mak-

A motion was made to adjourn, and decided in the affirmative, ayes 71. And the Clerk adjourned the House to 12 o'clock to morrow.

TURSDAY, NOV. 14. The House met pursuant to adjournment. at 12 o'clock, and proceeded forthwith to ballot again for a Speaker of the House, in

the place of Mr. Clay, resigned.

After nineteen ballottings the House did not succeed in making choice of a Speaker; a majority of the whole number of votes gi-

ven being necessary to a choice. The nineteenth ballot resulted as follows For Mr. Taylor For Mr. Lowndes

For Mr. Smith A motion was then made to adjourn, which motion prevailed-ayes 76; and, about 5 o'clock. The House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 15.

The House having been called to order at 1 o'clock, proceeded to ballot, the twentieth time, for a Speaker, in the place of Mr. Clay, resigned.

The votes having been counted, it appeared that the number of votes given in was 141—necessary to a choice 71. Of which there were For Mr. Taylor For Mr. Lowndes For Mr. Smith

choice having been made, the House proceed ed to ballot the twenty-first time; when the result was declared as follows: Whole number of votes 147-nocessary to a choice 74, of which there

No choice having yet been made, the House was about to ballot again; when Mr. Little rose, and, remarking on the extraordi-Mr. Little rose, and, remarking on the extraordinary aspect of the present proceedings of the House; the necessity for chusing a Speaker; the uncertainty, under present appearances, when a choice would be made; the weariness of the House at these repeated ballotings, &c.—moved, that the House do come to a resolution, that the lowest on each ballot should be dropped at the succeeding ballot, and that any votes given for such lowest person should not be taken into account.

The Clerk of the House, after reading the re-

so gratifying, so glorious a spectacle, with-out being penetrated with the most profound and grateful acknowledgments to the Su-preme Author of all good, for such manifold and inestimable blessings. Deeply impres-sed with these sentiments, I cannot regard the pressures to which I have adverted, otherwise, than in the light of mild and instructive admonitions, warning us of dangers to be shunned in future; teaching us essons of economy, corressponding with the simplicity and purity of our institutions, and best adapted to their support; evincing the connection and dependence which the various parts of our happy Union have on each other, thereby augmenting daily our social incorporation, and adding, by its strong ties, new strength and vigor to the political opening a wider range, and with new en-couragement, to the industry and enterprise of our fellow-citizens at home and abroad: and more especially, by the multiplied proofs which it has accumulated, of the great perfection of our most excellent system of government, the powerful instrument in the hands of an all merciful Creator, in securing Happy as our situation is, it does not ex-

npt us from solicitude and care for the future. On the contrary, as the blessings which we enjoy are great, proportionably great should be our vigilance, zeal, and activity, to preserve them. Foreign wars may again expose us to new wrongs, which whould impose on us new duties, for which we ought to be prepared. The state of Europe is unsettled, and how long peace may be preserved is altogether uncertain. In addition to which, we have interests of our own to adjust, which will require particular attention. A correct view of our relations with each power, will enable you to form a just idea of existing difficulties, and of the measures of precaution best adapted to them. Respecting our relations with Spain, nohing explicit can now be communicated .-

In communicating to you a just view of public affairs, at the commencement of your present labors, I do it with great satisfaction, because, taking all circumstances into coneideration, which claim attention, I see much cause to rejsice in the felicity of our situa-On the adjournment of Congress in May last, the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at Madrid was instructed to informto be understood to imply, that an unvaried prosperity is to be seen in every interest of this great community. In the progress of he government of Spain that, if his Catho-Majesty should then ratify the treaty, a pation, inhabiting a territory of such vast his government would accept the ratificaextent, and great variety of climate, every ion so far, as to submit to the decision of portion of which is engaged in foreign com-merce, and liable to be affected, in some dehe Senate the question, whether such ratigree, by the changes which occur in the condition and regulations of foreign countries, every quarter, an uniform and equal encouragement. This would be more than we would have a right to expect, under circumstances the most favorable. Pressures on daily expected, will be made known to . Concertain interests, it is admitted, have been gress as soon as it is received. The friendly felt, but, allowing to these their greatest ex-tent, they detract but little from the force of the remark already made. In forming a just estimate of our present situation, it is Spain. Among the causes of regret, howproper to look at the whole; in the outline, ever, which are inseparable from the delay as well as in the detail. A free, virtuous, and enlightened people know well the great attending this transaction, it is proper to state that satisfactory information has been principles and causes on which their hapreceived, that measures have been recently pinces depends; and even those who suffer adopted, by designing persons, to convert certain parts of the province of East Florida, most, occasionally, in their transitory concerns, find great relief under their sufferings nto depots for the reception of foreign from the blessings, which they otherwise engoods, from whence to smuggle them into joy, and in the consoling and animating hope which they administer. From whence do the United States. By opening a port with-in the limits of Florida, immediately on our these pressures come? Not from a govern-ment which is founded by, administered for, boundary, where there was no settlement, the object could not be misunderstood. An and supported by, the people. We trace them to the peculiar character of the epoch early accommodation of differences will, it is loped, prevent all such fraudulent and perin which we live, and to the extraordinary nicious practices, and place the relations of the two countries on a very amicable and occurrences which have signalized it. The convulsions with which several of the powpermanent basis. ers of Europe have been shaken, and the long and destructive wars, in which all were

The commercial relations between the United States and the British colonies in the West Indies, and on this continent, have undergone no change; the British government still preferring to leave that commerce under the restriction heretofore imposed on it, on each side. It is satisfactory to recollect, that vent a monopoly, under British regulations, n a spirit of amity between the parties.

The question depending between the U. States and Great Britain, respecting the construction of the first article of the treaty of Ghent, has been referred, by both governments, to the decision of the Emperor of Russia, who has accepted the umpirage.

An attempt has been made, with the government of France, to regulate, by treaty, the commerce between the two countries, on the principle of reciprocity and quality. By the last communication from the Miniscircumstances which constitute the felicity ter Plenipotentiary of the United States, at Paris, to whom full power had been given, of a nation; every indiviousl in the full en-joyment of all his rights; the Union blessed with plenty, and rapidly rising to great we learn that the negotiation had been com-ness, under a national government, which menced there; but serious difficulties having the government of the United States were

solve, expressed doubts of the power of the House operates with complete effect in every part, | occurred, the French government had resolvwithout being felt in any, except by the am- | ed to transfer it to the United States, for ple protection which it affords; and under which purpose, the Minister Plenipotentiary state governments, which perform their of France had been ordered to repair to this equal share, according to a wise distribution of power between them, in promoting the public happiness, it is impossible to behold terest may be arranged on just conditions. terest may be arranged on just conditions, and in a manner, equally satisfactory to both parties. It is submitted to Congress to decide, until such arrangement is made, how far it may be proper, on the principle of the act of the last session, which augment. ed the tonnage duty on French vessels, to adopt other measures for carrying more completely into effect the policy of that set. The act referred to, which imposed new

tonnage on French vessels, having been in

force from and after the first day of July, it has happened that several vessels of that nation, which had been despatched from France before its existence was known, have entered the ports of the United States, and been subject to its operation without that previous notice which the general spirit of our laws give to individuals in similar cases. The object of that law having been merely to countervail the inequalities which existed to the disadvantage of the United States, in their commercial intercourse with France, it is submitted, also, to the consideration of Congress, whether, in the spirit of amity and conciliation, which it is no less the inclination than the policy of the United States, to preserve, in their intercourse with other powers, it may not be proper to extend relief to the individuals interested in those cases, by exempting from the operation of the law all those vessels which have entered our ports, without having had the means of previously knowing the existence of the ad-

The contest between Spain and the colonies, according to the most authentic information, is maintained by the latter with improved success. The unfortunate divisions which were known to exist some time since at Buenos Ayres, it is understood, still pre-vail. In no part of South America, has Spain made any impression on the colonies, while, in many parts, and particularly in Venezuela and New Grenada, the colonies have gained strength, and acquired reputation, both for the management of the war, in which they have been successful, and for the order of the internal administration. The late change in the government of Spain, by the reestablishment of the constitution of 1812, is an event which promises to be favorable to the revolution. Under the suthority of the Cortes, the Congress of Angostura was invited to open a negotiation for fication should be received in exchange, for the settlement of differences between the that of the United States heretofore given. parties, to which it was replied, that they By letters from the Minister of the United would willingly open the negotiation, provid-States, to the Secretary of State, it appears, ed the acknowledgment of their indepenthat a communication, in conformity with | dence was made its hasis, but not otherwise. his instructions had been made to the go- Of further proceedings between them, we vernment of Spain, and that the Cortes had are uninformed. No facts are known to this he subject under consideration. The result | government to warrant the belief, that any of the deliberations of that body, which is of the powers of Europe will take part in the contest; whence, it way be inferred, considering all circumstances which must have sentiment which was expressed on the part of the United States, in the message of the 9th of May last, is still entertained for sis proposed by the colonies. To promote that result, by friendly counsels with other powers, including Spain herself, has been the uniform policy of this government. In looking to the internal concerns of our

ountry, you will, I am persuaded, derive

much satisfaction, from a view of the several objects, to which, in the discharge of your official duties, your attention will be drawn. Among these, none holds a more important place than the public revenue, from the di-rect operation of the power, by which it is raised on the people, and, by its influence in giving effect to every other power of the government. The revenue depends on the resources of the country, and the facility by which the amount required is raised, is a strong proof of the extent of the resources, and of the efficiency of the government. A few prominent facts will place this great in-terest in a just light before you. On the 30th of September, 1815, the funded and floating debt of the United States was estimated at one hundred and nineteen millions, six hundred and thirty five thousand, five hundred and fifty eight dollars. If to this the restraints, resorted to by the United | sum be added, the amount of five per cent. States, were defensive only, intended to pre- | stock, subscribed to the bank of the United States, the amount of Mississippi stock and in favor of Great Britain; as it likewise is of the stock which was issued subsequently o know that the experiment is advancing | to that date: the balances ascertained to be due to certain states for military services, and to individuals for supplies furnished, and services rendered, during the late war, the public debt may be estimated as amounting at that date, and as afterwards liquidated, to one hundred and difty-eight millions se ven hundred and thirteen thousand and forty nine dollars. On the 30th September, 1820, it amounted to ninety-ope millions nine hundred and ninety-three thousand eight hundred and eighty three dollars, having been reduced, in that interval, by payments, sixty six millions eight hundred and accenty nine thousand one hundred and sixty five

likewise defrayed, in every branch of the civil, military, and naval establishments; the public edifices, in this city, have been re-built, with considerable additions; extensive fortifications have been commenced, and are in a train of execution; permanent arsenals and magazines have been erected in various parts of the Union; our navy has been considerably augmented, and the ordnance, munitions of war, and stores, of the army and navy, which were much exhausted during the war, have been replenished. By the discharge of so large a proportion of the public debt, and the execution of such extensive and important operations, in so short a time, a just estimate may be formed, of the great extent of our national resources. The demonstration is the more complete, and gratifying, when it is recollected, that the direct tax and excise were repealed soon after the termination of the late war, and that the remaining posts far in the interior, we accomplished. By the distribution of Congress. In their original state, game is thought to merit the attention of Congress. In their original state, game is their sustenance, and war their occupation; and if they find no employment from civilized powers, they destroy each other. Left to themselves, their extirpation is inevitable. By a judicious regulation of our trade with them, we supply their wants, administer to their comforts, and gradually, as the game retires, draw them to us. By termination of the fate war, and that the re- maintaining posts far in the interior, we acvenue applied to these purposes has been de-rived almost wholly from other sources.

The receipts into the Treasury, from every source, to the 30th of September last, have amounted to sixteen millions seven hundred and ninety-four thousand one hundred and seven dollars, and sixty six cents, whilst the public expenditures, to the same period, amounted to sixteen millions eight hundred and seventy one thousand five hundred and thirty-four dollars, and seventy-two cts. leavng in the Treasury, on that day, a sum estimated at one million nine hundred and fifty thousand dollars. For the probable receipts of the following year, I refer you to the statement which will be transmitted from

The sum of three millions of dollars, authe last session of Congress, has been obtained upon terms advantageous to the govern-ment, indicating not only an increased con-fidence in the faith of the nation, but the existence of a large amount of capital, seeking that mode of investment; at a rate of interest

not exceeding five per cent. per annum.
It is proper to add, that there is now due to the Treasury, for the sale of public lands, twenty-two millions, nine hundred and ninety six thousand, five hundred and forty five dollars. In bringing this subject to view, I consider it my duty to submit to Congress, whether it may not be advisable, to extend to the purchasers of these lands, in consideration of the unfavorable change which has occurred since the sales, a reasonable indulgence. It is known that the purchases were made, when the price of every article had risen to its greatest height, and that the instalments are becoming due, at a period of great depression. It is presumed that some plan may be devised, by the wisdom of Congress, compatible with the public interest, which would afford great relief to these purchasers.

Considerable progress has been made, during the present season, in examining the coast, and its various bays, and other inlets; in the collection of materials, and in the construction of fortifications, for the defence of the Union, at several of the positions, at which t has been decided to erect such which it has been decided to erect such works. At Mobile Point, and Dauphin Issure strictions of foreign sations to trade with the land, and at the Rigolets, leading to Pontchar British Colonies:—But letters from London train, materials, to a considerable amount, have been collected, and all the necessary preparations made, for the commencement United States to renew the regulations respectively. preparations made, for the commencement United States to renew the regulations resolved berof the principal American officers, most of the works. At Old Point Comfort, at the precing it contained in Mr. Jay's treaty of them on horseback—the star spangled banner on the opposite shore in the Chesapeaks. On the left is seen Bay, materials, to a vast amount, have been collected, & at the Old Point some progress has been made in the construction of the fortification, which is on a very extensive scale. The work at Fort Washington, on this river, will be completed early in the next spring; and that on the Pea Patch, in the Delaware, in the course of the next season. Fort Diamond, at the Narrows, in the harbour of N. York, will be finished this year. The works at Boston, New York, Baltimore, Norfolk, Charleston, and Nisgara have been, in part repaired; and the coast of North Carolina extending south to Cape Fear, has been examined, as have likewise other parts of the coast eastward of Boston. Great exertions have been made to push forward these works, with the utmost despatch possible; but when their extent is considered, with the important purposes for which they are intended; the defence of the whole coast, and, in consequence, of the whole interior, and, in consequence, of the whole interior, and that they are to last for ages—it will be manifest; that a wall digested plan, founded on military principles, connecting the whole together, combining security with economy, could not be prepared without repeated examinations of the most exposed and difficult parts, and that it would also take considerable time to collect the materials at the several points where they would be required. From all the light that has been shed on this subject, I am satisfied, that every favorable anticipation which has been formed of this great undertaking, will be venified, and that when completed, it will afford very great, if not complete, protection to our Atlantic frontier, in the event of another war; a protection, sufficient to counter-balance, in a single campaign, with an enemy powerful at sea, the expense of all these works, without taking into the estimate the saving of the lives of so many of our citizens, the protection of our towns, and other property, or the tendency of such works to prevent war.

Our military positions have been main-tained at Belle Point, on the Arkansas, at Council Bluff, on the Missouri, at St. Peter's on the Mississippi, and at Green Bay, on the Upper Lakes. Commodious barracks have with such works as were necessary for their

priation for their civilization, with the pros- | ment - Intell. pect of favorable results. As connected equally with both these objects, our trade, with those tribes is thought to merit the attention of Congress. In their original state,

quire a more thorough and direct control over them, without which, it is confidently believed that a complete change in their manners can never be accomplished. By such posts, aided by a proper regulation of our trade with them, and a judicious civil administration over them, to be provided for by law, we shall, it is presumed, be enabled, not only to protect our own settlements from their savage incursions, and preserve peace among the several tribes, but accomplish, also the great purpose of their civilization.

Considerable progress has also been made in the construction of ships of war, some of which have been launched in the course of

Our peace with the powers on the coast of Barbary has been preserved, but we owe it porised to be raised by loan, by an act of altogether to the presence of our squadron in the Mediterranean. It has been found equally necessary to employ some of our vessels for the protection of our commerce in the Indian sea, the Pacific, and along the Atlantic coast. The interests which we have depending in those quarters, which have been much improved of late, are of great ex-tent, and of high importance to the nation, as well as to the parties concerned, and would undoubtedly suffer, if such protection was not extended to them. In execution of the law of the last session, for the suppression of the slave trade, some of our public ships have also been employed on the coast of Africa, where several captures have already been made of vessels engaged in that disgraceful traffic.

JAMES MONROE. Washington Nov. 14, 1820.

#### THE REPOSITORY.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 22.

In consequence of the indisposition of the nands of the office, we have been unable to ssue more than half a sheet this week.

Trade with the British Colonies .- No propositions have been made in the British Parliament for relaxing, generally, the re-

President BOYER, of Hayti, in his proclamation, dated at St. Mare, 16th October last, addressed to the citizens and soldiers of the " Arti Conita and the North," urges them to peace and good order among themselves. In alluding to the death of CHRIS-TOPHE, he says - God did not permit this proud man should proceed further in his dreadful projects; the iron rod which he delighted in holding over your heads has finally been broken in his own hands. The sudden spring towards liberty is given to you by St. Marc, which has just now placed itself under the flag of our republic—hasten then to join the republic, and you shall receive your republic, and you shall receive your reward."

Extract of a letter from England, dated Sept. 28. Politica I, have none to give you. Radicals and taxes are all forgotten and given up

for the Queen, "The army and navy, and all the women are on the side of the Queen. If she should be convicted there would be a dreadful com-

"There is more trade in Manchester than was ever known before, but the prices are very low-no one out of employ-wages ra-ther low-a great deal of drunkenness, noise, and fighting, to be seen. Poor rates are much lower. Emigration is getting out of

In reply to the note of a subscriber, inserted a few days ago, a respectable citizen has handed us the following copy of the late Mr. Guy's infallible cure for the tooth-ache. He has lately used it with complete success in his own family: "To a table spoonful of any kind of spirits, add the same quantity of sharp vinegar, and a tea spoonful of common table salt; mix them well together; hold the liquid in the mouth so that it can enter the cavity or hollow in the tooth; it will give almost instantaneous relief, without any increase of nein."

BOSTON NOV. 11. The favorite frigate Constitution is order-

opening communications between them, and tial vessels in the service. Com. Hull to deliberative assembly. And it is highly in in raising supplies at each for the support of avoid the cold weather is proceeding with the teresting to us, and will be still more so to the troops, by their own labor, particularly the utmost rapidity in the work, which celes rity is emulated by the seamen, who crowd the personal resemblance of so many of With the Indians peace has been presery to serve in her. Old Ironsides is the maged, and a progress made in carrying into net which attracts the attention and zeal of fortitude, and talents, and courage, the naeffect the act of congress, making an appro- sil the honest tars who are out of employ. tion owes so much.

> NEW-ORLEANS, OCT. 20 A candidate for Bedlam .- A man of uncouth aspect, with a long bushy red beard, dressed in course apparet, and with a leathern belt girded round his loins, has for some time past been preaching in the streets of our city mnouncing himself to be the prophet Elijah calling upon his hearers to repent, and pre dicting the day of judgment close at hand!

COL. TRUMBULL'S. SECOND PAINTING.

The second of the Series of Paintings representing important Events of the Revoluion, which were authorized by an act of Congress, is finished, and placed in the Ca-

The subject of this picture is the Surrender of the British troops commanded by Lord Cornwallis, at York Town, in Virginia, on the 19th of October, 1781.

The success of Lord Cornwallis in the southern states, during the year 1780, and part of 1781, in the capture of Charleston, the victory of Camden, and a variety of minor successes, in consequence of which almost every part of South and North Carolina had been, in turn, occupied by the Britis troops, had for a time seriously threatened the ruin of American Independence.

In 1781, Lord Cornwallis, leaving what he thought a sufficient force behind him to occupy the attention of Gen. Greene, marched, with the principal part of his troops, into Virginia, where for a short time he was equally successful But, the admirably mbined movement of Gen. Washington with our French allies from the north, and of Count de Grasse with the fleet and troops under his command from the West Indies, turned the scale, and Lord C. was reduced to shut himself up in York Town, and attempt its defence until he could be relieved by aid from New York. This hope failed him; and on the 19th of October 1781, he surrendered his forces to the combined arms of America and France.

The articles of capitulation were similar to those which had been dictated to General Lincoln, when he surrendered the town of Charleston The following is part of the Sd article: "At 12 o'clock this day the two redoubts on the left flank of York shall be delivered, the one to a detachment of American infantry, the other to a detachment of French grenadiers; the garrison of York will murch out to a place to be appointed in front of the posts, at 2 o'clock, precisely. with shouldered arms, colours cased, and drums beating a British or German march: they are there to ground their arms, 'and return to their encompment, where they will remain until they are despatched to the places of their destination."

The Painting is in conformity with this article: the victorious troops were formed in two lines, facing each other; Gen. WASH-INGTON is shewn on the right, with a num-Count Rochambeau, with the principal Admirals and Generals of France, and the flag of France. The centre of the picture is ocgroup of British officers advancing; they are followed by the line of British troops coming out of the town, at the entrance of which is seen the ruined house of Mr. Nelson, surrounded by British fortifications in ruins. The American and French flags. wave over each side of the breach through which the troops march out. In the centre of the advancing column of the British are seen the music of a regiment, and cased colours: in the distance, is a glimpse of York river, and the entrance of the Chesapeake, as seen from the spot.

By choosing the moment when the princi-pal British officers, conducted by Gen. Lincoln, are passing the groups of American and French generals, and entering between the lines of the victorious troops, the principal characters of the three nations are bro't together, and near enough to admit of their being portraits; accordingly, there are faith-ful resemblances of Washington and nine-teen American Generals and Colonels, and of fourteen French Admirals, Generals and Colonels; all of which were copied from the living heroes, partly in America, partly in France. The British officers are not portraits: it is well known that Lord Cornwallis was ill; and of Gen O'Hara, on whom devolved the duty of leading out the troops, no picture could be found.

The 4th article of the capitulation has these words, "Officers shall retain their side arms." The ceremony of giving up a sword is therefore omitted; indeed, there is the best authority (that is, the assurance of the late Col. Humphreys, then an A. D. C. of the Commander in Chief, and near his person at the time) that no such ceremony did take place; the entire army grounded their arms, and marching back to York disarmed, between the lines of the victors, was the proud substitute for an idle ceremony-the

ssence, not the emblem of surrender. We regard this work as more pleasing to the eye than the Declaration of Indepened by the Navy Board to be fitted for sea immediately. She has undergone a thorough repair during the summer, and though rious war, affords more scope to the artist's defence. Progress has also been made in | 22 years old, is now one of the most substan- power than the silence and solsmnity of a

# Sale Postponed.

Just recovering from a very severe indis-position. I feel as if I should not be sufficiently restored to attend to the sale I advertised to take place on the 4th of next month. It is therefore postponed, until the 28th of De. cember. If the land is not sold, I shall offer for sale on that day from 6 to 12 likely negroes, on accommoditing terms. WM. P. FLOOD

### Estray Horse.

DURSUANT to a warrant, to us directed we have this day viewed an estray horse shewn to us by Geo. & Adam Eichelberger of this county; and do find the same to be a dark bay, about 5 years old, about 154 hands high, blind of the left eye, and the right hind foot white, nearly up to the fet-lock, and do appraise the said horse to the sum of 25 dollars. Certified under our hands this 20th day of Nov. in the year 1820. HENRY HEANS,

SAMUEL HOLL, JACOB HEATWHOL

#### ESTRAY HORSE.

TOURSUANT to a warrant, to us directed. we have this day viewed an estray horse shewn to us by Wm. Vestal of this county; and do find the same to be of a bay colour, a star on his forehead, a small spot on his nose, both hind feet white up to the fetlock, about 14 hands high, and four years old next spring, and do appraise the said horse to the sum of thirty dollars. Certified under our hands this 20th day of Nov. in the year 1820, SAMUEL YOUNG,

FRANCIS M'KINNEY, WM. COYLE.

Nov. 22.

# 3 Dollars Reward.

R AN away from the subscriber some time in August last, a black boy named

STEPTOE, (or Stepney) about 16 years of age, jet black, has a down look when spoken to, and bad countenance. -I think he has a small scar about his face. and is a little knock knee'd .- Whoever will deliver said negro to me, or secure him so that I get him again shall receive the above reward and all reasonable expences paid-Said negro is the property of Rebecca Ridg-way, and is supposed to be somewhere in the neighborhood of Battletown or Snicker's JOHN R. FLAGG.

#### Sheriff's Sale.

I will sell for cash, on the 24th inst. at the house of Joseph J. Lancaster, all of said Lancaster's Cattle, Hogs, (some of them now fat) Wheat and Rye in the straw, farming utensils, household furniture, one road wagon, and sundry other articles, to satisfy sundry executions issued from the county court of Jefferson against said Lancaster and

S. W. LACKLAND, Dep. Shff. for D. Morgan.

Jefferson County, To wit.

September Court, being the 25th day of the month. Thomas Marshall, Plaintiff,

Hugh Williams Evans, John W. Prentis, and Robert E. Carter, merchants and Co-partners in trade under the name and firm of Prentis & Carter, & Jas. S. Lane, Defts. IN CHANCERY.

The defendants Hugh Williams Evans, & Prentis and Carter, not having entered their appearance and given security pursuant to the act of Assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfation of the court that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth, It is ordered that they appear here on the fourth Monday in No-vember next, and answer the bill of the complainant, and it is further ordered that the defendant, James S. Lane, do not pay, convey away, or secret any monies by him owing to, or goods or effects in his hands beonging to the absent defendants Hugh Williams Evans, and Prentis & Carter, until the further order of this court: And that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmers' Repository, printed in Charlestown, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the court house of the said county of Jefferson.

A Copy .- Teste, R. G. HITE, c. J. C.

# Rock Powder.

JEFFERSON & BROWN, HAVE on hand Rock Powder, which they offer by the keg or smaller quantity.
Charlestown, Nov. 15.

# FARMERS' REPOSITORY.

CHARLES-TOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, VIRGINIA, PRINTED BY RICHARD WILLIAMS.

VOL. XIII.]

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1820.

[No. 660.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, will be inserted three weeks for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion. All adverber of times for which they are to be inserted, deed accordingly.

. All communications to the Editor on business, must be post paid.

THE ARKANSAW TERRITORY. Extract of a letter from His Fxcellency Go-vernor Miller, to a friend in Petersbo-rough, N. H. dated

POST OF ARKANSAW, Sept. 2, 1820. "I would have answered you sooner but I have been sick almost ever since I received your letter; and this is the first day I felt able to write: I am now very weak. The sickness here is fever and ague; a slow billious fever, &c. Very few deaths occur by disease—but people remain weak and fit for nothing a long time. My brother is appa-rently better in health than he has been for

I suppose it would be agreeable to you to receive some description of this unknown country. It is situated betwixt 33 deg. and 39 deg. 30 min, N. lat. and extends from the Mississippi to the western boundary of the possession of the United States. It is a very large extent of country, thinly settled. In the village of Arkansaw there are seventeen houses, (dwellings,) and this is, perhaps, as large a village as in the territory. From this, on the mail route, we have to travel without a house or shelter three days, to a settlement, across a Prairie. In crossing this water is a scarce article. In fact, there is a great want of water all over this country,

with very few exceptions.

The Arkansaw is a fine navigable river for more than a thousand miles at a middle stage of water, and affords as rich land on both sides as there is in the world. In fact, on all the rivers is to be found land abundantly rich and fertile-and uniformly to be found .- Back from the water streams the land is quite indifferent, you may say poor, till you go west two or three hundred miles, then it is very good. The country is very flat and level from the Mississippi west for one hundred and fifty miles, then it becomes hilly and broken, and rocky on all the hills. Of animals in this country, both winged and quadruped, we have no want. There is almost every species of the bird and fowl in kies, quails, rabbits, raccoons, bear, wolf, catamount, wild cat, beaver, otter, deer, elk, and buffaloe-the huntsman has full

Cotton and corn are the staple erticles -The land well tended will average about 1000 in the seed, to the acre; corn from 50 to 90 bushels. The crop is good this year—but the birds destroy vast quantities of the corn.

I have spent more than two months on a

visit to the Cherokee and Osage Indians this summer. The most of the rest of the time I have been sick. The object of my visit to the Indian villages was to settle a difficulty betwint them. I went on to the Cherokees (250 miles) and held a council with them.—
They agreed to send four of their chiefs with
me to the Oseges, about 350 miles further.
The settlement of the Cherokees is scattered for a long extent on the river, and appears, not much different from those of the white people. They are considerably advanced towards civilization, and were very decent in their deportment. They inhabit a lovely rich part of the country. The Osage village is built as compactly as Boston, in the centre of a vast Prairie. We rode forty miles into it before we come to the town. All the warriors, chiefs, and young men, met us two miles from the town on horseback, mounted on good horses, and as fine as they had feathere or any thing else to make them. They professed much friendship. I got them to suspend their hostilities. The Osage town consisted of one hundred and forty five dwellngs, with from ten to fifteen in each house. The average height of the men is more than six feet. They are entirely in a state of na-ture. Very few white people have ever been among them. They know nothing of the use of money nor do they use any ardent

own, and a w the only tribe I ever knew , heart rending practice in the vicinity of Ben- , way rather than the other, would be agree-THE price of the FARMERS' REPOSITORY IS Two that had. At day break every morning, I gal. From this document it appeared that able to the por lace. This argument when THE price of the Farmers' Repositions is Two
Dollars a year, one dollars to be paid at the commencement, and one at the expiration of the year.

Distant subscribers will be required to pay the
whole in advance—no paper will be discontinued,
except at the option of the Editor, until arrearages

I got there two horned frogs—they are a

The price of the Farmers' Repositions is Two
could hear them at prayer, and crying for
an hour. They appeared to be as devout in
their way as any class of people. They
whole in advance—no paper will be discontinued,
except at the option of the Editor, until arrearages

I got there two horned frogs—they are a

I got there two horned frogs—they are a

I got there two horned frogs—they are a

Occurrent that had. At day break every morning, I
and the year 1815, between 4 & 500 had volunt
tarily been burnt to death; in 1816 upwards
of 600, and in 1817, 706. The child of the
victim was often seen applying the matches
to the funeral pile which surrounded its
parent. This said the Rev. Gentleman,
occurrent to the por face. This argument when
tarily been burnt to death; in 1816 upwards
of 600, and in 1817, 706. The child of the
victim was often seen applying the matches
to the funeral pile which surrounded its
parent. This said the Rev. Gentleman,
occurrent to the poor face. This argument when
the provided that the could hear them at prayer, and crying for
an hour. They appeared to be as devout in
the year 1815, between 4 & 500 had volunt
tarily been burnt to death; in 1816 upwards
of 600, and in 1817, 706. The child of the
victim was often seen applying the matches
to the funeral pile which surrounded its
occurrent to death; in 1816 upwards
of 600, and in 1817, 706. The child of the
victim was often seen applying the matches
to the funeral pile which surrounded its
occurrent to death; in 1816 upwards
of 600, and in 1817, 706. The child of the
victim was often seen applying the matches
to the funeral pile which surrounded its
occurrent to death; in 1816 upwards
of 600, and in 1817, 706. T curiosity. I kept one of them alive twentya large white bean, and died. I have them | in the efficacy of the Waters of the Gauges

large and about the shape and appearance of tisements sent to the office without having the num- all safely preserved in spirits, I obtained the skin of the young wild hog: this is a curiosisignated, will be continued until forbid, and charg- ty-likewise, the skin of the badger, I procured, also, some sait that came from the salt Prairie, which is covered, for many miles, from four to six inches deep, with pure, white chrystalized salt. All men agree, both white and Indian, who have been there, that they can cut and split off a piece a foot square.—This place is about 1300 miles, by the course of the river, above this. One branch of the Arkansaw passes through this Prairie, and sometimes overflows it. When that is the case, the water in the river here is too salt to drink.—There is a place about one hundred and fifty miles from this, where the water gushes out of a mountain so hot that you may scald and dress a hog with the water as it comes from the ground. This is a fact which admits of no doubt.

David Starret shot himself in Hempstead county, in this territory, about one year since—leaving a wife and two children, and but very little property. He went by the name of Wm. Fisher. The cause of his shooting himself was this :- He was engaged in a law suit which involved his whole property; and in order to save it, it became necessary to send to Boston for evidence. This he found would lead to his true name. and he rather chose to put an end to all at

From the Commercial Advertiser, Nov. 14. Bible Society — Last evening the New-York Auxiliary Bible Society, held their annual meeting at the city Hotel. We never witnessed a more numerous and attentive assembly on such an occasion The President of the Society, Matthew Clarkson, Esq. presided, and the large stage which was erectof the Institution, and those belonging to the American Bible Society.

An interesting report of the last year's proceedings was read, after which the Rev. R. E. M'Cleod offered a resolution to print the Report, which was seconded by John Nitchie, Esq. the Agent for the National So-

A resolution was offered by the Rev. Mr. Matthews, tendering the thanks of the Society to the Ward Bible Associations; this motion was seconded by the Rev. Samuel Nott. These gentlemen addressed the meeting with much eloquence, and was listened to with great attention.

The Rev. Mr. Ward, Baptist Missionary, recently arrived from India, addressed the scope.

As to minerals, we have plenty of iron, lead, coal, salt, &c.

This country is the best for raising stock of every kind I have ever seep. A man may number he pleases. They grow large and handsome.

The country is the best for raising stock of every kind I have ever seep. A man may number he pleases. They grow large and handsome. ed at the celebration of a Bible Society in

The Rev. Gentleman then commenced a most interesting account of the state of religion in India, by instituting a comparison between the natives of the east, and those of our country, observing, that no country af-forded such abundant evidence of superstition as that from which he had recently arrived. In Hindoston there were one hundred and fifty millions of souls, one hundred millions were Pegans, and fifty millions were the dehaving the Koran for their guide; the former the Shaster. Their popular works, said the speaker, inculcate the necessity of human sacrifice; but they consider such as inferior to the sacrifice of a buffaloe, or a goat. The Shaster encourages mothers to sacrifice their children in some favored streams, and the Ganges is considered the most direct road to Heaven —To such a height had superstition been earried, that Mr. M'Intosh, a missionary, related that he had seen many place themselves in boats, and after being pulled to the centre of the stream, would east themselves into it voluntary victims to their de-luded education. A Captain in the British service, was witness to sixteen females immolating themselves in a similar way. These victims were generally attended by a priest.-The Shaster also encouraged widows to burn themselves on the funeral pile with their deceased husbands; they were told that by this act they would secure the hap. if such a plea were receivable.

piness of fourteen generations. Mr. Ward Still less weight can we attach to a topic piness of fourteen generations. Mr. Wards observed, that he had been a witness to selveral instances of self-immolation A short tion to the learned gentlemen's speech, and I pitched my tent about half a mile from time before he left Serampore, he received to which he reverted again at its close; we the town, and staid five days. They made an official document, from one of the judges dances and plays every night to amuse me.

These Indians have a native religion of their who had fallen victims to this horrible and decide this great and solemn question one

was in British India, and was done in accordance with the doctrine of the Shaster. Such was the belief of these deluded people, that thousands were brought to its bank, in the last stages of sickness, and there remained'exposed to a vertical sun, until death reeased them from their sufferings. I could dwell, said the speaker, on this subject until midnight, or until the morning sun gilded the Eastern horizon, but I will make one or two remarks more. The mother in whom ought to dwell all the tender affections which belong to the female character, here forgets her "sucking child." She carries it to the favored Ganges, and there commits it an offering to some of their Gods. Shall we compare such mothers, said the Rev. Gentleman, to the tyger of the Forests?—No, the beasts of the field have a regard for their young and will protect them from the hands of those who aim the deadly blow; but it is often seen that the innocent victims are torn from the breast of those who gave them beng and while looking up to them for protec-

Mr. Ward now took a comprehensive view of the effects of circulating the Holy Scriptures in India, and mentioned many instances of convertion from Paganism to Christianity by the circulation of the Word of Life. There are nowat Serampore sixteen printing presses, and the Holy Scriptures are printing in twenty five oriental languages. They have many large societies, and under their care one hundred and eleven native schools; around Serampore ninety-two; at Cutwa eleven; in the neighborhood of Mooshebabab three; and at Dacea five. In these schools ipwards of ten thousand native children have the means of education. Hundreds said Mr. W. who a few years ago worshipped gods, made by the hands of man are now humble and sincere worshippers of the living and true God. Mr. Ward concluded by returning thanks to the society, in behalf of himself and those with whom he had labored for the liberal donation of one thousand dollars presented some years since" by the N York Bible Society, to aid the Bible cause in India.

\* Wabelieve in 1814.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND: CHARLESTON, NOV. 13.

FOREIGN NEWS

By the ship Isabella, capt. McNeal, from London, we have received London papers to the 6th Oct. inclusive-two days later than the accounts by the Importer, at N. York, from Liverpool. Some extracts from which follow. We learn verbally by this arrival, that the expectation was general in London, that the Bill of Pains and Penalties against the Queen, would pass both houses of parliament; but there was nevertheless such a strong feeling in her favor throughout the country, that the government would be afraid to adopt any hostile measures towards

Our extracts are from the "Times." an pposition print, and from the "New Times" paper attached to the ministerial side of he question. The first named paper is fil, led with Mr. Williams Speech, who follow, ed Mr. Brougham, and with the examination of several witnesses-a summary of which s given below:

h has the deal of acceptanton oct. 5. The great anxiety which was felt for the development of Mr. Brougham's plan of defence for her Majesty, has hitherto been much disappointed. He certainly avows in the strongest terms his conviction of her Majesty's innocence and purity; nay, he arserts (what is certainly not the fact) that every body agrees in that opinion. On the contrary, even the Common Council of Lon-don, a body sufficiently disposed to do her Majesty all justice, did agree, that at present there is a prima facie case of guilt made out against her, subject of course to be repelled by stronger evidence in her defence. The learned gentleman's declarations even of his own persuasion were in no small degree. weakened by his remark on the duty of an advocate. We have no doubt he will discharge his duty fully, and perhaps will even go further than some gentlemen in his situation might think necessary. Be this as it may, he professes to identify himself so entirely with his royal client, that his declarations of her innocence amount to not a jot more than her own plea of not guilty would,

obey this law if it should pass, and that the contrary doctrine (which has been held out in some of her Majesty's answers) is directly treasonable. Our fear, we own, is, that arguments of so very dubious a complexion may unconsciously create a bias in the minds of the noble lords against the queen; for it is rather difficult to conceive that a perfect and secure reliance on the innocence of an accused party, and on the integrity of the judges, can permit the mind to wander for a moment to any thing like a threat of exter-

Mr. Brougham very properly made such observations as occurred to him on several particulars in the syidence in support of the bill. We cannot say that we go along with him in these remarks, but still it was his duty to make them. Valeant quantum va-lere posint. Still there was a vast mass of evidence which he left untouched; nor could . we gather that he distinctly announced any intention of controverting a great part of it.

He was very severe on the nose and mouth of one of the witnesses, from which by some rules of physiognomy, he deduced a consequence which appeared to us to have extremely little to do with the merits of the case, and the less so, as he says he certainly can contradict that one witness. He promises also to produce Mademoiselle De-mont's sister, but he seems by no means confident that her evidence will very much strengthen his case.

The evidence for her Majesty will now be brought forward, and as we have not by anticipation proclaimed all the witnesses to be filthy, vile, lying perjured wretches, so we shall feel it a duty to abstain, pending their examination, from any such expressions, however sanctioned by the example of a soidisant "respectable" and "Leading" Jour-

The Paris Journals of Sunday contain nothing of importance. The king has made numerous additions to the list of members of the order of the Saint Esprit, in consequence of the birth of the duke of Bordeaux. Among the new knight commanders is the

prince de Talleyrand. Extract of a letter dated Oporto, Sept. 16. The constitutional army, about 18,000 men, are now assembling near Combra, from whence they move on the 20th in three divisions towards Lisbon, from which place letters mention their arrival was only waited for the inhabitants and troops to join them. The members of the new government had left Oporto for Combra, and the garryson of Oporto was composed of militia

of general Aires Ponto. Radical Liberty!—We are assured, on good authority, that Mrs. Elizabeth Mayne, of this city, who lately presented an address. to her majesty, was seen to receive money from the hands of lady Ann Hawilton!-Here then we discover how the funds which the nation has assigned for her majesty's legitimate defence are spent! A correspondent informs us, the money was given to Mrs. Mayne, for the express purpose of buying ribbons for the poor women who had signed her address, to wear in honor of the queen. We give this information as we received it, leaving it to the good women in question to ascertain the fact-Certain it is that Mrs. Mayne received a pretty considerable sum of money for some purpose or other. On Saturday last, a foreign gentleman of athletic figure, Italian complexion, and whis-

kesed "like a pard," having arrived at the hatel in this city from the westward, a ru-mor got affort that this was no less a personage than the baron Bergami! The hotel was surrounded and filled with spectators; and the stranger being put up to the joke, consented to humor it. A "poor cousin" of Alderman Wood's, as he described himself, bustled to the hotel for the honor of an audience; and having obtained it, entreated the supposed baron not to fail reporting to his cousin Alderman, that he paid his respects. To carry on the hoax an old green bag was procured, and supported by an outside passenger on the stage coach which carried the supposed knight of St. Caroline on with the design of enjoying the joke along the road.

Yesterday a meeting of the inhabitants of the Liberty of Saffron hill, Hatton garden,

and of Ely Rents, was convened at the work house of St. Andrew's. Holborn, in order to consider of voting an address of condolence and congratulation to her majesty " The speakers were Messrs Halliday, Harmer, Pratt and, Hammond; and both the resolutions and address were carried with consentaneous shouts Several sums, it is added. were subscribed in a few minutes.

LONDON, OCT 6. Foreign affairs are now so little thought of