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 dis-charge of so large a proportion of the public debt, and the execution of such extensive and venue 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

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

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, game is their sostenance, and war their orcupation; and if they find no employment from 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 gratures tifying, when it is recollected, that the direct tax and excise were repealed soon after the tax and excise the tax and excise were repealed soon after the tax and excise termination of the fate war, and that the re- maintaining posts far in the interior, we acquire a more thorough and direct control over them, without which, it is confidently believed that a complete change in their man-ners 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

> so 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

among the several tribes, but accomplish, al-

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 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) bout 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. Digitized by Harpers Ferry National Historical Park under grant from Harpers Ferry Historical Assoc.

# FARMERS' REPOSITORY.

CHARLES TOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, FIRGINIA, PRINTED BY RICHARD WILLIAMS.

VOL. XIII.]

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1820.

[No. 660.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER. mencement, 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

are paid. Advertisements not exceeding a square, will be inserted three weeks for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion. All advertisements sent to the office without having the num- all safely preserved in spirits, I obtained the ber of times for which they are to be inserted, designated, will be continued until forbid, and charg- ty-likewise, the skin of the badger, I pro-

ed 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 bil-

lious 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

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 an hour. They appeared to be as devout in the year 1815, between 4 & 500 had voluntarily been burnt to death; in 1816 upwards their way as any class of people. They made me a present of eight horses when I left them:

I got there two horned frogs—they are a left them:

I got there two horned frogs—they are a left them:

I got there two horned frogs—they are a left them:

I got there two horned frogs—they are a left them:

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I got there two horned frogs—they are a left them:

I got there two horned frogs—they are a left them they are a left them to be as devout in the year 1815, between 4 & 500 had voluntarily sure the learned gentleman could not intend;

an intimidation of the noble tribunal. We will not say that the people have nothing to do with the laws but to obey them, but we pare the learned gentleman could not intend;

an intimidation of the people have nothing to do with the laws but to obey them, but we pare the learned gentleman could not intend;

an intimidation of the people have nothing to do with the laws but to obey them, but we Dollars a year, one dollars to be paid at the com- could hear them at prayer, and crying for in the year 1815, between 4 & 500 had volun- closely sifted, would amount to what we are curiosity. I kept one of them alive twentywas in British India, and was done in accordance with the doctrine of the Shaster. large and about the shape and appearance of Such was the belief of these deluded people, a large white bean, and died. I have them | in the efficacy of the Waters of the Gauges that thousands were brought to its bank, in skin of the young wild hog: this is a curiosithe last stages of sickness, and there remained'exposed to a vertical sun, until death recured, also, some sait that came from the eased them from their sufferings. I could salt Prairie, which is covered, for many dwell, said the speaker, on this subject until miles, from four to six inches deep, with pure, white chrystalized salt. All men midnight, or until the morning sun gilded the Eastern horizon, but I will make one or two agree, both white and Indian, who have been there, that they can cut and split off a remarks more. The mother in whom ought to dwell all the tender affections which bepiece a foot square.—This place is about 1300 miles, by the course of the river, above this. long to the female character, here forgets her "sucking child." She carries it to the One branch of the Arkansaw passes through favored Ganges, and there commits it an ofthis Prairie, and sometimes overflows it. fering to some of their Gods. Shall we 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

> 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

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.

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

compare such mothers, said the Rev. Gen-tleman, 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.

## FOREIGN NEWS

LATEST FROM ENGLAND: CHARLESTON, NOV. 13. 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,

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 agreeobey 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 govern-

ment 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 whiskesed "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

of our readers, of whatever importance might be the events which were hearly passing on the European continent. Yet these events are of no ordinary magnitude. An heir has been born to the chief branch of the house of Bourson, and promises to fix their hitles. by the people of this county, that it would be fruitless to demand for them the attention to precarious throne. The dominions of the two remaining branches (those of Spain and Naples) have undergone a fundamental and entire revolution. The despotism of the house of BRAGANZA is likewise demolished. The last French mail brings intelligence that the military at Lisbon had, on the 16th ult. declared unanimously in favor of the insurrection of Oporto; had deposed the old, and
appointed a new provisional regency; but
had effected this mighty change in the name
and on behalf of John MI and of the royal
house of Banganza, without shedding a
single drop of blood, or effering the least
violence to person or property. Our countrymen, we are happy to learn, were treated with respect; being requested, at the
same time, to abstain from appearing in
their national uniform. From Naples or
Sicily there are no further news. declared unanimously in favor of the insur-Sicily there are no further news.

The proceedings against the queen yester day are interesting from two causes:—from the commencement of the examination of the evidence for the defence; and, if we look to the anterior proceedings, from that evidence being at once respectable, and conclusively favorable. Unfortunately, the nation has for some time been familiarized to an examination in support of a cause, which cause, even were the evidence conclusive, must have been ruined by the character of those who gave it. We have now at last come to evidence that may be believed. The manners of the Countess of Oldi were

nqured into; they were found chaste and modest. It was at last asked whether she had not a Milanese brogue, as if the Queen of England, and a German by birth and an English woman in station were a judge of that. But is there a Scotchman or Irishman about the British Court, that does not speak with a brogue? We could instance one of the most intelligent members of that very house before which the investigation takes place. But in this state is the cross examination, which, it is obvious, so far as it goes, leaves the examination in the chief perfectly

For the accommodation of those readers whose time is so employed that they cannot toil through the evidence, we subjoin a brief

1. The Clerk of the Queen's solicitor proved that the chamberlain of the Grand Duke of Baden, though anxious to come over as a witness for the Queen, yet was afraid lest

he should offend his Sovereign, 2. Col. St. Leger proved that ill health was the sole cause of his leaving the Queen's service, after 11 years—from 1808 to 1819.

3. Lord Guilford visited the Queen at Naples, and saw her in company with his sister at Rome, Civita Vecchia, and Leghors Her conduct perfectly proper—no familiarity with Bergami. Visited the Queen at Villa d'Este; saw her in a boat with Bergami, who rowed it; dined with the Queen-Ber gami and madame Oldi sitting at table. Ber gami's manners perfectly unobtrusive. The Queen's towards him not such as to call for any particular observation. Madame Oldi's accent. She did not leave on Lord Guilford's mind that he had been conversing with a vulgar woman. Bergami did not appear superior to the situation which he had for-merly filled.

4. Lord Glenbervie met the Queen at Genoa; Lady Glenbervie volunteered to act as lady of bedchamber until the arrival of lady Charlotte Campbell; the best company Genoa at the Queen's house, where Lord Glenbervie frequently dined with his lady. Bergami treated as a servant, without any undue familiarity; he behaved towards his

mistress with becoming respect.
5. Lady Charlotte Lindsay quitted the Queen at Brunswick, according to an agree-ment made before they left England, in 1814. In March, 1815, saw and attended her at Naples, where all the English of distinction, and may Neapolitans, and other foreigners of rank, visited her Majesty, and frequented her table—ascompanied the Queen to Rome, Civita Vecchia, and Leghorn—left her Majesty there, to have the advantage of her brother's, the present Earl of Guilford's escort to England-never saw any unbecoming familiarity with Bergami-resigned the Queen's service in 1817 in consequence of the advice of her brother.

The affair of the Mariett's, of Milan, was brought forward again; and Lord Liverpool allowed that the matter of Col. Browne now required farther investigation .- Times.

PARIS, OCT. 2. A great crowd yesterday assembled before the apartments of the Duchess of Berri. They ardently desired to see the Prince of Bordeaux. Their wish was fulfilled, and the august was enabled to judge by her own senses, of the impression which the sight produced on the public.

Extract of a private letter-Sept. 26.

The revolution is completely accomplished in Portugal.

A new regency had been nominated.—It is composed of the following individuals, with the title of Excellency-Freire, Count of San Payo, the Count Resende, Count de Fennafiel, Lieut. General Mathias, Joseph-Dias Acedo, and Bancamp.

Orders were sent to the Tower of Belem, at the bar of the river, to allow no vessel to sail without the authority of government.

LONDON, FRIDAY evening Oct. 6.

been the cause. The French papers of the 3d, arrived this morning. They do not add any material particulers to the account of the progress of the revolution in Portugal, but therto given of the triumph of the Insurgents, and the proclamation of a new Government

These papers contain also intelligence from Naples to the 15th ultime. The best spirit seems to prevail throughout the country, and a determination to resist the Austrian invaders, of whose hostile attempts there is now no doubt

#### CONGRESS.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

THURSDAY, NOV. 16. Mr. Bloomfield offered for consideration

Resolved, That, in all cases were petitions were presented at the last session to this House, and referred to committees, but not finally acted upon, both by the committees and the House, the said petitions shall be onsidered as again presented and referred to the same committees respectely, without special order to that effect. And it shall be the duty of the said committees respectively, upon application in behalf of any petitioner, whose petition was presented and referred, as aforesaid, to consider and report thereon, n the same manner as if it were referred to

And on motion of Mr. Williams, of North Carolina, it was ordered to lie on the table

uch a committee by special order of the

On motion of Mr. Crowell, it was Resolved, That the committee on public lands be instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law some relief to the purchasers of public lands in the United States, previous to the first July, 1820. At the hour of one, the House proceeded

ballot for a Chaplain on the part of this

The following exhibits the result of three accessive ballots:

Rev. Mr. Campbell, 34 52 Rev. Mr. Sparks, 29 20 3
Rev. Mr. Post, 19 10 3
So the Rev. Mr. Campbell was chosen on t third trial. And the House adjourned.

After the presentation of petitions-Mr. Gross of N. Y. offered for considera-

ion the following resolve:

Resolved, That the committee of Ways and Means be instructed to prepare and report to this House, as soon as may be, a list of all the expenditures, under their proper heads, authorised by the existing laws of the United States, with an opinion respecting the reduction, which consistently with the public interest, may be made in each of themrespectively.

Mr G. said the motion related to a subject which ought, in his opinion, to receive the early and earnest consideration of the House; but, not wishing to take the House by surprise, he should move for it to lie on he for the present.

It was ordered to lie on the table accord-Mr. Foot offered the following resolution

which lies on the table one day of course; Resolved. That the following addition be nade to the standing rules and orders of the House, viz: A committee of three members shall be appointed, whose duty it shall be to examine all bills, amendments, resoluions, or motions, before they go out of pos session of the House, and to make report that they are correctly engrossed, which re-And the House adjourned to Monday.

MONDAY, NOV. 20.

Mr. Eddy, of Rhode Island, offered for consideration the following resolution: Resolved, That the act entitled " An set allowing compensation to the members of the Senate, members of the House of Representatives of the United States, and to the Delegates of the territories, and repealing all other laws on the subject," passed the first session of the Fifteenth Congress, ought to be so altered and amended that the comensation to the members and delegates foresaid shall hereafter be six dollars for each day's attendance, and six dollars for every twenty miles' travel, instead of the compensation now allowed by said act, and that it be referred to a committee to prepare and report a bill for altering and amending

said act accordingly. And the question being put, without de-bate, will the House now proceed to the con-sideration of this resolution? it was decided

For consideration, Against it. So the House refused to proceed to the

eonsideration of the resolution at this time.

Mr. Storrs submitted the following: Resolved, That the 18th Rule of the standing Rules and Orders of this House be an-

[The 18th Rule is in the following words: "Business referred to committees of the whole house shall be called for in the follow-

by a committee of the House. 2. Private bills reported by a committee

3. Bills and resolutions of a public nature. 4. Bills which have passed the Senate, | amend the rules of the House. and have been reported against by a

committee of the House. Reports unfavorable to petitioners."] The motion of Mr. Storrs lies on the table

one day of course. The resolution moved on Friday last by Mr. Bloomfield, for altering the rules of the House, with regard to petitions, was considered and agreed to; and that offered by Mr. Foot was disagreed to.

Mr. Linn, of New Jersey, submitted for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee of Ways and Means be directed to inquire into the expediency of reducing the compensation allowed to members of Congress to six dollars per day, and a proportional reduction for travelling to and from the seat of government; and also of reducing the pay of all the officers of government that has been increased since the year 1809, to what it was at or before that period.

Mr. L. made a few remarks on introducing this proposition, the import of which was, that his opinion was, that Congress ought to go back to the year 1809, and re-store the compensations of public officers, &c. to the condition in which they then stood. As the present proposition, however, was for inquiry merely, not requiring any expression of the opinion of the house, he hoped no objection would be made to it.

Mr. Cobb. of Georgia, said a few words expressive of his opinion, that, if a reduction of expenditures. Sc. was made, it ought to be

more general than was proposed by this mo-tion to be inquired into. To such a general reduction, he was favorable, but was opposed to a piece-meal legislation on the subject, which must be partial, and might be unjust in its operation. This was the substance of Mr. C's, observation, though not perhaps his words. He wished the resolution to be so modified as to make it as comprehensive as

in his opinion it ought to be.

Mr. Smith, of Md. thought the object of this motion did not properly fall within the duties of the committee of ways and means, and wished it referred to a different commit

Mr. Linn did not wish to take the house by surprise, and consented to his motion's lying on the table, that gentlemen might have an opportunity to prepare amendments to it, if they thought proper. So the resolution was ordered to lie on the

Mr. Cocke, of Tennessee, submitted for consideration the following resolution: Resolved. That the committee on the Military Establishment be instructed to enquire nto the expediency of reducing the Military

Peace Establishment of the United States.

And the resolution was agreed to, without debate or division. Mr. Smith, of North Carolina, submitted for consideration a joint resolution. In do-ing so, he expressed his earnest hope that, as a similar resolution had passed the Senate at the last session, but not been acted upon n this house for want of time, it would have an early consideration at this session, and reive that approbation from the house which

he thought it merited. The following is a copy of the resolve moved by Mr. Smith: Resolved, by the Senate and House of Re-presentatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both houses concurring, That the following amendment to the Constitution of the U. States be proposed to the legislatures of the several states, which, when ratified by the legislatures of three fourths of the states. shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of the said constitution:

"That, for the purpose of choosing Repre-sentatives in the Congress of the United States, each state shall, by its legislature, be divided into a number of districts, equal to the number of Representatives to which such state may be entitled; the districts shall be formed of contiguous territory, and contain, as nearly as may be, an equal number of persons entitled by the censtitution to be represented, or of persons qualified to vote for members of the most numerous branches of the state legislature. In each district the persons qualified to vote shall choose one representative. That, for the purpose of choosing Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, the persons qualified to vote for Representatives in each district, shall choose one elector. The two additional electors, to which each state is en-titled, shall be appointed in such manner as do now proceed to consider the said resolve, the legislature thereof may direct. The it was desided in the negative. electors, when convened at the time and place prescribed by law, for the purpose of voting for President and Vice President of the United States, shall have power, in case any of them shall fail to attend, to choose an elector or electors in place of him or them so failing to attend. The division of states into districts, as hereby provided for, shall take place immediately after this amendment shall be adopted, and immediately after every future census and apportionment of Representatives under the same; and such districts shall not be altered until a subsequent census shall have been taken, and

an apportionment of Representatives under it shall have been made." The resolution was twice read, and referred to a committee of the whole on the state

of the Union. The consideration of a report of a commit-

1. Private bills which have passed the Se | called for, the several orders of the day (benate, and have been reported favorably | ing the unfinished business of last session. which, according to the rule, revives this day) were, on motion of Mr. Storrs, postponed until to morrow, to give an opportunity for the consideration of the motion of Mr. S. to

#### TUESDAY, NOV. 21

Mr. Anderson, from the committee on public lands, made an unfavorable report on the memorial of the Legislative Council of Arkansas, praying that a Surveyor General be authorized and appointed for that territory; which report was read and concur-Mr. Mallary submitted the following re-

solution for consideration: Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to lay before this house information especting the progress made by the commissioners under the treaty of Ghent, in establishing the boundary line between the United States and the Cana-das; whether any part of the boundary line is set-tled; whether the commissioners of the United States and Great Eritain have met during the present year; and how much money has been drawn from the Treasury, for the purpose aforesaid; and how much each Commissioner, Agent, or any person on their account, has drawn; the names of each son on their account, has drawn; the names of each person employed by the said Commissioners and Agents, in their respective sections; the purposes for which each person was employed, the length of time employed, and the compensation each person has received for his service. A statement of all the items of account rendered by each of said Commissioners and Agents, and the particular purposes for which the moneys drawn by them have been expended; the amount of compensation each Commissioner and Agent has received since his appointment; and whether any money has been allowed to ment; and whether any money has been allowed to, or retained by, said Commissioners and Agents, except the sum of \$4444 At cents per annum.

The resolution was agreed to nem. con.

and a committee was appointed to present it

The metion, submitted by Mr. Storrs on yesterday, to amend the rules and orders of the house, by rescinding the 18th rule thereof, was taken up and agreed to. On motion of Mr. Abbot, it was

Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to enquire into the expediency of passing a law defining under what circumstances, and by what means, private property may be taken for public use, under the emergency of war, and providing that just compensation shall be made for the same: Also, of prescribing the manner in which soldiers may be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner in time of war.

The House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 22. After the presentation and reference of stitions, mostly of a private nature, but some of them relating to the proposed altera-tions in the Tariff, &c.—

Mr. Sergeant, from the Judiciary committee, reported without amendment the bill to alter the terms of the District Court of Alabams, which was twice read, and subsequent. ly read a third time, passed, and returned to

On motion of Mr. Fuller, of Massachusetts, without debate, it was

Resolved. That the President of the United States be requested to inform this House what naval force has been stationed for the protection of the commerce of our citizens in the West India Islands and parts adjacent, during the present year, and whether any depredations by pirates or others, upon the property of citizens of the United States, engaged in such commerce, have been reported to our government.

o a committee was ordered to be ap pointed to present the same to the President. On motion of Mr. Scott, the bill which originated at the last session, supplementary to the several acts for the adjusting of land claims in the state of Louisiana and territory of Missouri, was taken up and referred to the committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Linn moved to proceed to the consideration of his motion directing the committee of Ways and Means to enquire into the expediency of reducing the compensation of Members of Congress, and of the Officers of Government generally, to the rates at which they stood in 1809; but the House refused to

consider the same. Mr. Foot, of Connecticut, remarked that several propositions had been already made, looking to a reduction of the expenditures of the government, none of which exactly corresponded with his views: to exhibit which he offered for consideration the following re-

Resolved, That the committee on Public Expenditures be instructed to prepare and report a system of retrenchment in the expenditures of the various departments of the government, (not inconsistent with the public interest,) which will restore that regid economy and simplicity becoming our republican institutions, and which the present stagnation of Commerce, and the embarrassments attending every branch of domestic industry, imperiously de-

Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, presented to the chair the following series of propositions:

1 Resolved, That it is expedient that the annual expenses of the government should be reduced; that, for the accomplishment of this object, it is

2. Resolved, That all such offices as are not immediately necessary for the transaction of public business, and the abolition of which would not be detrimental to the public interests, shall be abc-

3. Resolved, That the salaries of all civil officers whose compensation has been increased since the year 1809 shall be reduced to what they were at

year 1809 shall be reduced to what they were at that period.

4. Resolved, That it is expedient to reduce the army to the number of six thousand non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, preserving such part of the corps of engineers, without regard to that number, as may be required by the public interest; and including such reduction of the general staff as may be required by the state of the army when reduced as herein proposed.

5. Resolved, That it is expedient that the appropriations for the erection of fortifications shall be tee, made at the last session, having been | priations for the erection of fortifications shall be

so made us to require a less sum annually, by extending the time within which they shall be completed.

6. Resolved, That the act making an appropriation of one million of dollars per annum for the increase of the navy be so amended as to extend the time within which such increase shall be made, and to reduce the annual appropriation to the sum of five hundred thousand dollars.

bago Indians, near Fort Armstrong, on Rock island, about the 1st instant:—

"On the 27th of Sept. last, a soldier, John Hains, of the garrison of Fort Armstrong, in the afternoon, when, as previously concerted by the officers, the 16th regiment of the line determined to march to the Great Square, at the head of which is situated the palace of the government, and to reduce the annual appropriation to the sum of five hundred thousand dollars.

Description of Control of the Sept. last, a soldier, John Hains, of the garrison of Fort Armstrong, on Rock is in the afternoon, when, as previously concerted by the officers, the 16th regiment of the line determined to march to the Great Square, at the head of which is situated the palace of the government, and to reduce the annual appropriation to the sum of five hundred thousand dollars.

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7. Resolved, That it is expedient to recal from active service one-half of the naval force now employed, and to place the same in ordinary 8th Resolution refers the subjects of the preceding resolves to the proper standing and select committees, to bring in bills pursuant thereto.

The House having agreed to consider

these resolutions-Mr. Cobb said, he had no intention to bring on the discussion on them at this time, having presented them by way of notice to mem-bers, that they might be prepared to discuss-and decide on them when called up. He was not even himself prepared at this moment to give his views of the subjects embraced in these resolutions; nor did he know that the house ought to proceed to act on them, until it should have received, first, the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury, and, secondly, a report from the Secretary of War, required by a resolution of the House at the last session, of a plan whereupon a reduction of the army might be advantageously made. To place these resolves in a situation which would enable him to call them up at any time, he moved their reference to a committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

Which motion was agreed to; and The House adjourned.

#### BRITISH AND AMERICAN BOUN DARY LINES.

HALIFAX, NOV. 3. Extract of a letter from Boston.

"With regard to your enquiries relating to the proceedings of the commissioners un-der the 5th article of the Treaty of Ghent, who were in session in this town in the month of May last, I scarcely know what to say, their sittings were not public, and at the time excited very little interest. The only two points which the Commissioners are empowered by the treaty to ascertain and determine, are, the northwesternmost head of

Connecticut river. "On the part of the British, I understand it is contended, that the former point, from whence the boundary is to run westward to the Connecticut, must necessarily, upon the true construction of the Treaty, be found to the southward and westward of the river St. John—this river emptying itself into the Bay of Fundy, which is contra distinguished, throughout the treaty, from the Atlantic ocean, and fay to the eastward of the St. Croix, the eastern boundary river of the U-nited States; and, therefore, not being a river contemplated in the treaty, as one of the Atlantic rivers, to be divided by the highlands. This claim, if established, will leave the whole of this noble river, the St. John.

within the British provinces.
"On our side, it is contended, with equal earnestness, that the northwest angle of Nova Scotia is nearly one hundred miles north of the St. John, and this will carry the boundary nearly along the banks of the St. Lawrence, and within sight of the walls of Quebec; and altogether intercept your present communication with Canada, by the route Sans Souci before the soldiers entered, and vis, son of Mr. Worthington of this place, of the St. John. This circumstance, as well in two hours time they pillaged to the aged about six months. pute, appear to render the question one of

great importance to your provinces especial-"With regard to the parallel of latitude, the Commissioners have no power by the Treety of determining any thing. They are only to run and mark the parallel on the earth. If reports are true, this parallel has been found by the observation of very accomplished astronomers, employed by both nations, and using the best instruments that modern improvements can furnish; the results of which agree, to a remarkable degree of minuteness, to cross Lake Champlain in such a manner as to leave all the fortifications at Rousse's Point clearly within the British

"The newspapers talk of a compromise in this matter; but I am at a loss to conjecture where the commissioners are to find a power of compromise, in running an astronomical line. Report also says the parties are not agreed as to the northwesternmost head of in circulation. From every point we re-Connecticut river-This point also involves a very considerable and valuable portion of territory. The truth is, that the framers of exports will be seen in less than one year; the treaty of 1783, undertook to decribe a line of boundary through a region at that years not less than 12000 people in garrisons time altogether unknown and unexplored, and public works, who will now be allowed thence all these difficulties.

"While the Commission was in session here it was said that the surveys of this year would complete the information the commissioners required, with regard to the geography of the country in dispute, in order to a decision on the points referred to them. But such are the elements of division in the whole course of this boundry, that I entertain a very shrewd suspicion that the Commission will not settle the controversy. In such a case, a third power must be called in as umpire, under the terms of the treaty; or which is more probable, the two governments will negociate anew for themselves.

ST. LOUIS, OCT. 21. Col. Leavenworth, of the 19th United States Infantry, and Maj. Boilvin, Indian agent at Prairie du Chein, arrived in town on Thursday evening last. Col. Leaven-worth politely furnished the editors with the following statement relative to a murder supposed to have been committed by the Wine-

the purpose of hunting. On the 5th of Oct.
his body was found in a part of the river opposite the fort; he had been shot, scalped, and stabbed in many places. Two Winebago Indians left the Island on the morning of the 27th Sept, and there were no other indians in the neighborhood; there is no doubt but it was those two Indians who committed the murder. M.j. Marston, the commanding officer of the fort, with Capt. Stubbs, assist. dep. qr. mas. gen. and lieut. Downey of the 5th regiment, and 50 men, immediately proceeded in search of the murderers. They went about 50 miles up Rock River, but were unable to see a single Indian. The next mornng after their return to the garrison, a party of Winebagoes of 6 or 7 Indians, and some women and children arrived at the fort. The Major freely admitted them, and, after informing them what had happened, required three of their chiefs to remain as hostages until the murderers should be surrendered

"As Maj. Marston has always treated all the Indians in his peighborhood, and particularly the Winebagoes, with great kindness. there is no doubt but the promptness and en-ergy with which the Major and his party moved in parsuit of the Indians, and the confinement of their chiefs, will have a tendency to restrain and prevent any further depreda-

#### FROM ST. DOMINGO.

A St. Thomas paper of the 27th ult, contains the following extract of a letter from Cape Henry, which supplies the information, hitherto wanted, of the cause and manner of Christophe's death, and the subsequent occurrence in his own dominion: " Cape Henry 15th Oct. 1820.

him; his body was hardly out of the palace at

els, and money. The prisons have all been

thrown open, and to the number of nearly

4000 poor devils have been set at liberty; it

is too shocking to relate to you the miserable

appearance of some of these poor wretches,

many of whom have had their backs broken by bastinading, and will be cripples for life.

His crimes and cruelties will now be known

and will astonish the world-the Dey of Al-

giers has not been near so bad. It is said

that one of his last orders was to murder all

the whites and mulattoes, as he attributed

the commotions entirely to them; they are

now about forming the new constitution,

which is to be something like the liberty

they enjoyed under Toussiant Louverture: it

dent, a very good man and very popular

The soldiers are all to have double pay, and

are to be allowed to come and go when they

please; there are about 40 millions of dollars

in the Citadel, and a good deal of it to be put

ceive it-it must benefit commerce, and I

am of opinion, that twice the imports and

years not less than 12000 people in garrisons and public works, who will now be allowed

to work for themselves, and there is no coun-

try in the world that holds out greater en-

couragement to sultivation. The Queen.

Prince, and Princesses are in town; they did

not save more than was on their backs; there

are also several of the Chiefs here that stuck

by the King: some of them have but a poor

chance to live. I shall be able by next op-

the mean time I consider myself and proper-

PROGRESS OF REVOLUTION IN PORTUGAL.

Lisbon letters and journals to the 18th of September inclusive. The following extract from the former contains a summary of events, from the latest previous dates to the completion of the revolution in

Extract to the Editors, dated

anniversary of the liberation of this kingdom from the French, it is customary for the people to have rejoicings, and for the troops to parade; but as the government could not trust the latter, they gave

"I wrote you on the 12th inst. On the 15th, the

LISBON, SEPT. 18, 1820.

The Editors of The Franklin Gazette have received

ty perfectly safe."

is expected general Romaine will be Presi-

" There has been some very important changes in this government since I last wrote WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 29 to you; about two months ago the King was suddenly attacked with a severe fit of apoplexy, and it was thought he never would FOR THE REPOSITORY. completely recover. During his life time you have often heard of his tyranny and cru-It is important to the interest of the Millers and Farmers of this county that they should have a meeting for the purpose of taking into consideration the state of the Flour Inspection of Alexandria, and also the difference that is made between the different grades of flour:—When flour is selling at elties, which of late have been more excessive; on the 30th of September he put in irons the colonel of the 8th regiment; his men who the present reduced price, those differences are entirely too great. This is one of the finest wheat countries in the world, and blessed with mills of were much attached to him, instantly revolted and took possession of the town of St. Marcs; the King immediately sent a force the first order; consequently it cannot be the interest and I am sure it is not the wish of the Farmers against it, but they were repulsed. As soon as the news reached this, the garrison revoltand Millers of this county that the grade of inspec-tion of flour in the Alexandria market should be ined also, and declared themselves free, and, ferior to any in the United States. It is therefore by the 4th inst. the whole country was in all important to Alexandria as well as to the surarms to depose the King and do away with rounding country that the inspector of that staple article should not only be a competent judge of it but that he should be a man of steady habita. royalty altogether; on the 8th the King as-sembled his Body Guards, offered them money and also the pillage of the Cape, but they refused to take up their arms. Finding himself totally deserted he retired to his room and shot himself through the heart. The On the 24th inst. Col. William McGuire, Queen and his family had him immediate-U. States military store keeper at Harper's ly carried up to the Citadel, where he was burried under one of the bastions in statu-On Monday the 20th inst. at his residence near Smithfield, in this county, Capt. Moses quo, as he was so detested, that they could not get any person even to make a coffin for

by the rest of the army.

At the moment they were leaving their quarters, the Count de Resende, a brigadier general, came up. He begged them to consider what they were doing, and to reflect on the consequences. They told him that he had often hended them in the field, and requested him to head them now or retire. He said that he never would desert them in such a

THE REPOSITORY.

A curious way of making money. C. & D. enters into co-partnership. D. puts in capital to the amount of \$1965; C. puts in almost three times as much; on settling it appears the firm was unfortunate and loses \$1808; D's. account with the unfortunate and loses \$1800; D's. account with the firm during the partnership amounts to \$1180; C. returns or pays for D. to a friend whom D. had borrowed part of his capital from, \$1160. D. also stands indebted to C. individually \$458; then D. goes before an honorable magistrate and makes oath that C. stands justly indebted to him D. in the sum of \$2100—Quere, how much would still be due to D. Oh injustice! how long wilt thou triumph over innocence and virtue—Children of genius will you profane the bounteous gifts of nature, in flattering the pretending mighty, and withhold a nobler aid to the cause of humanity and justice.

Forgiveness to the injured does belong,

They seldom can forgive that do the wrong.

PATIENCE.

Charlestown, Nov. 20.

Charlestown, Nov. 20.

A valuable **NEGRO MAN** For Sale. Apply to the

For sale or hire. COURTEEN or fifteen likely young Ne

PRINTER.

gross, men and women. Persons disposed to purchase or hire, will find the owner disposed to sell or hire on fair and reasonable terms. Enquire of the Printer. Nov. 28.

## Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale about five hundred acres of unimproved land, lying on the waters of the Little Kenawha and Hughes' River, in the county of Wood, and about three fourths of a mile from the Ohio River. This land is inferior to none in that part of the country, a great part of it being bottom land, and well clothed with the best timber. A great bargain may be had, if timely application be made. A plan of the land may be seen by applying at the Printing Office in Charlestown, and the terms made known by the subscriber. An indisputable title will be given.

JOHN WILKINS.

# Fresh Auction Goods.

This is your time if you want Superior Cloths and Cassimeres, and Fancy Waistcoatings. IF you want second quality cloths and casssimeres, come. If you want quite low priced cloths and cassimeres, velvets and

cords, come. If you want beautiful peliesse coths and cassimeres, come. If you want

home-made cloths, come. If you want home

made linsey, come. If you want white, scar-let, yellow, red, blue and black flannels, come.

If you want double mill'd flannels, come. If They then marched, with him as their leader, to They then marched, with him as their leader, to Rocio Square, and proclaimed the constitution. In a short time they were joined by all the army in and about Lisbon, and before 8 at night, from 10 to 15,000 men, including militia and volunteers, were crying out, long live the king; long live the constitution!

The Juiz de Pavo [the lord mayor] came forward and spoke to the people. A provisional government was immediately named, consisting of Principal Freire, Conde de Paie, Resende, Penafiel, General Mathias Azodo and Hermone. They were you want spotted peliesse flannels, come. If you want super black and colored bomba-zeens and bombazetts, come. If you want superior black and colored Canton and Nankin crapes, come. If you want Italian crapes of all colors, come. If you want pure white and colored satins, come. If you want figured satins, and figured laventines, come. If you want black, Ralian, English eral Mathias Azodo and Hermone. They were confirmed by the army and people, and immediately laid an embargo on all the shipping, which I expect will be taken off to-morrow. The city was illuminated for the three last days, and every one in the and India lustrings, come. If you want colored silks, come. If you want superior patinets, come. If you want real India mulls, both plain and figured muslins, come. If you want Scotch mulls and fancy figured streets and the theatres have been singing the na-tional hymn; even the ladies at the Opera joined in it. The new government having entered on the duties of their office, the peace and quiet of the city have not for a moment been disturbed.

Thus has a revolution been effected, without spilling a drop of blood. A guard of soldiers was sent to the house of the old authorities to protect them; muslins, come. If you want super jaco-net cumbricks, come. If you want 4-4 and 6-4 cambrick muslins, come. If you want cambrick shirtings, come. If you want the best 78 and 44 Irish linens, come. If you want 54 Irish sheetings, come. If you and although they are deserted by the people, no insolence is offered to them. want twilled sheetings, come. If you want I send you some gazettes, which will give you Russia slicetings, come. If you want Irish, German and Scotch dowlas, come. If you The whole population are filled with enthusiasm. The first measure of the government will be to abowant home made linens, come. If you want strong German linens, come. If you want Most of the regiments were commanded by British colonels, who informed the troops that as it was steam-loom shirtings, come. If you want completely a Portuguese question, they would not interfere. Some of the old regency wanted these officers to lead the troops here against those of the north who first revolted; but they very prudently white and brown domestic shirtings and sheetings, come. If you want domestic plaids and stripes, come. If you want superior domestic bed-tickings, come. If you want the very best and widest linen bed tickings come. If you want 34, 7-8, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4, and so on up to 15-4, downstip table lines. domestic table linens, come. If you want bird eye and Russia toweling diaper, come. If you want plain and figured leno muslins, come. If you want plain and figured book muslins, come. If you want long lawns, super linen cambrick, and linen cambrick handkerchiefs, come. If you want Madras. bandanno, flag and black twilled silk hand-kerchiefs, come. If you want merino shawls, cassimere shawls, cloth shawls, twilled and printed cotton shawls, come. If you want superb calicoes, of entirely a new style, come. If you want splendid to barr'd and striped ginghams, Leghorn and straw bonnets and hats, come. If you want lamb's wood, worsted, silk, cotton and knit woollen. stockings, come. If you want women's, men's, girls', boys' and children's shoes and bootees, both of Morocco and leather, come. If you want ladies' habit, and gentlemen's gloves, and Morocco skins, come. If you want Saddle blankets, Indian blankets, point (twill'd) blankets, rose blankets and Whitney blankets, come. If you want Lion-skin for great coats, come. If you want superior drab, (double and single mill'd) cloths for frock and great coats, come. If you want Olive Bath coatings-red, green, and brown baizes, and New England hog skins, come. On Wednesday morning last, Samuel Da-If you want China, Queen's, glass, stone and wooden ware, come. If you want castings, come. If you want old Madeira, Lisbon. Sherry, Teneriffe, Port, Vidonia, Malaga and Marmey wines, come. If you want French brandy, spirits, gin, rum, peach bandy and whiskey—Cigars, tobacco and snuff, come. If you want Philadelphia porter and ale, and rich cheese, come. If you want clear honey, and best molasses, come, If you want oil, paints, paint brushes, dye stuffs, fullers' boards, and fullers' brushes, come. If you want saddlery, cutlery, edge tools, currying knives, joiners' tools and planes, and door locks of all kinds, come. If you want fresh gun powder, imperial, hyson, young hyson and hyson skin teas, come. If you want chocolate, candles, loaf, lump and piece sogars, come. If you want brown sugars and coffee, come. If you want splendid brass and irons, come, If you want cast dog-irons, shovels and tongs, stoves and sheet iron, come. If you want fresh Muscatel raisins, prunes, almonds, and philberts. come. If you want fresh medicines, come-In a word, whatever you want, come, and get it, and that VERY CHEAP. 85 Bonds and Notes received in payment Jas. S. Lane & Towner. Shepherdstown, Nov. 22. Bank of the Valley in Virginia,

> ploughman and a good wagoner, strictly honest—not sold for any fault. Apply to the Printer

HE annual meeting of the Stockholders,

held at the Bank, on Monday the 1st day of

A Negro Man for Sale.

A young man, 24 years of age, a good

for the election of Directors, will be

LEWIS HOFF, Cashier.

November 24, 1820.

Nov 28. To my Creditors.

TAKE Notice, that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county Pa for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this State; and Tuesday the 26th day of Decembernext is appointed for hearing me and my creditors at the court-house in the borough of Gettysburg.

JOHN FISHER.

Nov. 29.

Nov. 29.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

was made.—His flag is now flying on the forts, &c. He last night started for the Cape with

tophe's tyranny—still many of them do not appear very cordially disposed to be governed by Boyer—They wish to have a chief of

their own and the late Prince of Limbe.

(Gen. Remy,) is said to have a large party in his favor.—The old prejudices between Blacks and Mulattoes are reviving anew,

and it is not unlikely that the old scenes of bloodshed and massacre are again to be acted.

violation of good order—Tin Money is pour-ing in abundance, and is beginning to pass

The following is a very cheap, easy and speedy method for making the first rate VINEGAR:

Take any quantity you please of the first ripe aples that fall, and which are always worth the least for cider, which should ei-

ther be ground very coarse in a mill, or what is equally good, bruised in a barrel with a common pounder. Then of the coarse ground or bruised apples, put a layer of about two inches deep into the bottom of a tight

it will become very sharp Vinegar.

New London Advocate.

Sale Postponed.

Just recovering from a very severe indis-

y restored to attend to the sale I advertised o take place on the 4th of next month. It

is therefore postponed, until the 28th of December. If the land is not sold, I shall of fer for sale on that day from 6 to 12 likely

negroes, on accommodating terms.

WM. P. FLOOD.

Estray Horse.

of this county; and do find the same to be a dark bay, about 5 years old, about 15 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,

3 Dollars Reward.

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 sear 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

ESTRAY HORSE.

DURSUANT 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

FRANCIS M'KINNEY,

WM. COYLE.

Save your Rags!

THE highest price will be given for clean linen and cotton rage, at the office of the Farmers' Repository.

Nov. 22.

SAMUEL HOLL.

JACOB HEATWHOL.

DURSUANT to a warrant, to us directed, we have this day viewed an estray horse

olerably current."

of the North Western Region of the United States.—We were yesterday gratified with a few minutes conversation with Capt.

J. R. Ball, who arrived in this city on Tuesday, from Cape Girardeau, in Missouri; which place he left on the 13th October last.

The information derived from him was so in-

&c. He last night started for the Cape with the determination of taking possession of, and holding all that part of the island—His advance guard I understand met with some resistance about eight miles from this place, and I presume there will be fighting, before the north will submit to his government.—

Beveral columns of Boyer's troops are advancing into this part of the country in various directions, and their strength, if correctly reported, will be sufficient to carry his views into execution against the disaffected forces of the late Christophe.—As much rejoiced as most of the people in this part of the island were at the termination of Christophe's tyranny—still many of them do not The information derived from him was so interesting to us, that we believe our readers will be pleased with some account of it.

Capt. Bell was second in rank of an Exploring Expedition, under the command of Major Long, the objects of which were topographical and scientific information respecting the vast wilderness of country which stretches from the Council Bluffs, on the Missouri, to the foot of the Rocky Mountains, of which so little is yet known. The expedition being wholly pacific in its objects, consisted of some twenty soldiers only, and the following officers and artists, besides the two officers already mentioned: Lieutepant two officers already mentioned: Lieutepant Graham, Lieut. Swift, Dr. Say, Dr. James, and Messre. Seymour and Peale, designers In this place the paradox of war and quietness is realized—Since the President's troops
came in, there has been no disturbance or

The expedition sat out from the Council Bluffs, on the 6th of June, directing their course first to the Pawnee Villages, on a fork of the La Platte, distant about one hundred and twenty miles from the Council Bluffs; and thence proceeded to the Rocky Mountains, distant about four hundred miles from the Pawnee Villages. The interval is a rolling prairie country, of course destitute of hills and wood, so that the mountains are visible at the distance of one hundred and twenty miles. Time has not yet allowed a calculation of the observations, which were made as accurately as circumstances would allow, but it is supposed the greatest height of the ridge does not exceed the elevation of four thousand feet above the base of the

mountain.

The Expedition separated into two parties, near the point on the Arkansas designated on the maps at Pike's Block house.

The one party, under the command of Major Long, proceeded thence with a view to strike the head-waters of Red river. But, it strike the head-waters of Red river. But, it appears the maps which we have are very defective, the courses of the rivers being almost wholly conjectural, and often entirely fabulous. The expedition did not attain the object sought, because it was not to be found where it is laid down in the maps, and fell upon the waters of the Canadian fork of the Arkansas, which it pursued, and terminated its tour at Belle Point on the Arkansas, the post mentioned, in the late Message of the President to Congress, as being the advanced post of our corden in that direction.

The other party, under the command of The other party, under the command of Capt. Bell, proceeded down the Arkansas to Belle Point, which place they reached on the 9th September, after an absence of three

months from the haunts of civilization. Below the First Fork of the Arkansas, as Below the First Fork of the Arkansas, as it was named by Pike they met several hunting parties of Strange Indians, whose names even have rarely, if ever, been heard of before—belonging to the tribes of the Arrapahoes, the Kaskayas, the Kiawas, and the Chayennes. They are frequently, and perhaps at present, engaged in war with the Pawnees. Osages, and other tribes of whom we have some knowledge. Of the Indians met by our party, none have ever been into our settlements. They appeared to be wholly ignorant of the existence of such a people as those of the United States, or indeed of iose of the United States, or indeed of the existence of any people of a fairer com-plexion than the inhabitants of Mexico, or the adjacent Spanish provinces, of whom it appeared they had some knowledge. Being made to understand the existence of such a yovernment, its power and its humane poli-

Indian tribes, they expressed a great desire to be taken by the hand by the United States, and to place themselves under our protection.

The topographers, medical gentlemen, and painters, attached to this Expedition, have collected abundant materials for correcting some of the gross errors in the received geography of this part of our country, for making important additions to medical botsny, and to the stock of our geological knowledge of our own territory; and the painters have many interesting and valuable electhes of the prominent features of the country.

Basides possessing the country of the country. Basides possessing the government of such information as was indispensible to judicious arrangements for the support and protection of the American population penetrating into that country, this expedition ought, and we hope will, form the subject of one of the reward and all reasonable expences paid.—
Said negro is the property of Rebecca Ridgway, and is supposed to be somewhere in the neighborhood of Battletown or Snicker's most attractive works ever published in this

Ferry. JOHN R. FLAGG. What struck us most impressively in this brief narrative was, that, some thousand miles on this side of our utmost. Western boundary, of, in other words, about half way between the Mississippi River and the Pacific Ocean, an exploring party has met with several tribes of men, the aborigines and proprietors of the soil of the country, who were ignorant, not only of the existence who were ignorant, not only of the existence of the People of the United States, but of the existence of a race of White People! It gives us an awful idea of the magnificent extent of the domain of the Republic. 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 MYKINNEY

BALTIMORE, NOV. 20. We have been favored with the following extract of a letter received per the sloop A-melia S. Dodson, arrived here on Saturday in 22 days from Gonaives .- American.

GONAIVES, DCT. 23, 1820. "All business has been suspended in con-sequence of the entry of President Boyer— Te took possession of the place on the 20th, ith a force that defied opposition, and none

The Subscribers e on hand and are now selling off low

for CASH, Brown and Loaf Sugars, 'Tea-Coffee and Chocolate, Pepper-Alspice; Ground and Race Ginger-Mustard, .Cheesa-Indigo and Fig Blue, Spanish and Common Cigars,

Wines - Jamaica Spirits, New England Rum and Molasses. ALSO, Ageneral supply of DYE STUFFS. JEFFERSON & BROWN. Charlestown, Nov. 15.

## Estray Colt.

STRAYED from the commons of this town, on Wednesday the 8th inst, a bay stud colt, just turned three years old, about 14 hands and one inch high, black mane and switch tail, broke to the saddle, trots naturally, and is shod all round. Any person taking up said colt and giving me information, or sending him home, shall be duly remunerated therefor by

WM. HICKMAN.

Charlestown, Nov. 15.

## Stray Boar.

A BLACK and white spotted boar has been trespassing on my farm for about a year past, which would have been advertised sooner but I supposed he belonged to some of the neighbors.

RICHD, M'SHERRY.

#### Take Notice

WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

clean cask; then a layer of clean straw of about the same thickness, and so on till the cask is full, observing to press the straw and apples well together with the hand while filling the cask.—Then take one fourth part as THE subscriber will attend at his house. at the cross roads, on Saturday the 9th of much water as the same apples would make cider, (if ground and pressed,) and pour it a little at a time into the cask of apples and straw. Let it stand two or three hours, and December next, to wait on those who purchased property at his sale last March, that they may take up their Notes or Bonds; and on the 11th in Charlestown, at H. Haines' straw. Let it stand two or three hours, and then drain it off very slowly, just as you would water through ashes for making lye. And being thus drained off, the same liquor is then to be run through three or four times a day for two days successively. It is then to be put into a clean cask, where it may work, standing in the sun. In a short time it will become very share Vinegar Tavern, for the above stated purpose, from the hours of eight in the morning until four in the evening. All those that fail to comply with this notice may rely that their Notes will be given into the hands of a proper officer for collection without favor or respect of persons.

HENRY GARNHART.

#### 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 are a neat log house and kitchen. A great bargain may be had in this land.

87 All those indebted to the subscriber are requested to call and pay off their accannot be given.

SAMUEL RUSSELL. November 1.

#### Charles Button,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has established himself at Harper's Ferry, where he will carry on the SADDLE, HARNESS, & TRUNK making business, in the nextest and most fashionable manner, and at such prices as are 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 his shore where all and shore the same of his shore where all and shore the same same as a seen at his shore where all and same as a seen at his shore where all and same as a seen at the same as a seen his shop, where all orders in the above line of business will be punctually attended to. Oct. 11-3m.

### NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing be ween 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 JOHN A. BENNETT.

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.

# Conway Sloan

Has just received a fresh supply of Drugs & Medicines,

Which he will sell on reasonable terms. He has likewise received the following sundries: Muscadel Raisins - Soft shell Almonds, Fresh Prunes - Pacand Nuts, Filberts-Citron, Prime Chewing Tobacco, Cut and Dry Ditto, Macabau Snuff-Rappee do .- Scotch do. Best Spanish Cigars—Country do.

Black oil varnish for Saddlers and Shoemakers.

Fancy Shaving Scap—Castile do.
Black and red Sealing Wax—Wafers,
Silver wired Tooth Brushes, Common ditto.

With a variety of articles too numerous to Charlestown, Nov. 15.

#### 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, Losf and brown sugar, Gunpowder and imperial tea, Young hyson do. Best green coffee,
Molasses of a superior quality—
Together with such other articles as make heir assortment of groceries complete.

## Jefferson & Brown.

Have just received their Supply of SEASONABLE GOODS.

which they are selling off very low for Cash, or to punctual customers, as usual.

Those who have not been punctual in discharging their accounts are solicited to do Charlestown, Nov. 15.

#### 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.

#### NEW GOODS.

We have received our fall and winter sup-

## 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.

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-part-ners in trade under the name and firm of Prentis & Carter, & Jas. S. Lane, Defts.

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 com-plainant, and it is further ordered that the defendant, James S. Lane, do not pay, con-vey away, or secret any monies by him owing to, or goods or effects in his hands he-longing to the absent defendants Hugh Wil-liams 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 Charles-town, for two months successively, and post-ed at the front door of the court pouse 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.

# To Fullers & Dyers.

TWO or THREE smart lads, between 12 and 16 years of age, would be taken as apprentices to the chairmaking and house painting business. Apply to the subscriber, in Charlestown.

THE subscribers have just received a fruk supply of the very best DYE STUFFS, FULLERS CARDS, BRUSHES, &c. &c. worthy the attention of Fullers and Dyers at a distance, as well as those of the neighborhood as they are also borhood, as they are sold cheap. Jas. S. Lane & Towner.

Shepherdstown, Sept. 27.

# FARMERS' REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. XIII.7

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

Advertisements not exceeding a square, will be

inserted three weeks for one dollar, and twenty-five

cents for every subsequent insertion. All adver-

tisements sent to the office without having the num-

ber of times for which they are to be inserted, de-

signated, will be continued until forbid, and charg-

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

FOREIGN NEWS.

Arrived, yesterday afternoon, the ship Martha, Capt. Sketchly, in 42 days from Liverpool. The ship experienced the most tremendous hurricanes and foul winds since

she left the channel. The day she came out a gale sprung up from the N. W. which drove her to the south of St. Mary's, lat. 30.

She had not a single day of fair wind during the whole passage. She is known to be a very fast sailing ship. By this arrival we have received London papers of the 9th, and Liverpool of the 11th Oct. inclusive.

The trial of the Queen was rapidly pro-

gressing—the mass of testimony would fill a folio volume. Many respectable witnesses have been examined in her behalf. The testimony, however, is general, merely in relation to her conduct at the condu

tion to her conduct while abroad, which, in

all cases, is at variance with the Italian wit-

The editor of the London Traveller expres-

"The anxiety as to the final fate of the bill

ses his opinion on the bill of pains and penal-

having been put an end to, other questions

arise. Those who are opposed to the consti-

tution altogether, express their fears that the bill will be too infamous to pass the house

of Lords, and that the aristocracy will not be degraded. The friends of the aristocracy

congratulate themselves that the overwhelm-

ing power of the evidence in favor of the

Queen is likely to break down the petty

trammels of ministerial influence, and to

protect the house of Lords from the result of

direct opposition to the people "
The Times, of Oct. 9th, says-"Confi-

dently as we anticipated the triumph of the

Queen, we could hardly have expected to

bring matters to so glorious a crisis as they have now arrived. Her enemies are now at

vations upon the evidence adduced in behalf

milarity between many parts of that evidence

have been deposed to, corroborate what has

public ferment, and considerably alarmed

those of their lordships who are favorable to

her cause as to the result. The same gen-

the queen's health; and that this had so ex-

asperated the people, that they had formed the resolution of chairing the officer through

Lord Holland, in the house of Lords, ap

pears to have called the attention of their

dangerous to the liberties of those countries

the Austrian government on the subject, and

what was its import. In reply, Lord Liver-

pool said that it was no part of the policy of

the British government at this time and un-

der present circumstances, to interfere with

the internal government of other states, and

that no engagements to that effect existed.

credited in England or France.

tleman states, that an officer in the army had

NEW-YORK, NOV. 25.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1820.

[No. 661.

#### CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, NOV. 23. Mr. Lowndes, from the Select Committee, whom was referred the Constitution formed for their government by the people of the State of Missouri, delivered in the follow-

The Committee to whom has been referred the Constitution of the State of Missouri respectfully report :-

That they have not supposed themselves bound to inquire whether the provisions of line of the garrison, having their respective the constitution referred to them be wise or liberal. The grave and difficult question as ters, shouting the sacred vivas, that we have mentioned above—and they proceeded to the place Rocio, where arrived successively all the corps of the troops of the line, and the militia ordered for the object, with an innuously to examine whether the provisions of only to examine whether the provisions of that act have been complied with. In the opinion of the committee, they have been -The propositions, too, which were offered in the same act to the free acceptance or rejec-tion of the People of Missouri, have all been accepted by them. But there remains a question too important to be overlooked.

We know that cases must often arise in which there may be a doubt whether the

Deputies were sent to the Government of Oporto, and to the Army of the North, to acquaint them with the change, that had taken place, and to invite them to act in concert with the new government for the good

ROME, SEPT. 26.

The delirium of emancipation, after a long vassalage, has caused great troubles tion of the clause might perhaps countenance the opinion that it applies to the large class of free negroes and mulattoes who cannot be dual, nor of any equivocal expression. Vive | considered as the citizens of any state. But, la Majeste; vive la Religion, vive la Cortes, of all the articles in our constitution, there la troupe, la nation! were the only words is probably not one more difficult to con-

All was done with so much order, unanimity and readiness, that it appeared to have been arranged for a long time.

There have been discovered here many Carbonari, and it is pretended they had a plot in contemplation. They have been arrested. Similar arrests have taken place in many other parts of the States of the Church, mo. It is surprising that we have no news of his operations. It is only known that the yet known. A commission has been apfor political offences. The details are not pointed to proceed against the individuals who have caused the troubles at Civita Vecand at Bronte, in the valley of Catania, or | chia. Some superior officers at C. V. are accused of great negligence. It is said the Pope is about to visit Vienna, and that a Palace is prepared there for him. The Emperor of Russia propose to remain t Warsaw till the 20th Oct. The government of Hesse still pursues rigorous measures against the Prussian Com-

field of battle, with all their artillery. There is a report that a new deputation

lordships to the political situation of the con-tinent of Europe, which he observes, had assumed a warlike and threatening aspect, The government here is deliberating about confiscating the estates of the Sicilian lore that had lately asserted their national rights.
He concluded by requesting ministers to state
if they had any official communication with who have taken up arms.

FROM ANTWERP.

By the brig Laurel, Capt. Foster, in 43 days from Antwerp, we have received pa-pers to Oct. 6, from which the following translations have been made.

LISBON, SEPT. 15. The Revolution Completed.

This he stated with the reservation, that he would not fetter the discretion of the government, by saying what course might hereaf-ter be pursued. No new letters of credence Cries in favor of King John-of the dynasty of Braganza—the Catholic Religion-

In fine, we obtain a just liberty in this

Oct. at which an address to her majesty doubly memorable day, as it is that of our THE price of the Farmens' Repository is Two was unanimously voted; thus affording a rastoration, and because that our regeneration of the insinuation, that mencement, and one at the expiration of the year. | the Catholics in general were disposed to European Nations, and of our antient and compromise their loyalty to the Queen, in order to obtain a recognition of their natural rights.

LONDON, OCT. 9

European Nations, and of our antient and immortal glory.

The faithful Portuguese exist pure and inviolable for our august Monarch; his dynasty will brighten the bands, which unite the

"M. Coppola, the new Neapolitan Charge King to the nation. The latter by its Depud'Affaires, who arrived in this country about ties to the Cortes, will bring an efficacious 3 weeks ago, is not acknowledged by our remedy for its misfortunes, and shew itself Government, and our Ministers will not re- worthy of its Monarch. The grand event ceive the new Neapolitan Ambassador, who has been achieved with the greatest order is hourly expected!" To the above infor- and tranquility mation we can add from our own resources, Towards 5, P. M. the regiments of the

that the new Neapolitan Ambassador to the French Court will not be received! Thus, then, it appears that the five principal powers of Europe act in concert to check the progress of Military Revolutions. - Sun. The embargo laid on in Portugal had for its object, say the papers from that quarter, to detain three frigates which were on the merable concourse of people of all classes.—
The Field Marshal, Count de Rezende, was eve of sailing with treasure for the Brazils. Silveira, Count Amarante, had fled alone An order was expedited to the most ho-

norable Juiz de Povo (defender of the peo-ple) to inform him that the people called for The Royal Family of Naples are said to him, and he very soon came in a chaise with have some apprehensions respecting their fate, and to have requested the Court of his secretary-and the people filled the air with their acclamations, until he entered the London to send, at all events, a squadron to cruize in the Gulf of Naples.

Palace of the Governor, where very soon after, he was followed by the Count de Re-HILDESHEIM, SEPT 24.

According to the last accounts from Rome Soon afterwards were heard the loud calls the Concordat with Russia seems in a fair of the people for the installation of a Proviway of being soon concluded. That with sional Government, to be composed of men Hanover appears to be still retarded by some of intelligence, probity and patriotism-and difficulties - Baron Von Reden, our ambasafter having approved or disapproved of sador to the Papal See, has submitted those those who were nominated to them, they difficulties to the decision of the King, whose fixed upon Principal Freire, Count de St. tolerant principles are so well known. Paio, Count de Rezende, Count de Penafiel, Lt. Gen. Mathias Jese Dias Azedo, and CARLSRUHE, SEPT. 16. Mr. Brougham, brother to the counsel of

Hermano Braancamp. jun. the Queen of England, has made a fruitless Orders were sent to the commandants atattempt to induce the Grand Duke's Cham-Belion and Barre, not to suffer any vessel to berlain, Baron Von Ende, and the innkeesail without permission from the new governper, Kroglinger, to go to London, where he ment. A Royal salute was fired from the hoped their depositions would weaken the testimony of Barbara Krantz, which is so to remain in his present position with his to remain in his present position with his formidable to the Queen. These two pertroops, until he received further orders. sons have, however, not refused to declare in writing, what they know of the stay of

the Queen at Carlsruhe. A Greek vessel, which arrived here yesterday from Corfu, announces that the squadron of Ali Pacha surrendered to that of the Ports on the first attack, by the treachery of the Greek crews. Two sons of Ali Pacha, who were on board, were put in irons and sent to Constantinople. Ali Pacha had been

abandoned by most of his followers, and the Turks had entered Janina. last beginning to look to themselves, and It is said that he has retired with about heir own security."

At night the whole city was illuminated; zens of each state the privileges and immunities of citizens of citizens of the several states; there have not space to-day to resume our obsert. It is said that the treasures amassed in that fortress, which is very strong, amount to of the Queen, and to show the increasing si- 23,000,000 of dollars, the fruit of his robberies and oppression during 40 years. The Greeks generally rejoice at the fall of their

and the testimony of the Italian witnesses. We shall also be able to shew, by fair and necessary inference that many facts which There is no intelligence from Sicily for been proved in support of the bill."

A passenger by the Martha informs us,
(says the National Advocate) that the public the last eight days. Gen Florestan Pepe had marched on the 8th inst. against Palermind in England was never, at any former period, so sgitated as it has been since the Palermitans were maintaining themselves on proceedings against the queen commenced. the 7th at Ficarra, in the valley of Messina, Some apprehensions were entertained that a majority of the peers were disposed to de-cide against her, which had increased the Note. Thus they were masters of Mount Etna and its defiles. The town of Patti was much attached to their cause. It is near Melazzo where Gen. Pepe landed. The only advantage that is spoken of is the defeat of 1.500 men, with 4 pieces of cannon, near been cashiered at Birmingham, for toasting Calata Nisetta, by the detachment of Col. Costa The engagement was very brisk, and the Palermitans left 150 dead on the

has arrived at Palermo with the offer of unit ing Sicily to Naples, on condition of having a greater number of deputies in the united

From the Boston Palladium, Nov. 21.

and the Cortes -make known our New Conhad been forwarded to the British minister at Naples—and it appears, by an extract we have given, that the ministers from the new stitution. Such are the exclamations, which have this day resounded in the Capital, in Neapolitan government, were not to be acthe midst of transports of the most lively enthusiasm. They have calmed the terrors of the timid Portuguese, and the unanimous of the two Sicilies, until after the meeting of Addresses continue to be presented to the wishes of the nation have destroyed the the sovereigns. We shall notice the con-Queen. A numerous meeting of the Catholic body was held in London, the 4th

Bost. Daily Adv.

powers have agreed to receive no official

communications from the new government

tents more at large hereafter.

laws or constitution of a state do not transcend the line (sometimes the obscure line) which separates the powers of the different governments of our complex system. It appears to the committee, that, in general, it must be unwise in Congress to anticipate judicial decision by the exposition of an equivocal phrase, and that it would be yet more objectionable, by deciding on the vocal phrase, and that it would be yet more objectionable, by deciding on the powers of a state just emerged from territorial dependence, that it should give the weight of its authority to an opinion which might condemn the laws and constitutions of old, as well as sovereign states. The committee are not unaware that a part of the twentysixth section of the third article of the constitution of Missouri, by which the legisla-ture of the state has been directed to pass laws "to prevent free negroes and mulattoes from coming to, and settling in, the state," has been construed to apply to such of that class as are citizens of the United States, and that their exclusion has been deemed repugnant to the federal constitution The words which are objected to are to be found in the laws of at least one of the middle

states, (Delaware,) and a careful examinawhich have eternized this memorable scene. strue well than that which gives to the citinities of citizens of the several states; there is not one, an attention to whose spirit is more necessary to the convenient and beneficial connexion of the states; nor one of which too large a construction would more completely break down their defensive power, and lead more directly to their consolidation. This much, indeed, seems to be set-tled by the established constitutions of states in every section of our Union: that a state has a right to discriminate between the white and the black man, both in respect to politi-cal and civil privileges, though both be citi-zens of another state; to give to the one, for instance, the right of voting and serving on juries, which it refuses to the other. How

far this discrimination may be carried, is obviously a matter of nice and difficult inquiry.

The committee do not propose to engage in it. They believe it heat, whenever a case occurs which must necessarily involve the decision of it, that it should be remitted to udicial cognizance. In this view (which narrows their enqui-ries and duties) the committee are confirmed

The French papers state on the authority of letters from Trieste, that Ali Pacha's fleet by a consideration of the embarrasements and disasters which a different course of prowith two of his sons on board, had surrencaeding might sometimes produce. When dered to that of the Grand Seignor; repeata people are authorised to form a state, and ing the account that his adherents had gedo so, the trammels of their territorial con nerally abandoned him, and that he himself dition fall off. They have performed the with about 200 men, and upwards of twenty act which makes them sovereign and indemillions of dollars-the fruit of a long life of pendent. If they pass an unconstitutional rapine and cruelty, had been shut up in the law, and we leave it, as we should that of castle of Janina, whence he had no chance another state, to the decision of a judicial tribunal, the illegal act is divested of its force by the operation of a system with which we are familiar. The control of the general We have received Antwerp and Brussells papers to Oct. 5. They contain Madrid news to Sept. 20. A law had been introgovernment is exercised in each particular case, in support of individual right, and the state retains the condition which it has just acquired, and would not easily renounce. duced into the Cortes regulating the treatment of foreigners. The law relative to the Majorats had passed the Cortes, but it was thought that the King would exercise his rights of veto upon it. There are some fur-But a decision by Congress against the con-attutionality of a law passed by a state of which it had authorised the establishment, ther accounts of the successes of the Turks against Ali Pacha. It is repeated that an incould not operate directly by vacating the terview of the three monarchs is to take law; nor is it believed that it could reduce place at Vienna in October, and that the Dukes of Cambridge and Wellington are to the state to the dependence of a territory. In these circumstances, to refuse admission be present. It is said that the five principal into the Union to such a state, is to refuse to extend over it that judicial authority which might vacate the obnoxious law, and to expose all the interests of the government within the territory of that state, to a legis-lature and a judiciary, the only checks on which have been abandoned. On the other