FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Of the North Western Region of the U-nited States, —We ware yesterday gratified with a few minutes conversation with Capt. J. R. Ball, who arrived in this city on Tues-day, from Cape Girardeau, in Missouri; which place he left on the 13th October last. The information derived from him was so in-

The information derived from him was so in-teresting to us, that we believe our readers will be pleased with some account of it. Capt. Bell was second in rank of an Ex-ploring Expedition, under the command of Major Long, the objects of which were to-pographical and scientific information res-pecting the vast wilderness of country which stretches from the Council Bluffs, on the Missouri, to the foot of the Rocky Moun-tains, 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: Lieutenant. two officers already mentioned: Lieutenant Graham, Lieut. Swift, Dr. Say, Dr. James, and Messre. Seymour and Peale, designers and painters.

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 Moun-tains, distant about four hundred miles from the Pawnee Villages. The interval is a roll-ing prairie country, of course destitute of hills and wood, so that the mountains are visible at the distance of one hundred and transh miles. Time has not yet allowed a 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 slevation of four thousand feet above the base of the nountain.

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 Ma-jor 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 de-fective, the courses of the rivers being almost wholly conjectural, and often entirely fabu-lous. The expedition did not attain the ob-ject 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 terminat-ed its tour at Belle Point on the Arkansas, the post mentioned, in the late Message of the President to Congress, as being the ad-vanced 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 hunt-ing parties of Strange Indians, whose names even have rarely, if ever, been heard of be-fore—belonging to the tribes of the Arrapa-hoes, the Kaskayas, the Kiawas, and the Chayennes. They are frequently, and per-haps 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 whol-ly ignorant of the existence of such a people as those of the United States, or indeed of use 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 nade to understand the existence of such a overnment, 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 receiv. ed geography of this part of our country, for making important additions to medical bota-ny, and to the stock of our geological know-ledge of our own territory; and the painters have many interesting and valuable sketches of the prominent features 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 most attractive works ever published in this

country. What struck as most impressively in this brief narrative was, that, some thousand miles on this side of our atmost Western boundary, or, 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 ex-tent of the domain of the Republic.

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

was made - His flag is now flying on the forts, &c., He last night started for the Cape with &c. He last night started for the Cape with the determination of taking possession of, and holding all that part of the island—His edvance 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.— Several columns of Boyer's troops are ad-vancing into this part of the country in va-rious directions, and their strength, if cor-rectly reported, will be sufficient to carry his views into execution against the disaffecthis views into execution against the disaffect-ed 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 appear very cordially disposed to be govern-ed 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 odshed and massacre are again to be acted. In this place the paradox of war and quiet-ness is realized—Since the President's troops came in, there has been no disturbance or violation of good order-Tin Money is pour-ing in abundance, and is beginning to pass olerably current."

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

Take any quantity you please of the first ripe sples that fall, and which are always worth the least for cider, which should either 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 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 fil-ling the cask—Then take one fourth part as 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 straw. Let it stand two or three hours, and then drain it off very slowly, just as you would water through sches 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 shore Vineger it will become very sharp Vinegar. New London Advocate.

Sale Postponed. Just recovering from a very severe indis-position. I feel as if I should not be sufficient-

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 De-cembar. If the land is not sold. I shall of-fer for sale on that day from 6 to 12 likely Nov. 22.

Estray Horse.

DURSUANT to a warrant, to us directed. we have this day viewed an estray horse D US DY GR of this county; and do find the same to be a dark bay, about 5 years old, about 151 hands high, blind of the left eye, and the right hind foot white, nearly up to the fatlock, 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. Nov. 22.

3 Dollars Reward. Q 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 kneed.-Whoever will deliver said negro to me, or secure him so that I get him sgain 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

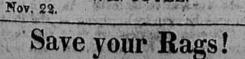
Ferry. JOHN B. FLAGG. Nov. 22.

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 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 MINING

FRANCIS M'KINNEY, WM. COYLE.

1. The second second



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

The Subscribers e on hand and are now selling off low for CASH, Beown 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, A general 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 rally, and is shod all round. An informa-taking up said colt and giving me informa-tion, or sending him home, shall be duly re-munerated therefor by WM. HICKMAN.

Charlestown, Nov. 15.

Stray Boar.

A BLACK and ,white spotted boar hes 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. Nov. 15.

Take Notice

WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. THE subscriber will attend at his house. at the cross roads, on Saturday the 9th of 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' Tavern, for the above stated purpose, from the hours of eight in the morning until four in the evening. All those that fail to com-ply with this notice may rely that their Notes will be given into the hands of a pro-per officer for collection without favor or

respect of persons. HENRY GARNHART. Nov. 15.

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.

SF All those indebted to the subscriber are requested to call and pay off their ac-counts immediately, as longer indulgence cannot 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. Speci-mens of his, workmanship can be seen at his shop, where all orders in the above line of husiness 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_Shoes! Cheap Shoes.

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

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

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,

has likewise received the following surdries : Muscadel Raisins-Soft shell Almonds. Fresh Prunes-Pacand Nuts. Filberts-Citron, Prime Chewing Tobacco, Cut and Dry Ditto,

Macabau Snutf-Rappee do .- Scotch do.

Best Spanish Cigars-Country do. Black oil varnish for Saddlers and Shoemakers. Fancy Shaving Soap-Castile do. Black and red Scaling Wax-Wafers, Silver wired Tooth Brushes,

Common ditto, With a variety of articles too numerous to

mention. 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.

their assortment of groceries complete. Nov. 1.

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. 13- 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-

ply of GOODS.

And knowing the price of produce to be low, and consequently money scarce, we are determined to sell them off cheap for Cash. Our punctual customers will be supplied on the usual time; to whom we would recommend an early selection. WM. F. LOCK. & Co.

Nov. 1.

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. 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. sppear nere 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 be-longing to the absent defendants Hugh Wil-liams Evans, and Prentis & Carter, until the further order of this among the second to 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 house of the

said county of Jefferson. A Copy .- Teste,

R. G. HITE, c. J. c. " Oct. 11. 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 frish 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 sold cheap. Jas S. Lane & Towner. Shepherdstown, Sept. 27.

atronage. Nov. 8.

Shoes and Bootces,

come CHEAP. Jas. S. Lane & Towner.

all colours.

Which he will sell on reasonable terms. He

VOL. XIII.7

are paid.

ed accordingly.

ties, as follows :

their own security."

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

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

Advortisements 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 baid.

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 tes-timony, however, is general, merely in rela-

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

Qneen is likely to break down the petty

trammels of ministerial influence, and to

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

and the testimony of the Italian witnesses.

We shall also be able to shew, by fair and

necessary inference that many facts which

have been deposed to, corroborate what has

mind in England was never, at any former

period, so sgitated as it has been since the

proceedings against the queen commenced.

Some apprehensions were entertained that

a majority of the peers were disposed to de-oide against her, which had increased the

public ferment, and considerably alarmed

those of their lordships who are favorable to

her cause as to the result. The same gen-

tleman states, that an officer in the army had

been cashiered at Birmingham, for toasting

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

lordships to the political situation of the con-tinent of Europe, which he observes, had assumed a warlike and threatening aspect,

dangerous to the liberties of those countries

that had lately asserted their national rights. He concluded by requesting ministers to state if they had any official communication with

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.

This he stated with the reservation, that he

would not fetter the discretion of the govern-

had been forwarded to the British minister

at Naples-and it appears, by an extract we have given, that the ministers from the new

Neapolitan government, were not to be ac-

the streets.

NEW-YORE, NOV. 25.

credited in England or France. Addresses continue to be presented to the Queen. A numerous meeting of the Catholic body was held in London, the 4th

| Oct. at which an address to her majesty doubly memorable day, as it is that of our THE price of the FARMERS' REPOSITORY is Two DOLLARS a year, one dollar to be paid at the com-complete refutation of the insinuation, that compromise their loyalty to the Queen, in immortal glory. order to obtain a recognition of their natural The faithful Portuguese exist pure and in-

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

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

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1820.

LONDON, OCT. 9 " M. Coppola, the new Neapolitan Charge d'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, 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.

OCTOBER 9. The embargo laid on in Portugal had for its object, say the papers from that quarter, to detain three frigates which were on the eve of sailing with treasure for the Brazils. Silveira, Count Amarante, had fled alone to Gallicia.

ITALY, SEPT. 15 The Royal Family of Naples are said to have some apprehensions respecting their fate, and to have requested the Court of

HILDESHEIM, SEPT 24. According to the last accounts from Rome the Concordat with Russia seems in a fair way of being soon concluded. That with Hanover appears to be still retarded by some difficulties --- Baron Von Reden, our ambassador to the Papal See, has submitted those difficulties to the decision of the King, whose fixed upon Principal Freire, Count de St. tolerant principles are so well known.

CARLSRUHE, SEPT. 16. Mr. Brougham, brother to the counsel of the Queen of England, has made a fruitless attempt to induce the Grand Duke's Chamberlain, Baron Von Ende, and the innkeeper, Kroglinger, to go to London, where he hoped their depositions would weaken the Castle. Count de Barbacena, was ordered testimony of Barbara Krantz, which is so to remain in his present position with his formidable to the Queen. These two persons have, however, not refused to declare in writing, what they know of the stay of the Queen at Carlsruhe.

TRIESTE, SEPT. 17. A Greek vessel, which arrived here yesterday from Corfu, announces that the squadprotect the house of Lords from the result of | ron of Ali Pacha surrendered to that of the Porte 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 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 tyrants.

NAPLES, SEPT. 21. 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 Palermo. It is surprising that we have no news for political offences. The details are not of his operations. It is only known that the yet known. A commission has been ap-Palermitans were maintaining themselves on the 7th at Ficarrs, in the valley of Messina, and at Bronte, in the valley of Catania, or chia. Some superior officers at C. V. are Noto. 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 Calata Nisetta, by the detachment of Col. Costa The engagement was very brisk, and the Palermitans left 150 dead on the field of battle, with all their artillery.

There is a report that a new deputation 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 Parliament

The government here is deliberating about confiscating the estates of the Sicilian lore who have taken up arms.

From the Boston Palladium, Nov. 21.

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.

ment, by saying what course might hereaf-ter be pursued. No new letters of credence Cries in favor of King John-of the dy-nasty of Braganza-the Catholic Religionand the Cortes -make known our New Constitution. Such are the exclamations, which have this day resounded in the Capital, in the 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 wishes of the nation have destroyed the the sovereigns. We shall notice the con-

In fine, we obtain a just liberty in this

mencement, and one at the expiration of the year. the Catholics in general ware disposed to European Nations, and of our antient and

violable for our august Monarch; his dynas-ty will brighten the bands, which unite the King to the nation. The latter by its Depu-

Towards 5, P. M. the regiments of the at the head of the troops. 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 him, and he very soon came in a chaise with 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. Volt the Governor, where very soon af-ter, he was followed by the Count de Rezende.

Soon afterwards were heard the loud calls of the people for the installation of a Provisional Government, to be composed of men of intelligence, probity and patriotism-and after having approved or disapproved of those who were nominated to them, they Paio, Count de Rezende, Count de Penafiel, Lt. Gen. Mathias Jese Dias Azedo, and Hermano Braancamp. jun.

Orders were sent to the commandants at-Belion and Barre, not to suffer any vessel to sail without permission from the new government. A Royal salute was fired from the to remain in his present position with his troops, until he received further orders.

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 of the nation.

The delirium of emancipation, after a la troupe, la nation! were the only words is probably not one more difficult to conwhich have eternized this memorable scene. strue well than that which gives to the citieach other.

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

ROME, SEPT. 26. 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, for political offences. The details are not pointed to proceed against the individuals who have caused the troubles at Civita Vecaccused 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 ri-

gorous measures against the Prussian Commerce.

The French papers state on the authority of letters from Trieste, that Ali Pacha's fleet with two of his sons on board, had surrendered to that of the Grand Seignor; repeating the account that his adherents had gemillions of dollars-the fruit of a long life of rapine and cruelty, had been shut up in the castle of Janina, whence he had no chance of escane

We have received Antwerp and Brussells papers to Oct. 5. They contain Madrid news to Sept. 20. A law had been introduced 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 further accounts of the successes of the Turks against Ali Pacha. It is repeated that an interview of the three monarchs is to take place at Vienna in October, and that the Dukes of Cambridge and Wellington are to be present. It is said that the five principal powers have agreed to receive no official communications from the new government tents more at large hereafter.

Bost. Daily Adv.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. THURSDAY, NOV. 23.

Mr. Lowndes, from the Select Committee, o whom was referred the Constitution formed for their government by the people of the State of Missouri, delivered in the following Report: The Committee to whom has been refer-

red 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 Chiefs at their head, came from their quar-liberal. The grave and difficult question as Chiefs at their head, came from their quar-ters, shouting the sacred *vivas*, that we have mentioned above—and they proceeded to the place Rocio, where arrived successively all the corpa of the troops of the line, and the militia ordered for the object, with an innuonly 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 accapted 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 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 ap-pears to the committee, that, in general, it must be unwise in Congress to anticipate ju-dicial decision by the exposition of an equi-vocal phrase, and that it would be yet more objectionable, by deciding out be yet more vocal phrase, and that it would be yet more objectionable, by deciding on the powers of a state just emerged from territorial depen-dence, that it should give the weight of its authority to an opinion which might con-demn 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 examinelong vassalage, has caused great treubles among other people; but the Portuguese have not been guilty of insulting any individual, 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 heir own security." The Courier of the same date says: "We which it will be difficult for him to escape. and the Citizens occupied in congratulating nities of citizens of the several states; there nities 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 betwen 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 oue, for instance, the right of voting and serving on juries, which it refuses to the other. How far this discrimination may be carried, is ob-viously a matter of nice and difficult inquiry. The committee do not propose to engage in it. They believe it hest, 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 by a consideration of the embarrassments and disasters which a different course of procaeding might sometimes produce. When a people are authorised to form a state, and do so, the trammels of their territorial con nerally abandoned him, and that he himself with about 200 men, and upwards of twenty act which makes them sovereign and independent. If they pass an unconstitutional law, and we leave it, as we should that of 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 government 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. But a decision by Congress against the con-atitutionality of a law passed by a state of which it had authorised the establishment, could not operate directly by vacating the law; nor is it believed that it could reduce the state to the dependence of a territory .----In these circumstances, to refuse admission 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

FARMERS' REPOSITORY. [No. 661.

expound clauses which are obscure, nor to decide constitutional questions which must be difficult and perplexing, equally interestbe difficult and perplexing, equally interest-ing to old states, whom our construction could not, as the new, whom it ought not to coarce, the rights and duties of Missouri will be left to the determination of the same temperate and impartial tribunal which has de cided the conflicting claims, and received the confidence of the other states.

The committee recommended the adoption of the following resolution: was read, as follows:

Whereas, in pursuance of an act of Con-gress passed on the sixth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, entitled "An act to authorize the people of the Missouri territory to form a Constitution. and State Government, and for the admission of such State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, and to prohibit slavery in certain territories," the people of the said territory did, on the nineteenth day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty, by a Convention called for that purpose, form for themselves a Constitution and State Government, which Constitution and State Government, so formed, is republican, and in conformity to the provisions of the said act:

Be it therefore resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. States of America, in Congress assembled, That the State of Missouri shall be, and is hereby, declared to be one of the United States of America, and is admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original states, in all respects whatever.

The resolution was then read a second

Mr. Lowndes moved to refer the resolution to a committee of the whole, on the state of the Union, which put it in the power of the House to act upon it at any time it tho?t proper. He need not say, that there was no disposition to act upon this subject without full notice to all parties concerned; and, if no other person did, he should himself, when proposing to call for the consideration of the report, give a day or two notice of his inten-tion to do so. Whilst up, he took occasion to say, that this report, as indeed all reports of committees, must be considered as the act of a majority of the committee and not as expressing the sentiment of any individual of the committee.

The reference was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Butler, of N. H. it was Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to report to this house the regulations which he has adopted in the adminis-tration of the act of Congress of May 1st, 1820, entitled "An act in addition to an act to provide for certain persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States in the Revolutionary war, passed March 18, 1818;" whether any persons, except paupers or such as have been partially supported by public or private charity, have been continued on the pension roll; and, if any, whether the value of their property, as returned in their schedule, in any case exceed. ed 200 dollars, and how much; whether debts which the applicants owed have been, or are considered, in the estimation of their on roll undersaid act.

Mr Hill submitted for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved. That the committee on roads and canals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of opening a military and post road from some place on the Penobscot river, in the State of Maine, to the river St. Croix. Mr. H. in introducing this resolution, said, that Maine was a frontier state, bordering on the British provinces for a distance of more than 500 miles. The distance from the Penobscot river to the British lines is not short of 120 miles. The road, for the greatest part of the distance, is impassable for any kind of carriages. The towns of Eastport and Lubec, with several others near the boundary line, are very fast rising into consequence. At Eastport and Lubec there is one of the finest harbors in the U. States, and it is defensible. It was of great importance, he said, that there should be a carriage road to the extremities of Maine, whereon to transport the mail; for, in case of another war with Great Britain, which he hoped would never happen, it will be a war, hoped would never happen, it will be a war, not on our territories, but on the ocean and in the English provinces. Mr. II. said, he gress has been made in the work as was prowas aware that a celebrated military sove-reign of Europe remarked, that "he had no idea of making roads for his enemies ;" but, said Mr. H. we have no fear of an invasion in Maine by land. In the late war, there was physical, moral, and mental strength enough in Maine, if we had been masters of our own fortunes, to have driven the enemy from Castine headlong into the sea. More-over, there are no national vessels built in Maine, although possessing a sea coast of mittee of the whole, Mr. Hackley in the two hundred and fifty miles, containing chair, on the report of the committee of more than a hundred spacious harbors, hav-ing a population of 300,000, owning about [Mr. Janney, a resident in the North one ninth of the whole tonnage of the United States, and can furnish timber and shipbuilders inferior to none in America; and | nock river, in Virginia, they destroyed, in yet we have no dock yards, nor patronage one of their incursions, his dwelling house, from the nation. We have been patriotic | &c. which were at the time occupied by the and dutiful children, slways ready to shoul-der our muskets in the defence of our country's rights. Massachusetts expended a mil-lion of dollars in the late war which has not

hand, if Congress shall determine neither to | Maine has washed her hands from that poltherefore, the resolution would pass. The question being taken on agreeing to said resolution, it was decided in the affirmative-92 to 41.

FRIDAY, NOV. 24.

The following gentlemen were appointed on the 21st, a committee on the pelition of Matthew Lyon, praying to be indemnified This report having been read by the for a judgment obtained against him under Clerk, the resolution therein referred to the old sedition law. Means Allow of Ky. Floyd, Edwards, of N. C. Plumer, and

> Among the petitions presented this morning, was one by Mr. Tyler, from the mer-chants and other citizens of Richmond and its vicinity, against an increase of the tariff, of import duties, a discontinuance of credits on revenue bends, the abolition of drawbacks, and other restrictions on commerce; which was, on motion of Mr. Tyler, order-ed to be printed for the use of the House. Mr. Smith, of Md. from the committee of Ways and Means, presented a report on the petition of Daniel Lathrop, Jate a Post-master at Waterbury, in New York, praying relief from the loss of a sum of money received by him for postages, the same having been wasted by a person in whose care it had been placed for the use of the General Post Office; which report was concurred in. Mr. Smith, from the same committee,

The committee of Ways and Means, to whom was referred the memorial of the inhabitants of Salem.

Report: That the memorialists pray Concress to exempt from duty all imported books in the learned and foreign languages, whether re-printed in this country, and all works of science, in the English Language, which shall not be re printed here within the term of one year, from their original publiation.

The committee submit the following resoution Resolved, That it is inexpedient to grant

he prayer of the memorialists. The same was read and concurred in.

MONDAY, NOV. 27.

The following Message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. James Monroe, jr. his Secretary: To the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

In conformity with a resolution of the Senate of the 28th of January, 1818, I communicate herewith, to the House of Representaives, the report of the Commissioner of the Public Buildings, required by that resolu-tion. JAMES MONROE. November 23d, 1820.

Washington, Nov. 22d, 1820. To the President of the United States.

Sin: At the close of the season for active operations, I present a statement of the proceedings for the past year, and of the pro-gress made on the Capitol of the U. States. The alterations and improvements sugrested for the Representatives? Room and Senate Chamber have been effected within the amount of the estimated expense. Coniderable progress has also been made in recircumstances, income, or means of subsis-tence; and how many are continued on the planting of trees and shrubbery will be coninued while the weather will permit,

The work on the Centre of the Capito has been urged on with as much force and despatch as the solid nature of its construction would allow. The external walls of the west projection, and the greater part of the internal walls connected with them, have been raised to the height contemplated in the estimate for the year. The roof is raised on the north flank of the Centre, and that for the south flank is prepared, but has been prevented from being put on by the incle-mency of the weather in October, and by an unusual sickness among the workmen. The wall of the east front is not raised as high as was expected, from an opinion that it would be more advisable that the inner walls of the great rotunda should be carried on at the same time, for the purpose of making a more equal bearing, and pressing more regularly on the foundation. The walls of the rotunda have accordingly been commenced, and give an opportunity of viewing the style and manner in which it will be finished. Althor a portion of the labor has been differently bestowed from what was first contemplated, mised or expected; that it has been done with economy; and that the expence has been kept within the estimates.

Respectfully submitted by your obedient ervant, CHARLES BULFINBH, servant. Architect, Capitol U. S.

The Message and Report, having been read, were ordered to lie on the table. The House then resolved itself into a com-[Mr. Janney, a resident in the Northern Neck, in Virginia, represents, that, during the stay of the British in the Rappahan.

militia; and that he believes this destruction was solely caused by the fact of the buildings having been used for military purposes.

prayer of the petitioner ought to be granted. On this motion a smart debate took place between Mr. Garrett on one side, and Mr. Williams of North Carolina, on the other; which resulted in the rejection of Mr. Garret's motion, by a considerable majority, and the final concurrence in the original report of the committee.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Edwards of North Carolina, in the chair, on the report of the committee of claims unfavorable to the petition of the Levy Court of Calvert county, Maryland, who ask indemnification for the loss of the Court House of the county, destroved by fire by the British during the late war in consequence of its having been occu-

pied for military purposes. Mr. Neale, of Maryland, moved to reverse he report, so as to declare that the petition is reasonable and ought to be granted; and supported his motion with much earnestness. He was seconded by Mr. Smith, of Md. and opposed by Mr. Williams, the chairman of he committee of Claims.

The motion to amend was negatived, 61 votes to 49, and the original report concurred in by the same majority. And the House adjourned

NEW-YORK, NOV. 23.

We have been favored by a friend with the following Proclamation, which we have translated for the New York Gazette, received by Capt. Pousland, arrived at Salem: Gazette.

PROCLAMATION TO THE HAYTIENS. Jean Pierre Boyer, President of Hayti.

HAYTIENS, The period of discord and division has

passed ; the day of reconciliation and harmony, the most pleasant of my life, has at length arrived. Children of the same family, you having been made of us as to the circumare all rallied under the shade of the sacred tree of Liberty; the constitution of the state mitted, and many misstatements having is recognized throughout Hayti; from North to South, from East to West, the Republic relies upon her citizens as devoted to her welfare and independence.

I will not recal to your minds the history of your misfortunes; they should only be remembered to be avoided in future. When we took up arms to destroy the slavery, to which our ancestors and we have, for the last two centuries, been subjected—when we spilt our blood, and made the greatest ly, for which O'Donnel mildly reproved sacrifices for our country, we did not imagine that we would become the victims of those ambitious men, who, in revolutions, lose the rooms, and locked the door. M'Gaffigan sight of the public good in their own aggrandisement. You are acquainted with those O'Donnell asserted his innocence-M'Gaf-persons, whose fatal celebrity has only bro't figan repeated the charge, accompanied with misfortunes on the nation, and left as an in- abusive language, which was then retorted heritance to their families the execution of by O'Donnell, when M'Gaffigan assailed and their memories. You now behold the picture of the iniquitous government of Christophe, whose principal acts were marked by | 18 years, he did with little resistance. They caprice. You must be convinced, that the were parted. Some time intervened, durmoment the Chief of the State is not guided by the laws of the people, that moment their rights become visionary, and, consequently, the national edifice must tumble.

The Constitution of the Republic, the work of Representatives from all the departments, has established wise safeguards against despotism. If, during fourteen years, it has rendered those happy who have re- O'Donnell was also intoxicated, and in the mained faithful, it will make those equally | interval between the first and second renconso, whom the rebel Christope had drawn in- tre, endeavoured to prevail on one of his error, but now rally round the Constitu- | shopmates to espouse his cause. ional Government. But to effect this, we must, Haytiens! lay aside all personal feel-ings, all private pretentions, and bring our geniously defended by D. G. Yost and U. tributes, disdaining all advantages arising | Lawrance, Esqs. from intrigue or favor.

Let us never forget those brave patriots, whose struggles against despotism have only ceased with their lives; those also who in the late transactions have aided the people in re-covering their liberty, are worthy of, and will no doubt obtain, the thanks of the na-yet been pronounced on him. tion. I regret that blood (which I have been so solicitous to spare) should have been spilt on the 18th of this month. My order of the 17th, sent express to the Cape, did not After a tedious examination of numerous arrive in time to save the lives of Chris- witnesses, and a zealous prosecution and elatophe's son and some officers, who were con- borate defence, by able counsel, the Jury spicuous in executing his barbarous orders.

Haytiens! I solemnly request that the past events be forgotten; open your hearts to evidence, that she was an uncommon scold. confidence, and hasten to act in concert with government, in consolidating the independence of the country

The President of Hayti, the First, to whom is entrusted the public tranquility and prosperity, will spare no pains to do his duty -may the citizens all imitate his example, and the wounds inflicted on the country by civil war, will soon be healed.

Haytiens! let us return thanks to the Su preme Being, who has permitted us to reunite; let us pray that we may be inspired with ideas of peace and wisdom; that we may leave to our children a certain existence, a country free and independent. Long live the Republic! Long live the Constitution! Long live Liberty and Equality! Given at the National Palace of Cape Hayti, the 26th of October, 1820, and 17th

year of the Independence. BOYER, President.

B. INGINAC, Secretary General.

HARTFORD, CON. NOV. 27.

Magog Oil Stone - A stone, a complete substitute for the best Turkey oil stone, has , the kind ever constructed in the state of been discovered in Lake Memphremagog. and by fair experiment has been pronounced to Maine. She deplores the policy of those times, in our beloved parent state, but verse the report, so as to declare that the parior, to the imported oil stone. The Ma-

works for sawing them, into good shape for use; the quarry is extensive, and with proper encouragement, enough can be manufac-tured for the whole United States, and at about one half the price of the Turkey stone.

-----TREDERICKTOWN, NOV. 29.

Mail Robbers taken -- We understand that for some weeks past a suspición was enter. tained that the mail between Aldie and Leesburg, in Virginia, had been repeatedly robbed of letters containing money, &c. The last Genius of Liberty, printed at Leesburg, contained an advertisement of the post-master at that place, offering a reward of two hundred dollars for the detection of any person concerned in the supposed robbery. On Friday, Mr. Talbott, of this town, having cause to suspect Erasmus Garret, mail carrier, proceeded, in company with Messre, Hammitand Wright, of Leesburg, to a tip. ling house in town, where they surprised and secured said Garret, who had in possession one of the letters taken from the mail, directed to the care of Wm. Herbert, Alexandria. the seal of which was broken open. On 82 turday a man, suspected to have been concerned, was also apprehended, and, we understand, made some confessions. Little money was found in their possession. Garret has been sent to Leesburg for trial.

Political Examiner. ----

HAGERSTOWN NOV. 28. The trial of Hugh O'Donnell, for the murder of John M'Gaffigan, came on before Washington county court, now in session, on Friday last. Frequent enquiries stances under which this murder was comgained currency, we shall now state them, as they were given in evidence, during the trial: On the 15th of September last, John M'Gaffigan, somewhat intoxicated, came to the house of Michael Bomat, in Leitersburg, in which Hugh O'Donnell acted in the double capacity of journeyman shoemaker and barkeeper. Sometime after dark he emhim. The young woman having effected her escape from M'Gaffigan, fled into one of charged O'Donnell with having locked it. choaked him severely, which being a stout athletic man, & O'Donnell only a stripling of ing which a good deal of abuse passed between them, when M'Gaffigan again assailed and choaked O'Donnell. They were again parted; and M'Gaffigan had proceeded but a few steps across the floor before he sunk down, and expired in a few minutes. It was then discovered that he had been stabbed in the abdomen with a shoemaker's knife .---

The prosecution was zealously supported

The Jury retired late in the ovening, and in a few minutes returned with a verdict of guilty of manslaugter. The punishment for this offence is, confinement in the penitentiary for any term not exceeding ten years. Sentence has not

On Thursday Mrs. Minty Graham was tried, on an indictment, as a common scold. retired and soon returned with a verdict of not guilty. It satisfactorily appeared, in

ALEXANDRIA, D. C. NOV. 23.

Arrived yesterday, in this town, at the store of Messrs Gibson and Lupton, in King street, the Wagon and Team of Robert W. Hamilton, Esq. from Hamilton Mills, near Winchester, Va. with a load of fifty five barrels of flour, weighing eleven thousand eight hundred and seventy nine pounds.— The team is composed of six horses; and the distance which they drew this astonishing load eighty miles. The weight of the wagon, ascertained at the hay scales, is 2,914 pounds, which added to that of the flour. makes the sum total 14,793, a weight of upwards of 2,460 pounds to each horse!

Singular as the fact is, it was discovered by many of the citizens of our town, that the horses so far from being wearied, on several occasions, absolutely trotted through the streets

The length of the wagon is twenty-six feet eight inches, and made by George Bosteyon of Winchester; for strength and workmanship it is perhaps equal to any thing of Virginia.

Mr. Hamilton the proprietor of this extraordinary team and load, we conceive is entitled to much credit. His indefatigable sttention to the improvement of his horses, is amply evinced, by this amazing evidence

gerous parts of the road - Alexandrian.

BALTIMORE, NOV 30.

Snorts of the wheel .- A considerable exeitement was manifes'ed during yesterday in anticipation of the drawing of the grand capital prize of Forty Thousand Dollars, which was awarded in the afternoon to the first drawn number in the Cathedral Church Lottery. This splendid prize came up to No. 10311, and we learn the division of the ticket into shears at Messrs Cohen's office, where two quarters were sold during the mouning to individuals of this city. The remainder, of an half ticket, we are happy to add, was left unsold at that fortunate establishment.

NEW YORK, NOV. 29.

The last letters from Cadiz state that Mo RILLO is recalled from the command of the Royalist army in the Spanish Main, and that an officer is to succeed him better qualified to accomplish the views of Spain in conciliating those provinces.

PUBLIC INFORMATION.

Mayor's Office, PHILADELPHIA, NOV. 23, 1820.

From recent discoveries and frequent information received within the last twelve or fifteen years, the mayor of Philadelphia thinks it his duty to ap-prize his fellow citizens within the United States, that there has been, for at least that period, a that there has been, for at least that period, a number of foreigners, of good address, but of base and depraved principles, who have visited our country with forged credentials, counterfeit recom-mendations, and spurious statements of alledged losses. These sons of deception have traversed losses. These sons of deception have traversed the country in almost every direction, exhibiting their false documents, for the purpose of obtaining money for the ostensible object of redeeming some of their near relatives from Algerine slavery, others to rebuild Churches destroyed by fire or earth-quakes, to assist distressed villagers, whose all had been swept away by some sad catastrophe, or to remunerate for losses lately sustained by pirates on the ocean. Thousands of dollars have been col- on the ocean. Thousands of dollars have been collected in this way from the charitable and humane who, little suspecting that the whole was a base fabrication, got up supported by forgery and fraud, and the proceeds solely applied to and divided amongst a large gang of those confederated villains.
From a source that can be relied on, they have a rendezvous in this city; from which they issue on their depredatory excursions, and after being ab-sent from S to 12 months, and sometimes longer, they return with their spoil. It is believed by some persons who are acquaint-ed with the system, that from six to eighteen thou-

sand dollars have been carried to Europe by several of the different individuals who have been en-

ral of the different individuals who have been en-gaged in these dishonest scemes. This exhibit is published in order to put the un-wary on their guard, and to caution them against placing any confidence in documents that may be handed to them clothed with all the apparent for-mality of consular certificates, scals and signatures as well as the names of other highly respectable characters, as it is fully believed, that scarcely in consults instances are they camping on been houset a single instance are they genuine or been honestly

The undersigned has just been credibly inform-ed, that within a short time past, ten additional reruits to the corps have arrived at this port from Europe, and after being furnished in this city, with forged documents, (for, bye the bye they are all; it is believed, manufactured here.) they started to the westward, in company with 12 or 14 other men, who have been engaged in the above practice for some time past. It is to be hoped that the magistrates and other civil officers, where they may make their appearance, will apprehend them, and if judicial measures are adopted, there is little. doubt. but that they will soon disclose the whole

ROBERT WHARTON, Mayor.

DAYTON, Ohio, Nov. 7 Seduction .- At the present sitting of the Court of Seduction.—At the present sitting of the Court of Common Pleas for this county, an action was bro't against Dr. Peter Treon by Mr. Christopher Em-rick, of German township, for seducing his daugh-ter. The evidence being sufficient to convince the jury of the guilt of the defendant, they brought in a verdict against him, in favor of the plaintiff, of fourteen hundred and fifty dollars! Defendant has appealed to the Supreme Court for a new trial.

THE REPOSITORY.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 6

The Editor of the American Farmer, pub ished at Baltimore, wishes to make a collection, in the car, of all the varieties of Indian corn, cultivat ed or known in the United States. The object of making this collection, is to benefit Agriculture as a science; and as a practical pursuit, in a variety of ways which will more particularly hereafter be explained. He entreats his subscribers and other gentlemen, to send him by some safe private conregance, one or two ears of such corn as they may in any way deem remarkable, either for colour, size, number of rows, time of coming to maturity, &c. &c. mentioning the name by which the corn is known where it is cultivated. And it is further and cornestly requested, that the Editor may be furnished with a few seeds of any trees, shrubs, fruits, or vegetables which are deemed peculiar to the concerning on any norther large fit our own country, or any particular district of it.— The object of this request is to exchange them with the Horticultural Society of London, for seeds, &c. &c.—and those who furnish any thing new or peculiar, under this request, will be entitled to a part of what is received in return. These seeds, when put up in small parcels, weighing not more than half an ounce, and being for the general benefit of American Husbandry, may be sent by mail addressed to the Post master of Deltimore.

Editors of papers, throughout the United States, are respectfully requested to copy the preced-

-Missouri .-- We this day publish the important and lucid report of the committee on the Missouri Constitution. If there ever was a document conclusive o dispassionate minds, this is one. The committo dispassionate minds, this is one. The commit-tee recommend the adoption of the constitution, leaving any section of doubtful meaning to be ex-pounded by the judiciary, the proper branch of government to pronounce upon the constitutionality of the laws. If the judiciary of the United States shall decide that any section of the Missouri consti-tution is at variance with the laws and constitution

of their strength. It will no doubt, be re-collected that this team ascended the Blue Ridge, and crossed the Shenandoah river, hoth of which are esteemed difficult and dan-

IMPORTANT FROM HAYTI.

We have seen a letter from Port au Prince, which states that the celebrated castle and fortress Sans Souci, considered so impregnable, and which was be residence of Henry of Hayti, had surrendered to President Boyer, who found in it upwards of four millions of dollars. The royal family were all confined by Boyer as prisoners. This fortress mounted upwards of 300 heavy cannon, and was considered as one of the most formidable fortresses in the world .- N. Y. D. Adverliger.

A Hartford, Con. paper remarks, that " President Boyer, who is now acting so conspicuous a part in the revolution of Hayti, was in the summer of 1800, a prisoner in this city. and is well known to many of our inhabitants. He was one of a large number of French mulattoes, captured by the U. States ship Trumbull, Captain Jowett, and sent in-to this state, where they remained prisoners of war for saveral months.'

COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.

By the Meta, from Angostura, we have letters of the date 23d October-from which we make the following short but pithy extract.—Aurora. "The affairs of the patriots improve every day. Since the Spanish constitution has been published

great desertions from the enemy have taken place, in some instances, colonels with whole battalions have come over. These are tramphs of opinion, infinitely superior to those gained in the field. The army of New Granada began to move on the 20th ult. from Cucuta towards Venezuela. The advanced guard consits of upwards 4000 men under the command of gen. Urdaneta. Gen. Paez, will form a junction with it about Guanari, it is supposed, in all December. Morillo is in the neighborhood of Valencia and San Carlos, where he appears determined that the grand struggle shall take place. We have good reasons for anticipating a favorable issue. Bolivar in person, has been moving through the departments and inspecting corps, and promoting uniformity of organization—he will lead at least 12,000 men well armed."

Public Lands .- An interesting document was on the 17th ult, transmitted by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Senate, in pursuance of a resolution of that house at they have been immortalized, and such alone the last Session, containing a body of infor- | are the treasures that are worth a serious mation on the subject of the lands of the U. struggle." tity sold; for how much sold, &c. &c. The sums which have been paid, and remain to be paid, under Treaties made with the Indian tribes, to indemny them for cessions of lands to the United States, is 2,542,916 dollars. The expense of surveying the public Lands, from 4th March, 1769, to 31st December, 1819, has been 4,243,632 dollars. The whole quantity of land which has been sold by the United States, as well before as since the opening of the Land Offices, up to 30th Sept. 1819, is 20,138,482 acres; and the amount for which it has been sold is A 45,098,696. Of this amount, 22,229,180 dollars had been paid, and 22,000,657 re-mained to be paid, at the close of Sept. 1819. The quantity of lands surveyed in the several Land Office Districts is 72,805,092 acres, whereof 18,601,930 acres have been sold, leaving 54,203,162 acres unsold. The quantity surveyed for military bounty lands, is 12,315,360 acres. The whole quantity of land purchased from the Indians by the va-rious treaties and cessions is estimated at

191,978,536 acres! Let these sums and quantities he read aloud, and the reader will be startled at their sonorous magnitude. Nat Intl.

We noticed, the other day, a document transmitted to the Senate from the Treasury in pursuance of a like resolution which passed that body at the last session. Contemporaneously with this report, in pursuance of a like resolution of the Senate, there was also transmitted, a statement of the money which has been annually appropriated and paid, since the year 1789, for surveying the sea coast, bays, inlets, harbors and shoals; for erecting, keeping in repair, and supply, ing light houses, beacons and buoys, and for the purchase of ground for light houses ; distinguishing the places where they have been erected, and the sums annually expended for keeping and supplying the same, from the fourth of March, 1789; to 31st December, 1819. For survey of the coast. &c. the total expenditure has been 142.620 dollars. The total expenditure for ground and buildings for light houses, has been only 447,534 dollars; an amount much smaller than we had supposed. For the keeping and supply-ing light houses, the expenditure for the thirty years has been 1,559.53! dollars; for beacons, and buoys, 267.783 dollars-making the total cost of the light house establish. ment from the adoption of the Constitution, 2,272,649 dollars .- Nat. In:cl.

MISSOURI QUESTION IN HATTI.

A letter received by Mr. Lyford, of Nor-folk, from a respectable commercial house at Port-au Prince, dated the lat ult. says-"I enclose you papers up to the 29th Oct. The events passing here will be found interesting. At the same 'time I must mention' to you, that it is expected this Government will, in the course of the next year, adopt measures that will have a tendency to curtail American commerce: that is, to prevent vessels from coming to this island from any state or place where negroes or people of colour are held in slavery."

The guilty cannot escape.-Some days since, a vil-in concealed himself in the New York Bank during the hours of business, and was locked inside. ring the night, he opened one of the desks and took off about fifty dollars parily in old gold coin. In attempting to pass some of it, he was taken up by Hays, examined, and committed for trial. It is said he is a Canadian.

According to the late census, the population of a city of Richmond is as follows: White Males, 2460 White Females, 2947 Coloured Persons, 5539 . 5689 Isuia

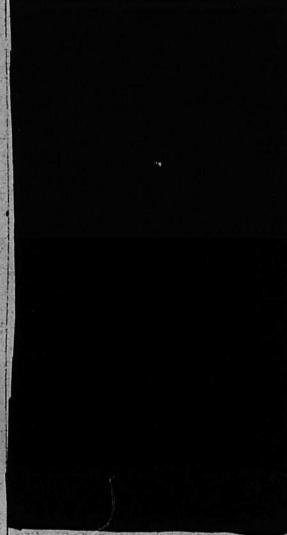
CENSUS OF RICHMOND.

Ballimore.--- The census of the city of Ballimore xhibits a population of 62,627 souls. In 1790 the population was 13.503 26,514 1810 46.554 The increase since 1810, therefore, is 10.072-at

in rate of more than thirty three and a third per

EXTRACTS FROM WIRT.

"Excessive wealth is neither glory nor appiness. The cold and sordid wretch, who thinks only of himself; who draws his head within his shell and never puts it out, but for the purposes of lucre and ostentation-who looks upon his fellow creatures not only without sympathy, but with arrogance and insolence, as if they were made to be his vassals, and he was made to be their lord-as if they were formed for no other purpose than to pamper his avarice, or to contribute to his aggrandisement-such a man may be rich, but trust me, that he never can he happy, nor virtuous, nor great. There is in fortune a golden mean, which is the appropriate region of virtue and intelligence. Be content with that; and if the horn of plenty overflow, let its droppings fall upon your fellow men; let them fall, like the droppings of honey in the wilderness, to cheer the faint and way worn pilgrim. I wish you indeed to be distinguished; but wealth is not essential to distinction. Look at the illustrious patriots. philosophers, and philanthropists, who in va-rious ages have blessed the world; was it their wealth that made them great? Where was the wealth of Aristides, Socrates, of Plato, of Epaminondas, of Fabricius, of Cincinnatus, and a countless host upon the rolls of fame. Their wealth was in the mind and the heart. Those are the treasures by which



To all whom it may concern. IT having been reported for some time ast that I have, under the will of my Great Uncle, Geo. Wm. Fairfax, a claim to all the estates my late father either sold or held in Virginia, and that I am about to commence a legal course for the recovery of the same; I take this mode of declaring, that to my knowledge I have no claim of any nature whatever on the property held or sold by my father in Virginia, except such claim as he himself gave me by Deed or otherwise-I frequently heard this report and always contradicted it in the most positive manner, but never until lately, when it seems to be reviving, have I deamed it of sufficient consequence to notice it publicly: now I believe it may probably be intended by some designing persons to affect the sale of my father's real estate and the final settlement of his affars. I therefore contradict it once for all. GEO, WM. FAIRFAX.

Dec. 6.

Land at Auction. THE subscriber will offer for sale, to the

highest bidder, on Saturday the 23d instant, on the premises, at 12 o'clock,

130 Acres

of excellent land, within three quarters of a mile of Charlestawn. 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.

are requested to call and pay off their accounts immediately, as longer indulgence cannot be given. SAMUEL RUSSELL.

December 6.

History of the Reformation. In the Press, and will speedile be published, in the City of Washington, The History of the Reformation; BEING AN

Abridgement of Burnet's History of the Reformation of the Church of Lingland : * Together with sketches of the lives of Luther, Cal-vin, and Zuinglius, the three celebrated Reformers of the Continent. THE WHOLE PREPARED

BY THE REV. BENJ. ALLEN. RECTOR OF THE PARISH OF ST. ANDREWS, VA.

The sufferings of the first Reformers from opery are almost incredible. Many were ournt at the stake for the sake of their religion ; some for reading their Bible, some for ng to meeting, some for learning their hildren the Creed, the Lord's Prayer, and the Ten Commandments in English A. view of these things is : alculated to make us, of the present day, more grateful for the privilege we possess of worshipping God according to our consciences.

The noble constancy of the martyrs, proves too, the power of religion in supportthe soul under the severest trials. Burnet's History is, in itself, a curious

and interesting account of those great events that happened during the reigns of king Henry, king Edward, queen Mary, and ueen Elizabeth, but it is so large that very few persons can possess it. This work contains all that is important on the subject of the Reformation, showing its first rise and its progress on to its final settlement; and giving the lives and deaths of those distinguished men who sealed their belief in their

RECOMMENDATION. Having been favoured with the perusal of An Abridgement of the History of the Reformation, prepared for publication by the Rev. Benjamin Allen, I, with pleasure, comly with his request, in giving it my hume recommendation. It contains the history of all the important facts as narrated by Burnet; and, to those who have not the time or the means for consulting that writer, must prove interesting and valuable. There being considerable class of persons under these circumstances; such a work has been wanted. and I think the present one will be highly acceptable, as serving to meet the existing exigency.

Alexandria, October 30th, 1820.

I. The work will contain about two hundred and fifty pages 12mo. and be well printed on good paper, and well bound. II. The price to subscribers will be One. Dollar, payable on delivery of the volume.

Negroes for Hire. I SHALL hire out 30 or 40 negres, con-

sisting of men, women, boys and girls, at Fulton's Hotel, in Charlestown, on Monday the 25th inst. All persons who hired negroes belonging to the estate of Matthew Whiting, are requested to deliver them on that day with the hire.

Dec. 6.

Negroes for Hire. WILL be hired for the ensuing year, on Saturday the 30th instant, (December,) at Adam Moudy's Tavern in Smithfield, Jefferson county, 25 or 30 negroes, men, young women, boys and girls, under good charac-ters, and as healthy and valuable as any in the state. WM. P. FLOOD.

Dec 6.

Negroes for Hire.

WILL be exposed for hire on Tuesday the 26th inst. at Mr. Joseph Engle's Tavern, between forty and fifty likely stout negroes, consisting of men, women, boys and girls ----The hiring to commence at 10 o'clock, when due attendance will be given by RICHARD G. BAYLOR.

Shepherdstown, Dec. 6.

Negroes to Hire. WILL be offered for hire on the 29th inst. t the tavern of Adam Moudy in Smithfield, if not previously disposed of by private contract, about twenty five likely negroes, men; women, boys and girls.

BACON BURWELL. N. B. The subscriber solicits all those who have hired negroes from him the present year, to come prepared on the next hiring day to discharge their respective notes. B. B. Dec. 6.

NOTICE.

THE notes of the purchasers at William McCaughtry's sale will be due on the 24th nst. They are put in the hands of Thomas Griggs, Esq. for collection. Those failing o pay when they are due, may expect suits be brought without discrimination JOHN RICHARDSON. Dec. 6.

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

WILLIAM H. WILMER.

SMITH SLAUGHTER.

ON MILITARY PUNISHMENTS.

FRANKLIN, (MO.) OCT. 20.

We have the authority of several officers, recently arrived from the posts of the Missouri, to state, that the report which originated in the Kentucky Gazette, and which has been generally circulated in other pa-pers throughout the Union, accusing the military officers of violating the rules and articles of war, by the constant practice of cropping off soldiers' cars, and otherwise mutilating them, for trifling offences, is en-tirely destitute of foundation and of truth. The only instance, within the last two years, of rigorous punishment being inflicted on a soldier, on the Missouri, occurred in Jane, 1819, when, while a detachment of Riflemen, under Col. Chambers, were ascending the river, a soldier who had deserted from it was apprehended and brought before a court marial convicted of the crime of desertion, and

in other parts of the country, and that protection is extended to them with every care and kindness; as an evidence of which, during the last summer, an officer was arrested for striking a soldier for disorderly and insolent conduct-another brought before a general court martial, for directing a corporal to strike a soldier with a flour barrel hoop, who was fighting with his comrade-and a third was arrested for striking a soldier who had repeatedly absented himself from roll-call at fattoo

Of more than twenty soldiers who were apprehended out of a much larger number that descried from the 6th Regiment of In-fantry, whilst on its march from Plattsburg to Council Bluffs, and who have been tried and convicted before general courts martial, not one has either been mutilated, or received corporal punishment by stripes or lashes: their sentences were, generally, confinement and hard labor, for a limited time, and stoppage of pay. But even these, the comman-dant of the department, before his depar-ture from Council Bluffs last fall, remitted the most of them, and the residue on his re-

turn there this spring. Moreover, the infliction of all punishments on the soldier, otherwise than by a sentence of court martial, has been long prohibited by department, garrison, and regimental orders, declaring that the rights of the soldier should be respected and the laws governing the ar-my particularly observed.

The assertion, also, in the Kentucky Gasette of Sept. 21, that the punishment of cropping off both ears of a soldier at the Council Bluffs, last winter, was inflicted by Col Chambers," is notoriously incorrect in every respect. Col. Chambers was, moraover at the time mentioned, at the city of Washington.

We understand that the commandant of the department is preparing a report, to be laid before the Secretary of War, embracing all the facts relating to the arrests, trials, and punishments, that have occurred in the department, and that he will ask an investigation into the alledged abuses set forth in the Kentucky Gazette, in order that the officers on the Missouri station may be relieved from so base and unmerited a slander.-Mo. Intel.

DETROIT, NOV. 10.

A Curiosity - A person by the name of Robinson has obtained and brought from the Indian country, near Mackinac, an Indian having in each arm and leg more than dou-ble the number of joints ordinarily allowed to man by dame nature. This extraordinary being is in a measure helpless, and unable to stand, yet he has discovered a contrivance by which he obtains locomotion—this is a part of the country, a great part of it being large wooden bowl. in which he rolls himself along with considerable facility when on a smooth and level surface. This Indian, we are informed, is quite intelligent, speaking the tongues of three or four different tribes, and conversing fluently in the common

French of the country. Mr. Robinson mentions that he saw, while in the Indian country, what he deems a far greater cariosity. This is an Indian, whose body is thickly covered with long hair. The hair on the outside of his hands and fingers, which is permitted to grow, is stated to be so long that he is enabled to tie it round his wrists. His forehead, nose, and every part of his face, is said to be covered with hair. The Indians of his tribe are stated to pay him much respect in consequence of his gu perior sagacity and hardiness.

----RICHMOND, NOV. 24.

Yesterday, the Federal Circuit court commenced in this City, Chief Justice Marshall presiding. The Grand Jury found true bills against the five seamen, brought up from Norfolk, on a charge of having violated a law of the United States. by joining the pa-triot armed brig Wilson, Capt. Almeida, ly-ing in the port of Norfolk.

The General Court, which was to have met on the 15th, did not form a quorum till Tuesday last. The case of the Commonwealth vs. the late Treasurer and his securities, is now before them, and various pleas have been submitted by the defendant's Counsel. One only was argued on Wednesday, wiz. whether the first bond he gave was not sufficient, and the only one binding during the whole course of his financial administration. Yesterday the Court decided that a bond ought to have been given for each year

-and that the securities for each year were bound for the transactions of that year. It s presumed the case will take up several days of the term .- Messers. Nicholas and Bouldin are associated with the Attorney General, on the side of the state .- Messre. Wickham, Leigh, Stanard and Gilmer, for the defendants.

Joseph Vannini, the drawer of the famous "Virginia Seven Numbers Lottery"-who has advertised his Office as the "Virginia Lottery Office," and has more recently signed himself as "Manager" of the "Quantico Creek Navigation Lottery"-has for the pre-sent left this city, leaving behind him several thousand dollars amount of prizes unpaid and among others are a 5000 dollar prize of the Quantico Creek Lottery. He has advertised, that, owing to the disappointments he has experienced from some of his agencies to the south, on account of the late dis-tressing sickness in that section, and the miscarriage of a large packet of tickets in the 15th class of the Seven Numbers Lottery exemplarily punished. So far from the troops on this frontier he-ing treated with extraordinary rigor, we are assured that they have received more person-al indulgencies than are ordinarily allowed the notice; that indispensable arrangements call him to New York, and that he has authorized a gentleman of this city to transact business for him during this Absence. This gentleman has given notice, that "so far as the funds of Mr. Vanninni come into his hands, the same will be applied to the pay-ment of his creditors." These are the principal facts that have come to our knowledge. We understand that Mr. V. has obtained his authority to draw the Seven Numbers Lottery from the President and Directors of the Literary Fund. We suspect the mode of exercising this power ought to become a matter of investigation before the next Legislature-and this case of Mr. V. in par-

The Muskingum Mining Company

Have sunk their shaft to the depth contemplated, and have commenced the opera-tion of "driving" or excavating in a horizontal direction, towards the salt-well, in which



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 Print-ing Office in Charlestown, and the terms made known by the subscriber. An indis-putable sitle will be given. JOHN WILKINS.

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 accommodating terms. WM. P. FLOOD.

Nov. 22.

Nov. 22.

Nov. 29.

3 Dollars Reward. DAN away from the subscriber some time

I in August last, a black boy named STEPTOE, (or Stepney)

about 16 years of age, jet black, has a down look when spoken to, and bad countenance, -I think he has a small scar about his face, and is a little knock knee'd .- Whoever will deliver said negro to me, or secure him so that I get him sgain 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 Form Ferry.

JOHN R. FLAGG.

Fresh Auction Goods.

This is your time if you want Superior Cloths and Cassimeres, and Kancy Waistcoatings.

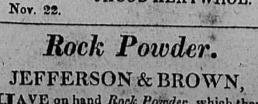
IF you want second quality cloths and casssimeres, come. If you want quite low priced cloths and cassimeres, velvets and cords, come. If you want beautiful peliesse cloths and cassimeres, come. If you want home-made cloths, come. If you want home made linsey, come. If you want white, scar-let, yellow, red, blue and black flannels, come. If you want double mill'd flannels, come. you want spotted peliesse flannels, come. If you want super black and colored bomba-zeens and bombazetts, come. If you want uperior black and colored Canton and Nan. kin crapes, come. If you want Italian crapes of all colors, come. If you want purs white and colored satins, come. If you want figured satins, and figured laventines, come. If you want black, Italian, English come. If you want black, Italian, English and India lustrings, come. If you.want co-lored silks, come. If you want superior pa-tinets, come. If you want real India mulls, both plain and figured muslins, come. If you want Scotch mulls and fancy figured want Scotch muits and jancy lighted muslins, come. If you want super jaco-net cambricks, come. If you want 4.4 and 6.4 cambrick muslins, come. If you want cambrick shirtings, come. If you want the best 7 8 and 4.4 Irish linens, come. If you want 5.4 Irish sheetings, come. If you want twilled sheetings, come. If you want Russia sheetings, come. If you want Irish, German and Scotch dowlas, come. If you want home made linens, come. If you want strong German linens, come. If you want steam loom shirtings, come. If you want white and brown domestic shirtings and ticular, Ought not the Legislature to be more guarded in granting these Lottery Commissions? ings, come. If you want 34, 78, 44, 54, 64, 74, 84, 94, 104, and so on up to 154, domestic table linens, come. If you want bird sys 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 a barr'd and striped ginghams, Leghorn and straw bon-nets and hats, come. If you want lamb's wool, worsted, silk, cotton and knit woollen 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 description description description. frock and great coats, come. If you want Olive Bath coatings-red, green, and brown baizes, and New England hog skins, come. If you want China, Queen's, glass, stone and wooden ware, come. If you want castings, steel, bar-iron, nails, spikes, sprigs and tacks, come. If you want old Madeira, Lisbon, erry, Teneriffe, Port, Vidonia, Malaga, and Marmey wines, come. If you want you want chocolate, candles, loaf, lump and liams Evans, and Prentis & Carter, until the piece sugars, come. If you want brown su-did brass and irons, come. If you want splen-did brass and irons, come. If you want cast dog-irons, shovels and tongs, stoves and sheet iron, come. If you want fresh Muscatel raisins, prones, almonds, and philberts, come. If you want fresh medicines, come-In a word, whatever you want, come, and get it, and that VERY CHEAP.

for goods. Jas. S. Lane & Towner. Shepherdstown, Nov. 22.

Estray Horse.

PURSUANT 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 $15\frac{1}{2}$ 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

HENRY HEANS, SAMUEL HOLL. JACOB HEATWHOL.



HAVE on hand Rock Pounder, which they offer by the keg or smaller quantity. Charlestown, Nov. 15.

Bank of the Valley in Virginia

THE annual meeting of the Stockholders, for the election of Directors, will be held at the Bank, on Monday the 1st day of January next.

Nov. 29.

To my Creditors. TAKE Notice, that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleus of Adams coun-ty Pa. for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this State; and Tuesday the 26th day of December next is appointed for hearing me and my oreditors at the court-house in the borough of Gettysburg. JOHN FISHER.

Nov. 29.

A young man, 24 years of age, a good ploughman and a good wagoner, strictly ho. nest—not sold for any fault. Apply, to the Printer. Nov. 28.

Apprentices Wanted.

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. LEONARD SADLER. Nov. 8.

The Subscribers

Have 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, Cheese-Indigo and Fig Blue,

Spanish and Common Cigare, Wince-Jamaica Spirits. New England Rum and Molasses. ALSO.

Ageneral supply of DYE STUFFS. JEFFERSON & BROWN. Charlestown, Nov. 15.

ESTRAY HORSE.

DURSUANT to a warrant, to us directed, I we have this day viewed an estray horse shewn to us by Win. 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 stockings, come. If you want women's, men's, girls', boys' and children's shoes and this 20th day of Nov. in the year 1820. this 20th day of Nov. in the year 1820. SAMUEL YOUNG.

FRANCIS M'KINNEY, Nov. 22. WM, COYLE.

September Court, being the 25th

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, & French brandy, spirits, gio, rum, peach bandy and whiskey—Cigars, tobacco and snuff, come. If you want Philadelphia por-ter and ale, and rich cheese, come. If you Prentis and Carter, not having entered their want clear honey, and best molasses, come. this commonwealth, It is ordered that they If you want oil, paints, paint brushes, dye appear here on the fourth Monday in No-stuffs, fullers' boards, and fullers' brushes, are aember next, and answer the bill of the comcome. If you want saddlery, cutlery, edge tools, currying knives, joiners' tools and planes, and door locks of all kinds, come. If dey away, or secret any monies by him pefendant, James S. Lane, do not pay, con-dey away, or secret any monies by him you want fresh gun powder, imperial, byson, young hyson and hyson-skin teas, come. . If oonging to the absent defendants Hugh Wil-Farmers' Repository, printed in Charles-town, for two months successively, and post-ed at the front door of the court house of the said county of Jefferson.

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

Oct. 11.

Take Notice

WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. THE subscriber will attend at his house, at the cross roads, on Saturday the 9th of 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' Tavern, for the above stated purpose, from the hours of eight in the morning until four in the evening. All those that fail to com-ply with this notice may rely that their Notes will be given into the hands of a prohands this 20th day of Nov. in the year 1820. per officer for collection without favor or respect of persons.

HENRY GABNHART, 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. Nov. 15.

November 24, 1820. LEWIS HOFF, Cashier.

A Negro Man for Sale.

day of the month.

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

VOL. XIII.]

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 number of times for which they are to be inserted, designated, will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

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

Extract of a letter from Brigadier General Atkinson, to the Secretary of War. FRANKLIN, OCT. 18, 1820.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communications of the 17th and 21st of June. Your instructions respecting the occupancy of Fort Osage, and in relation to the complaints made by the Osaga deputation, at Washington, shall be particularly attended to.

I left Council Bluffs on the 1st inst. and came down the wagon road that lieutenant. Fields has opened, with his command. We overtook him on Grand River, about forty miles above its mouth, on the 10th inst. with his wagon, team, and party, in good condition. As soon as I get his report on opening the road, it shall be forwarded to you, as shall the report and topographical sketch of lieutenant Talcott, of the route across to St. Peter's. The road is measured from the Bluffs, to Chaviton; the distance is about two hundred and fifty miles; the distance across to St. Peter's, is estimated at three hundred miles. From a belief that the Sac Indians are secretly hostile to the whites, I have deferred having the country across to Rock Island, and Prairie du Chien, explored,

for the present. The ague and fever has been prevalent at the post above, for the last two months, but there is every reason to believe that it will soon disappear. Only one death has occurred among the troops, from the 15th April, to the 1st inst. and that from a case of the

The new barracks were in a state of forput up with round logs, and hewn down ground. I am at a loss, however, to deterwithout and within, the whole of the infanthe residue, no doubt, completed by this es, shall be forwarded to you on my an rival at St. Louis.

10,000 bushels. From the quantity gathered and measured, from an acre, which, I beshould count on more than 13,000. The acre alluded to produced 1021 bushels of in consequence of a person walking over a would still give us more than the latter quantity. Our potatoe crop will not be as abun- position will not, sustain the opinion of those dant as anticipated, nor will the product of who insist upon the phenomenon; as, in turnips; of the former we shall probably ga- that case, the water would necessarily at ther four thousand bushels, and four to five thousand of the latter. Grasshoppers appeared in myriads the last week in August. and stripped the turnips of their leaves; they were so well grown, however, as to resuscitate measurably, and will give half a crop. If these destructive visitants had made their appearance six weeks sconer, we should not have made one bushel of corn --They stripped it, even at that late period, of half its leaves. The Pawnee Indians lost their whole crop by their ravages, and I understand that at the Earl of Selkirk's establishment, on Red River, the two last crops have been entirely destroyed by them.

If we are not again visited by those in. sects, there is no doubt but we shall be able, after gathering the next crop, to subsist oursolves in plentiful abundance by our own labors. We have cut and preserved two hundred and fifty tons of hay, which will be sufficient for our horses and cattle.

The Indian tribes on the Missouri continue friendly towards us. Our opportunity of judging of their dispositions has been Indeed, a person with nerves of this descrip-greater the present season than at any for-tion cannot sit still for many minutes tomer period. In September, there was assembled, at one time, at the Bluffs, the chiefs and head men of three bands of Pawnees, of the Kansas, of the Mahas, of the Puncas; of the three bands of Yanketon Sioux, of the Teton Sioux, and of the Sione Sioux, residing above the Great Bend; all of whom professed to be, and are, no doubt, as friendly as could be wished. It is said that the Aracaras, who inhabit the country 150 miles be- finding of water wherever the switch in-

tion of the Mandans is also questioned. In , conjectured to exist so that whenever the | tion of every body was completely disorder-THE price of the FARMERS' REFOSITORY is Two placed. For my own part, I have not the mark. Dig low enough, and water may be ble, abandoned their houses at night, and Dollars a year, one dollar to be paid at the com- placed. For my own part, I have not the mark. Dig low enough, and water may be least doubt but the presence of 400 troops would be quite sufficient to overawe them, and make as favorable an impression as stany depth, would be a still more marvelcould be desired; and which I must hope | lous twig than the one in question. will be authorised early in the spring .-There certainly is not the least difficulty, with proper management, of carrying the views of government into full effect, in regard to opening a friendly intercourse with the upper tribes.

Whilst the representatives of the above mentioned tribes were at the Bluffs, the brigade was paraded for review, with two pieces of cannon on the right, supplied with horses and mounted with artillerists. After river; and surely there must be some gifted the troops were reviewed in line, and in passing in common and quick time, they were carried through various evolutions, and the artillery made to pass over the plain at full speed of the horses. The display had the effect on the minds of the Indians, that it was intended to inspire, which was most favorable, as to the appearance and efficiency of the troops, and of the practicability of using cannon with ease and effect. The steam boat "Expedition" was also put in motion, to their great astonishment and admiration.

Major O'Fallon has been zealous and indefatigable in the discharge of his duties as Indian agent. His impartial and dignified conduct towards the Indians, has made a very favorable impression on them; and it requires nothing but a similar course of conduct, on the part of the agent of government, to perpetuate their friendship.

With the highest respect, Sir, I have the honor to be,

Your most obedient servant. H. ATKINSON,

Brigadier General, Commanding 9th Military Dept. The hon. J C CALHOUN, Secretary of War.

THE DIVINING ROD.

From the National Intelligencer. MESSRS. GALES & SEATON:

I have read, with considerable interest. in your paper of the 22d and 24th instant, the observations of "your southern correspondent." Scrutator, on the singular inclinawardness on the 1st instant; indeed, most of | tion of a green switch, in the hands of a giftthe troops were quartered. The rooms were ed man, towards, water running under mine, from his and other essays on the subtry, and one block of the rifle barracks, are | ject, which you have occasionally published, covered with shingles. Good brick chim- whether the quality of thus inclining, is in neys were made to most of the rooms, and | the switch or in the man Were it in the switch, it should seem that it would bend time. The barracks are dry and comforta- in the hands of any individual, which is alble and will probably last some fifteen years; | leged not to be the fact; and if it be in the | Pagan derivation, and the virgula Divina, a plan of their construction, and of their de" man, the switch can be nothing more than a proverbially magnified of old; the ground iductor of some from a particular human body; which ap-Our crop surpasses my expectation; of pears to be the opinion of your "southern corn we shall no doubt gather more than correspondent." That fluids, and vapors, of divers kinds do pass, imperceptibly from the bodies of men, will not be denied lieve, yielded not more than an average, we | but I must declare my utter incredulity asto any thing of that kind taking place merely shelled corn, but, as it was not yet quite dry, an allowance for shrinking of 22¹/₂ per cent. the surface of the earth." If it be supposed that the attraction is in the water, that suptract the switch, by whomsoever it might be held, which is wholly contradicted by the writers on this topic. It will hardly be said that the concealed water attracts the man; for although some men are notoriously attracted to fluids, without any switch at all, I believe such fluids are of a stronger sort. and do not lie quite so deep.

To speak my mind freely to you on this occasion, gentlemen, I must own that I conceive this imputed property of green crotch-ed twigs in the hands of particular individuals, to be nothing more than the effect of an excessive nervous excitability, which is the foundation of the far famed animal magnetism of Mesmer, and the source of the effects attributed to the celebrated metallic tractors. A man whose nerves are morbidly excitable cannot hold a forked stick, or a stick of any kind, in his hands perfectly steady, for any great length of time; and if the stick or switch is in the first instance, held in a perpendicular position, and moves in any direction, it must move downwards. gether, being generally given to what are vulgarly called the *fidgets*, and in polite phraseology, the velocity of sensation. On the whole, therefore, I conclude, that the difference which is so confidently said to exist in different men, in' the application of the water-switch, is nothing more than the difference between nerves highly excitable and nerves not easily excited. As to the

FARMERS' REPOSITORY.

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

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1820.

But, gentlemen, if there is, in truth so great an affinity between a man with a switch or a switch with a man, and water running twenty eight feet under the ground, that affinity. I should think, would be infinitely greater between the former and water running over the ground. If I am right in this thought, nothing can be easier than to bring this phenomenon at once to a fair and man-(I have not heard that the ladies possess this precious faculty); within the limits of these ten miles square to make the experiment. Let it be tried; and if a small stream, twenty eight feet below the face of the earth, will, " by the force of attraction, break the switch nearly off." what may we not expect from the vast and visible volume of the Potomac? Undoubtedly the switch will fly towards it, with a speed and force only to be equalled by that of the hurricane which, we are told, blew so vehemently that it took nine men to hold a sailor's hair upen his head.

Nov. 29th, 1820. NO WIZARD,

FROM THE RICHMOND COMPILER. " VULGAR ERRORS."

In a recent National Intelligencer the old subject of discovering subterranean water by means of the hazel twig, is discussed at length. We know many sagacious men who are converts to its efficacy; but the opinion seems to have undergone some transformation within some hundreds of years. The work of Sir Thomas Brown, "Enquiries into Vulgar and Common Errors," was written about 200 years ago-it is a very rare as well as curious work, consisting of a refutation of the most remarkable errors both in common life, natural history, and other departments of science. From this work, we extract the following upon the hazel twig. It shows how ancient the opinion is as to the discovery of metals by the twig. We do not pretend to determine positively against the virtues of the twig; but the following is a somewhat curious passage upon the matter:

" A strange kind of exploration and peculiar way of Rhabdomancy is that which is used in minerall discoveries, that is, with a forked hazell, commonly called Moses his rod, which freely held forth, will stirre and play if any mine be under it: and though many there are who have attempted to make it good, yet until better information, we are of opinion with Agricola, that in itselfe it is a fruitlesse exploration, strongly scenting of re the magicall rods in Poets; that of Pallas in Homer, that of Mercury that charmed Argus, and that of Circe which transformed the followers of Ulysses: too holdly usurping the name of Moses rod: from which notwithstanding, and that of Aaron were probably occasioned the fables of all the rest; for that of Moses must needs be famous unto the Egyptians, and that of Aaron unto many other nations; as being preserved in the Arke, until the destruction

VAMPYRISM.

FROM A LATE FRENCH JOURNAL. Vampyres have been, of late, brought into

fashion, by romances and plays. Vampy-rism is worth attention, as one of the wildest superstitions of the human mind. No great time has elapsed since it prevailed in a deplorable manner among some European nations.

The idea is common among the Hunga rians and the Moravians, that of the dead some return at night to torment the living, particularly their near relatives, to suck their blood and continue thus a sort of terres-trial existence at the expense of their victims. trial existence at the expense of their victims. rians and the Moravians, that of the dead nerally, among the Poles, the Silesians, the Servians, the modern Greeks, &c. It is reduced almost to a system among the Hungarians. They pretend to recognise, by in-fallible symptoms, in particular dead bodies, the property of returning to suck the blood of those who survive; they think they have a method for destroying this property and rendering themselves inaccessible, and it is they who have given the denomination of Vampyres, which means Blood Suckers, to the dead bodies which they endow with the property in question. Tournefort, in his travels in Greece, giving a long and lively history of a Vampyre that infested, in 1701, the inhabitants of the Island of Mico. A poor peasant, killed in a quarrel, was accused of returning to the earth every night, beating people, breaking open doors, &c. "I had never," says Tournefort, "seen any low the Mandans, speak lightly of the com-ing of the troops; and the friendly disposi-is generally made where the water is first of the island on this account; the imagina-

slept in the open square of the city. fled into the country." Tournefort passed for an idiot or an infidel when he appeared incredulous. The body of the peasant was exhumed two or three times each day; religious processions and fasts took place. At length, in a fit of despair the inhabitants determined to burn the body; which being done, the panic soon disappeared, from the suppositions that the Devil was thus deprived of his nest.

It is not a century since this superstition of Vampyrism wore, in Hungary and Moravia, a much more appalling and serious character. It was believed that dead bodies in which the blood remained at all fluid. were subject to Vampyrism ; the point was determined by judicial inquest ; the bodies suspected of the evil were disinterred, the heads of them cut off, and their hearts pierced with a lance, to destroy the dreaded attribute. Those who believed that they had been sucked by a vampyre rubbed their persons over with earth taken from the grave of the deceased enemy, they drank his blood, not to become vampyres themselves; for vampyrism was thought to be communicable like a disease, and whoever was sucked was held to be condemned to suck others, after his death. The year 1732 was the one in which vampyrism made most noise in the Austrian dominions. Many bodies were dug up; ma-gistrates and military commissioners were employed to suparintend the process men-tioned above, which usually extended to burning and throwing the ashes in the river. Regular records, or Process Verbaux, of these proceedings were transmitted in all the forms to Vienna: the German scholars published dissertations upon vampyres, and after their example, the celebrated Dom Calmet compiled his " Treatise upon the Apparition of Spirits, and upon Vampyres of Hungaria, Moravia, &c."

INFIDELITY.

A Gentleman having written an irreligious work, submitted it to Dr. Franklin, previous to publica-tion, requesting his opinion upon it. The Doctor wrote to him the following Answer: [Lon. Chron.]

'I have read your Manuscript with some attention. By the argument it contains against a particular Providence, though you allow a general providence, you strike at the foundation of all Religion. For, without the belief of a Providence that takes cognizance of, guards and guides, and may favor particular Persons, there is no motive to worship the DEITY, to fear his displeasure, or to pray for protection.

'I will not enter into any discussion of your Principles, though you seem to desire it. At present, I shall not only give you my opinion, that though your reasonings are subtile, and may prevail with some Readers, you will not succeed so as to change the general sentiments of mankind, on that subject; and the consequence of printing this Piece will be, a great deal of odium drawn upon yourself, mischief to you, and no benefit to others. He that spits against the wind, spits in his own face.

But, were you to succeed, do you imagine any good would be done by it? You yourself may find it easy to live a virtuous life, without the assistance afforded by Religion: you have a clear perception of the advan-tages of virtue, and the disadvantages of vice, and possessing a resolution sufficient to enable you to resist common temptations. But think how great a portion of Mankind consists of weak and ignorant Men and Women, and inexperienced inconsiderate Youth of both Sexes, who have need of the matives of Religion, to restrain them from Vice, to support their Virtue, and retain them in the practice of it till it becomes habitual, which is the great point for its security. 'And perhaps you are indebted to her ori-ginally, that is, to your religious Education,

us it is not necessary, as among the Hotten-tots, that a Youth, to be raised into the company of Men, should prove his manhood by

beating his mother. 'I would advise you, therefore, not to at-tempt unchaining the Tiger; but to burn this Piece, before it is seen by any other Person; whereby you will save yourself a great deal of mortification from the Enemies it deal of mortification from the Enemies it may raise against you, and perhaps a good deal of regret and repentance. If Men are so wicked with Religion, what would they be without it? I intend this Letter itself as a proof of my friendship; and therefore add no professions to it; but subscribe simply yours.'

In the Scriptures, the ignorant may learn all re-quisite knowledge, and the most knowing may learn to discern their ignorance. It is no wonder that wicked men find fault with a book that finds so much

fault with them.

of the Temple built by Solomon."