Pational Intelligencer, Utica

PUBLISHED BY GALES & SEATON, THESE TIMES A WEEK BURING THE SESSIONS OF CONGRES AND TWICE A WEEK IN THE RECESS.

At Six Dollars per ann. payable in advance cription received for a shorter term than one year. ose who do not, either at the time of subscribing, or s assembly, give notice of their wish to have the paper discribing at the expiration of their year, will be presumed as designed. ing its continuance until counter named, and it will be continued accordingly, at the option of the editors.

# WASTITM CHEDING

THE PREVAILING FEVER.

The Mayor of New York has interdicted the proclamation, for thirty days.

The Mayor of Alexandria, it will appear, has put in force the quarantine law up regard to all be taken, remains to be known. vessels from ports where contagious fever exists. Washington, the nearest city to Baltimore, has

not thought such a precaution necessary. We lament the affliction of our neighbors, but do not therefore cut off all intercourse with them.

In Charleston, the deaths by Yellow Fever, for the week ending Sept. 1st, amounted to thirtysix. This mortality does not appear great, but there is evidence of considerable distress in that city. In announcing a recent death, one of the papers thus speaks of it: " Death, terrible and " relentless, now stalks abroad in our communi-" ty, and, with his unsparing scythe, has cut down " many whose lives imparted a lustre to society." Among the deaths montioned in the last papers, is that of Col. Keating L. Simons, who appears revolution, on republican principles, would be an to be much lamented.

The number of deaths from the Yellow Fever, at Baltimore, for four and twenty hours, ending at sun-rise on Tuesday morning, was ten-

cases of the fever occurred in the 24 hours ending on Wednesday morning.

Two deaths have occurred in New York from yellow fever-one on Sunday, and one on Monday

Extract of a letter, received in this city, dated ST. GEORGE'S, BERMUDA, AUG. 23.

"The Fever still continues in St. George's and has made its appearance in other parts. From extend throughout the Island. It has been hitherto more severely felt by strangers, and some of it will ultimately fail. our citizens [U. S.] have fallen victims to its ma-

# Extract of a letter, received in this city, dated

tain intelligence has this forenoon reached me, of there of a free government should be, is always the evening, was carried on board the steam boat of those w the Plague having progressed rapidly through the ready and willing to contribute his utmost exerpopulous midland provinces, and reached the neighborhood of Morocco, end of last month. I now despair of Mogadore, or any of the southern by the Supreme Council of the Province of Terras. Grace's remains to the river side. — Gazette. provinces, escaping the analody. As it is with will of the people, for the benefit of society, whenever those the United States have immediate inter course, I conceive it my duty to lose no time in making this report."

#### Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Baltimore Patriot, dated

" NEW ORLEANS, AUG. 4. "We have received a report in the city from "We have received a report in the city from tives which have prompted it to the assertion of its est friends to this great work, and be a sore disaprenaria, that the renegado Mitchell has colorishes, as well as of the principles which it assumes to appointment to its enemies. lected together upwards of 150 desperadoes, and has fortified himself on an island with several pieces of cannon, and that he has declared they will all perish within their intrenchments before they will surrender to any force. There are now about 100 men out in search of the late pirates, four off the yoke of spanish authority, though it could of whom have been taken, and are now in custody—but it will require good friends to get hang.

A few days ago one of them, with a pistol in each
from the torpor into which a fancied security had lulted A few days ago one of them, with a pistol in each hand, marched boldly through the city guard, of hand, marched boldly through the city guard, of eight men, with fixed bayonets, and they boldly stood still, and let him get off clear. All true disciples of Hudibras. It is thought here that it will require 500 men to destroy this nest of pitality and the strong arm of government cestry—of the kindred of the Republics of the American to hand, marched boldly through the city guard, of from the torpor into which a fancied security had lulled them. They have seen themselves, by a convention to the convention is the object. These seem to be the "agonizing spasms of man, look-dominion of the crown of Spain and left a prey, not only to impositions already intolerable, but to all these exactions which Spanish rapacity is fertile in deviaing. The citizens of Texts would have proved themselves unworthy of their and the strong arm of government cestry—of the kindred of the Republics of the American conduct thom to success. Mark the contrast! extended to this section of the Union. We are continent-could they have hesitated, in this emergency

Privateering .- We hear an expedition of two boats is fitting out at Boston against the Sea Ser-pent, which has so courteously visited our shores: Am a bounty of 100 dollars to be paid if they get sight of his Snakeship, 500 if they stick a harpoon into thim, and 1,000 if he is taken .- Salem Gaz.

The following article has made its appearance in the Baltimore Federal Republican; whence we transplant the exotic, to regale the senses of our home-bred readers with the fragrance of foreign Extract of a letter from an officer of the Repub-

for In the long list of persons of distinction recently arrived in this city, there is not one, perhaps, more emi-nently entitled to esteem for his public and private vir-tues, than Maj. Gen. Harper, celebrated as the leader of the Federal Party in the Senate of the United States of America, and distinguished, even in that land of hospitality, by his attentions and kindness, particularly to visitors from the British Isles. This gentleman is just arrived, with Mrs. Hanker, from a four on the European continent. Mr. Chankes Oliver, of Baltimore, attached to the Russian I egation, arrived also at the same time." [London Globe, June 19.

OF SPAIN.

FROM THE BUSTON PALLADIUM, SEPT. 3.

We learn, by a gentleman from Gibraltar, that preparing at great expense, at Cadiz, for South the numerous desertions of the soldiers, dissatisfied with their provisions, and at not receiving their pay. Several officers who had been arrested, had escaped from confinement, and reached

This delay of the grand expedition, which has so long occupied the public attention, must cause commerces between that city and Baltimore, by a great sensation in Spain, and considerable rejoicing among the revolutionists in America. What the effect will be and what step will now all in good spirits, and look like robust country

> "Sea Serpent .- We understand (says a Boston paper) that an expedition, consisting of a pilot boat and two whale boats, properly prepared, have been sent out, in the hope of having an apportumity to capture the Marine Serpent.

#### THE TEXAS EXPEDITION.

PORT CIBSON, (MISSI.) AUG. 14. We copy from the Louisiana Herald, printed Alexandria, the " Declaration of the Supreme ouncil of the Republic of Texas," We wish vell to the cause of the revolutionists in that quarter, so far as its progress is marked with justice and humanity; because we believe a successful incalculable blessing to an oppressed people; but we cannot help thinking the declaration prenature. A small number of troops, under the command of Gen. Long, have advanced as far into the Spanish territory as Nacogdoches they In Baltimore, eight deaths and sixteen new have not struck a blow, neither do they invite the inhabitants to join their cause, although they seem to expect it. This should be first ascerained; and they should measure their strength with the royal army before they talk of success or of independence.

From the following extract of a letter to Col. Robinson, it would seem that powerful aid is shortly expected from different parts of the U. states. The statements in the communication fluid of that state. He was an estimable man. made to Col. Robinson he will not veuch for and, indeed, we consider the whole very impro bable. The truth is, we have never thought the the excessive warm weather it is feared it will expedition properly commenced or conducted ;

feet the purposes for which it was instituted, it is com-petent to the community at large to rescind its express or tacit allegiance to the ruling power, and to organize a new constitution and form of government more con-sistent with its interests, and more consonant with its feelings. In exercising this unquestionable right, an independent people have only to consult their own discrecipal acts, a free state, in chaiming admission to the com-munity of nations owes to itself an exposition of the mo-

The citizens of Texas have long indulged the hope, stremuonsly urged, encouraged the hope. An expectagreatly neglected. I hope they will awake from their slumbers at Washington, and try to put a stop to such plunders at our very doors. It is high time to be moving towards the Gulf of themselves an elective and representative govern-extregulal laws, and the faithful administration of jus-ce; the rights of conscience and religious liberty; the eadom of the press; the advantages of liberal education, and unrestricted commercial intercourse with all the

Animated by a just confidence in the goodness of their cause, and stimulated by the high object to be obtained ngly to meet, and firmly to sustain, any conflict in which subject: this declaration may involve them.

Fine at Nacogdoches, this 23d day of June, in the year of our Dord 1819.

JAMES LONG, President of the Supreme Council

lican army in the Prevince of Texas, to Col. R. Robinson, of this county.

" NACHITOCHES, JULY 12. "It appears to me that nothing can put a stop ferent opinion. Neither of those measures ought to be to the expedition. The country through which resorted to, but in a case of some extreme public necessity; I passed on my way to this place, is all in an up- and such an extremity, we think, does not yet exist." roar, preparing to move. There are a great many troops over the Sabine, and many more going

Dr. Robinson, in Philadelphia, informing that ho aug 31-2awtf

had sent on 500 from that city; and the calculation is that a great many will leave Baltimore. Several regiments are raising in Kentucky, and the intended expedition, which has been long troops. Large appropriations are made is New preparing at great expense, at Cadiz, for South Orleans. The tide of emigration is bearing to several boats are ascending the Red river, with

America, has been suspended, in consequence of the South-west like torrent. Gen. Long has sent on two commissi hers to Galveztown, where Gen La Fitte is stationed, to bring him into mea sures. His co-operaton is expected. We are about to start for head quarters in one hour."

> NATCHEZ, AUG. 10. Extract of a letter from a respectable gentleman biving in Nachitoches, to his friend in this city

(received by to-day's mail,) dated July 27, '19 "A number of Pariots are daily arriving and departing for the T was expedition. They are clows. Gen. Long is now encamped a few miles below the Sapine river, and has upwards of 00 men with him, well equipped. Yesterday cws reached here that 500 men had arrived a Talveztown, on their march to Texas, to join Gen. Long. It is said they have been sent there by Dr. Robinson, formerly of Natchez. It is ge nerally believed the expedition will succeed, provided it be managed in a right manner. Some o our most respectable citizens have offered their services to assist the Patriots.

"It is very authentically reported that 1500 or 2000 Spamards, under the command of General Aradonda, were on their march to Nacogdoches. o defend the country. It is generally believed

#### KALTURA GARAGO ANA MENDENING TANDERS AND THE

On Tuesday evening, after a painful and rotracted illness, our worthy fellow-citizen ROBERT BRENT, Esq. late Paymaster General of the Army, and Judge of the Orphans' Court for the county of Washington: No man has enjoyed among us more esteen than he. His honorable and virtuous character commanded general respect, which his amiable and benignant emper & manners ripened into warm artachment on the part of those who personally knew him.

In Rhode Island, on Tuesday evening week, the Hon anes Brown Mason, late Representative inCongress from the state of Rhodelsland, in the 45th year of his age. An ong his fellow citizens, were those of the Speaker of the flouse of Representatives, and Major General of the mi

#### ESSENCE DE LA CONTRACTOR DE LA CONTRACTO

We have this day the painful task of announcand we cannot help but express our opinion that ing to our readers the unexpected death of our it will ultimately fail. ult, at 8 o'clock of the morning, after a few hours the army of the Republic of Texas for the follow- Canada, by the way of the lew settlements and ing copy of the " Declaration by the Supreme the Ottawas river. Vesterdy morning, at an ear-Council." The editor congratulates that body by hour, the body was brought to the Govern-"It is with concern I have to advise that cer- on the progress of their efforts; and he, as all o- ment House, in this city, and about 7 o'clock of tions in the emancipation of the enslaved and op-solemn occasion, the troops in garrison, with music, the officers of the different departments, the clergy, and citizens of every degree, attended his

> ALBANY, AUG. SC The Canal .- In a recent ionversation (says the and here was demonstrated the Almighty Power of Him editor of the Onondaga Register) with one of the that commissioners who has just returned from visiting the whole line of the canal from Utica to Seneca river, we learnt, that that part of the route from Salina to Utica will be completed in about

> that her manufacturers are in a state of great commotion. Thrown out of employment, or almost starved upon short wages, on account of the reduced demand for her manufactures, nothing but the strong arm of the government can keep not yet arrived when the seals of the book are to heard the dreadful crash, and saw the air filled with the be broken. In England they want high, and galumbers, boards, and furniture of his dwelling. His feelbat, and able leaders to brave the storm, and while one column of a London paper scowls with the distress of the impoverished and starving manufacturers, another flaunts with the balls or masquerades of a pampered court, that neither " toils nor spins," but extracts its more than eastern magnificence from the distresses of the peo-

The Richmond Enquirer, noticing our observations respecting the Lynchburg project for the whe contest, they have prepared themselves unshrink sion we had taken up as to its views upon this

ent observer, we do not hesitate to say, that, as far as we can judge, we do not approve the proposition to sa pend executions; nor do we believe that the majority of the citizens of this state approve it. The large mass or people in the country are not believed to need or to wish it. Nor do we think it desirable to suspend specie

DOGTOR EDWUND B. AIDISON daily.

"A letter has been received here to-day, from avenue, near the Seven Buildings." FROM THE MORFOLK BEADON.

WHIRLWINDS.

J. E. Edarke

Messrs Editors. - The annals of nature cannot probably afford such another instance of the powprobably afford such another instance of the powerful and extraordinary force of the wind as the following: It is the relation of a person who is intimately acquainted with the particular parts of agreement; and begs leave to offer the following terms of substantians. the country where this scene of desolation was exhibited, and to whom a minute account was given by one of the persons who had most reaction of Engravings, embracing the Shakespeare ferers, and I have no hesitation in saying that I rical subjects. think it may be depended on ;

An old gentleman, the father in law of Mr. Samuel ockwood, an Seawell's Point, on an about the middle of the present mouth, way, with his two daughters, on a xithe present routh, was, with his two daughters, on a visit to said Lockwood. The old man and his daughters were standing at the front door them with restates violence as far as the gale, a distance, probably, of twenty yards. The old man seized the gate post, and by this means prevented his further progress, whilst he women, having attached themselves to his clothes, sistained no other inconvenience than being broyed up, it a reversed attitude, a short time by the posserous element.

d, with the exception of one or two board, has nevice been heard of. A stone, weighing at last 100 was thrown into the air, to the height of 20 fet. A constitution of the constitution of ear two years old, and very well grown, was taken and carried to the distance of one hundred wide, be indestried to the distance of one hundred wids, being emoved from the yard to the back part of the garden and not at all injured. A couple of geese, without the id of their wings, were transported through the air the distance of a mile. When they were first perceived was abought they were sping; but were son discovered to be revoluting with great rapidity. When found ieir bones were broken, and they perfectly dead. The odies of two carts were taken from off the wheels, into ecorn field; the wheels, though new and strong, were he corn field, the wheels, though new and trong, we atterly demolished. The track of this tempestuous v or through the corn field did not exceed the breading

heap of ruins. A crib was literally blown to pieces, and several cars of con carried to the distince of a mile.

Another sufferer by this awful visitation was Mr. S. Tunblin, a neighbor to Mr. Lockwood? Mr. T. had been engaged industriously in incroving his property, and the greater part of his buildings was entirely new. The channey was blown from the dweiling house, a new porch blown to pieces, the kitchen was dirown down, and the same appearance exhibited in the corn field as at Mr. I networks.

It is not ascertained that any lives were lost, but a ne-ro woman of Mr. Tumblin's, who was in the kitchen, as severely injured.

Such are the particulars; if you deem then worthy of insertion, you are at liberty to make

"U. S. Armory, Springfield, Aug. 24.
"In the afternoon of Sunday, last there was a stro-outherly wind, with occasional showers; about 40'oloc

" Rideth in the whirtwind, and directs the storm," In a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, the house an barn were in rules; Mrs. Robbins & her 3 children wer sitting near each other; she informed me that she hear two months, so that beats may freely pass. This and had only the cracking of the barn, which stood to the windward, and had only the cograph ber infant, before (as she expressed it) she was "whiching fike a feather in the ant."

The mother and children were precipitated several rods in a south-east direction, and riell, covered with timbers, boards, and rubbish. Ars. Robbins fell near a grind-stone, which, providentially, served to protect her from the rander and children were precipitated several rods in a south-east direction, and riell, covered with timbers, boards, and rubbish. Ars. Robbins fell near a grind-stone, which, providentially, served to protect her from the rander and children were precipitated several rods in a south-east direction, and riell, covered with timbers, boards, and rubbish. Ars. Robbins fell near a grind-stone, which, providentially, served to protect her from the rander and children were precipitated several rods in a south-east direction, and riell, covered with timbers, boards, and rubbish. Ars. Robbins fell near a grind-stone, which, providentially, served to protect her from the rander and children were precipitated several rods in a south-east direction, and riell, covered with timbers, boards, and rubbish. Ars. Robbins fell near a grind-stone, which, providentially, served to protect her from the rander and children were precipitated several rods in a south-east direction, and riell, covered with timbers, boards, and rubbish. Ars. Robbins fell near a grind-stone, which, providentially, served to protect her from the rander and children were precipitated several rods in a south-east direction, and red in the anti-provident and the covered with timbers, boards, and rubbish was a feather in the anti-provident and the anti-provident

tion of a slight contusion on the head of a small boy.

"Capt. A. Warner, a boarder in the house, was at the time asseep in the chamber. He was carried with the ruling asseep in the garden. He was not so fortunate as the timbers in the garden. He was not so fortunate as the est of the family; he was bruised in many places, but n bones broken, and was able yesterday to walk about town The feather hed on which he lay I believe has not bee But the time has was within less than half a nile of his house, when he scribe. I was at the scene of destruction within a fer moments after it occurred; he assured me he had no expectation of facing any of his family alive, but was hap

xtent of the whirlwind in width did not exceed thirty rods; how far'tt extended east I am not informed. It will give 15 dollars to it demotished a shed and other out buildings' belonging to Mr. Moseley; took a part of the roof from Mr. Carisle's barn; unroofed and otherwise injured two dwellg houses between Mr. Molvin's and Russell's tavern a d passed off through Ludlow. "I will close this account by stating a few instances of

the power and violence of the wind: The air, to a great neight, was filled with branches of trees, timbers, fences, stood. One bed blanket was found about one mile east. The poultry in and about the barn shared a worse fate "We would remove the alarms of the Intelligencer by declaring that we increly stated the proposition to show what opinions are bred in the present times. We gave no assent to it—not even, as we thought, a silent and some were found with their legs broken, more than 150 rods from the barn. It is said that a son of Mr. Mose gave no assent to it—not even, as we thought, a silent ley, returning from church, was taken from the ground, and saved himself by seizing the branches of a tree."

[Array, Inc. 100 of the intelligencer than the family; several dozen were killed and maimed, and some were found with their legs broken, more than 150 rods from the barn. It is said that a son of Mr. Mose level, as we thought, a silent ley, returning from church, was taken from the ground, and saved himself by seizing the branches of a tree."

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# MARYLAND ELECTION.

COMMUNICATION.

The Editors of the National Intelligencer are requested to announce, as early as possible, th following Republican Ticket for Delegates for the county of Prince Georges:

Col. JOSEPH CROSS, Dr. RICHARD T. HALL, SAMUEL SPRIGG, Esq. ROBERT W. BOWIE, Esq. DELAPLAINE'S NATIONAL GALLERY OF PORTRAITS.

TO THE PUBLIC.

son to know the truth of it, being one of the suf- Gallery complete, of two hundred Hustrative and histo-

A subscriber of \$2, will be entitled to a ticket of ad-nission to the Gallery, for himself and family

Logal Sec.				for E	months
Do.,	of	£5,	do.	for 1	year.
Do.	of	10,	do	for 2	years.
100.	of	20,	dos		Years.
130.	of of	40,	do		years.
Do	of	50,	do.		years.

The Money to be paid in the following manner: Subscriptions of \$2, to be paid when the Gallery is

Do of \$5, to be paid when the Gallery is opened.

Do of \$10, 5 to be paid when the Gallery is opened, and 5 in 12 months after.

Do of \$20, 5 to be paid when the Gallery is opened, and 15 in 12 months after.

Do of \$40, 5 to be paid when the Gallery is opened, and 35 in 12 months after.

Do. of \$50, 5 to be paid when the Gallery is opened,

and 45 in 12 months after.

It will be perceived, that no money will be asked till the opening of the badery, at which time a small sumonly will be required.

In order to enable every individual to parronize the indertaking with convenience to himself, subscriptions

A list of the names of patrons will be suspended in the Gallery.

JOSEPH DELAPLAINE.

Philadelphia, August 5 1819.

The following communications have been received from the

it appears to the undersigned, that Mr. Delaplame's Gallery of Portraits has two principal objects in view one, to promote the arts of our country by encouraging one, to promote the arts of our country by encouraging rising genius; the other, to hand down to posterily the risenesses of distinguished Americans. The first of these objects, we are of opinion, cannot be effected to an extent that can be felt, or that would come within the scipe of the pla., unless a liberal regard is shewn to the number and variety of the subjects.

We cannot conceive that the portrait of any distinguished man could be lessened in the interest it might impart, by placing along side of it that of snother persons.

gaissed man could be lessened in the interest it might impart, by placing along side of it that of another person less known, any more than the splendid specimens of art which are exhibited at the Royal Academy of London, and other celebrated institutions in Europe, are lessened in importance, by placing on the same walls portraits of unknown individuals. We, therefore, earnestly hope that the extension of Mr Delaplaine's Gallery will be ever kept in view, provided it be confined to characters

and we wish further to add, that, in our opinions, the And we wish further to add, that, in our opinions, the splendor and interest of the Institution would be very greatly increased by ventiline with a picture's of various subjects, such as Historical, Landscape, &c. as well as a collection of Eagravings. By the introduction of these, the eye of the speciator would be relieved, and he would return to the examination of Portraits with renew-

Pinladelphia, May 7th, 1819.

THOMAS SULLY, Historic and Portrait Painter: G. FAIRMAN, Historic Pesigner and Engraver GEO., MURRAY, Mistorical Engraver. BENJ. TROTT, Miniature Painter.

The undersigned have the pleasure to state, that Mr Delaplame's National Gillery, while it embraces an extensive, splendid and valuable number of Portrans, conone hundred rods south of the armory, until it reached the house and barn of Mr. Lemuel G. Robbins, a little more than a mile cast of the village, on the Boston road; more than a mile cast of the village, on the Boston road; collection of Engravings, as far as their knowledge ex-Pheladelphia, July 27th, 1819.

THOMAS SULLY Historical and Portrait Painter. BENJ TROTT, Miniature Painter.

stance. I hope that the great expence you have sustained, and unremitted exertions you have urged, for so many years, to form a collection of Portraits, so honorable to the memory of distinguished individuals, and il-

.I look forward to the period when national patronage. may enable you to combine with your present plan a series of Historic Paintings; and thus aid in elevating the retensions of our country to the encouragement of the

justrative of the arts of the country, may be duly re-

Sincere'y your friend, and obedient servant,
THOMAS SULLY Subscriptions received at the Office of the National Intelligencer.

# THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN, on Sanday night last, the 5th inst from the stable of the subscriber, in Montgomery.county, Md. near Darnes town, a small spotted stud Horse, right hand foot partly white, has a spotted nose, his tail not docked.

I will give 15 dollars for the horse alone, or 30 dollars for the horse and thief

SITUATION WANTED.

Young Man wishes to obtain a situation as a servant, A citing with wants to be and a structure as a structure of the case of horses, and can make himself useful in a garden; he engages to make the most superb liquid black. ng at a trifling expence, and polish boots and shoes in suspension of the execution of judical process, boards, &c. The rafters, and other timbers of Mr. Robthus satisfactorily removes an erroneous impression we had taken up as to its views upon this Any gentleman in want of a good servant, will please make immediate application at the office of the City

# WANTED TO HIRE,

Small family in the country wishes to engage a respectable female, somewhat advanced in years, to superintend the domestic affairs of the house, and the care of children. One bringing unquestionable recommen-lations, as to character and temper, will hear of an eligibie situation, on application to sept 10-tf

LUMBER FOR SALE.

N Tuesday next, the 14th, at 4 o'clock, p. m. on the premises at the brick yard of the late Mr. Henry Burford, deceased, near the Bank of the United States, will be sold, at public auction, the brick sheds, consisting of about 5,000 or 6,000 feet of plank, 600 or 800 feet of scantling, &c. Terms cash.

### National Intelligencer.

#### MILITARY ACADEMIES.

What with the bustle of the Session of Congress, and the impossibility of publishing, at the time, all the Reports made by Committees or by Heads of Departments, there are some of these papers, as highly interesting as any others, which do not generally find their way to the public eye. Such would have been the fate, probably of the following papers, had we not lately accidentally emet with them. Military Academies, properly organized and properly conducted, we consider to be important Institutions. The following papers shed much light on the means by which the greatest efficiency can be im parted to that which now exists, and recommend the es tablishment of another. Though this Report of the Secretary of War was not acted on at the last Session, we have no doubt it will hereafter receive from Congress the consideration due to the importance of the subject whereof it treats-of which it may be said, that a proper military education must be an essential ingredient in any complete System of National Defence:

Letter from the Secretary of War, to the Chairman of the Military Committee, upon the subject of an additional Military Academy, and a School of Practice.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR,

15th January, 1819. Sin: In reply to that part of your letter, of in the pursuit of a retreating army, the cavalry because the 20th of November, which requests my opithe principal; and in a siege, the artillery and engineers the principal; and in a siege, the artillery and engineers nion on the expediency of establishing one or are the pincipal arms, and the rest are merely great more additional military academies, and their pla-more additional military academies, and their pla-auxiliaries.

Among he means which modern discipline employs, ces of location, and such other information and facts as I may deem proper to communicate these arms is instruction. And here, the same motives on these subjects, with the probable annual ex- which have resorted to a subdivision of labor, as a facts as I may deem proper to communicate penses of these establishments, I have the honor to make the following statement:

The number of cadets now authorized by law is two hundred and fifty, who are divided into four classes; the cadets of one of which, every year terminate their studies, and are promoted into the army. As the academy is now nearly full, it is probable that the number which will anmually terminate their studies, and, consequently, dividual seems are should be composed or individual composing each short of fifty. The number of vacancies in the arm, should be instructed equally in the theory and practice of fifty. army which have occurred, from the 1st of August. 1816, to the 1st of May, 1818, has been one hundred and forty-eight, or about eighty-four per annum; but, as it is probable that the causes operations of that arm with the operations of the rest, as which have operated to produce so many vacancies in this time have been accidental and consequent on the change from active service to the inactivities of a peace establishment, there will not, it is believed, in future, be so many; and that the cadets who will annually terminate their studies at West Point, will be equal, or nearly so, conveniences, the theoretical and practical knowledge to the annual average vacancies. In this view of the subject, an additional military academy would not now be required. But it seems to me, that the question ought not to be determined, by a reference simply to the wants of our military peace establishment, which, from our geographical position, and the policy of our government, will always bear a small proportion to the population of the country, and to our military establishment in time of war. So far from graduating the number or extent of our military academies, by the want of the army in time of peace, the opposite principle would, probably, be more correct; that, in proportion as our regular military establishment is small, the government ought to be careful to disseminate, by education, a knowledge of the art of war. The army itself is a practical of the art of war. The army itself is a practical force on foot, find it advantageous to unite, as far as possible, these different schools of application in one; where school of this art, which, except in the higher school of this art, which, except in the higher such as are admitted for the service of those arms which branches, may, where it bears a large proportion demand a more advanced theoretical, or more varied practical and the service of those arms which demand a more advanced theoretical, or more varied practical and the service of those arms which to the population of the country, supersede other modes of perpetuating or disseminating this indispensable art. But, in a country situated as ours is, with a small standing army, and far retical knowledge, receive their last degree of academical instruction. In this last case, the students at the school of application receive likewise two kinds of instruction:

1st. That which is common to the several arms to which they are destined; and 2d, that which is exclusively nemoved from any power from which we have much cessary to the arm in which they are respectively to o fear, the important knowledge of the art of serve. iefending our shores, will, in a long peace, without the particular patronage of the government, le nearly lost. The establishment of military are to serve. It is on joining and doing duty with cademies is the cheapest and safest mode of pro-cucing and perpetuating this knowledge. The overnment ought to furnish the means to those who are willing to bestow their time to acquire acquire the conduct admin-ministration, and legislation of troops.\* This cannot be the case, however, with those destined for the army, will return to private life; but, in the corps. They are all, more or less, liable to be employed event of war, their knowledge will not be lost to vail itself of their military science, and, though they may not be practically acquainted with all the details of duty in an army, they will acquire it other circumstances being nearly equal, victory structed officers. The duties of a soldier are few and simple, and, with well instructed officers, experience, and that of other countries, has satisfac orily proved. To form competent officers, in country. the present improved state of the art of war, is much more difficult; as an officer, besides a knowledge of the duties belonging to the soldier, has others of a more difficult nature to acquire,

rience, or by a regular military education. With these views, I would recommend one additional military academy. It ought to be placed where it would mutually accommodate the southern and western portions of our country, which are the most remote from the present institution.

and which can only be acquired by long expe-

Besides an additional academy, I would sub-Besides an additional academy, I would sub-mit, for the consideration of the committee, the ed to artillery, fortification, and topography. The conpropriety of establishing a school of practice, to sequence has been, that the officers of infantry, artillery, important subject, I respectfully annex, as a part ifference which existed between them on leaving the of this communication, a report from Gen. Ber-school, consisted in the uniform of their respective corps nard, and Colonel M-Rec, to this Department; in pregiments. If any have been so fortunate as to render themselves serviceable, either in the artillery or engineers. which the subject is so fully discussed, as to supersede the necessity of any further observations.

ings for an additional military academy, on a scale as extensive as that at West Point, would cost about one hundred and thirty thousand dollars, of which sum, however, but a small part would be recessary, and appertain, more or less, exclusively, to required for this year. The current expense of required for this year. The current expense of hits the two principal divisions of the instruction. The the institution would (excluding the pay of the carriest part includes the branches of knowledge that are dets, which is sixteen dollars per month, and two rations per day,) probably amount to about twenty-two thousand dollars per annum.

ty buildings for hancommodation of the instititions. The pay of the superintendent and pro-tenses, should they be even taken from the citi-zens, would not exceed eight thousand five hun-dred dollars, which would constitute nearly the

of artillery and enginers, while at the institution, will not receive any additional pay or emoluments. The expense of the buildings may be estimated at eighty thousand dollars, of which, however, but a small part would be required for the pre-

I have the honour to be, your most obedient

J. C. CALHOUN.

Hon. R. M. Johnson, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, House of Representatives.

Considerations on the course of instruction necessary for the officers of the different arms of an

Circumstances of locality; the nature of the operations of war, and the variety of the means employed for the purposes of destruction and preservation, have naturally led to the subdivision of an army into several parts; which differ in their manner of combatting, but which are also intended to render reciprocal aid to each other, to co-operate most efficaciously to the same end, and to constitute, when in action, but one combined whole.

This subdivision existed among the ancients, as it does among the moderns; and with both, (the absolute and relative numerical force of these subdivisions being suposed nearly equal) the systems of war have been uniformly more perfect, and productive of greater results, in proportion as the several parts were better calculated to act with promptitude, precision, and in concert. These parts are designated in modern armies by the word arm, and consist of infantry, cavalry, artillery and engineers. Each of these arms acts occasionally as principal or accessary. In a battle the infantry is in general the principal arm; while the three others are more or less accessaries;

to give the greatest effect to the combined action of powerful cause of perfection in objects of general indus try, have aso led to a subdivision of military instruction, as most productive of that concert and efficiency desirable in the operation of an army. This instruction, and the objects and advantages of its subdivision, are the subjects

f presentconsideration.

To obtain, by the aid of military instruction, greater effect in the particular or combined employment of the different ams, two modes immediately present themselves: First, That each arm should be composed of intice of all the other arms. The first of these methods is insufficient; because, in giving to each individual merely the knowledge necessary to the duties of his own arm, it leaves him teficient of what is necessary to connect the parts of one general system. The second is impractica-ble; because it is the privilege of but few individuals to possess that acility of intellect which is requisite to embrace four branches of knowledge, as extensive as are those in question, and to practise them all, with that cor rectness and promptitude, which is the peculiar advan-tage of such as devote themselves principally to but one of these branches. In order to avoid both of these in necessary in the conduct and operations of an army ha been divided into two distinct classes; the one embra whatever is common to all the arms; the other confined to what particularly appertains to each arm. A consequent and similar division has followed in the instruction; the first branch to include what is necessary as

This cannot be the case, however, with those destined the country. The government may then a and are deprived of the advantages peculiar to the offiin a much shorter time than those who have not knowledge, and experience, they are not only left withhad the advantage of a military education. No truth is better supported by history, than that, the public service by the commission of errors, which too will be on the side of those who have the best in- often lead to irreparable misfortunes, and which are productive, at least, of a wasteful expenditure of public pro perty, always beyond, sometimes exceeding an hundred and simple, and, with well instructed officers, fold the expense of giving a proper education to the in-they can be acquired in a short time; as our own experience, and that of other countries, has satis-fession with satisfaction to himself, or utility to his

> These considerations alone appear to us sufficient to show the advantage, if not necessity, of dividing the course of military instruction between two schools; the one ele-mentary, and the other a school of application.

The elementary school at West Point has hitherto beer very inferior as such; and altogether inadequate to the objects for which it was established. A project has been presented, however, calculated to place this school upon the footing of the most perfect of the kind which exist. As to the school of application, there is none. The de-gree of instruction, given to the cadets at the school of Vest Point, has heretofore been for the most part limitd to a general acquaintance with those branches of knowledge, which are common to all the arms of an arbe fixed near the scat of government. On this tame degree and kind of instruction; and the only real eers, the cause must be sought for, in their own in-The expenses of erecting the necessary build-West Point, which was barely sufficient to excite a desire for military inquiries and of military pursuits.

It remains to enumerate the branches of knowledge which are common to all the arms; and those which are cessary to all who are destined for any arm of the milita we tablishment; either as officers in the exercise of their lable, in the course of their military career, to be in For the school of practice, there would be but justed with other interests. It is, therefore, that the Full expense, except the erection of the necessa- lathematics, for instance, are extended further than is

whole of the current expense, as the lieutenants | strictly necessary to the officer of infitry; that natural | as little removed as possible from under the observation and experimental philosophy, and cheastry, are inserted under the elementary division, rath is forming part of a liberal education than of mere mility utility; and, finally, the several kinds of drawings re only taught in the elementary division, as an advantge out introduction to the prompt acquisition and exercic of the art of to-pographical delineations. This divison, or elementary part of the instruction, will require fve professors, three teachers, and two instructors. The number of assistants, &c. depends upon the number of individuals at the

The same table presents the second part of the instruction, which is in addition to the first, and is necessary to those destined to the engineers, artillary, or topographical corps. Here the mathematics are carried to a higher degree, which is rendered necessary by their application to machines, the theory of artillery, the construction of charts, &c. Descriptive geometry is applied to machines and fortification. Fortification is taught to the extent which is exclusively necessary to the officer of engineers; and artillery to the extent that is only re quired for the officers at that irm. Geometry and trigo nometry receive their applications to topographical opmetry, to the projection, &c. of charts. This part of the instruction will demand four professors. Because, either these two divisions of the instruction will be taught at one school, or two separate schools. In the first case, the professors of the elementary course will be insufficient and cannot attend to a course of instruction thus extended: in the second case, the four professors before men tioned become absolutely necessary. But whether the entire course (or both of these divisions of the instruction) shall be taught at the same, or at two separate schools, it will not be the less indispensable that a division of it, similar to that here established, should exist in fact. The question is, therefore, reduced to this; shall the elementaat West Point, & the second part at a separate school, to be established elsewhere? Or shall the second part constitute an additional class or classes, at the school of West Point, to consist of those cadets only, who are destined for the engineers, artillery, and topographical corps, and who shall have previously passed through the elementary

classes? The second division of the course of instruction exhibited by the annexed table, and which must constitute, ether a school, or classes of application, is practical as well as theoretical. The application of the elementary branches of instruction, and the branches of mathematics, to the heory of artillery, fortification, and topography, forms the heoretical or academic part of this division of the course f instruction, while the application of these theories to the circumstances of the ground, &c. requires, and must be taught to the students, by a course of actual experiments, and practical exemplifications in the field. necessary to make this remark, in order to a just appre ciation of all the considerations which should influence in

the decision of the present question.

The advantages which may be derived from a union of the school of application, in the shape of additional classes, to the elementary school, are almost exclusively those f economy, and admit of being correctly ascertained

1st. In having certain duties, that are common and ne cessary to both establishments, performed by the same ndividuals who are now employed for those purposes at West Point. Such are the duties of the superintendent, most of the officers of the military staff, and disbursing epartment.

2d. In the purchase of an additional site, which will Fortification e avoided.

3d. In saving the additional expense of quarters, academical, and any other buildings, to the extent that they now exist at West Point, beyond the wants of that esta

4th. In saving the expense of purchasing a library, in-truments, &c. to the extent of those now on hand at

5th. In saving the travelling and other expenses to which the gradules of the elementary school would be subjected, in order to join and commence their course at the school of application, if these institutions were sepe-

rate; and,
6th. In avoiding a loss of time on the part of the gra duates, which would take place on their transfer to the school of application in the case just supposed.

The following are the considerations which appose a union, and which consequently arge a separation of these two sakes.

1st. The classes of application will consist of those in dividuals destined for the artillery, engineers, and to-pographical corps, whoshall have graduated at the ter-mination of the elementary course of instruction, and who will consequently be the promoted, by brevet or other wise, in the same manner as those destined for the in fantry. There must piphably be two classes of applica-tion; and the number o students of which they ought to consist, in order to supply the annual vacancies in their respective arms, will not be less than seventy. The school will, therefore, be augmented to this amount, and will be composed of commissioned officers and cadets, whose rights, interests, and occupations, will be more or ess dissimilar; and who must, consequently, be govern ed by regulations, &c. essentially different, which will at once destroy that unity o system necessary to all military

the elementary classes, and those composing the classes of application, will originate claims to precedence and uperiority on the one part, and resistance to such pre ensions on the other, which no regulations can restrain

It will be necessary to have two sets of professions at the same school, and it several instances two professors of the same department of science, who will be indepenlent of each other. Hence, increased occasions of discord. Individual interest and feelings must of necessity and frequently, will be brought into collision; which ex perience has sufficiently proved, would lead, first to divi-sions among the academic staff, & finally to the formation of parties among the officers and cadets, destructive of hat harmony and order which should prevail, and are b eved etsential to the successful operations of the school 4th. The duties of the two sets of professors, the stulies and occupations of the officers and cadets, being different control of the control erent in their character, and requiring to be arrange differently, as to time and other circumstances, will reler two distinct systems of organization and police indis pensable, which frequently cannot be made to accord without incurring some inconvenience or injury, or with out the sacrifice of some advantage on the part of one or the other division of the school, and perhaps of both. The uperintendent will, in fact, have two schools to govern nd conduct : his time and attention will, therefore, be livided, alternate v occupied with the peculiar concerns of each, and frequently employed in reconciling conflicting interests, The whole system of administration for ne two schools will be more or less controlled or infl enced by the inconvenient and unnecessary relations in which they are placed to each other.

The advantages and disadvantages here enumerated as attending the union of the two divisions of the course of military instruction, at the same school, are obvious too different in their kind to admit of being compared nor is it necessary that they should be. The expence at tending the separate establishment of a school of applica tion might be offered as a reason for rejecting it alto gether, but by no means for uniting it to the elementary school, when the operations of both would be obstructed in consequence of so doing, and their ultimate success rendered more than doubtful.

Among the advantages that will be derived from the establishment of a school of application, are the means it will afford of providing for other departments of national yb locating it immediately under the eyes of the govern ment, the measures necessary to enlarge, or to adapt is to the particular objects in view, will be more readily as-certained, and applied with greater certainty of effect. he necessity of this institution will become urgent, in the event of one or more additional elementary schools being created. It will then be expedient for those very reasons of economy which now form the only objections that can be opposed to it; and it will be necessary, because it will enable the respective candidates for the enrineer, artillery, and topographical corps, to be assembled t the same school, and to receive, in common, their last degree of instruction; and because that, by no other means can that unformity in the instruction and duties feach of these arms be attained, which is essential to

We are, therefore, of opinion, that a school of applica tion is decidedly recessary to the military service of the country; that, to be rendered efficient, it ought to be separate from all immediate connexion with any other in-stitution; and that it should have a central location, and

BERNARD, Brigadier General. WM. MREE, Major of Engineers.

TABLE of a Course of Instruction for Officers of the various Arms of an Army.

Division of Instruction common to Infantry, Artillery, En gineers, and Topographical Corps. Arithmetic, including Logarithms 1 Profess Geometry Mathematics Algebra Plane Trigonometry Mechanical Powers Of Bodies Laws of Motion and Forces, Gravity and Attraction Properties and Theory of Natural and Air, Water, Light, Heat, Philosophy Theory of Electric, Galvan ic, and Magnetic Fluids
Geology
Elements of Astronomy
Animals, Vegetables, and 1 Professor. Chemistry Mineralogy
Elements of Descriptive Geometry
Castrametation and Field
Fortification Descriptive 1 Professor Attack and Defence of Field Fortification Fortifications and Retrenched Posts, &c. Military Reconnoitrings Elements of Artillery Garrison and Field Services 1 Instructof Artillery, &c. Drill of the Soldier, Schoolof the Platoon, Battalion, Evolutions of the Line, 1 Instruct-Elements of Grand Tactics

and Strategy Human Figure, Landscape, and Topographical Deli- \$1 Master. neations Master. Riding and sword exercise 1 Master. Division of Instruction necessary to the Artillery, Engineers and Topographical Corps.

Conic Sections Spher cal Trigonometry Fluxions Mathematics Professor Mechanics Application of Fluxions and Mechanics to Machines Application of Descriptive Geometry to Machines & to Fortifications Fortification (permanent) of Places, Sea-coasts, and Retrenched Camps 1 Professor Attack and Defence of Fortresses, &c. Mines Construction of Works, of Fortifications and Military Edifices Construction of Small Arms, Cannon, Mortars, Howitz-Gun Carriages, Caissons,&c. 1 Professor Service in Sieges, in the Field, &c. Preparation of Munition of War, Fire Works, &c. Application of Descriptive Geometry, &c. to the pro jection of Geographical Topographical Surveys and representations of ground Topography Knowledge and Practice of Instruments employed in

graphy, Geography, and Geodesy. Note.—This presents only the heads of instruction. An anlysis of each would enlarge the Table to a volume.

\* These courses are highly useful, and indeed indispensable, for farming engancers and officers of artillery. But they do not seem to me to enter into the necessary education of an officer of infantry, otherwise than as forming part of the general information, of which it is moner that no configurations should be officer of mantry, otherwise than as forming part of the general information, of which it is proper that no gentleman should be information, of which it is proper that no gentleman should be entirely ignorant. If it would not be presumptuous in me to discretize the properties of the general information, of which it is proper that no gentleman should be entirely ignorant. If it would not be presumptuous in me to offer an inapproximent on the proposed plans of so excellant a judge as Gen. Bernard, I would suggest, that another course, requiring another instructor, for teaching military administration and legislation, an abstract of the American constitution, of our militia laws, would be useful to all the young officers in the school, and more normalizable so to the affects of influence of the school, and more normalizable so to the affects of influence of the school and porce normalizable so to the affects of influence of the school and porce normalizable so to the affects of influence of the school and porce normalizable so to the school and porce normalizable so to the affects of the school and porce normalizable so to the school and porce normalizable so the school and school a the school, and more particularly so to the officers of infantry

the operations of Topo

than chemistry and natural philosophy.

† In addition to these lessons, I think the same instructor, who should be some experienced officer, might give some lessons of the service of the infantry in garrison and in the field, of daily discipline, and more particularly of the service of the light infantry and riflemen, adapted to Indian war-

AMERICAN ANTIQUITIES.

WORCESTER, SEPT. 1. We learn that the President of the American Antiquarian Society has received many very inages since, by a people possessing many of the arts and some of the sciences of civilized nations, quainted. Mr. Atwater has preserved, among the numerous relics he has discovered, several curiosities exceedingly rare and valuable. His communications are accompanied by maps and plans, from actual survey, of the ancient mounds, places of sepulture, &c. accurately and elegantly sketched. These, we understand, are the princilished under the auspices of the Antiquarian So-

MONTREAL, (CANADA,) AUG. 28.

Providential Escape .- On Tuesday last, as the steam ooat Quebec was weighing her anchor at Three Rivers, or paratory to her departure for this city, a boat came along side filled with passengers, and amongst others Mr. Doucett, notary public, his lady and daughter. At this moment the Quebec's anchor unfortunately came home—she drifted against a brig which was lying there at anchor, the boat was crushed between the two vessels, Doucett, who was carried away by the current, and would have undoubtedly perished but for the presence of mind and intrepidity of Mr. Rogers, (Purser) of the U. States' navy. Perceiving her danger, he, aided by Capt. Hall of the Quebec, lowered the boat from her sternsprung into it, and, finding that the young lady had drifted too far to be overtaken by the boat, guided by himself alone, plunged into the water, and brought her safe on board. Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon this gall at stranger, to whom, in the name of our fellowther passengers. The Rev. Mr. Palfrey, of Boston, was on board the Quebec when the above accident happened.

IRISH EXPEDITION TO SOUTH AMERICA.

Dinner to Gen. D'Evereux.-The dinner to be given to our distinguished countryman General D'Evereux, of the South American patriot service, will take place this day, at Morrison's. It will be one of the most splendid and most numerously, as well as respectably attended, that was ever given in Dublin on any former occasion. That patriotic and truly liberal Irishman, Lord Cloncurry, will take the chair Among the invited guests is the Rev. Mr. Snepherd, of Liverpool, who happens to be now in Dublin, a gentleman highly distinguished for his talents and public spirit, whose eloquence has been frequently exerted at public meetings in Liverpool, to support the cause of civil and religious liberty. The following are copies of the letter of invitation and the General's answer:

Morrison's, Nassau-street, 17th July, 1819. Sir: The Irish friends of South American Independence request the honor of your company at a public dinner, on Monday, the 19th inst. They are anxious to offer you this humble testimony, not only of the sense they entertain of the character you have acquired, but of their anticipation that your future services will prove alike valuable to your cause, and honorable to your country. I have the bonor to be, sir, your most obedient,

DANIEL O'CONNELL, Sec'y. To Major General D'Evereux, &c. THE ANSWER.

Greslam's Hotel, July 17, 1819. Juan D'Evereux, de la Order del Libertador, Mayor-General del exercito de la Republica de Venezuela, y Nueva Gr. nada, y Commandante de la Legion Irlandesa,

Sin: I have the honor of your letter, conveying to me

an invitation of the Irish friends of South American in-dependence to public dinner, on Monday next. I accept the invitation with the liveliest feelings of re-spect and gratitude towards those gentlemen who thus manifest the interest they take in the cause of the New World. To it is to the value of the cause of the New World; for it is to the merits of this cause alone I must consider myself indebted for so distinguished an honor. To render my future exertions valuable to South America, and serviceable as well as honorable to my country,

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient and humble ervant,

JOHN D'EVEREUX. To D. O'Connell, Esq.

General D'Evereux's Levee .- Yesterday Gen. D'Evereux held a military Levee at Morrison's, Dawson street. Among the company present, which was numerous and fashionable, we observed a number of fine women The General, on entering the room, was received with a burst of applause. He was accompanied by his staff, and the officers of the First Lancers of his Legion. At half past 3 Col. Lyster entered, supported by a number of officers, bearing, by desire of the General, the new stand of colors for Col. Alymer's regment. General D'Evereux then addressed the corps as follows:

"Brother Soldiers: This s'andard you will receive from the hands of a lady, who admires the motives which prompt you to leave your country; and, in the hour of danger, I feel satisfied that the recollection of this day will animate you in its defence, and stimulate you to be dead of the satisfied that the recollection of this day will animate you to the satisfied that the deeds of glory. I trust, and an convinced I shall ever behold this standard a pledge of your fidelisy and your honor; and that, in rallying round it, you will also shed a lustre upon Ireland."

Loud and reiterated cheers followed this address, which was delivered with grace and feeling. The Lady of Counsellor O'Connell, taking the colors from the General, addressed the Colonel and his officers to this effect:

" Gentlemen : I have the honor to present you this flag, which I am sure you will not cherish the less for being anded to you by an frishwoman, who admires and loves those emotions of courage, and sentiments of liberality, which bear you far from your native land. May success and glory attend your steps, and peace and happiness crown your efforts! This, gentlemen, shall be my sin-

Mrs. O'Connell was very impressive; but was evidently much affected towards the conclusion of the address; which was followed by cheering,

and waving of hats. Soldom has there been seen, in a single regiment, so fine a corps of officers as those of the Lancers; they were the admiration of all present. The General went round a vast circle, paying his respects to his friends, and at a quarter be fore five the levee broke up; every one delighted with the imposing spectacle, so cheering to every friend of suffering humanity. Animmense numb

ber of people surrounded the hotel.

A boy named John Young, residing in Newton-upon-Ayr, had constructed a piece of mechanism, of which the following is some account : A box about 3 feet leng, by 2 broad, and 6 or 8 inches deep, has a frame and paper covering erected on it, in the form of a house, so that the box appears as the floor of the house. On the ipper part of the box are a number of wooden figures, about 2 or 3 inches high, representing people employed in those trades or sciences with which the boy is familiar. teresting and scientific communications from Carles Atwarter. Esq. of Circleville, (Ohio.) who is now exploring the western country for the purpose of examining those vestiges, which abound on the banks of the Ohio and its tributary streams, after a vestige and populous cettlement where the purpose of examining those vestiges, which abound the banks of the Ohio and its tributary streams, alor at a change-house 'table, the fills a glass, drinks it off, the banks of the Ohio are cettlement. of an extensive and populous settlement, many then knocks on the table, upon which an old women opens a door, makes her appearance and they refire. Two shoemakers upon their stools are seen, the one leating leather and the other sewing a shoe. A cloth dessand totally distinct in their origin, customs, &c. er, stone cutter, a cooper, a taylor, a woman churning, from any aborigines of this continent, with whom Europeans or their descendants have been acing a piece of iron, the one using a forehammer and the other a small hammer, a boy turning a grindstone while a man sharpens an instrument upon it, and a barber shaving a man holding fast by the nose with one hand. The is only about 17 years of age, and since the best of his mind could be first marked, his only amusement was his working with a knife making little mechanical figures. and this is the more extraordinary, as he had no opporsketched. These, we understand, are the principal materials for a work which will soon be publical materials for a work which will soon be publical materials for a work which will soon be publical. since he could be employed at the trade, has had no time for his favorite study except after the work ceased, or during the intervals; and the only tool he ever had to assist him was a pocket knife. In his earlier years he produced several curiosities, on a smaller scale, but the above is his greatest work, to which he has devoted all his spare time during the last two years .- London Paper.

KINGSTON, (U. C.) AUG. 31. Melancholy Accident .- On Sunday morning last, about 8 o'clock, as eighteen young persons were crossing Hey Bay, from the fourth to the third concession of Adolphsand the parsengers precipitated into the river. All of small leaky boat, when within about 300 yards of the them were immediately rescued from their perilous situation by the exertions of the Quebec's crew, except Miss watery element. Eight escaped; the other ten sunk, never to rise again. The names of those who perished are as follows: John Germain, Jano Germain, Mary Det-The names of those who perished lor, Jane Detlor, Matilda Robbin, Elizabeth McKay, Elizabeth Clark, Mary Cole, Zaldah Madden, and Peter Bo-This truly distressing scene was rendered doubly so by the presence of several agonized parents who were on the shore, and unable to rescue their children from

Manmoth Plumb Pudding .- At the fair near Torbay, citizens, we return our best thanks, wishing him all the prosperity deserved by the brave. We should be guilty of injustice did we omit to mention that, to the activity of flour, 170 pounds suet, 140 pounds raisins, and 20 dozen Capt. Hall is principally due the preservation of the o- eggs, and drawn through the town, fancifully decoratIndia newspapers, received at Norfolk by the applied for their passports, which were refused. I schooner Charles K. Mallory, which arrived there on Monday last, in a passage of eight days. What a melancholy contrast do they not exhibit to the splendid anticipations of the European adventurers, of which a tolerable idea may be formed phere is rising to a state of no inconsiderable imfrom the article (from Ireland) in the preceding portance. Yet still its general destiny is not to

FROM THE BERMUDA GAZETTE. GENERAL SIR GREGOR M'GREGOR.

of all the vultures which hover round South America, few have been so unsuccessful in securing a part of the prey, as the renowned voltigeur Sir Gregor M'Gregor. His late expedition was fitted out, or rather the materiel was furnished, to the hearts of the people, upon the point of a be several most respectable individuals in London-merchants, ship owners, &c. The captam of the brig which conveyed them out was also authorized to sell the vessel to M'Gregor, when he should be able to plunder enough to pay for her. The Kingston, Jamaica Chronicle says, that a certain member of Parliament, amongst others, had fishing seines; or, at any rate, these instruments made some pecuniary advances to this chieftain. Being equipped upon credit he set sail, arrived at Aux Cayes, organized his plan of attack, and proceeded against Porto Bello. The events which took place there have been explained to our readers; but, after his LEAP, nothing further was heard of him till very lately. It now appears that, after swimming off, he was picked political happiness, in almost any part of the up by a canoe, and conveyed on board the Hero. The commander of that vessel actually began to given to mar by his Maker; and gardens must warp the brig in shore, to assist the corps who bloom before virtue blossoms, and pensive virtue, still held out, and her gmns would with ease have " after cultivating a garden, must find time to asbeen brought to bear on the town and battery - pire to that state where flowers fade no more!" but the General was not disposed to run any more risks, and, notwithstanding all the entreaties of the Commodore, and all the incitements held out to him, nothing availed : his alarm was too great; he could not be prevailed upon to assist the troops on the shore; and as the Fort, which yet held out, shortly after capitulated, all hope was at an end, and the Hero sailed off. The Commodore now asked the General if he should convey him to Jamaica. "Oh, no! carry me to my supreme government, at St. Andreas!" The vessel arrived in two days at that Island, where he proceeded to produced sensations in that quarter seriously Hudson, master of the vessel, was created High Admiral! From St. Andreas they proceeded i. Port-au-Prince; but on the way thither Captain Hudson happened to displease his excellency whereby his High Admiralty-ship was not only taken from him, but the brig Hero itself, which the General re christened by the name of 'El Mi-Gregor,' and gave the command of her to a person who had been in the British navy where he had the misfortune to be twice broke for malpractices. Capt. Hudson applied to President Boyer for redress, to whom he made it appear that the brig was not M-Gregor's, but his own Boyer sent a guard to take possession of her for Hudson; but the General was not to be caught; he immediately set sail on a cruize, in this very vessel, as his first prize! He put into Aux Cayes diers, and attempt the re-capture of Porto Bello. He intended to procure his slaves at St. Andreas, by publishing a proclamation declaring them Ireland refused to have any thing further to do relief. Below the m with him. Many of them were put on shore, in a sickly condition, and died in the streets. The officers, fir ding that they had been grossly

deceived and imposed on, agreed with the masters of the Transports to take them to North America; and they sailed on the 18th, the Mary Eliza for Quebec, and the Henry for New Brunswick. The Mary Eliza afterwards put into Falmouth, Jamaica, in distress, having carried away her mizen-mast and main-top-mast. She was immediately seized by the officers of the Customs at that port, in consequence of having cleare I from Aux Cayes.

The Tarantula was chartered at Dublin, for six months; two months of which being unexpired, she was to proceed to St. Andreas with M'Gregor

The officers who were attached to M'Gregor's first expedition, and who were taken at Porto Bello, were at Darien on the Isthmus, and are to remain there until the pleasure of the Court of Madrid was known. The privates and volunteers were employed repairing the fortifications at Porto Bello.

DEMARARA, JULY 19.

We have before us (says the Chronicle) a let ter from a young gentleman, lately of this town, to a friend of his here, dated at Augostura, the 4th of last month. He, like many others, was seized with the romantic dream of achieving his fortune and his renown by campaigning in the dreary wastes of Venezuela. On his arrival at Angostura he had no difficulty in procuring a lieutenant's commission in the English Rifle corps. The very morning after they were marched off to join the main body, up the country. "I assure you seriously, on my honor, (says he) we never halted a day at a time for nine weeks\* -during which period I never tasted, nor even saw, any thing except beef, in bad condition, and worse cookery. In an extent of country, 300 miles in length and 400 in breadth, I never saw a ngle house, except two deserted hamlets or villages. I was in one action up the country, the first of the kind I ever was in. Our corps and the Bonaventura regiment, about 800 strong, were or lered to attack a party of the enemy, consisting of 700 infantry and 200 cavalry. They were post ed in a strong position, amidst underwood and thick plantations. Being concealed, they poured a severe fire on us from all sides. The Indians attached to our division all took to their heels. In the end, however, we drove the enemy away, but not without great loss-as, out of 800 we had only 350 left. There is no discipline amongst the troops-all is anarchy and confusion-the Cre-

\* The common day's march is 40 miles.

loles are mere cowards. For three months I have | not had a softer bed than an car, or the bare The following articles are all copied from West ground to rest upon. All the English officers ot mine merely by stratagem. My opinion is, hat they never will take Caraccas, and if they do they will find nothing worth having."

> The southern section of the western hemise immediately affected by the buccaneering excursions of a M'Gregor, an Aury, a Cochrane, an Artigas, a Bolivar, or a Brion; nor is its independence likely to be established under the auspices of any other rapacious plunderer. Is it at all probable that the seeds of civilization are to be scattered over the land, from the mouth of a cannon? or that principles of morality are to be thrust insword? No; before happiness and prosperity smile upon those benighted regions, the sword must be beaten into a plough-share, and the spear be transformed to a pruning-hook; pistols must serve only for candle moulds -hops be poled upon halberts, and cannon balls used for sinkers to of destruction must not serve much more violent purposes, before the regeneration of South Amerca can fully crown the hopes and expectations of the sound politician and reasonable philanthropist. Ploughs, hoes, harrows, printing presses, spelling books, bibles, and newspapers, are the only sure indications of human improvement, of moral and world. Agriculture was the first employment

## WASHINGTON.

Saturday, September 11.

The death of the Duke of Richmond, Governor General of the British Provinces, appears to have

additional cases of Fever in New York.

MONUMENT TO KIRK WHITE BY CHANTREY.

The Cambridge Chronicle, (Great Britain) this place the ship Mary Eliza, Follens, having on beard Major Fox, and 150 officers and men of has been erected in All Saints Church, of that the Hibernia Regiment; the brig Henry, New- city, to the memory of Henry Kirk White. It ers: men left their wives and families—women pert, with Lieut. Col. Cumming, and 160 officers is a curious circumstance that this tribute to Briand men of the same regiment; and the brig Tatish genius has been offered by an American gento the new Jerusalem! where it was believed all
teman, of 10 guns, from London; and Col. Eyre
theman, of the name of Boott, of Boston; who, was daily expected from Ireland, with the re- on a visit to Cambridge, was surprised to find tection and ministry, and the millenium to take mainder of his brigade. About 100 officers and that there was no memorial on the burial place of place. I fear the Lawyers will spoil much of the privates from these vessels joined M'Gregor, a poet whom he much admired, and thoughtworwhose intention was to proceed direct to St. An- thy of that public distinction. Having obtained dreas, where he boasted he had upwards of 700 leave to repair this omission, he applied to the staves, whom he would immediately make sol- eminent sculptor above mentioned, who has fulfilled his commission with great classical taste. The journal from which we have taken this notice, adds, "that the monument has been erected free! He being in a most deplorable condition, on the west side of the church, facing the altar. without money or the means of procuring it, the It consists of white marble; and exhibits, withgreater number of the poor deluded fellows from in a medallion, the portrait of Mr. White, in baslines, from the pen of the Professor of Modern trust, never will again. In consequence of the late residence of Richard Alison, deceased History:

Warm with fond hope, and learning's sacred flame, To Granta's bowers the youthful poet came; Unconquer'd pow'rs th' immortal mind display'd, Unconquer'd pow'rs in' minoritat inind display'd, But, worn with anxions thought, the frame decay'd. Pale o'er his lamp, and in his cell retir'd, The martyr student faded and expir'd.

O genius, taste, and piety sincere,
Too early lost 'midst duties too severe! Foremost to mourn was generous Southey seen; He told the tale, and show'd what White had been Nor told in vain;—lar o'er the Atlantic wave, A wanderer came, and sought the poet's grave. On you low stone he saw his lonely name, And raised this fond memorial to his fame

"In the execution of the portrait Mr. Chantrey likeness of the man; but the style and beauty of their homes, without any violent expression of teræ of a similar nature.

"Two other monuments, by Mr. Chantrey, both either in point of resemblance or sculpture, to either of those already described."

cation, we add from good authority, that Mr. den. Chantrey is now engaged in executing a statue of reputation of the artist, sanguine expectations are vernment of laws. We trust the perpetrators formed that this statue will be a highly finished will be discovered and punished. specimen of modern sculpture, and worthy of the illustrious subject.

NOTICE. THE sixth and seventh instalments on the Navy Yard A bridge stock, will become due on the 13th day of September next. Payment on the same must be made to William Prout, by order of the President and Directors. aug 25 - N. I. t. d

OF THE LATE JEMIMA WILKINSON.

Messrs. Gales & Seaton: In the Intelligencer of August 21, I observe a notice of the departure of Jemma Wilkinson-otherwise called the Universal Friend. This notice is very incorrect. She died at her mansion in Jerusalem, at least twelve miles from Pen Yan—and not at Pen Van. She never had a chapel; I therefore conclude she did not exhort her disciples, one by one, in her chapel-but at her bed side, where she has for a year or more been confined most of the time by a most excruciating complaint; and where, on Saturday of each week, she collected the remnant of her followers, and exhorted them. Her complaint may have been a case of dropsy, but, if so, it assumed very unusual symptoms. Her mansion is situated on a hill-but not a barren heath-for the eye of man has rarely seen a more romantic and luxuriant prospect than is displayed from the Eastern front of this mansion. The roads leading to her dwelling are said to have been literally filled with crowds of people! This mighty concourse of people might possibly have amounted to 100 souls, including all her society and spectators, on the day that it was expected she would have been interred. I note these remarks to show how wonderfully we are prone to exaggerate on subjects of this kind when we talk of the second wonder

of the Western country!

I have lived for six years a neighbor, and frequently an inmate of the family of Jemima Wilkinson, and of those of her society: A wonder she certainly was! and the tongue of man has uttered every thing respecting her which folly, wonder, and malice could prompt. It would be gratifying to me, and I presume to very many others, to see a correct history of her life, ministry, and doctrines, written with intelligence and candor. But the idle and malicious tales in circulation, respecting her, are utterly unworthy of belief. In frequent conversations with her, I have sought to draw out her peculiar tenets, and to form a correct idea of her doctrines. This, however, I have found was not an easy task. To each question, she always replied by multiplied quotations of scripture texts, and by recounting visions; leaving me to draw inferences to suit myself. From all I have been able to collect, I conclude she started her career under the Millenarian system; and drew with her into the wilderness perhaps a thousand followers, some reward his officers for their achievements. Capt. painful. It is said he had done much good, and twenty-five years ago, and located a large tract of was greatly respected. It was at first stated, his land in this county. Her society was wealthy, death was owing to great fatigue in travelling, and when I first knew them about 18 years ago; but wading through swamps, &c. It is since report- have been involved in much litigation. Many ed, however, that the cause of his death was the have deserted her; and a remnant only has remained with her to the last. A report has long disease of Hydrophobia, in consequence of having been current that she professed to be the Messiah, suffered a small dog to lick his lips, which were at his second coming, to gather the elect, &c. To sore from a cold. It is said that he died with ve- questions calculated to draw out from her satisfactory evidence on this point, I could never obtain any other answer than a string of scripture There appear, by the last accounts, to be no quotations, and visions of her own seeing : calculated, however, to encourage the belief that she acted by immediate inspiration, and was now undergoing a second crucifixion! (alluding to the troubles in which she was involved in law-the vile reports spread concerning her-and the bodily pain and afflictions she now suffered, for the Dax, at

A NEIGHBOR. Ontario County, New York, August 24, 1819.

A MOB AT PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, SEPT. 9.

Destruction of Vauxhall .- We have just readvertisements of a Mr. Michel, the late partner of Mr. Guille, who a short time ago made a successful excursion in a balloon, from the city of New-York, an immense concourse of citizens, exceeding, at a moderate calculation, 30,000 in number, assembled at, and in the vicinity o Vauxhall Garden. From want of skill, or design. (we know not which) the balloon was only partially inflated.

The citizens waited for three or four hours with a patience not to have been anticipated when it is considered that many of them had been disappointed in a similar manner, a few days has been eminently successful; it is a striking before, and it is probable would have retired to the sculpture may be compared to the best works their disapprobation, had it not been for a most of Grecian artists: and, in the manner of execut- unfortunate and unjustifiable occurrence which ng the medallion, the sculptor has been guided took place about sun-down. A boy had clambered March next; they may otherwise by law be excluded by the purest models of taste. The works both up the fence of the gardens, when he was ordered from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand of Grecien and Egyptian sculptors afford examdown by a person in the inside; he refused, and this 6th day of September, 1819.
WILLIAM S. ALLISON, adm'r. ples of relievos, protected by being, as it were, in- gave the man some insolence, who struck him cluded within an excavated surface. The hier- down with a piece of board or slab. It is said, oglyphic sculpture is all of this kind; and the Pa- with what truth we are unable to say, that the boy is since dead.

Some persons on the outside, already exasperof white marble, have also been erected, in the ated with disappointment, immediately commen-Chapels of Trinity and St. John's Colleges. The ced the work of destruction, by tearing down the first, to the memory of the late Professor Porson, fence of the garden. They then went deliberateis distinguished by a bust of the most exquisite ly to work breaking the lamps, summer houses, sculpture, remarkable for the likeness it exhibits windows of the temple, &c. They broke into the of that illustrious scholar, which is such as to bar room, broke the bottles, glasses, &c. spilled astonish those who have seen it; and who well and drank the wine, and other liquors. When remember the characteristic traits of thought they had destroyed all they conveniently could, and mildness in his countenance. The other mo- they set fire to the temple, which being componument, also supporting a bust, is to the memo- sed of wood, was entirely consumed, notwithstandry of Mr. Fox Townsend, and this is not inferior, ing the active and unremitted exertions of our fire and hose companies. It is, of course, impossible, for us yet to state the probable amount tion, a complete assortment of To the above, extracted from a foreign publi- of the loss sustained by the proprietor of the gar

Under the circumstances of the case, the de-Washington, in marble, to be finished in one or struction of the balloon, although it could not two years, and to be erected in the centre of the have been justified, might have admitted of some Doric hall of the State House in Boston-a bold palliation. But the wanton and illegal destrucand commanding situation, open to the access and tion of the property of an unoffending individual enjoyment of all the citizens From the great is an offence which cannot be tolerated in a go-

Amer. Centinel.

DIED. At Saratoga, (New York) on the 27th ult. Jack Com-monone, between 70 and 80 years of age, a relick of the COLUMBIAN INSTITUTE.

TRHE regular monthly meeting of the General Commit-tee will be held at Dr. Hun t's room, next Monday evening, at 5 o'clock. B. L. LEAR, Secretary. sept 11-

PROPOSALS,

By H. B. Blagrove, of the City of Washington, FOR PUBLISHING, BY SUBSCRIPTION, AN APPEAL TO THE GOSPEL,

FOR THE TRUE DOCTRINE OF DIVINE PREDESTINATION, Concorded with the Orthodox Doctrine of God's Free Grace, and Man's Free Will .- Written about the year 1630-By John Plaifere, B. D.

TO WHICH WILL BE AFFIXED,

The Examination of Tilenus before the Triers, n order to his intended settlement, in the office of a public Preacher, in the Commonwealth of Eutopia. Written by one who was present at the Synod of Dort.

CONDITIONS. The above work will contain about 150 pages duode-

cimo, and will be printed on good paper, with a new and handsome type, and delivered to subscribers at one dol-lar each, bound in boards. This work will go to press as soon as 500 subscribers

are obtained.

pers, will please forward their respective lists to the pub-isher, on or before the 1st day of October next.

TEditors of newspapers in the different sections of the Union, will confer a favor on the publisher by insertng the above in their respective papers.

RISE OF TICKETS.

NEW YORK LITERATURE LOTTERY, No. 2,

lickets will advance to \$13 on Monday next. The Lot tery will draw every day until completed - commences drawing on the 18th of next month.

HIGH PIRZES.						
1	prize	of	\$30,000			
2		of	10,000			
2		of	5,000			
40		of '	1,000			
20		of	500			
20		of	200			
63		of	100			
creat	cumbian o	F am Han	mairon Nine	-		

And a blanks to a prize.

Present price of tickets, Whole tickets \$12.00 | Quarters Halves 6.00 | Eighths FOR SALE AT

G. DAVIS's Truly Fortunate Lottery Office, Pennsylvania avenue, Washington city

Where all the high prizes sold in the first class of the National Lottery were obtained. Orders by mail punctually attended to.

DURING THIS DAY ONLY, Tickets and Shares in the New York Literature Lottery, No. 2, Will be soid at the following prices:

Whole tickets, \$12 00 | Quarters, 3 00 6 00 | Eightns, On Monday morning they will advance to \$13.

Persons disposed to risk a small sum for the Grand
Prizes below, are invited to make application Turs

ALLENS' Lucky Lottery Office, near Davis's hotel

Pennsylvania avenue, Washington city. The following are the highest prizes, and may be obtain

ed at Allens' office: 30,000 Dollars, 2 of 10,000 Dollars,

2 of 5,000 Dollars, 40 of 1,000 Dollars, &c. Not two Blanks to a Prize-Prizes all floating.

The drawing will positively commence on the 18th of ext month, and draw daily until completed. sept 11-

TO RENT,

Small two story brick dwelling House, with a good Small two story prick dweining rouse, skitchen and garden, near the Glass House. For terms apply to JOSIAS TAYLOR, near the premises.

HOUSEHOLD & RITCHEN FURNITURE. at the late residence of Richard Allison, deceased, at Greenleaf's Point, in the city of Washington, all the nousehold and kitchen furniture of said deceased. Also, one milch cow, and a ten plate stove, nearly new. Sale to commence at 4 o'clock p m.

Conditions of sale - all articles purchased to the amount of \$5 and under, cash; above 5 and under \$20, 60 days, and over \$20, 90 days credit will be given, on receiving from the purchaser his note, with an approved endorser sept 11-3t WM S. ALLISON, admr. D. BATES, auct.

NOTICE.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphan's Court of Washington county, n the Bistrict of Columbia, letters of administration of the personal estate of Richard Allison, late of Washingion county, deceased.

All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 15th day of

A FARM FOR SALE,

ONTAINING about three hundred acres, the greater part, with the improvements thereon, lying in Fairax county, Virginia; the remainder in the county of Alexandria, D. C. two miles distant from the Potomac iver, four from Georgetown, and ten from Alexandria; on which there is a good dwelling house, kitchen, sta-bles, with other out-houses; a variety of choice fruit trees; more than one-third standing in valuable timber; nder a good enclosure, and in a good state of cultivation Also, one other tract, containing about seventy acres

lying in the same vicinity, only entire within the District having a good supply of timber, and good water. For terms, apply to the subscriber, residing on the premises. sept 11—7t GEO. MINOR.

PUBLIC SALE ON Monday the 22d inst. at the residence of he late Dr. E isha Harrison, will be exposed at public auc-Drugs and Medicines,

ngether with the furniture, &c. belonging to the establishment, upon a credit of 12 months the purclaser or purchasers giving notes, bearing interest from the day of sale, with approved endorsers.

At the same time and place, will also be sold all the ousehold and kitchen Furniture, nearly new, and in good order, consisting, in part, of tables, carpets, siceboard, chairs, beds and bedding, and a very handsone set of glass and china ware—which will be sold on a redit of ix months, the purchaser giving notes, bearinginteres rom sale, with approved endorsers-all sums under

The Shop-furuiture and Medicines will be diposed of at private sale, upon reasonable terms, if appliation be made previous to the 22d. BENJ. HARRISON adm.

N. B. Those persons indebted to sa d estate are here by requested to call and close their ascounts, w note or

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

TAN AWAY from the subscriber, living about five the miles from Williams Port, and ten from Hogerstown, Washington county, Md. on Tuesday the 31st of August last, a negro man named FRANK FRENCH, aged 22 years, 5 feet 11 inches high, dark complexioned, slim and straight made, but walks considerably bow-legged, has a pleasant countenance, and very polite when spoken to. It is expected he will try to obtain a pass, spoken to. It is expected he will try to obtain a pass, and pass for a free man; it is probable he will make for Penusyivania. He has been brought up to a farm, and is a complete wagoner; he drove my term to Baltimore for three winters past. Had on, when he abscore ed, a tow linen shirt and pantaloons, a grey mix d fulled linsey jacket, a wool hat, and a pair of coarse shoes, nailed with

small tacks; but he will no doubt obtain other clothing. Twenty dollars will be given for said romaway if taken within ten miles of home, fifty dollars i taken at a greater distance and in the state, and the above reward if taken at a greater distance and out of the state, and sec red in any jad so that I get him again, and all reasonable charges if brought home.

HUGH MCAULEY. es if brought home. sept 11-w6w

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

AN AWAY from the subscriber on the 28th August last, four Negro Men, viz. AARON, a dark mulatto, about 25 years old, and of huge stature, being upwards of 6 feet high, and probably exceeding 200 lbs. in weight; he has a dull countenance, and a very conspicuous scaron the side of his mouth, oc

Those who procure five subscribers, and will hold themselves who procure five subscribers, and will hold themselves at the manual exercise when boys. He went off with only an osnaburg shirt and pantidoons, and could scarcely have met with ready-made clothes which would fit his Colossal frame. This Coliah needs HUMPHREY, a dark imilatio, about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, 19 years of age, of stender stature, and pleasing countenance. This boy has been bred a body-servant, is a good oster and barber, to which latter oc-

casioned by the discharge of a gun, by a playmate, whilst

cupation he will probably resort for a livelihood. Care was taken to secure his clothes, so that he escaped with only a suitof usuaburg clothes, and winter jackets, and GODFREY, a jet black negro, 24 years old, 5 fect 7

or 8 inches high, has a high nose for an African, and is considerably bow legged. He took with him a bear-skinover jacket, a pair of blue broadcloth pantaloons, together over Jacket, a pair of blue broadcloth pantations, together with course osnaburg shirts and pantations. He will p. ss himself off probably under the name of Sam, his Christian name, though afterwards.called Godfrey.

SHADERICK, a very dark mulatto, of middle stature, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, and 23 years old; breathes very hard when put at the lightest labor.

Godfrey was seen on Sunday morning last, in a shop near the Eastern Branch bridge, the others were it is

near the Eastern Branch bridge; the others were, it is likely, along with him.

The above reward will be given for their apprehension and delivery to me, (near Allen's Fresh, Md.) of said negroes, or for their commitment to jail, so that I go their: provided they be taken out of the State or District or Columbia; if taken in the State or said District, \$20 each, will be given.

HENRY S. YATES. will be given. sept 11-eo4w

VERY LOW FOR CASH.

THE best of Philadelphia drawing room chairs; fancy chairs of different descriptions; Windsor do, of the newest fashion, made near the city; pier and mantle glasses; second hand andirons, shovel and tongs; dining tables; tea-boards; beds; bureaus; secretary and bookcases; French china; best plate ware; portable desks; sideboards; cordial by the dozen; Spanish segars by the

box or quarter box: James River tobacco; red and yellow Peruvian bark; Cologne water.

The above are good, and at private sale, at the auction and commission store of D. BATES.

TRUNNELS AT AUCTION.

IIIL be sold at public autetion, on Sainrday the IIth int. at Coomos's wharf, Eastern Branch, about four or five cords of Lecust Trumels, (refused). Terms of sale cash. Sale to commence at 10 o'chock, GRIFFITH COO- S, Agent for the owner GEO. ADAMS, suct.

POSTPONED SALE.

SALE OF PROPERTY FOR TAXES. VILL be sold at public sale, on Saturday the 28th day of August next, at 11 nolock a m. at the Council Chamber, in the city of Washington, the following described property, or such part thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the Corporation of Washington for taxes due thereon up to the year 1813, inclusive, unless previously paids to the subscriber.

Persons assessed. Square. Lat. Daniel Carroll of Dudn. and others,

16 & imp. thereon 18 \$ 234 98 0, 15 95 Thomas Wilhams. 695 improv. thereon. Terms of sale, cash. WM. INGLE.

Collector dWard. The above sale is further postponed to Saturday next, the 11th day of September, at the hour and place above mentioned.

sep 6-3t PUBLIC SALE.

IN SATURDAY next the 11th inst is to be sold, to the highest bidder, the remainder of the land adjoining the city, called "Long Meadows." The sale to commence at 12 o'clock, at the toll-gate o the Turnpike leading to Bladensburg. As heretofore advertised, are about 200 acres-a plat will be shewn at the time-150 acres in wood and 49 in meadow After this sale, I will sell to the highest bidder. The Anacostia Bridge,

rented for \$600 per annum; opening to an improving country. Small sums will be required in cash fro a the purchaser; but, if desired, satisfactory securi v first given by me, to remove all doubts about the clarness of the title. Just claims against me received in payment.

THOMAS EWELL. sept 6-

PUBLIC SALE.

\*HE subscriber will, on Saturday the 11th inst. sell the remainder of "Long Meadow," containing about 200 acres, (one half is in woods, 40 acres are meadow,) to the highest bidder. The sale will be without reserve, commencing at 12 o'clock, at the Turnpike gate, leading to Bladensburg. Terms are, 1500 dollars in cash, the renainder on a credit of six and twelve mouths. Any just claim against me will be received in payment; and security, if desired, shall be given to ens re the title com-plete. THOMAS EWELL. sep 6-3t

TO MANUFACTURERS OF SNUFF.

HE subscriber, having obtained from the Department of State Letters Patent for a new, useful, and economical process in the Manufacture of Snuff, proposes to sell patent rights to persons engaged in that business. He is warranted, from several years' experience, in stating that, compared with all the methods now supposed to be in use, it will effect a saving of at least 50 per cent. in the requisite fuel, the heat acting many times over on the material; that, in point of labor, by the use of this invention, one man will perform the work of three, by means of machinery; and that, though these advantages to some who follow the old method, may appear in the ight of exaggeration, yet they are even inconsiderable, when contrasted with the improvement the snuff receives by being thus manufactured.

Persons desirous of obtaining patent rights can be thoroughly satisfied of the truth of the foregoing statements, by calling on Mr. Levy Garrett, in Philadelphia, or at Garret's mill, within nine miles of Wilmington, Delaware; where the whole will be seen in successful operation, and where the terms will be made known by THOS. BALDWIN.

N. B. Brewers and others interested in the drying of Malt and Corn, will find this invention, while it greatly facilitates their business, tends also to lessen the usual

ink of in

aug 21-2aw3w

eet of plank, 600

D. BATES,

Gentlemen:

present communication is made. There is not grammar, and to inspire it with a taste for the real particle of evidence that the plan originally as ments of eloquence. It has a tendency to form in a particle of evidence that the plan originally adopted by them, or the character of its object, is in the stightest degree changed. This is doing them nothing more than justice, particularly when sentiments have been ascribed to them with which they have had nothing whatever to do. For the therefore, had no agency or control in the business, it is altogether unfair that they should be made responsible for its consequences. These discussions are not connected, in the slightest degree, with any Society or set of men; and if the principles avowed in them cannot be supported by sound reason and virtue, it is hoped they may be utterly disregarded. So much for the preju-

system which should be fraught with the tendenminated learned, or whose circumstances in life leave little leisure from the toil of active pursuits, would be to cy and effect to proscribe and banish, from the present plans of our seminaries, that mere smattering which is taught, and erect in its lieu, on the worthy the labor of making it, to those who have the time ground-work of Greek and Latin (not to say of Hebrew) knowledge, the substantial superstructure of scientific learning, would be found to be of incalculable and perdurable benefit to the community. The learned Mr. Locke—he whose to fine the fashionable follies of the age, would seem to fine the seem

"wells of English undefiled" had their fountain- to follow necessarily from the foregoing remarks." heads in Greek and Roman Literature, hath, somewhere, inconsistently said, "that boys had better be spinning tops, or rather learning to make them, than dedicating so much time to Latin and Greek." But (as I cannot ask Mr. Locke) I ask his disciple, as I ask of every ingenuous philologist, to designate a solitary individual, within the expanded circumference of sci. woman and a young child, arrived at the tavern presented to the chairman and secretary, for their ces will be found to be profitable, and will be ence, that over became " a light -a landmark on in Mercersburg in the afternoon of Thursday the attention to the duties of their respective offices; the cliffs of fame," and did not radically earn his 26th ult. The men requested that the woman and to the committees appointed at the last meeteminence from the study and investigation of the and child should have a private room, and be furing, respectively, for the zear and ability with industry. Those among us who wish to engage distinguished remains of ancient composition ? nished, in the room, with what they might want; which they have attended to the duties assigned Whereas, in the neglect, or in the disqualification whilst they attended to some business which they them. from arriving at this perennial source and well. had to transact in town. Their request was com- Resolved. That the proceedings of this meethead of literature and science, how many minds, plied with; and they were out through the place ing be published in all the papers of the city and "pregnant with celestial fire," have "wasted their during a part of the afternoon. On their return county of Philadelphia. sweetness on the desert air?" The following to the tavern, they were observed to enter the Resolved, That this meeting adjourn, to meet sentiments, quoted from the 2d volume of "Mil ler's Retrospect," are so precisely coincident with that I take leave to offer them for publication.

"In America, the decline of classic literature is espe cially remarkable and prevalent. Many of our college require in their students but a superficial acquaintance with the Latin language; and, with respect to the Greek, are contented with a smattering which scarcely descrives the name of knowledge. And, although in thers, laudable exertions have been, and continue to be made, for retaining to some profitable extent this part of calucation, yet the popular prejudice against it is strong and growing; and there is too much reason to fear that this prejudice will, at no great distance of time, com-pletely triumph. While a great fondness prevails in the United States, for giving young men a Collège education and obtaining for them the usual academic honor of a diploma, there is also a prevailing disposition, not only a ploma, there is also a prevailing disposition, not only among the youth themselves, but also among parents and guardians, to give them as small a portion of classic, and especially of Greek literature, as possible. Against this latter language, it seems, particular nostility is demonded. And in some of our colleges it requires the exertion of all the authority rested in the immediate instructors, and the governors, to prevent popular ignorance and prejudice from expelling the study of Greek from their plans of education. This is a circumstance which threatens much evil to the interests of literature in our counters, and unless the trustees and other officers, to

crary heresy, another generation will witness the most

unhappy effects arising from its prevalence
"The decline of classic literature has rendered the
intercourse between learned men more deficult, for
mant of a common medium. It has produced a necessity to consume more time in the acquisition of various
modern languages. And, what is of no less consequence,
it has caused some of the best and most precious works
of estimate to be little known at the present day, and In your paper of the 3d inst. in pursuance of your convictions of propriety, you have published a communication from a 'Georgia correspondent;' from several of whose conclusions you dissent, 'particularly in what relates to the objects of the Colonization Society.' Lest the positive assertions of the writer relating to this respectable Society, should gain credence with any one, the present communication is made. There is not ments of cloquence. It has a tendency to form in a student a capacity to discern, and a solicitude to use a the purity, the precision, and the graces of special Perhaps it may be questioned whether a man can hossion understand any one modern tanguage, in its various infections, bequies, and shades of meaning, without having some acquaintance with those uncient tongues. Certain it is that almost the whole of that invaluable mass of instruwritings and opinions of the present writer they can be in no way answerable, as there is not a so-titary member of that Society who was accessory, as their multication. As they have, stimate set on classical literature, & the enthusiastic considered among the principal causes of that rapid un-provement in several European languages, which dis-tinguishes the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

"By diagently studying the ancient models of compo-sition, and habitually referring to them as standar, , the

iterati of those days were enabled to transfuse their eauties into the living languages; to give the latter be utterly disregarded. So much for the prejudice attempted to be excited against the Colonization Society, for an alleged change of object.

"Oh! that mine enemy had written a book!"
must be the exclamation of every one after read to the excited admired patterns. If these facts and reasonings be admitted, it would the "second Linner" of your correspondent. terns. If these facts and reasonings be admitted, it would ang the "second Limner" of your correspondent. As a friend of the gradual and universal abolition of slavery in the United States, without any reserve or concealment, I thank you for permitting the writer to manage his "own cause in his own way." Such defenders of any cause are like the enraged elephant on the field of battle, more destructive to friends than foes. His composition

the state of the finding points of the points of the points of the finding points of the points of t

Georgetown, D. C. Sept. 1, 1819.

HAGERSTOWN, SEPT. 7.

Mysterious .- Two men, one on horseback and scribers to the same. the other in a gig, having with them a yellow they ordered their horses, and prepared to start. factures. Before their departure, however, they observed, that no doubt their conduct appeared mysterious; that the child they had with them belonged to "an innocent young lady;" and that the yellow woman was employed to take care of it.

About the same time, a young shild was found, early in the morning, by some black people, at their coor, in the neighborhood of Green Castle,

above ases; and it is quite probable that they diers, and the band of the 6th regiment. are intrately connected. If so, perhaps this notice of them may lead to a discovery of the un- ing the last month.

country; and unless the trustees and other officers, to whom the direction of our services of learning is entrusted, countries to open would ausible but illusive it. Societies and Christian Missionaries.—London pap.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

THOM THE AUBORA

An adjourned meet of the citizens of the ity and county of Poladelphia, friendly to American Manufactures, was held in the State House yard, on Saturday afternoon, the 4th of September ...

MATHEW LAWRER, Esq. in the chair. CONDY PAQUET, Secretary.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read, the committee appointed to prepare a me-

morial to Congress, reported the same, which, having been read, was unanimously adopted. Whereupon, it was Resolved, That one thousand copies of the same be printed, for distribution: United States be requested to republish it; and pointed to procure signatures.

mittee of seven persons, to make the appointments to establish manufactories here, and, having no for the ward and district committees.

This duty having been performed, the committee appointed to procure information relative those who must have them at any price; an preciacis, made a report.

The committee appointed on the 21st of Aureported the following:

Constitution of the Pennsylvania Society for the Encouragement of American manufactures,

PREAMBLE.

The wealth of a nation is derived from the labor of the people who compose it; and, as the general revenue will be goest or small according to the quantity of productive addustry that is set in motion, it is of the first imothe hich ages accept that its get in motion, it is of the first importance that the public prosperity be not suffered to languish for the want of timely support. Amongst the means of producing the most profitable results, the protection of our declining manufactures, with the steady employment of that portion of our population, who, by their hubits and dispositions. tructive to friends than foes. His composition furnishes an olla podrida entirely beyond the reach of criticism: it has, however, one characteristic of sublimity—it cannot be understood. This artist, when again challenging public admiration by a display of his wares, should imitate the example of a kindred genius, who, lest unfortunate mistakes should take place, furnished an infallible index to obviate them—a This is the

the Society, whenever called upon so to do, after reasonable notice, a statement of their proceedings, together with such other information as may be required, relative to the objects of the association.

meeting, in conformity to a resolution of such meeting.

Art. VII. The Society may establish by-laws for its

government, and may make any alteration or amend- how these matters were managed during the peity of the members present at a stated meeting; such altercourse systems, and even during our last war. teration or amendment having been proposed at a previous stated meeting.

Whereupon it was, on motion, Resolved, That same system. the same be adopted, and that the ward and district committees appointed to procure signatures to the memorial, be also instructed to obtain sub-

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be

roomin which the woman and child remained, at the county court house, on Saturday the 25th as clandestinely as they could; and, during their September, at 4 o'clock, P. M. to hear the furmine, and, withal, embodied in phraseology, so stay at the tayern, their general conduct was sin-much more than my own perture a and emphatic, gular and suspicious. About 11 o'clock at night oure information relative to the state of manustay at the tayern, their general conduct was sin- ther report of the committee appointed to pro-

> MATHEW LAWLER, Chairman. Connx Riguer, Secretary.

FRANKLIN, (MO.) AUG. 6.

Arrived, on Tuesday evening last, steam boat Johnson, Capt. Colfax, for the Council Bluffs. and a out six or seven miles from this place .- Passengers, Capt. Haile, Lieuts. Wilcox, Bedel,

tion of her commander and the officers, to our citizens, during the time she remained here, de-

departed for her place of destination.

ON BOUNTIES TO MANUFACTURERS

TO THE EDITORS,

Gendemen: I have seen that you have thrown wid open the portals of your paper for the admission of long and labored essays, meended to operate upon the People nd, through them, on their Representatives in Congress o induce them to establish extraordinary bounties, in the ape of high duties, on manufactures. ared part of the country, I have seen a few essays in a country newspaper on this subject, written in a familiar tyle, which appear to me to contain much truth, plainly old. Perhaps you do not receive this paper. I sea out one of the numbers, and shall be gratified by a re-publication of the pressure. I have much d publication of the passage I have marked.

FROM THE BELLEFORT (PA.) FATRIOT .-- IN EXTRACT.

They (the Philadelphia Society) are for conening Congress instantly, for the purpose of inthat the printers of newspapers throughout the posing heavy duties upon all articles imported from other countries, no matter how necessary that a committee of five persons, from each ward for the conveniences and comforts of life, so that Resolved, That the chairman appoint a com- thereby enabling a few of our great capitalists rivals to contend with from abroad, they might be enabled to sell their wares at their own prices, t to the state of the manufactures in the city and thereby amass such immense fortunes in a few years as would raise themselves and their posterity above the dull pursuits of civil life. That is ty for the promotion of American Manufactures, as would enable a few master manufacturers to tax the laborers and cultivators of the soil, in such a way as would enable those manufacturers to wallow in wealth and luxury, while the husband-man would be reduced to penury and distress, Those sciolists, to sanction their projects, quote as authority the manner in which the despetic go vernments in Europe manage those mattersparticularly their favorite government of Engenormous taxes.

But, will our farmers suffer themselves to be he "mouth of labor" the earnings of its hands

rope, with all the terrors of their sanguinary laws, cannot prevent this, when the prospect of great gain makes it an object worth risking. And, no Art. VI. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but by an order of the presiding officer of a general cure the means, would be among the first to avail doubt, such of this industrious chub as could prothemselves of the temptation. We all remember ment to this constitution, by the concurrence of a major- riod of our embargo, non-importation, and non-in-Now, it is most obvious that this prohibitory scheme of protecting duties is a branch of the

We have a vast, extensive territory to settle & improve—an immense wilderness to convert into other convenient out houses; but most of the buildings fruitful fields; to promote which ought to be the want some repairs. It is deemed unnecessary to say leading object of our policy. Such manufactures as are adapted to our situation and circumstances will be found to be profitable, and will be pursued. They will require no other protection Hall, St. Mary's county, Md. or to Mr. John Chandler, from government than any other branch of useful near Nommany, Westmoreland county, Va.

NEALE H. SHAW. in manufacturing business, have many advantages over foreigners. Our country produces much of the raw materials of the most useful manufactures such as iron, cotton, wool, flax, hemp, fruit, grain, &c. &c. Those articles, of course, can be grain, &c. &c. I hose articles, of course, can be procured much cheaper at home than foreigners improved systems, he is well acquainted with Gardening. Can procure them. They can also use all kinds He is a middle aged man, healthy and robust. Enquire of labor saving machinery, which is prohibited in many European countries, particularly in England. The division of labor is there the great talisman by which they bring their fabrications to such a state of perfection; and that we can accomplish as amply as they can. The price of imported articles must also be greatly enhanced by the profits of the exporter, the importer, the freight, insurance, and duties, now payable at our custom houses, with a variety of other incidental expences, from which our home manufactures are of the said negroes, or five dollars for either of them exempt. Now, if the same articles cannot be fabricated here as well, and sold as cheap to the With he child was left a quantity of fine clothes. and Surgeon Mower, of the 6th regiment; Lieut. consumer, it is a plain demonstration that our There is something mysterious in both of the Talcott, of the Engineers, one company of solove lases; and it is quite probable that they dies and the band of the 5th regiment. siness, but that our people can be better occupied No person sick, nor any casualty occurred during the last month.

The Johnson, on her arrival, fired a salute, and gratified a large number of spectators, assembled on the banks of the river, by music from the bank of the 6th regiment. The politeness and atten-tion of her commander and the officers to our in of her commander and the officers, to our dizens, during the time she remained here, deeve honorable mention.

At 9 o'clock yesterday morning the Johnson Rutshie will not be the case for the she remained here, described by the month or year, a negro Man, and a handy Girl. The man is accustomed to all kinds of work, having been employed in town and country, and is an excellent borer. Apply to Johnson Further will not be the case for as a stimulus. But this will not be the case for sept 10 - w3w

ages to come. We could employ all the people in Britain and Ireland, to great advantage, for a long time, in clearing and improving our waste lands. Why then draw away our people, by artificial regulations, from the most useful and most independent of all employments, to others, which, it seems, cannot be carried on without proter fing

But, even as matters now stand, there might be good many industrationies carried on at home, I send which are not, were our manufacturers satisfied with a reasonable and moderate profit, and live within reusonable bounds. Would a master man-ufacturer be content with cleaning as much in a year as an industrious, economical farmer, on a tolerable well improved farm, could do in ten years, he might thrive without protecting duties. But this will not do. Manufacturing is not considered worth following, except a monstrous fortune can be accumulated thereby in a few years. of the city and each district of the county, be apenormous prices as may amount to a prohibition tify the cupidity of those greedy leeches. I trust not, while the right of suffrage remains with the people. Our government has gone too far already instead of advancing farther it ought to recede, in some particulars.

Our farmers are not perpetually teasing, torturing, and boring the government for protection. All they ask of government is to let them alone; not to oppress them, to pamper merchants and gust, to report a plan for the formation of a Soci- to say, they wish to introduce such a state of things manufacturers. They only ask to be permitted to enjoy the fruits of their labor, without let or hinderance, and they are perfectly agreed that all other trades and occupations hall enjoy the same blessed privilege. Those branches of business which cannot protect themselves by their own intrinsic value, are not worth protection. But the perpetual slang is, " protect our commerce, protect our manufactories, and our fisheries, by tax-es, bounties, and prohibitions;" but not a word land. No doubt they would like very well to see about protecting our agriculture from the fangs of tion of those in Europe. To see them tenants or slaves to a few bloated nabobs—swelled up by exkind ulone, and it will regulate itself. Governkind ulone, and it will regulate itself. torting from them the fruits of their industry by ments have nothing to do with the lawful enterprizes of individuals. They never meddle with these reduced to such a degrading condition? Will surking illustration of which we have full before matters but they do more harm than good; a ed from them by the visionary reveries of a few But enough for the present: at some leisure our eyes, in the situation of our monied concerns. puffed up, idle projectors, and who can only supmy notions with respect to the best means of re-

below Allen's Fresh, on the Wicomico road. This land lies between the rivers Potomac and Wicomico, close to the latter, and not more than three miles from the former, conveniently situated for trade, fish, fowl and oysters. The place is as healthy as any in that part of the country; there is plenty of water, and that which is ex-cellent very convenient; it is well adapted to the pro-duce of Indian corn, wheat and tobacco, and such other produce common to the climate; it is level, at least as much so as could be desired, and capable of being much There is an abundance of wood-he greater part of the land stands in wood. There are two dwelling houses, distant from each other about haif a mile the larger, a brick building, with three rooms on the lower floor and as many above; the smaller is a frame house, with two brick chimnies; there are kitchens and more about it, as it is presumed that those disposed to purchase will view the premises. A fiberal credit will e given to the purchaser.

A FARMER WANTS A SITUATION.

A N English Farmer, from the county of Devenshire, who is thoroughly acquainted with his business, and can give the best testimonials in his favor, for capacity, t Mr. Lee's garden, near the house of the Secretary of the Treasury

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

DAN AWAY from the subscriber, living on Green-leaf's Point, a mulatto woman, by the name of Rachel. She has taken a boy with her, of about the same color, by the name of John. They are well known about been seen in those parts of the City, and is supposed to be there now. Ten dollars will be given for the delivery

FOR SALE OR RENT.

convenient out-houses, on Green street, Georgetown; at

JOHN A. WILSON.