

likewise defrayed, in every branch of the civil, military, and naval establishments; the public edifices, in this city, have been rebuilt, with considerable additions; extensive fortifications have been commenced, and are in a train of execution; permanent arsenals and magazines have been erected in various parts of the Union; our navy has been considerably augmented, and the ordnance, munitions of war, and stores, of the army and navy, which were much exhausted during the war, have been replenished. By the discharge of so large a proportion of the public debt, and the execution of such extensive and important operations, in so short a time, a just estimate may be formed, of the great extent of our national resources, and of our demonstration in the mother country, and gratifying, when the means are considered, that direct tax and some more revenue, soon after the termination of the late war, and that the revenue applied to these purposes has been derived almost wholly from other sources.

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

The sum of three millions of dollars, authorized to be raised by loan, by an act of the last session of Congress, has been obtained upon terms advantageous to the government, indicating not only an increased confidence in the faith of the nation, but the existence of a large amount of capital, seeking that mode of investment; at a rate of interest not exceeding five per cent. per annum.

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

Considerable progress has been made, during the present season, in examining the coast, and its various bays, and other inlets; in the collection of materials, and in the construction of fortifications, for the defence of the Union, at several of the positions, at which it has been decided to erect such works. At Mobile Point, and Dauphin Island, and at the Rigolots, leading to Pointe-a-Pitre, matters are in a considerable train, having been collected, and all the necessary preparations made, for the commencement of the works. At Old Point Comfort, at the mouth of James river, and at the Rip Rap, on the opposite shore, in the Chesapeake Bay, materials, to a vast amount, have been collected, &c. at the Old Point some progress has been made in the construction of the fortification, which is on a very extensive scale. The work at Fort Washington, on this river, will be completed early in the next spring; and that on the Pea Patch, in the Delaware, in the course of the next season. Fort Diamond, at the Narrows, in the harbour of N. York, will be finished this year. The works at Boston, New York, Baltimore, Norfolk, Charleston, and Niagara have been, in part, repaired; and the coast of North Carolina extending south to Cape Fear, has been examined, as have likewise other parts of the coast eastward of Boston. Great exertions have been made to push forward these works, with the utmost despatch possible; but when their extent is considered, with the important purposes for which they are intended; the defence of the whole coast, and, in consequence, of the whole interior, and that they are to last for ages—it will be manifest, that a well digested plan, founded on military principles, connecting the whole together, combining security with economy, could not be prepared without repeated examinations of the most exposed and difficult parts, and that it would also take considerable time to collect the materials at the several points, where they would be required. From all the light that has been shed on this subject, I am satisfied, that every favorable anticipation which has been formed of this great undertaking, will be verified; and that when completed, it will afford very great, if not complete, protection to our Atlantic frontier, in the event of another war; a protection, sufficient to counter-balance, in a single campaign, with an enemy powerful at sea, the expense of all these works, without taking into the estimate the saving of the lives of so many of our citizens, the protection of our towns, and other property, or the tendency of such works to prevent war.

Our military positions have been maintained at Belle Point, on the Arkansas, at Council Bluff, on the Missouri, at St. Peter's on the Mississippi, and at Green Bay, on the Upper Lakes. Commodious barracks have already been erected at most of these posts, with such works as were necessary for their defence. Progress has also been made in

opening communications between them, and in raising supplies at each for the support of the troops, by their own labor, particularly those most remote.

With the Indians peace has been preserved, and a progress made in carrying into effect the act of congress, making an appropriation for their civilization, with the prospect of favorable results. As connected equally with both these objects, our trade with those tribes is thought to merit the attention of Congress. In their original state, game is their sustenance, and war their occupation; and if they find no employment from civilized powers, they destroy each other. Left to themselves, their extermination is inevitable. By a judicious regulation of our trade with them, we supply their wants, administer to their comforts, and gradually, as the game retires, draw them to us. By maintaining posts far in the interior, we acquire a more thorough and direct control over them, without which, it is confidently believed that a complete change in their manners can never be accomplished. By such posts, aided by a proper regulation of our trade with them, and a judicious civil administration over them, to be provided for by law, we shall, it is presumed, be enabled, not only to protect our own settlements from their savage incursions, and preserve peace among the several tribes, but accomplish, also the great purpose of their civilization.

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

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

JAMES MONROE.
Washington Nov. 14, 1820.

THE REPOSITORY.
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 22.

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

Trade with the British Colonies.—No provisions have been made in the British Parliament for relaxing, generally, the restrictions of foreign nations to trade with the British Colonies. But letters from London say, that, as soon as the affairs of the Queen's revenue over the proposition will be made to the United States to relax the regulations respecting it contained in Mr. Jay's treaty of 1793.—*Bost. Cent.*

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

Extract of a letter from England, dated Sept. 28.
"Politics I have none to give you. Radicals and taxes are all forgotten and given up for the Queen."
"The army and navy, and all the women, are on the side of the Queen. If she should be convicted there would be a dreadful commotion."
"There is more trade in Manchester than was ever known before, but the prices are very low—no one out of employ—wages rather low—a great deal of drunkenness, noise, and fighting, to be seen. Poor rates are much lower. Emigration is getting out of fashion."

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

BOSTON NOV. 11.
The favorite Frigate Constitution is ordered by the Navy Board to be fitted for sea immediately. She has undergone a thorough repair during the summer, and though 22 years old, is now one of the most substantial vessels in the service. Com. Hull, to avoid the cold weather is proceeding with the utmost rapidity in the work, which celebrity is emulated by the seamen, who crowd to serve in her. Old Ironsides is the magnet which attracts the attention and zeal of all the honest tars who are out of employment.—*Intell.*

Sale Postponed.
Just recovering from a very severe indisposition, I feel as if I should not be sufficiently restored to attend to the sale I advertised to take place on the 4th of next month. It is therefore postponed, until the 28th of December. If the land is not sold, I shall offer for sale on that day from 6 to 12 likely negroes, on accommodating terms.
WM. P. FLOOD.
Nov. 22.

Estray Horse.
PURSUANT to a warrant, to us directed, I have this day viewed an estray horse shown to us by Geo. & Adam Eichelberger of this county; and do find the same to be a dark bay, about 5 years old, about 15 hands high, blind of the left eye, and the right hind foot white, nearly up to the fetlock, and do appraise the said horse to the sum of 25 dollars. Certified under our hands this 20th day of Nov. in the year 1820.
HENRY HEANS,
SAMUEL HOLL,
JACOB HEATWHOL.
Nov. 22.

Estray Horse.
PURSUANT to a warrant, to us directed, I have this day viewed an estray horse shown to us by Wm. Vestal of this county; and do find the same to be of a bay colour, a star on his forehead, but the admirably combined movement of Gen. Washington, with our French allies from the north, and of Count de Grasse with the fleet and troops under his command from the West Indies, turned the scale, and Lord C. was reduced to shut himself up in York Town, and attempt its defence until he could be relieved by aid from New York. This hope failed him; and on the 19th of October 1781, he surrendered his forces to the combined arms of America and France.

3 Dollars Reward.
RAN away from the subscriber some time in August last, a black boy named STEPTOE, (or Stepney) about 16 years of age, jet black, has a down look when spoken to, and bad countenance.—I think he has a small scar about his face, and is a little knock kneed.—Whoever will deliver said negro to me, or secure him so that I get him again shall receive the above reward and all reasonable expenses paid.—Said negro is the property of Rebecca Ridgway, and is supposed to be somewhere in the neighborhood of Battletown or Snickers Ferry.
JOHN R. FLAGG.
Nov. 22.

Sheriff's Sale.
I will sell for cash, on the 24th inst. at the house of Joseph J. Lancaster, all of said Lancaster's Cattle, Hogs, (some of them now fat) Wheat and Rye in the straw, farming utensils, household furniture, one road wagon, and sundry other articles, to satisfy treaty execution issued from the county court of Jefferson against said Lancaster and others.
S. W. LACKLAND, Dep. Sheriff for D. Morgan.
Nov. 22.

Jefferson County, To wit.
September Court, being the 26th day of the month.
Thomas Marshall, Plaintiff, vs.
Hugh Williams Evans, John W. Prentis, and Robert E. Carter, merchants and Co-partners in trade under the name and firm of Prentis & Carter, & Jas. S. Lane, Defts.
IN CHANCERY.
The defendants Hugh Williams Evans, & Prentis & Carter, not having entered their appearance and given security pursuant to the act of Assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth, it is ordered that they appear here on the fourth Monday in November next, and answer the bill of the complainant, and it is further ordered that the defendant, James S. Lane, do not pay, convey away, or secret any moneys by him owing to, or goods or effects in his hands belonging to the absent defendants Hugh Williams Evans, and Prentis & Carter, until a further order of this court: And that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmers' Repository, printed in Charlestown, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the court house of the said county of Jefferson.
A Copy.—Teste,
R. G. HITE, c. j. c.
Oct. 11.

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

Deliberative Assembly. And it is highly interesting to us, and will be still more so to posterity, to see thus rescued from oblivion the personal resemblance of so many of those illustrious heroes to whose persevering fortitude, and talents, and courage, the nation owes so much.
Nat. Intell.

Terms of this Paper.
The price of the Farmers' Repository is Two Dollars a year, one dollar to be paid at the commencement, and one at the expiration of the year. Distant subscribers will be required to pay the whole in advance—no paper will be discontinued, except at the option of the Editor, until arrears are paid.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, will be inserted three weeks for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion. All advertisements sent to the office without having the number of times for which they are to be inserted, designated, will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

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

The Arkansas Territory.
Extract of a letter from His Excellency Governor Miller, to a friend in Petersburg, N. H. dated.

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

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

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

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

This country is the best for raising stock of every kind I have ever seen. A man may raise and keep summer and winter, any number he pleases. They grow large and handsome.

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

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

I pitched my tent about half a mile from the town, and staid five days. They made dances and plays every night to amuse me. These Indians have a native religion of their own, and a the only tribe I ever knew that had them. At day break every morning, I could hear them at prayer, and crying for an hour. They appeared to be as devout in their way as any class of people. They made me a present of eight horses when I left them.

I got three two horned frogs—they are a curiosity. I kept one of them alive twenty-two days—it then laid twenty-two eggs as large and about the shape and appearance of a large white bean, and died. I have them all safely preserved in spirits. I obtained the skin of the young spotted hog: this is a curiosity—likewise, the skin of the badger, I procured, also, some salt that came from the salt Prairie, which is covered, for many miles, from four to six inches deep, with pure, white crystallized salt. All men agree, both white and Indian, who have been there, that they can cut and split off a piece a foot square.—This place is about 1300 miles, by the course of the river, above this. One branch of the Arkansas passes through this Prairie, and sometimes overflows it. When that is the case, the water in the river here is too salt to drink.—There is a place above one hundred and fifty miles from this, where the water gushes out of a mountain so hot that you may scald and dress a hog with the water as it comes from the ground. This is a fact which admits of no doubt.

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

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

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

A resolution was offered by the Rev. Mr. Matthews, tendering the thanks of the Society to the Ward Bible Associations; this motion was seconded by the Rev. Samuel Nott.

These gentlemen addressed the meeting with much eloquence, and was listened to with great attention.

The Rev. Mr. Ward, Baptist Missionary, recently arrived from India, addressed the meeting at considerable length. The Rev. Gentleman's speech was highly gratifying, and afforded much interesting information of the state of religion in the Eastern world.

Mr. Ward observed that twenty years had nearly passed away since he first left his native land to visit the heathen in India, and it afforded him much satisfaction to be presented at the celebration of a Bible Society in this western hemisphere.

"The Rev. Gentleman then commenced a most interesting account of the state of religion in India, by instituting a comparison between the natives of the east, and those of our country; observing, that no country afforded such abundant evidence of superstition as that from which he had recently arrived.

In Hindostan there were, one hundred and fifty millions of souls, one hundred millions were Pagans, and fifty millions were the devoted followers of Mahomet. The latter having the Koran for their guide, the former the Shaster. Their opinion was, said the speaker, 'inculcates the necessity of human sacrifice; but they consider such as inferior to the sacrifice of a brother, or a god. The Shaster encourages mothers to sacrifice their children in some favored streams; and the Ganges is considered the most direct road to heaven. To such a height had superstition been carried, that Mr. Minton, a missionary, related that he had seen many people themselves in boats, and after being pulled to the centre of the stream, would cast themselves into it voluntary victims to their deluded education. A Captain in the British service, was witness to sixteen females imitating themselves in a similar way.—These victims were generally attended by a priest.—The Shaster also encouraged widows to burn themselves on the funeral pile with their deceased husbands; they were told that by this act they would secure the happiness of fourteen generations.—Mr. W. observed, that he had been a witness to several instances of self immolation. A short time before he left Serampore, he received an official document, from one of the judges at that place, containing a list of the widows who had fallen victims to this horrible and

heart rending practice in the vicinity of Bengal. From this document it appeared that in the year 1815, between 4 & 500 had voluntarily been burnt to death; in 1816 upwards of 600; and in 1817, 706. The child of the victim was often seen applying the matches to the funeral pile which surrounded its parent. This said the Rev. Gentleman, was in British India, and was done in accordance with the doctrine of the Shaster. Such was the belief of these deluded people, in the efficacy of the Waters of the Ganges that thousands were brought to its bank, in the last stages of sickness, and there remaining exposed to a vertical sun, until death released them from their sufferings. I could hardly said the speaker, on this subject, until midnight, or until the morning sun gilded the Eastern horizon, but I will make one or two remarks more. The mother in whom ought to dwell all the tender affections which belong to the female character, here forgets her "sucking child." She carries it to the favored Ganges, and there commits it to an offering to some of their Gods. Shall we compare such mothers, said the Rev. Gentleman, to the tiger of the Forest?—No, the beasts of the field have a regard for their young and will protect them from the hands of those who aim the deadly blow; but it is often seen that the innocent victims are torn from the breast of those who gave them being and while looking up to them for protection, are cast into the stream.

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

Washington in 1814.

FOREIGN NEWS.
LATEST FROM ENGLAND.
CHARLESTOWN, NOV. 13.

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

Our extracts are from the "Times," an opposition print, and from the "New Times," a paper attached to the ministerial side of the question. The first named paper is filled with Mr. Williams' Speech, who followed Mr. Brougham, and with the examination of several witnesses—a summary of which is given below.

LONDON, OCT. 8.

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

But still less weight can we attach to a topic which occupied great part of the introduction to the learned gentleman's speech, and to which he reverted again at its close; we mean the apprehensions which he labored to impress on their lordship's minds, that to decide this great and solemn question one way rather than the other, would be agreeable to the pop. voice. This argument when closely sifted, would amount to what we are sure the learned gentleman could not intend; an intimidation of the noble tribunal. We will not say that the people have nothing to do with the law, but to obey them, but we will say the duty of the people will be to obey this law if it should pass, and that the contrary doctrine (which has been held out in some of her Majesty's answers) is directly reasonable. Our fear, we own, is, that arguments of so very dubious a complexion may unconsciously create a bias in the minds of the noble lords against the queen; for it is rather difficult to conceive that a perfect and secure reliance on the innocence of an accused party, and on the integrity of the judges, can permit the mind to wander for a moment to any thing like a threat of external force.

Mr. Brougham very properly made such observations as occurred to him on several particulars in the evidence in support of the bill. We cannot say that we go along with him in these remarks, but still it was his duty to make them. Valiant quantum valere possint. Still there was a vast mass of evidence which he left untouched; nor could we gather that he distinctly announced any intention of controverting a great part of it. He was very severe on the nose and mouth of one of the witnesses, from which by some rules of physiognomy, he deduced a consequence which appeared to us to have extremely little to do with the merits of the case, and the less so, as he says he constantly can contradict that one witness. His promises also to produce Mademoiselle Desmones's sister, but he seems by no means confident that her evidence will very much strengthen his case.

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

The Paris Journals of Sunday contain nothing of importance. The king has made numerous additions to the list of members of the order of the *St. Anne's Legion*, in consequence of the death of the Duke of Bordeaux. Among the new knight commanders is the prince de Talleyrand.

Extract of a letter dated Oporto, Sept. 16.
The constitutional army, about 16,000 men, are now assembling near Coimbra, from which they move on the 20th in three divisions towards Lisbon, from which the letters mention their arrival was only awaited for the inhabitants and troops to join them. The members of the new government had left Oporto for Coimbra, and the garrison of Oporto was composed of militia regiments which were under the command of general Aires Ponto.

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

On Saturday last, a foreign gentleman of athletic figure, Italian complexion, and whose height "like a pard," having arrived at the hotel in this city from the westward, a rumor got about, that this was no less a personage than the Baron Bergami. The hotel was surrounded and filled with spectators; and the stranger being put up to the joke, consented to humor it. A "poor cousin" of Alderman Woods's, as he described himself, busied to the hotel for the honor of an audience; and having been obtained in, entreated the supposed Baron not to fail reporting to his cousin Alderman, that he paid his respects. To carry on the hoax an old green bag was procured, and supported by an outside passenger on the stage coach which carried the supposed knight of St. Caroline on, with the design of enjoying the joke along the road.

Exeter paper.
Yesterday a meeting of the inhabitants of the Liberty of Saffron Hill, Hatton garden, and of Ely Rents, was convened at the work house of St. Andrew's, Holborn, in order to consider of voting an address of condolence and congratulation to her majesty. The speakers were Messrs' Halliday, Harmer, Pratt and Hammond; and both the resolutions and addresses were carried with considerable applause. Several sums, it is added, were subscribed in a few minutes.

LONDON, OCT. 8.
Foreign affairs are now so little thought of

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

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

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

For the accommodation of those readers whose time is so employed that they cannot toll through the evidence, we submit a brief abstract:—

1. The Clerk of the Queen's solicitor proved that the chamberlain of the Grand Duke of Baden, though anxious to come over as a witness for the Queen, yet was afraid lest his conduct should be held against her. 2. Col. St. Leger proved that ill health was the sole cause of his leaving the Queen's service, after 11 years—from 1808 to 1819. 3. Lord Guilford visited the Queen at Naples, and saw her in company with his sister at Rome, Civita Vecchia, and Leghorn. Her conduct perfectly proper—no familiarity with Bergami. Visited the Queen at Villa d'Este; saw her in a boat with Bergami, who rowed it; dined with the Queen—Bergami and Madame Oldi sitting at table. Bergami's manners perfectly unobtrusive. The Queen towards him not such as to call for any particular observation. Madame Oldi's language good Italian, with a slight Milan accent. She did not leave on Lord Guilford's mind that he had been conversing with a vulgar woman. Bergami did not appear superior to the situation which he had formerly filled. 4. Lord Glenberrie met the Queen at Acton; Lady Glenberrie volunteered to act as lady of bedchamber until the arrival of lady Charlotte Campbell; the best company of Genoa at the Queen's house, where Lord Glenberrie frequently dined with his lady. Bergami treated as a servant without any undue familiarity; he behaved towards his mistress with becoming respect. 5. Lady Charlotte Lighty quitted the Queen at Brunswick, according to an agreement made before they left England, in 1814. In March, 1815, saw and attended her at Naples, where all the English of distinction, and may Neapolitans, and other foreigners rank, visited her Majesty, and frequented her table—accompanied the Queen to Rome, Civita Vecchia, and Leghorn—left her Majesty there, to have the advantage of her brother's, the present Earl of Guilford's escort to England—never saw any unbecoming familiarity with Bergami—resigned the Queen's service in 1817 in consequence of the advice of her brother.

The effects of the Marquis of Milan, was brought forward again; and Lord Liverpool allowed that the matter of Col. Browne now required further investigation.—Times.

PARIS, OCT. 2.

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

Extract of a private letter—Sept. 26.

The revolution is completely accomplished in Portugal.

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

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

LONDON, FRIDAY EVENING OCT. 6.

There were no arrivals of importance in the City this morning. The funds have risen; they left off yesterday at 66 7/8; and this morning, at 12 o'clock, they were 67 1/8 for money. The speech of Lord Liverpool on foreign affairs is said to have been the cause. The French papers of the 3d, arrived this morning. They do not add any material particulars to the account of the progress of the revolution in Portugal, but they confirm the account which we have hitherto given of the triumph of the Insurgents, and the proclamation of a new Government in Lisbon.

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

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, NOV. 16.

Mr. Bloomfield offered for consideration the following resolution:

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

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

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

At the hour of one, the House proceeded to ballot for a Chaplain on the part of this House.

The following exhibits the result of three successive ballots:

	1st.	2d.	3d.
Rev. Mr. Allison,	52	50	55
Rev. Mr. Campbell,	34	52	81
Rev. Mr. Sparks,	28	20	3
Rev. Mr. Post,	18	10	3

So the Rev. Mr. CAMPBELL was chosen on the third trial. And the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, NOV. 17.

After the presentation of petitions—

Mr. Gross of N. Y. offered for consideration the following resolution:

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

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

It was ordered to lie on the table accordingly.

Mr. Foot offered the following resolution, which lies on the table one day of course;

Resolved, That the following addition be made to the standing rules and orders of the House, viz: A committee of three members shall be appointed, whose duty it shall be to examine all bills, amendments, resolutions, or motions, before they go out of possession of the House, and to make report that they are correctly engrossed, which report shall be entered on the journal.

And the House adjourned to Monday.

MONDAY, NOV. 20.

Mr. Eddy, of Rhode Island, offered for consideration the following resolution:

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

And the question being put, without debate, will the House now proceed to the consideration of this resolution? It was decided thus:

For consideration, 55

Against it, 61

So the House refused to proceed to the consideration of the resolution at this time.

Mr. Storrs submitted the following:

Resolved, That the 18th Rule of the standing Rules and Orders of this House be annulled.

[The 18th Rule is in the following words:

"Business referred to committees of the whole house shall be called for in the following order:

1. Private bills which have passed the Senate, and have been reported favorably by a committee of the House.
2. Private bills reported by a committee of the House.
3. Bills and resolutions of a public nature.
4. Bills which have passed the Senate, and have been reported against by a committee of the House.
5. Reports unfavorable to petitioners.]

The motion of Mr. Storrs lies on the table one day of course.

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

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

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

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

Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, said a few words expressive of his opinion, that, if a reduction of expenditures, &c. was made, it ought to be more general than was proposed by this motion to be inquired into. To such a general reduction, he was favorable, but was opposed to a piecemeal legislation on the subject, which must be partial, and might be unjust in its operation. This was the substance of Mr. C.'s observation, though not perhaps his words. He wished the resolution to be so modified as to make it as comprehensive as in his opinion it ought to be.

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

The resolution was agreed to *in rem. con.* and the committee was appointed to present it to the President.

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

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

The House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 22.

After the presentation and reference of petitions, mostly of a private nature, but some of them relating to the proposed alterations in the Tariff, &c.—

Mr. Sargent, from the Judiciary committee, reported without amendment the bill to alter the eastern boundary river of the United States; and, therefore, not being a river contemplated in the treaty, as one of the Atlantic rivers, to be divided by the highlands. This claim, if established, will leave the whole of this noble river, the St. John, within the British provinces.

On our side, it is contended, with equal earnestness, that the northwest angle of Nova Scotia is nearly one hundred miles north of the St. John, and this will carry the boundary nearly along the banks of the St. Lawrence, and within sight of the walls of Quebec; and altogether intercept your present communication with Canada, by the route of the St. John. This circumstance, as the committee are fully persuaded, they are now about forming the new constitution, which is to render the question one of great importance to your province especially.

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

The newspapers talk of a compromise in this matter; but I am at a loss to conjecture where the commissioners are to find a power of compromise, in running an astronomical line. Report also says the parties are not agreed as to the northwesternmost head of Connecticut river.—This point also involves a very considerable and valuable portion of territory. The truth is, that the framers of the treaty of 1783, undertook to describe a line of boundary through a region at that time altogether unknown and unexplored; and thence all these difficulties.

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

ST. LOUIS, OCT. 21.

Col. Leavenworth, of the 19th United States Infantry, and Maj. Bolivin, Indian agent at Prairie du Chien, arrived in town on Thursday evening last. Col. Leavenworth is the editor of the following statement relative to a murder supposed to have been committed by the Win-

do made by a less sum annually, by extending the time within which they shall be completed.

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

Resolved, That it is expedient to recall from active service one-half of the naval force now employed, and to place the same in ordinary.

5th Resolution refers the subject of the pension to the proper standing and select committees, to bring in bills pursuant thereto.

The House having agreed to consider these resolutions—

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

The House adjourned.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN BOUNDARY LINES.

HALIFAX, NOV. 3.

Extract of a letter from Boston.

"With regard to your enquiries relating to the proceedings of the commissioners under the 5th article of the Treaty of Ghent, who were in session in this town in the month of May last, I scarcely know what to say, their sittings were of very little interest, and at the same time excited very little interest. The only two points which the Commissioners are empowered by the treaty to ascertain and determine, are, the northwesternmost head of Connecticut river.

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

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The House having agreed to consider these resolutions—

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

Mr. Mallory submitted the following resolution for consideration:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to lay before this house information respecting the progress made by the commissioners for the treaty establishing the boundary line between the United States and the Canadas; whether any part of the boundary line is settled; whether the commissioners of the United States and Great Britain have met during the present year; and how much money has been drawn from the Treasury, for the purpose aforesaid; and how much each Commissioner, Agent, or any person on their account, has drawn; the names of each person employed, and the purposes for which each person was employed, and the length of time employed, and the compensation each person has received for his services; a statement of all the items of account rendered by each of said Commissioners and Agents, and the particular purposes for which the moneys drawn by them have been expended; the amount of compensation each Commissioner and Agent has received since his appointment; and whether any money has been allowed, or retained by, said Commissioners and Agents, except the sum of \$444 4/4 cents per annum.

The resolution was agreed to *in rem. con.* and the committee was appointed to present it to the President.

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

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

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

On our side, it is contended, with equal earnestness, that the northwest angle of Nova Scotia is nearly one hundred miles north of the St. John, and this will carry the boundary nearly along the banks of the St. Lawrence, and within sight of the walls of Quebec; and altogether intercept your present communication with Canada, by the route of the St. John. This circumstance, as the committee are fully persuaded, they are now about forming the new constitution, which is to render the question one of great importance to your province especially.

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

The newspapers talk of a compromise in this matter; but I am at a loss to conjecture where the commissioners are to find a power of compromise, in running an astronomical line. Report also says the parties are not agreed as to the northwesternmost head of Connecticut river.—This point also involves a very considerable and valuable portion of territory. The truth is, that the framers of the treaty of 1783, undertook to describe a line of boundary through a region at that time altogether unknown and unexplored; and thence all these difficulties.

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

ST. LOUIS, OCT. 21.

Col. Leavenworth, of the 19th United States Infantry, and Maj. Bolivin, Indian agent at Prairie du Chien, arrived in town on Thursday evening last. Col. Leavenworth is the editor of the following statement relative to a murder supposed to have been committed by the Win-

do made by a less sum annually, by extending the time within which they shall be completed.

Resolved, That the

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Of the North Western Region of the United States.—We were yesterday gratified with a few minutes conversation with Capt. J. R. Bell, who arrived in this city on Tuesday, from Cape Girardeau, in Missouri; which place he left on the 13th October last.

The information derived from him was so interesting to us, that we believe our readers will be pleased with some account of it. Capt. Bell was second in rank of an Exploring Expedition, under the command of Major Long, the objects of which were to topographical and scientific information respecting the vast wilderness of country which stretches from the Council Bluffs, on the Missouri, to the foot of the Rocky Mountains, of which so little is yet known.

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

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

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

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

Below the First Fork of the Arkansas, as it was named by Pike they met several hunting parties of Strange Indians, whose names even have rarely, if ever, been heard of before—belonging to the tribes of the Arrapahoes, the Kaskayas, the Kiawyas, and the Chayennes. They are frequently, and perhaps at present, engaged in war with the Pawnees, Osages, and other tribes of whom we have some knowledge. Of the Indians met by our party, none have ever been in our settlements. They appeared to be wholly ignorant of the existence of such a people as those of the United States, or indeed of the existence of any people of a fierce complexion than the inhabitants of Mexico, or the adjacent Spanish provinces, of whom it appeared they had some knowledge. Being made to understand the existence of such a government, its power and its humane policy, as exemplified in its treatment of other Indian tribes, they expressed a great desire to be taken by the hand by the United States, and to place themselves under our protection.

The topographers, medical gentlemen, and painters, attached to this Expedition, have collected abundant materials for correcting some of the gross errors in the received geography of this part of our country, for making important additions to medical botany, and to the stock of our geological knowledge of our own territory; and the painters have many interesting and valuable sketches of the most prominent features of the country. Besides possessing the government of such information as was indispensable to judicious arrangements for the support and protection of the American population penetrating into that country, this expedition ought, and we hope will, form the subject of one of the most attractive works ever published in this country.

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

We have been favored with the following extract of a letter received per the ship Amelia S. Dodson, arrived here on Saturday in 22 days from Gonaves.—American.

CONAVIES, OCT. 23, 1820. "All business has been suspended in consequence of the entry of President Boyer.—He took possession of the place on the 20th, with a force that defied opposition, and none

was made.—His flag is now flying on the forts, &c. He last night started for the Cape with the determination of taking possession of, and holding all that part of the island.—His advance guard I understand met with some resistance about eight miles from this place, and I presume there will be fighting, before the north will submit to his government.—Several columns of Boyer's troops are advancing into this part of the country in various directions, and their strength, if correctly reported, will be sufficient to carry his views into execution against the disaffected forces of the late Christophe.—As much rejoiced as most of the people in this part of the island were at the termination of Christophe's tyranny—all many of them do not appear very cordially disposed to be governed by Boyer.—They wish to have a chief of their own and the late Prince of Limine (Gen. Romy) is said to have a large party in his favor.—The old prejudices between Blacks and Mulattoes are reviving anew, and it is not unlikely that the old scenes of bloodshed and massacre are again to be acted. In this place the paradox of war and quietness is realized.—Since the President's troops came in, there has been no disturbance or violation of good order.—The Money is pouring in abundance, and is beginning to pass tolerably current.

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

Take any quantity you please of the first ripeness that fall, and which are always worth the least for cider, which should either be ground very coarse in a mill, or what is equally good, bruised in a barrel with a common pounder. Then of the coarse ground or bruised apples, put a layer of about two inches deep into the bottom of a tight clean cask; then a layer of clean straw of about the same thickness, and so on till the cask is full, observing to press the straw and apples well together with the hand while filling the cask.—Then take one fourth part as much water as the same apples would make cider, (if ground and pressed,) and pour it a little at a time into the cask of apples and straw. Let it stand two or three hours, and then drain it off very slowly, just as you would water through ashes for making lye. And being thus drained off, the same liquor is then to be run through three or four times a day for two days successively. It is then to be put into a clean cask, where it may work, standing in the sun. In a short time it will become very sharp Vinegar.

New London Advocate.

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Save your Rags! The highest price will be given for clean linen and cotton rags, at the office of the Farmers' Repository.

The Subscribers Have on hand and are now selling off low for CASH. Brown and Loaf Sugars, Tea—Coffee and Chocolate, Pepper—Alspice, Ground and Race Ginger—Mustard, Chees—Indigo and Fig Blue, Spanish and Common Cigars, Wines—Jamaica Spirits, New England Rum and Molasses. ALSO, A general supply of DYE STUFFS. JEFFERSON & BROWN, Charlestown, Nov. 15.

Estray Colt. STRAYED from the commons of this town, on Wednesday the 8th inst, a bay stud colt, just turned three years old, about 14 hands and one inch high, black mane and switch tail, broke to the saddle, trots naturally, and is shod all round. Any person taking up said colt and giving me information, or sending him home, shall be duly remunerated therefor by WM. HICKMAN, Charlestown, Nov. 15.

Stray Boar. A BLACK and white spotted boar has been trespassing on my farm for about a year past, which would have been advertised sooner but I supposed he belonged to some of the neighbors. RICHD. MSHERRY, Nov. 15.

Take Notice WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. THE subscriber will attend at his house, at the cross roads, on Saturdays the 9th of December next, to wait on those who purchased property at his sale last March, that they may take up their Notes or Bonds; and on the 11th in Charlestown, at H. Haines' Tavern, for the above stated purpose, from the hours of eight in the morning until four in the evening. All those that fail to comply with this notice may rely that their Notes will be given into the hands of a proper officer for collection without favor or respect of persons. HENRY GARNHART, Nov. 15.

Land for Sale. THE subscriber offers for sale 130 acres of excellent land, within three quarters of a mile of Charlestown. Upwards of forty acres of it are in timber. The improvements are a neat log house and kitchen. A great bargain may be had in this land. If all those indebted to the subscriber are requested to call and pay off their accounts immediately, as longer indulgence cannot be given. SAMUEL RUSSELL, November 1.

Charles Button, RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has established himself at Harper's Ferry, where he will carry on the SADDLE, HARNESS, & TRUNK making business, in the neatest and most fashionable manner, and at such prices as are suitable to the times. He flatters himself from his experience in the above line that he will be enabled to give general satisfaction, so as to merit a share of patronage. Specimens of his workmanship can be seen at his shop, where all orders in the above line of business will be punctually attended to. Oct. 11—3m.

NOTICE. THE partnership heretofore existing between John A. Bennett and Horatio C. Shannon, Plasterers, was dissolved on the 10th of October last, by mutual consent. The business will, in future, be carried on by the subscriber, who hopes, by unremitting attention to business, to receive a share of public patronage. JOHN A. BENNETT, Nov. 5.

Shoes—Shoes—Shoes! Cheap Shoes, A GREAT assortment of Women's, Men's, Girls, Boys, and Children's Shoes and Bootes, both of Morocco and Leather. They are very desirable to every person who wears shoes, as they are of an excellent quality and come CHEAP. Jas. S. Lane & Townner, Shepherdstown, Nov. 8. P. S. They also have Morocco Skins of all colours.

Apprentices Wanted. TWO or THREE smart lads, between 12 and 16 years of age, would be taken as apprentices to the chairmaking and house painting business. Apply to the subscriber, in Charlestown. LEONARD SADLER, Nov. 8.

Conway Sloan Has just received a fresh supply of Drugs & Medicines, Which he will sell on reasonable terms. He has likewise received the following sundries: Muscadell Raisins—Soft shell Almonds, Fresh Peunes—Pacand Nuts, Filberts—Citron, Peime Chewng Tobacco, Cut and Dry Ditto, Macabau Snuff—Rappee do.—Scotch do. Best Spanish Cigars—Country do. Black oil varnish for Saddlers and Shoe-makers, Fancy Shaving Soap—Castile do. Black and red Sealing Wax—Wafers, Silver wired Tooth Brushes, Common ditto, With a variety of articles too numerous to mention. Charlestown, Nov. 15.

Wm. F. Lock, & Co. Have on hand, and will sell low for Cash, Wrought and cut nails, Crowley and country steel, Ground allum and blown salt, Good Cheese, Muscadell raisins, Loaf and brown sugar, Gunpowder and imperial tea, Young hyson do. Best green coffee, Molasses of a superior quality.— Together with such other articles as make their assortment of groceries complete. Nov. 1.

Jefferson & Brown, Has just received their Supply of SEASONABLE GOODS, which they are selling off very low for Cash, or to punctual customers, as usual. Those who have not been punctual in discharging their accounts are solicited to do so. Charlestown, Nov. 15.

Rifle Powder. ONLY give it the proper direction and you will find it both quick and true.—Also soft bat lead, shot and fire flints for sale. Jas. S. Lane & Townner, Shepherdstown, Sept. 13.

NEW GOODS. We have received our fall and winter supply of GOODS, And knowing the price of produce to be low, and consequently money scarce, we are determined to sell them off cheap for Cash. Our punctual customers will be supplied on the usual time, to whom we would recommend an early selection. WM. F. LOCK & Co. Nov. 1.

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

Hugh Williams Evans, John W. Prentiss, and Robert B. Carter, merchants and Co-partners in trade under the name and firm of Prentiss & Carter, & Jas. S. Lane, Deft. IN CHANCERY. The defendants Hugh Williams Evans, & Prentiss and Carter, not having entered their appearance and given security pursuant to the act of Assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth, It is ordered that they appear here on the fourth Monday in November next, and answer the bill of the complainant, and it is further ordered that the defendant, James S. Lane, do not pay, convey away, or secrete any moneys by him owing to, or goods or effects in his hands belonging to the absent defendants Hugh Williams Evans, and Prentiss & Carter, until the further order of this court: And that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmers' Repository, printed in Charlestown, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the court house of the said county of Jefferson. A Copy.—Teste, R. G. HITE, c. J. Oct. 11.

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

To Fullers & Dyers. THE subscribers have just received a fresh supply of the very best DYE STUFFS, FULLERS' CARDS, BRUSHES, &c. &c. worthy the attention of Fullers and Dyers at a distance, as well as those of the neighborhood, as they are sold cheap. Jas. S. Lane & Townner, Shepherdstown, Sept. 27.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER. THE PRICE OF THE FARMERS' REPOSITORY IS TWO DOLLARS a year, one dollar to be paid at the commencement, and one at the expiration of the year. The distant subscribers will be required to pay the whole in advance—no paper will be discontinued, except at the option of the Editor, until arrearages are paid. Advertisements not exceeding a square, will be inserted three weeks for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion. All advertisements sent to the office without having the number of times for which they are to be inserted, designated, will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly. * * All communications to the Editor on business, must be post paid.

FOREIGN NEWS. NEW-YORK, NOV. 25. Arrived, yesterday afternoon, the ship Martha, Capt. Sketchly, in 42 days from Liverpool. The ship experienced the most tremendous hurricanes and foul winds since she left the channel. The day she came out a gale sprung up from the N. W. which drove her to the south of St. Mary's, lat. 30. She had not a single day of fair wind during the whole passage. She is known to be a very fast sailing ship. By this arrival we have received London papers of the 9th, and Liverpool of the 11th Oct. inclusive. The trial of the Queen was rapidly progressing—the mass of testimony would fill a folio volume. Many respectable witnesses have been examined in her behalf. The testimony, however, is general, merely in relation to her conduct while abroad, which, in all cases, is at variance with the Italian witnesses.

ITALY, SEPT. 15. The Royal Family of Naples are said to have some apprehensions respecting their fate, and to have requested the Court of London to send, at all events, a squadron to cruise in the Gulf of Naples. HILDESHEIM, SEPT. 26. According to the last accounts from Rome the Concordat with Russia seems in a fair way of being soon concluded. That with Hanover appears to be still retarded by some difficulties—Baron Von Reden, our ambassador to the Papal See, has submitted those difficulties to the decision of the King, whose tolerant principles are so well known. CARLSRUHE, SEPT. 16. Mr. Brougham, brother to the counsel of the Queen of England, has made a fruitless attempt to induce the Grand Duke's Chamberlain, Baron Von Ende, and the jonknepper, Krosinger, to go to London, where he hoped their depositions would weaken the testimony of Barbara Kuntz, which is so formidable to the Queen. These two persons have, however, not refused to declare in writing, what they know of the stay of the Queen at Carlsruhe.

TRIPOLI, SEPT. 17. A Greek vessel, which arrived here yesterday from Corfu, announces that the squadron of Ali Pacha surrendered to that of the Porte on the first attack, by the treachery of the Greek crews. Two sons of Ali Pacha, who were on board, were put in irons and sent to Constantinople. Ali Pacha had been abandoned by most of his followers, and the Turks had entered Janina. It is said that he has retired with about 200 men into the castle of Janina, from which it will be difficult for him to escape. It is said that the treasures amassed in that fortress, which is very strong, amount to 23,000,000 of dollars, the fruit of his robbery and oppression during 40 years. The Greeks generally rejoice at the fall of their tyrant.

There is no intelligence from Sicily for the last eight days. Gen. Florestan Pepe had marched on the 8th inst. against Palermo. It is surprising that we have no news of his operations. It is only known that the Palermians were maintaining themselves on the 7th at Ficarra, in the valley of Messina, and at Bronte, in the valley of Catania, or Dno. Thus they were masters of Mount Melo, and his defiles. The town of Patti was much attached to their cause. It is near Melazzo where Gen. Pepe landed. The only advantage that is spoken of is the defeat of 1,500 men, with 4 pieces of cannon, near Calata Nigetta, by the detachment of Col. Costa. The engagement was very brisk, and the Palermians left 150 dead on the field of battle, with all their artillery. There is a report that a new deputation has arrived at Palermo with the offer of uniting Sicily to Naples, on condition of having a greater number of deputies in the united Parliament. The government here is deliberating about confiscating the estates of the Sicilian lords who have taken up arms.

FROM ANTWERP. By the brig Laurel, Capt. Foster, in 43 days from Antwerp, we have received papers to Oct. 6, from which the following translations have been made. LISBON, SEPT. 15. The Revolution Completed. Cries in favor of King John—the dynasty of Braganza—the Catholic Religion—and the Cortes—make known our New Constitution. Such are the exclamations, which have this day resounded in the Capital, in the midst of transports of the most lively enthusiasm. They have calmed the terrors of the timid Portuguese, and the unanimous wishes of the nation have destroyed the germ of civil discord. In fine, we obtain a just liberty in this

double memorable day, as it is that of our restoration, and because that our regeneration has rendered us worthy of the society of European Nations, and of our ancient and immortal glory. The faithful Portuguese exist pure and inviolable for our august Monarch; his dynasty will brighten the bands, which unite the King to the nation. The latter by its Deputation to the Cortes, will bring an efficacious remedy to its misfortunes, and shew itself worthy of its Monarch. The grand event has been achieved with the greatest order and tranquility. Towards 5, P. M. the regiments of the line of the garrison, having their respective Chiefs at their head, came from their quarters, shouting the sacred words, that we have mentioned above—and they proceeded to the place Rocio, where arrived successively all the corps of the troops of the line, and the militia ordered for the object, with an immense concourse of people of all classes.—The Field Marshal, Count de Rezende, was at the head of the troops. An order was expedited to the most honorable Juiz de Povo (defender of the people) to inform him that the people called for him, and he very soon came in a chaise with his secretary—and the people filled the air with their acclamations, until he entered the Palace of the Governor, where very soon after, he was followed by the Count de Rezende. Soon afterwards were heard the loud calls of the people for the installation of a Provisional Government, to be composed of men of intelligence, probity and patriotism—and after having approved or disapproved of those who were nominated to them, they fixed upon Principal Freire, Count de S. Paulo, Count de Rezende, Count de Penfillo, Lt. Gen. Mathias Jose Dias Azedo, and Hermanno Braancamp, jun.

Orders were sent to the commandants at Belon and Barre, not to suffer any vessel to sail without permission from the new government. A Royal salute was fired from the Castle. Count de Barbacena, was ordered to remain in his present position with his troops, until he received further orders. Deputies were sent to the Government of Oporto, and to the Army of the North, to acquaint them with the change, that had taken place, and to invite them to act in concert with the new government for the good of the nation. The delirium of emancipation, after a long vassalage, has caused great troubles among other people; but the Portuguese have not been guilty of insulting any individual, nor of any equivocal expression. Vive la Majeste; vive la Religion, vive la Cortes, la troupe, la nation! were the only words, which have eternized this memorable scene. At night the whole city was illuminated; and the Citizens occupied in congratulating each other. All was done with so much order, unanimity and readiness, that it appeared to have been arranged for a long time. There have been discovered here many a plot in contemplation. They had been arrested. Similar arrests have taken place in many other parts of the States of the Church, for political offences. The details are not yet known. A commission has been appointed to proceed against the individuals who have caused the troubles at Civita Vecchia. Some superior officers at C. V. are accused of great negligence. It is said the Pope is about to visit Vienna, and that a Palace is prepared there for him. The Emperor of Russia propose to remain at Warsaw till the 20th Oct. The government of Hesse still pursues rigorous measures against the Prussian Commerce. The French papers state on the authority of letters from Trieste, that Ali Pacha's fleet with two of his sons on board, had surrendered to that of the Grand Seigneur; repeating the account that his adherents had generally abandoned him, and that he himself was about 200 men, and upwards of twenty millions of dollars—the fruit of a long life of rapine and cruelty, had been shut up in the castle of Janina, whence he had no chance of escape. We have received Antwerp and Brussels papers to Oct. 5. They contain Madrid news to Sept. 20. A law had been introduced into the Cortes regulating the treatment of foreigners. The law relative to the Majorats had passed the Cortes, but it was thought that the King would exercise his rights of veto upon it. There are some further accounts of the successes of the Turks against Ali Pacha. It is repeated that an in-place at Vienna in October, and that the Duke of Cambridge and Wellington are to be present. It is said that the five principal communications from the new government of the two Sicilies, until after the meeting of the sovereigns. We shall notice the contents more at large hereafter. Bost. Daily Adv.