PRINTED BY GEORGE GOODWIN,

FIFTEEN RODS NORTH-WEST OF THE STATE HOUSE, HARTFORD.

Price Two Dollars per annun, payable is advance—a liberal discount made to companies. Advertisements not exceeding a square inserted

three times for One Dollar—every after continuation Twenty Cents.

No accounts will be opened for advertisement ent from a distance.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.			
FEBRUARY.	1 (1) H.	(a) S.	H D S
11 Tuesday,	6 54	5 0	6 5
12 Wednesday,	6 53	5 7	7 7
13 Thursday,	6 52	5 8	8 18
14 Friday,	6 51	5 9	9 25
15 Saturday,	6 50	5 10	10 31
16 Sunday,	6 48	5 12	11 43
17 Monday,	6 47	5 13	Morn

Last Q. 2d, 5h. 40m. attermon. New > 10th, 10h. 11m. afternoon. First Q. 18th, 6h. morning. Full • 25th, 0h. 12m. morning.

Willimantic Mills Patent Gun-Powder.

Warranted equal to English Tower Proof Powder THE subscriber has constantly for sale the above article in casks and canisters, at wholesale or retail—and in all cases where the purchaser is not satisfied with the quality of the Powder, he may return it and have his money refunded.

SILAS DRAKE, Jun. Hartford, Morgan-street,

FOR SALE,

4000 of the first-rate Chesnut RAILS, at the dwelling-house of the subscriber, three-fourths of a mile south of the meeting-house in Farmington, for each or approved credit.

EZEKIEL COWLES. Farmington, Jan. 20.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE,

THE large & commodious House and Stable, near the great bridge, formerly occupied by Mr. Josiah Deming. The Brick House and Lot.

corner of Dorr and Lee-street, adjoining the dwelling of Talcott Wolcott, Esq. The Building and Lot, eighty feet north of the Courant Office, Main-street thirty feet in front. ALSO,

The one half of the block next north of Sears' tavern, near the State-House, the whole front being sixty feet. LIKEIVISE,

Several Building Lots, viz-Nincty feet front, near the South Green, and near the house of Mr. John Shelter. Three hundred sixty feet in front, on Church-street, directly south and opposite the large brick house of Messrs. Dimock & Marsh. The above property will be offered on the most accommodating terms, by the most accommodating terms, by
THOMAS LLOYD.

New-Connecticut Lands exchanged for good Farms. A few Farms for sale.

Hartford, January 6. . NOTICE.

PURSUANT to an order of the Hon. Court of Probate for the district of Hartford, the subscribers offer for sale, two pieces of Land and appurtenances, situate in Hartford, on Front-Street near the north meadow, late the property of HENRY WADSWORTH, deceased.

One piece of said land is bounded west by said street, is about 70 feet in width, and extends eastward about 200 feet and bounded east by Connecticut river, with a comfortable dwelling house, good Coopers shop and well of water thereon. The other piece of land is on the opposite side of the street from the above, and bounded west by the creek, so called. The ly for many years at this place, and is an excel lent stand for an industrious enterprising man, who wishes to establish himself and prosecute that business. The property is subject to the widows right of dower, and will be sold on terms accom-modating to the purchaser. Also for sale, a variety of Coopers tools, &c. Apply to BENJAMIN FOWLER, or

CYPRIAN NICHOLS. Hartford, Jan. 27, 1823.

Stoddard Ellsworth Farm.

FOR SALE and conditions made easy, fifty acros in one body of the very best of that once excellent Farm of three hundred acres, adapted proportionately to the culture of the various necessaries of the transportations and the culture of the various necessaries of the transportations. cessaries of life, it is presumed, beyond any other farm of like quantity that can be named in the coun ty—together with most of the buildings which profit or convenience suggested when the farm wasentire, all sound in every part as when first erected, unless here and there a board depending rather too much on one shall be thought an exception. If not sold by the first of April, it may be hired. Also, of the farm alluded to, which has been allenated to others, more than a hundred acres prime land and next adjoining, may now be recovered and annexre to the above on the most favora-

ble terms imaginable. Apply to TIMOTHY ELLSWORTH. East-Windsor, Jan. 22.

FOR SALE, THE Buildings, with about two acres of Land, and the water privileges, situated on Hop Brook, within a few rods of the Meetingwithin a few rods of the Meeting-house in Simsbury. They were erected, a few years since, for a Cotton Factory, and were inproved as such for three years. It is a good stand for a small cotton or woolten factory, a clothier, or any other mechanic requiring the aid of water power. The premises will be sold cheap, and on a credit, if required. Enquire of

e credit, if required. Enquire of
ASAPH TULLER, Eq.
HAYNES WOODBRIDGE, Simsbury.
ELAM TULLER, of Granby, or of
NOAH A. PHELPS, of Harford.
January 27.

MOTICE By order of the Court of Probate, within and for the district of Hartford, holden in said district on the 23d day of January, 1823, six months were allowed to the creditors of the estate of Henry King, decessed, late of Hartford, in

LEMUEL KING, Executors. . Hariford, January 23, 1823.

CONNECTICUT COURANT. | HARTFORD MARKET 10 Shares of Stock wanted. ALSO, WANTED,

10 Shares Phoenix Bank tock, by Hartford, January 27. S. LEDLIE.

MORE LEGHORNS. SALLY B. ROFF

Main-street on the corner south-west of the Court House, has this day received a cure of Freshimported Leghorn Hats

and Gioseys, Of the first quality.

By authority of the state of Counceticut STATE LOTTERY.

CLASS II. Commences drawing in February next. SCHEME. 1 Prize of \$3000 is 3 " " 1000 " 4 " " 500 " 2000 50

3363 Prizes. 6637 Blanks.

10000 Tickets at \$5 00 is \$50000 Subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.
TICKETS, 5 Dolls. | QUARTERS, \$1 37 1-2
HALVES, 2 62 1-2 | EIGHTHS,
FOR SALE AT

T. HATCH'S
LOTTERT OFFICE, eight rods south of the StateHouse, Hartford, (Coun.) where all prizes sold by him will be paid agreeably to Scheme. Orders, post paid, enclosing the cash or prizes in other Lotteries, will be promptly attended to, and Tick ets forwarded by return of mail.

Hartford, Jan. 26, 1822.

Ladies' Boot and Shoe Store.

AMOS B. ROFF, HAS on hand, just received, a complete assortment of Ladies' Boots and Shoes of every description, principally of his own manufacture, and warranted of the first quality. Also, a good assortment of Misses' and Children's Boots and Shoes. Jan. 24. 27

Wood Land for sale,

ONE hundred rods south of Talcott Mountain Turnpike Road, on the mountain, near Mr. Brockleysby's dwelling—also, three shares in the Talcott Mountain Turnpike Company—for sale at auction on February 6, 1823, to be held at the dwelling-house of Asa Thompson's heirs.

URIEL THOMPSON.
Farmington, Jan. 21, 1823.

FOR SALE,

Y the subscriber, about two acres of Land, with a small but convoniont Dwelling-House, Barn, Wood-House and Cooper's Shop, well situated about eighty rods north of the meeting-house in Torringford. It is a good stand for a cooper, shoemaker or wheelwright. A mechanic wishing topurchase cheng, will do well to call, look for himself, and inquire the price.

JOSEPH MILLER.

JOSEPH MILLER. Torringford, Jan. 17.

FARM FOR SALE.

A Valuable FARM lying in the town of Farmington, 5 miles from this city, containing 170 acres, with a good dwelling-house, barn, & cow-house thereon; it is well adapted to mowing, ploughing and pasturing, with a large quantity of wood, a good orchard, and several springs of water; said Farm with a small expence may be made capuable of keeping a large stoke and will brid cripable of keeping a large stock, and will be di-vided if wished. Any person wishing to purchase will do well to call and view it, as it will be sold cheap and payment made easy.

EDWARD MARSH.

Hartford, January 27th, 1823.

SIX months from this date are allowed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the district of Hart-Spencer, late of Hartford, deceased. All persons State Governments; enable them to be a terror to the private instruction of settled ministers. Here having claims on said estate are notified to exhihaving claims on said estate are notified to exhi-bit them within the time limitted or they will be deburred a recovery. Those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Jeremiah Graves, Administrators Hartford, Jan. 25, 1823.

FOR SALE,

The Stock and Tools of Nathaniel Spencer, deceased, at the Store lately accupled by him, in whole or in parcels as may best

Jeremiah Graves,
Orrin Webster,
27 Hartford, Jan. 25, 1823.

NOTICE.

HE subscribers appointed commissioners on the estate of Jabez Perkins, late of Hartford, decoased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that by an order of the hon, court of probate for the district of Hartford, six months are limited for creditors of said estate to exhibit their claims to

creditors of said estate to exhibit their claims to us; and that we will meet for that purpose at the house of John Watson in said Hartford, on the last Friday in each of the next following months, viz. March, May and July, at 2 o'clock P. M. John Watson, Commiss'rs.

All persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payments.

to make immediate payment to January 28, 1823.

SIX months from this date are allowed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the district of Hartford, for the settlement of the estate of Otif-Hartford, for the settlement of the estate of OTH-NIEL ALLEN, late of East-Hartford, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are nonfied to exhibit the same, properly attested, within said time limited, or they will be debarred a recovery: Those indebted are requested to make

immediate payment.
AMBROSE BEMONT, Administrator.

East-Hartford, January 24, 1823. 27
OTICE is hereby given to Lott Newell, a resident owner of real estate lying to Reisrol. ident owner of real estate lying in Bristol, and to Nathaniel Spencer and wife, and Amasa Ives, non-resident owners of real estate situate in lves, non-resident owners of real estate situate in said town, that so much of their said real estate will be sold at public auction at the sign-post in Bristol, on the 20th day of March 1822, at 4 o'-clock afternoon, as will pay a school district tax of about nine cents on a dollar laid on the assessment the whole term, particular reference is had, to the list of 1890, tagether with costs of sale, unless estate to the executors of the last will and testaproviously settled—which tax was lovied and laid for the purpose of building a school house in the middle district in spad Bristol.

REUBER Hovers, Collector of said tax. Bristol, Jan. 28, 1823.

THE HOUR OF DISTRESS. O tis not while the fairy-breeze fans the green

That the safety and strength of the bark can be

And 'tis not in prosperity's hour the devotion,
The fervour, and truth of a friend can be known No! the bark must be prov'd when the tempest is

hewling, When dangers and mountain-waves close or

her press; The friend, when the sky of adversity's scowling, For the touchstone of friendship's the hour of

distress.

When prosperity's day star beams pure and un-Then thousands will mingle their shouts roun

its throne,
But, oh! let its light for one moment be shrouded. And the smiles of the faithless-like shadows are gone.

Then comes the true friend, who to guile is stranger,
The heart of the lone-one to soothe and caress

While his smile, like the beacon-light blazing in danger, Sheds a beam o'er the gloom of the hour of dis-

O 'tis sweet mid the horrors of bleak desolation, While pleasure and hope seem eternally flown, When the heart is first lit by the dear cousela-

That a haven of happiness yet may be won. Grief fades like the night-cloud, bliss mingles with

sorrows,
When the first sunny rays through the durkness appear,
And the rainbow of hope beameth bright as it

All its splendour and light from a smile and a O 'tis those whose life's path have been clouded

and cheerless, Can feel that full burst of pure transport and When the trusted and tried friend comes boldly

and fearless, To share, or relieve the dark hour of distress. Past griefs may yet cease to be thought on, but

never Can time make the feeling of gratitude less; On him who forsook not in hours of distress.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY OLIVER WOLCOTT. Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the State of Connecticut,

A PROCLAMATION.

As it is a duty and privilege of the members of Christian communities to set apart stated perions for the purpose of presenting themselves before their HEAVENLY FATHER, humbly beseeching then, of the great nercy, to pardon their nu-merous transgressions, and imploring Its bless-ing upon them, individually and collectively:

WITH these views, and in conformity to the pious usage of our ancestors and their descendants, I have though proper to appoint, Friday, the twenty-eighth day of March next, to be observed as a day of HUMILIATION, FASTING and PRAY-

Also, that its would bless the whole family of mankind; expel superstition, ignorance, and tyranny; break the rod of the oppressor, and extend to young men to pursue their studies four years in the blessings of civil and religious liberty, civilization, and mild and uniform governments to all the studies of the comparing their studies and increases, where they have opportunity of comparing their relative soul innovations.

Given under my hand, at Litchfield, this twentyone thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the forty-seventh.

OLIVER WOLCOTT.

By His Excellency's command,
Thomas Dat, Secretary.

From the Bangor Register. BANGOR THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTION. Mr. Editor,

As several communications have been received by the instructors in the Institution at Bangor, Seminary, it is presumed, that, by giving the ful-lowing statement a place in your paper, you will

lowing statement a place in your papers, you can't graifly some of your readers.

This Institution was incorporated, by the Legislature of Massachusotts, in 1814. in 1816 it went into operation at Hampden, on the Penobaran and I hampden, on the Penobaran scot River. In 1819, it was removed from Hamp den, and permanently located at Bangor.

The literary qualifications for entrance, are The literary quantications for entrance, are a knowledge of the English Grammar, common Arithmetic, four books of Virgil's Eneid, four Orstions of Cicero against Catajine, in Latin, and the four Evangelists, in Greek. There are, however, exceptions in extraordinary cases. Testimonials are required of Christian character and promising natural calents, and likewise syddence promising natural talents; and likewise evidence of indigence in order to receive charity. The team ussential qualifications of a good minister, and, in

Twelve young men have finished their course of studies at this Seminary, and are preachers of the gospel. It is expected that six more will receive icense to preach in a few weeks. The whole

The greater part of them are beneficiaries.

The benevolent exertions of a few individuals attended by the smiles of a merciful God, were the means of the establishment of this Seminary The destitute state of many thousands of their fel low beings around them, excited their pity, their prayers, and their efforts. They were convinced, that unless extraordinary means were used to educate pious young men for the ministry, generation after generation would die with the instruction; that to neglect those who were sendy to perish until ministers of the highest qualifications could be furnished from older Theological Seminaries would be to neglect their duty to God and the souls of their fellow men, until death would place a multitude of unbelieving parents, with their unenlightened and impenitent offspring, beyond the

reach of divine mercy.

The patrons of this Institution do not undervalue a thorough education, nor would they diminish the number of those, who may find it convenient to pursue a nine years' course of study, and to meet the expense of such a course. But they would patronise pious young men of talents, whose hearts are fixed upon the ministry, and who, con sidering their age and circumstances, think that nine years is too long a time for them to spend in preparing to preach the gospel, and that the expense of such a course is not necessary for them. But should this Institution be the means of pre-venting some from going to College, and of their vening some from going to College, and of their engaging in the usinistry after studying five years instead of nine, would the cause of Christ be injured by this? It is probable that two may be educated at Bangar, in five years, for a sum, not larger than would be necessary to educate one at other institutions in nine years. In this case, there would be two prepared to begin their labour in the minister in 600 section 2000. in the ministry in five years, instead of one is thin years, and the two former will, each of them. uins years, and the two former will, each of them, have laboured four years, making eight years, labour, before the latter will be prepared to begin his work; and should they all three live, and be able to preach twenty years from the time that the latter will be propared to begin, the church will have received from the two former, farty-eight years' service, and from the latter only twenty. Now, is it probable that the twenty years' service of the one, on account of his better education, would be as useful to the church, as the forty-eight years' service of the two. How ought the almoncres of the public charity to view this subject? and, considering the present perishing state of the desconsidering the present perishing state of the destitute, and the immediate call for ministers, would not those who contribute amountly for the educagood to the cause of Zion, were they to appropriate a part of their charity to the support of pions young men at the Bangor Semionry?

It is hoped that the friends of Zion will not withhold pecuniary aid from this institution, through fear of injuring the cause, by encouraging young men to engage in the ministry, without suf-ficient education. The time and means of neday of HUMILIATION, FASTING and PRAY
ER. And I recommend to all the good people of
this State, to assemble, on said day, at their respective places of public worship, and, with their
ministers and teachors of all denominations, to
present their united supplications to ALMIGHTY
GOD, that He would be pleased to give us a spirit
of true repentance for all our sins, enable us to
have a realizing sense of their nature and tendency, and graciously to forgive them; that He would
vouchafe to bestow upon us the influences of His
DIVINE SPIRIT, thereby enabling us to reform
whatever is noniss, and faithfully to discharge the
duties which we own to GOD, our fellow-men, and
our own souls; and that we may possess that
faith in the religion of his Son, our Saviour and
I Sudge, which will be our comfort in this world, our
consolation in death, and our oternal triumph in
Hoaven.

At the same time to implore Divine blessings on

It has been said its tenning, and the means of nequiring a literary and The time and means of nequiring a literary and Theological education at
this Seminary, are probably equal to those enjoyquiring a literary and Theological education at
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The time and means of nedivisions distributed with their distribution ministers should possess high at
this Seminary, are probably equal to these enjoythat all Christian ministers should possess high at
the life in the call Christian ministers should pendent the trainments in necent literature and

Make of keeping a large stock, and will be disable of keeping a large stock, and will be disable of keeping a large stock, and will be disable of keeping a large stock, and will be disable of keeping a large stock, and will be disable of keeping a large stock, and will be disable of keeping a large stock, and will be disable of the same time to implore Divine blessings on our country; that he would cause all the lawful men in receiving an education with private ministers, and payment made easy.

Lartford, January 27th, 1823.

Lartford, January 27th, 1823.

At the same time to implore Divine blessings on our country; that he would remove in the control of the same time to implore Divine blessings on our country; that to assist young men in receiving an education with private ministers, would be better economy, than to aid the finds of this Institution. To obviate this objection, let it be remarked, that if plous young men, let it be remarked, that if pl evil-doers, and a praise to them that do well; dissipate every root of bitterness, and dissention; avert the consequences of their errors; enlighten their minds to perceive and to pursue the public good, and enable them, by wise counsels and menisters it would be necessary for each ministers it would be necessary for each minister, it demonstration, live quiet and perceable lives, in administration, live quiet and peaceable lives, in all goddiness and honesty.

Also, that the would bless the whole family of manning in company with Dr. Ayres, the agent of the colony at the mouth of the river Messuado of the colony at the mouth of the river Messuado of the colony at the mouth of the river Messuado of the colony at the mouth of the river Messuado of the colony at the mouth of the river Messuado of the colony at the mouth of the river Messuado of the colony at the mouth of the river Messuado of the colony at the mouth of the river Messuado of the colony at the mouth of the river Messuado of the colony at the mouth of the river Messuado of the colony at the mouth of the river Messuado of the colony at the mouth of the river Messuado of the colony at the mouth of the river Messuado of the colony at the mouth of the river Messuado of the colony at the mouth of the river Messuado of the colony at the mouth of the river Messuado of the colony at the mouth of the river Messuado of the colony at the mouth of the river Messuado of the colony at the mouth of the river Messuado of the colony at the mouth of the colony at the mouth of the colony at the mouth of the river Messuado of the colony at the mouth of the river Messuado of the colony at the mouth of the river Messuado of the colony at the mouth of the colony at the compilere on revised and undinished business and the expense of formation, relative to this infant settlement, a set of the colony at the compilere on revised and undinished to combining the formation, relative to this infant settlement, a sketch of which may be acceptable to our readers.

Dr. Ayres has res talents and improvements, with those of others .-All servile labour, on said day, is by law forbid- If any of the friends of this Institution have, by any means, received unfavorable impressions, re seventh day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-lives, ted not to withdraw their charity, until they have and of the Independence of the Independenc candidly and fully examined the subject.

As this institution has received no pecuniary ale from the Legislature of the State, nor patronage from the American Education Society, it is th more necessary to make application to benevolent individuals, to Fernale Charitable Societies, and to the whole Christian community i—to appeal to the best feelings of all, who take delight in doing good. This appeal is made, it is hoped, with confidence in Him, who holds, in his hand, the treasures of the earth, and the heart of our restrictions. ures of the earth, and the hearts of men ; relyin from gentlemen in different parts of the country, has been established for His glory, and committee Seminary, it is presented at the state of this to His who did not the state of this to His who did not the state of this to His who did not his glory, and committee Seminary, it is presented at the state of this to His who did not his glory, and committee to the state of this to His who did not his glory, and committee the state of this to His who did not his glory, and committee the state of this local did not his glory, and committee the state of this local did not his glory, and committee the state of this local did not his goodness to prosper an institution, which is goodness to prosper an institution which is goodness to prosper an institution which is goodness.

to His wise disposal.

JOHN SMITH, Prof. Theology.
BANCHOT FOWLER, Prof. Class. Lit.
Theological Seninery, Bangor,
December 16, 1822.

N. B. The price of board, for students, in goo families, at Bongor, is not higher than ten or eleven shillings, including room, bed, and washing.

> From the New-York Statesman. PROM ONE OF THE EDITORS. Washington, 27th Jan. 1823.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS. On motion of Mr. Blackledge of North Caro lina, resolved that the committee on public buildings be instructed to inquire into the expediency of selecting a suitable number of rooms in addi-tion to the one dready occupied by the Clerk of the House of Representatives, for the better accommodation of the clerk's department.
On motion of Mr. Tambinson of Connecticut,

Resolved, That the committee on commerce he instructed to inquire whether it be expedient so to

Mr. Floyd of Virginia, moved, that the House resume the consideration of the bill authorising the President to occupy, with a military force, the mouth of Columbia river. On this motion, Mi Chambers of Ohio, called for the ayes and noes. with a view of obtaining the soutiments of the House on the proposition. The call was agreed to, and the vote stood ayes 61, noes 100. So the motion was lost, and a bill which has occupied so much time, and occasioned so much debate, bas received its quietus for the present, not however without finding many warm and able advocates both in and out of Congress.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Mr. Hemphill of Pennsylvania, moved that the House then resolve itself into a committe of the whole, on the bill authorising an appropriation of twenty-five thousand dollars for the purpose of surveying routes for ronds and canals. The year and mays were taken on the motion, and the vote stood 89 to 69.

Mr. Wood of New-York, then rose and spake at great length in opposition to the bill, contending that appropriations of money for such purposes would be both unconstitutional and inexpedient. The subject of internal improvements was indefinite, and if a system of this kind was one commenced, of which the bill before the House was the entering wedge, there would be no end to the expenditures of a similar mature. Mr. Farrelly of Pennsylvania, spoke for some time in favour of the bill, when Gen. Smyth, of Vinginia, rose and stated, that he had intended to offer some remarks on this question; but as it was late in the day, be moved that the committee rise and report progress, and ask leave to sit again with a view to ive him an apportunity to express his sentiments o-morrow, which motion prevailed and the com-

One or two bills were read a third time, and several messages and communications from the President and Heads of Departments were dispos-

DISBURSEMENT OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

On motion of Mr. Bassett, the House proceeded to the consideration of the amendments of the Senate to the bill concerning dishusements of public moneys. These amendments provide, that notiing in the bill shall prevent the Secretary of the Transury from making such advances, under the instructions of the President, as shall be necessary for the fulfilment of the public engagements—that nothing in the act shall be construed to prevent public officers being required to account more fre-quently than quarterly—and authorises the continuance in office of any public officer who shall be in arrear to the government, on his satisfactorily accounting for such arrear. These amendments were all agreed to, and the bill now requires only the signature of the Freeident to become a law.

A communication was received from the Secre-tary of the Treasury, transmitting a statement exthirting the amount of drawback payable on mer-chandise exported from the United States during the years ending on the 31st day of December, 1819, 1820, and 1821, con pared with the amount of duties which accrued on the same respectively: which letter was read and ordered to lie on th

MONSIEUR TONSON COME AGAIN!

Among the petitions presented this morning, was one from John Clerce Symmes, of Kentucky, praying Congress to grant an appropriation to enable bim to prosecute his discoveries towards the North Pole and in the lower regions. The petition was read, and Mr. Johnson of Kentucky moved that it be referred to the committee on Far-eign Relations. This motion was lost, and after several other pittempts to refer it, the petition was that don the table. It is certainly improper that that time of congress should be taken up with such nonsense, and Symmes should be told better than to renew his application; but it is difficult to devise means of preventing such trash from occupy-ing the attention of the House. Symmes claims to be a sum man; he fully believes he is engaged in making important discoveries; he sends a petition to his representative for oid; that represen-tative is bound to present the politions of his con-situents; and the House is bound to dispose of the petitions presented.

Washington, Jan. 28. COLONY AT MESSURADO IN AFRICA.

river is about 200 yards wide, with a bar which has formed some obstruction to navigation, but which has lately been swept away by some shifting in the current or tides, so us to render the harbour casy of access. The river is said to be navigable for some distance ; but little is known of it, as its banks and its sources have not been explored. It is supposed to rise near the Niger, which runs transversely to its head waters. Dr. Ayres auticipates much information, as to the geog-

Ayres anticipates much information, as to the geography of the country, from an intelligent man of colour, who will accompany him in his next trip, for the purpose of travelling into the interior.

The climate is said to be by no means insalubrious, the mercury never rising at the hottest seasons so high as 9th, and at the evening ranging from 70 to 80. My informant states that the weather was warmer at New-York, both when he left and when he returned, thus he found is no extend. when he returned, than he found it at any time du-ring his absence. He never slept without blankets upon his hed, which he uniformly found grateful towards morning. At noon-day the sun is seldom visible, being obscured by vapour. Dr. Ayres considers a residence there in all respects as safe and healthy as at Washington. Of the sincerity of his opinion he gives the strongest evidence, by going out again with an intention of remaining some

Nothing can exceed the fertility of the soil,-Trees, plants, and vegetables have an astonishingly rapid and luxuriant growth. It was related as a fact, that in the garden of an English gentle-man at Sierra Leane, a grape-vine in nine days after it was planted, contained a cluster of grapes distinctly formed. Corn and grain are found to three well, and cotton and coffee grow spontaneously, the former in such abundance as to be considered a nuisance. It is the opinion of the agent, that a colony might not only sustain itself, but be

Come rich by proper management.

The native population is still dense, although it has been thinned off by an annual decrease of two hundred thousand slaves, who are hunted like with heart hands. wild heasts, drugged into servitude, torn from their homes, their friends, and their country, and exported to foreign markets! What a fact is this the two last years, special attention is given to systematic Theology, and the composition and delivery of sermous.

Plous young gentlemen, who have received a collegial education, may be admitted to study duties heretofore performed by them should be performed by the performed by the performed by them should be performed by the performed by

Theology in this Seminary, and remain one or two formed by inspectors; or to prohibit the allowance years, as their circumstances may render expeditional compensation to inspectors for their hitherto free and unfertered limbs the first chains of slavery. From the interior they are chains of slavery. From the Interior they are driven about a day's journey to the sea-shore, where they are delivered over to the factors, who in turn sell them to the commanders of slave-ships, belonging to the most civilized and polished nations on the globe. Thus is there a regular system of trade, as well organized and established as the white-fishery or fur-trade to the Pacific.

The town at Messurado is but a few yards from the siver, clevated about 200 feet above the water. From the summit of the sminouse upon

ter. From the summit of the eminence upon which it stands, the prospect is said to be extremely picturesque and grand, extending around the whole horizon, as far as the eye can reach, and presenting the variegated view of a hundred realms clothed in verdure and beauty, rich in natural resources, and susceptible of being rendered the abodes of peace, contentment and happiness. At present, however, it is little else than a field for hunted by his fellow man, and the soil steeped in the tears and blood of the slave. There are at present in the town no more than about thirty ouses; but preparations are now actively making to augment the number and strength of the colony. Dr. Ayres will sail from Baltimore in about two months, with an accession of seventy or eighty months, with an accession of teventy or eighty new settlers, who are all free parsons of colour. He has as many engaged as the vessel will accommodate, and numerous applications have been refused. Porsons of colour in and about Philadelphia contemplate fitting out another ship expressly for the purpose of transporting those, who may wish to join the colony and settle in the land of their fathers. The whole expense of founing this settlement is defrayed by the voluntary contributions of wealthy blacks, and philauthrople individuals who are the friends of this outfortunate acc. It is supposed that funds will be supplied race. It is supposed that funds will be supplied from these sources, sufficient for all the purposes for which they will be needed.

Several important consequences are anticipated from this colony. In the first place, it will have a salutary effect in checking the horrors of the slave trade, by affording protection to the inhabitants of this part of Africa, against factors and busilment. this part of Africa, against factors and bushmen. Secondly, it will produce an amelioration of the condition of the natives, by foreducing among them agriculture and the arts, and attracting their attention to these peaceful pursuits. Thirdly, it will secure a free refuge for free blacks from this country, who are annually becoming more and more numerous, and who have not the means of gaining a livelihood. This consideration is of great importance as well to the United States, as to persons of colour themselves. The black popto persons of colour themselves. The black population is fast gaining upon the white, and it is yet a problem what shall be done with the surplus, or what will be the event if it be not removed from ur country.
Dr. Ayres thinks there are radical defects in

the government and management of the settlement of blacks at Siera Leone. The colonial policy of England of rendering her tributaries subservient to her commercial interests, is too rigidy en-forced. She has always endeavoured to keep her colonies weak and entirely dependent on the mothcountes wenk and cuttrely dependent on the mothers country for protection and support; in short, to act the part of the sovera stepmother towards herchildren. This system has been adopted and enforced in the government of Sierra Leone. No pains have been taken to diffuse intelligence among the neighbouring tribes, to promote a spirit of enterprise, or to encourage the introduction of the arts and agricultural pursuits. As an evidence of this, it is stated that the use of the plough is entirely anknown in the colour, and the soil is once of this, it is stated that the use of the plough is entirely unknown in the colony, and the soil is cultivated entirely by manual labour. At first thought, this would seem to be a billed policy; but it is found that the commerce of England derives more benefit from a lucrative trade in the commodities of Africa, then it could from the agricultural products of the country if ever so well cultive. tural products of the country if ever so well cultive tural products of the country it ever so went curre-nted. A different course will be pursued in the American colony, and it will be the object of its superintendents to disseminate and extern the spirit, freedom, and enterprise of our own Insti-

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Wednesday, Jan 28th, 1823, On motion of Mr. Sterling, of New-York, re-solved that the report of the Secretary of War, on the subject of the Milliary Road from Platts-burgh to Suckett's Harbour, be referred to the committee of Ways and Means, with instructions to inquire into the excellence of waking the conto inquire into the expediency of making an appro-printion for the completion of said road. On mo-tion of Mr. Lathrop, of Massachusetts, resolved

On motion of Mr. Van Rensselaer, of New-York, resolved that the committee on Post-Offices and post-roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a post-road from Albany to Rensseluerville, by the way of Bern and Bethlehem in the state of New-York.

On another of Mr. Chambers, of Ohlo, resolved that for the complete of

that for the remainder of the present session the regular hour for the meeting of this house shall be

at 11 o'clock A. M. UNITED STATES ROUNDARY LINE.

Mr. Ruggles of Now-York, offered a resolution, that the President of the United States be requested to lay before this House, such information, not heretofore communicated to Congress, as he may possess in relation to the progress made by the Commissioners under the 6th and 0th article of the treaty of 6thent, in ascertaining the boundary line harmony the United States and the Relight would between the United States and the British provinces described in the said articles; and whether any map of said boundary has been made and re-turned by the commissioners; whether they have had any prectings within the last year, and how much and what part has been settled and established, or surveyed since the first day of January, 1822, and within what time the duties of the comdissioners may probably be completed. And that he President be further requested to inform this House, whether any and what measures have been taken under the 4th article of the Treaty with Spain of the 22d Feb. 1819, for fixing the boundary line described in the 3d article of the last measurement. tioned treaty; and whether any part of said line has been fixed and designated. This resolution lies on the table one day of course.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS

In the course of the morning General Smyth, of Virginia, made several motions, that the House resolve itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the uplon, with a view of calling up the bill authorizing an appropriation of twenty-ave thousand deliars for making surveys of routes for coach and canal canal which metalogs the Coach and canal canal nade and canale, which motions the Speakerdecktied to be quit of order. On his renowing: the ma-tion, Gen. Cocke, of Tennessee, inquired if it was in order to make a single observation; to which

the Speaker replied it was not. Gen. Cocke-In it then in order to call for the syes and noss on the motion, which the gentleman. from Virginia has so often renewed?

Mr Spenker—Ver.