



CHARLESTOWN, VA:  
SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1825.

Yesterday morning the National Intelligencer conveyed, by express, from Washington, to Baltimore, (a distance of 39 miles) the first copy of the latter place within five hours of its delivery at Washington. Thus it is seen, that the printing of that valuable weekly document, was executed in the space of two hours.

**PUBLIC LANDS.**

An important bill has been introduced into the Senate of the U. States, by Benton of Missouri, entitled a bill to regulate the price of public lands. The first section provides, that the lands heretofore offered at public sale, and remaining unsold on the 4th of March next, shall be offered at private sale, until the sale thereof shall be effected, at the following graduated prices: For one year next ensuing, at one dollar per acre, and for twenty-five cents per acre for every ensuing year, until the 1st of March, 1829, and then and thereafter for an indefinite period, for fifty cents per acre.

The second section provides, that the lands that shall hereafter be offered at public sale, and shall remain unsold at the close of the sale, shall be offered at private sale at the following graduated prices: For one year next ensuing the close of the public sale, at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, and for every ensuing year, until they are offered at fifty cents, at which price they shall continue until sold.

The third section authorizes any head of family, young man over 21 years of age, or widow, not being the owner of land, to demand of, and receive from the Registers of the Land Office, written permission to settle on any quarter section of land which shall remain unsold for the space of one year; it shall have been offered at fifty cents per acre, and if such person shall enclose and cultivate the same, for five successive years, and shall be a citizen of the United States at the end of that time, upon making proof before the Register or Receiver of the district of settlement, cultivation, and citizenship, the person shall receive a patent for the same, as a donation from the United States.

The fourth section establishes the following rate of fees to be received by Registers or Receivers: For a written permission to settle on land, at five cents; and for taking the grant of settlement, cultivation, and granting of title, fifty cents.

It should be observed, that the above regulations, to be impartial, for who could they be made, if, by not doing so, would be able to buy it at a less price at private sale. Speculators, indeed, agree to let all the best remain unsold at auction, and buy at bargain at private sale.

(Balt. Patriot.)

in the Louisville Public Advertiser.

To the Editor.

WASHINGTON, DEC. 1. Sir—Upon this day Congress, by an act, manifested to the gratitude of the American people, for the services and sacrifices of a FAYETTE, by the passage of which gives to him two hundred and fifty dollars and a township of land. To losses of this amiable man (estimated to be about 700,000 dollars) (equivalent to \$140,000) expended in the American cause, to say nothing of the signal and glorious services rendered, and on the continent of Europe, in the negotiation of treaties acknowledging our independence by Spain, France, and services generally, magnanimously expended and rendered, to assist an infant people in struggling for liberty and the principles of self government. Owing to the studies of the French government, and of that fortune, once splended, and reduced to less than a competent one, and he involved in debt, he lost his value and his means of pay-

ment. To tender to him a return of what he voluntarily expended, for us, seemed, at this time, to be demanded by the dignity and character of the nation. It is but justice to that illustrious person to say, that, upon this occasion, not a whisper or hint has been heard to fall from him in reference to his vast expenditures, in the cause of the revolution; and doubts are entertained by some, whether he will accept even this act of justice at our hands—to him so unexpected. It will have one effect—forever to silence the slander upon our system of government—that republics are ungrateful. I hope the measure will meet with the cordial approbation of the patriotic citizens of Kentucky, who have by an unanimous vote of their members of the Legislature, invited him among them, which invitation I am assured he will accept.

A bill also passed the House of Representatives to day, to its 3d reading, to occupy by a military post, the mouth of the Columbia or Oregon River. The Presidential election, as it approaches, begins to excite more interest. I find considerable anxiety manifest to know how certain States will vote. The election will be a close one.

Very respectfully, yours  
C. A. WICKLIFFE.

From the Kentucky Reporter.

**LEGISLATIVE.**—The last week, as usual, was devoted to judge breaking. The resolutions and address to remove the Judges of the Court of Appeals, were tried in both Houses, and failed in each by a few votes. The attack was then directed against the Court—and the Court of Appeals has accordingly been abolished by a legislative act! The vote was taken in the lower House on Thursday night, precisely at the hour of midnight, and the bill received his Excellency's signature the following day. We annex the Yeas and Nays. Great astonishment at this high handed, disorganizing measure, has been very generally expressed; by one party it is viewed as a most wanton, flagrant and obvious violation of the Constitution; while, by the other, it is applauded as the finest relief measure ever adopted, and in truth, so it is. For, if the avaricious and indebted part of the community continue to violate the Constitution with impunity, and are suffered to absorb all the powers of government, though but for a short period, the party will so manage as to get relief enough. The Judges of the Court of Appeals, however, do not intend to submit. They could not be impeached nor addressed off, and the Constitution does not authorize any other mode of breaking Judges. To submit to this encroachment, would prove them faithless to their government, and regardless of their oaths. We may, therefore expect, ere long, to hear of a resort to force. It will be a brilliant achievement for the militia of Kentucky to put down that Supreme Judicial tribunal, which is expressly provided for in the Constitution, AT THE POINT OF THE BAYONET.

NEW YORK, DEC. 9.

**Great Boat Race.**—The boat race for \$1000, between Captain Harris's boat *Certain Death*, and the *American Star*, both by Mr. Chambers, and belonging to the Whitehall Boys, took place about half past 12 this day. The *American Star* came off victorious. She beat the English boat about three hundred yards. The course was of Spectators that assembled on the Battery, and lined the shores on the North river, to witness the race, was immense—not less than 30,000. Time of running the four miles, 19 minutes. The Whitehallers made 16 strokes the minute, and the English rowers only 39. The victors rowed immediately after, round Castle Garden, to Whitehall, where the boat was hoisted up, amidst the reiterated cheers of the populace, a band of music all the time playing Yankee Doodle. The American boat was rowed by Cornelius Cammeyer, Alfred Cammeyer, Richard Robbins, and Samuel Boaty; John Magana, Coxswain. The English boat was rowed by four men from the frigate, and a Mulshipman as Coxswain.—*Evening Post.*

**Dying from Home.**—The following is an extract from the Memoirs of the Rev. Mr. Thatcher, a distinguished Clergyman of Boston, who died some years since on the continent of Europe, whether he had repented for the benefit of his hearers;

"It is a sad thing to think that we must die away from our home. Tell not the invalid who is yearning after a distant country, that the atmosphere around him is soft, and the gales are filled with balmy, and the flowers are springing from the green earth; he knows that the softest air to his heart, would be the air which hangs over his native land; that, more gratefully than all the gales of the south, would breathe the low whispers of anxious affections; that the very icicles clinging to his own eaves, and the snow beating against his windows, would be far more pleasing to his eyes, than the bloom and verdure which only more forcibly remind him how far he is from that spot which is dearer to him than the world beside. He may, indeed, find estimable friends, who will do all in their power to promote his comfort, and assuage his pains; but they cannot supply the place of the long known and mute language of his face; they have not learned to communicate without hesitation his wishes, impressions, & thoughts to them. He feels that he is a stranger, and a more desolate feeling than that could not visit his soul. How much is expressed by that form of oriental benediction—may you die among your kindred."

**MURDER.**

On Thursday night the house of a very poor man, by the name of D. Tibbs, about six miles from this place was entered by a cold blooded monster, who murdered Tibbs and shockingly butchered Mrs. Tibbs and her sucking infant. All three were found the next day, about 11 o'clock, in the bed in their bloody mansion, around which, even the humbleness of poverty had offered no kindly protecting walls. Tibbs was dead, with his head nearly severed from his body, by a hideous cut in his throat, his jaw bone shivered to pieces, with other large and deep gashes on his head and neck, and many bruises upon his body, supposed to have been made by a large butcher's knife, and a club or small axe. The murder's thumb and fingers left several black impressions upon his arm supposed to have been made as he confined him to his bed in order to give the deadly blows and stab. Mrs. Tibbs was found lying by the side of her, to all appearances, lifeless infant and her dead husband, motionless and speechless, with large wounds and bruises upon her head and shoulders, and her face, neck and head cut and stabbed in a shocking manner. D. Houston of this place, was immediately called to their aid; he dressed the wounds of the almost expired mother, and upon examination found that the infant's skull was fractured, and otherwise horribly mangled. He trepanned the skull of the latter and rendered such professional assistance, to the former as circumstances would permit, and there remains a very faint hope, that the infant and mother may possibly survive.

FALMOUTH, Penikese co. E. }  
December 14th, 1824.

N. B. A free coloured man has been committed on this day to the jail of this county, as the supposed perpetrator of the crime. Circumstantial proof, and that not of the strongest kind, together with previous threats are all that as yet have been adduced against him.

Commentator.

**COMMUNICATED.**

Mr. DUNKIN. On perusing your paper of the 4th ult. I saw an extract from the National Intelligencer, purporting that "a certain gentleman wishes to take possession of 2,000 acres of land, the boundary of which shall be a circle—Query—What must be the length of a pair of Compasses, which, opening at an angle of 60°, shall describe this circle at one sweep?"

I think proper to furnish you with the following length for publication, as an answer to the above Query, which is (according to my calculation) three hundred and thirty-three perches.

Jan. 8, 1825.

**THE** Subscribers, administrators of the estate of the late *Reuben Pease*, deceased, in pursuance of the provisions of an act, entitled "an act providing for the settlement of decedents' estates, and for other purposes,"—approved, January 26th, 1824; and in pursuance of the declaration heretofore made by us, of the insolvency of said estate, do hereby give

**NOTICE.**

That we have filed a complaint in the Clark circuit court, setting for

the condition of said estate, so far as the same has come to our knowledge, praying relief, &c.; which complaint will be acted upon by said court at the next term thereof, to be holden on the first Monday of June next.—All creditors, therefore, who do not come in and present their claims, before the determination of the said court thereon, will be postponed.

JAMES MORRISON.  
JOHN B. PITTMAN.

Ad'mrs. &c.

Dated 24th Dec. 1824.

**A LIST OF LETTERS**

Remaining in the Post Office at Charlestown, Indiana, on the 31st of December, 1824, which, if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as Dead Letters. L. FORD, P. M. Jan. 8, 1825.

- A. Archard Robert M., Allen Dominicus A., Atkins J. W. L. H., Arken A.
- B. Breanton John, Baco Sarah, Beggs James, 3; Beggs John, 2; Beggs Charles, Capt., Bagely Sarah, Biscoe Felix, Bowman John, Barrackman David, Burk Ambrose, Buccanon Samuel.
- C. Carrus Robert, Carr John, Clk.
- F. Faulkner Daniel P.
- G. Garner Elizabeth, Gray David, Gibson Harlan, Gasaway Anny.
- H. Huff Wm. T., Hollet Samuel, Esq., Heath William, Hooker Jesse, Heuly Jesse, Hobbs Vincent, Herly Noah, Hamilton John.
- J. Jennings Jonathan, 2.
- K. Kelly John, Kemp Ezra.
- L. Lemon William.
- M. Moor William, 2; Moore Wm. H., Mac James, Murray Mungo, Mecker Henry, Montgomery Stephen, McCormac Joshua, Meguire Josiah.
- O. Osman Ephraim T.
- P. Proctor William, Paul William.
- R. Richardson Mesiah, Robino Moses.
- S. Spangler Samuel, Sleeper Samuel, Stokes William, Sharp James, Smith James.
- T. Taggart Elizabeth.
- W. Warren James, Wolverton George, Welsh Rosena.

**A LIST OF LETTERS**

Remaining in the Post Office at Jeffersonville on the 1st day of January, 1825.

- A—John Austin.
- B—Thomas Bowles.
- D—Mary Donnelly.
- E—John Ewin.
- G—Thomas Gosley.
- H—Martha Holley.
- Wm. Harney.
- L—Michael Long.
- M—James Mitchell.
- Wm. Martindale.
- Wm. Morris.
- N—David Naggle.
- P—Francis K. Porter.
- R—James Ridge.
- S—Rebecca Stevens.
- Susanah Suert.
- T—Charles M. Taylor.
- W—James N. Wood.
- J. Walbridge.
- O. RAYMOND, P. M.
- Edw'd. G. Davis.
- Truman Hilton.
- H. Hurst.
- S. M'Cintick, sen.
- Michael J. Myers.
- Mr. Pratt.
- Joseph Ratliff.
- Saml. Starkweather.
- O. RAYMOND, P. M.

**NOTICE.**

A General Meeting of the Auxiliary Bible Society of Clark county, Indiana, will be held at the Court House in Charlestown, on the second Monday of January next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. where officers are to be elected for the ensuing year, and other business of the society transacted. Members, and all persons friendly to the progress of the bible cause, are earnestly requested to attend.

By order of the board.

JAMES SCOTT.  
Vice President.

Dec. 25th, 1824.

THE Subscribers have established themselves in the Store formerly occupied by John Harper, & co. under the firm of Samuel and John Crawford, where they offer, at reduced prices, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,  
HARDWARE,  
CHINAWARE, &  
GROCERIES.

Whiskey, Beeswax, Feathers, Lard, &c. will be received in exchange for Goods.

SAM'L CRAWFORD.  
JOHN CRAWFORD.

Being determined to do a Cash business, we hope to be saved the trouble of a refusal to credit.

S. & J. C.,

Charlestown, Dec. 23, 1824.