On the 4th inst. the Governor of Kentucky delivered the following speech to the Legislature of that State:

Gentlemen of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives,

AT no period, since the commencement of the Federal Government, have the prospects of liberty, harmony, and national prosperity, been more flattering, and more promising of permanency, than at the present moment. Happy; free from internal commotion, and from the dread, as well as the experience of the horrors of war—a general tranquility pervades the Union, and an attachment to the federal constitution; with a confidence in the administration of its government, and a conformity to its laws, fill up the measure of the duties and the happiness of its citizens.

In recurring to the internal situation of our own state, our prospects in many respects, are not less pleasing. The increase of our population within the last ten years, rivals any thing recorded in the history of man, and must raise our consequence & respectability in the scale of the federal Union. Our agricultural improvements have kept pace with our population. A slow, but progressive extention of our commerce with other nations, by the channel of the Missisippi, with an increase in the produce of our soil, the effect of general industry, and of favorable seasons, afford pleasing expectations of national prosperity, and dictate gratitude and praise towards an over-ruling Providence.

If there be circumstances in the present state of things, bearing a less kindly aspect, it may be worthy of our attention how far they have been owing to ourselves, and how far our own prudence and foresight may avert the consequences of them.

The present exhausted state of our treasury, will, no doubt, excite regret, if not alarm; for it must if not remedied in time, endanger, if it does not destroy our national credit.

The proceeds of the revenue laws, have been found to be inadequate to the expenditures of government, moderate and economical as they are, as will appear to you, on having recourse to the public offices. The evil consequences of this, are too numerous and great, to escape your notice, or to admit of indifference as to the means of attempting correctives of the evil.

Another circumstance, meriting your attention, is the alarming increase of capital crimes. It is not in my power to determine, whether this painful fact, be owing to any imperfection in our criminal jurisprudence, or to any defect in the execution of the laws, or simply to the common depravity of human nature; but sure I am that it exhibits one of the most gloomy, and one of the most fearful scenes that ever presented themselves to civil society. For the credit of our country and of man, I sincerely wish, that I could consistently with duty have drawn a veil over a subject so disagreeable: and though I mention it, I mention it with regret, and with a view of drawing towards it your serious deliberation. The multiplicity of crimes, may be partly owing to legal obstructions in the way of justice—to the facility of avoiding trial, and of escaping the penalties of transgression, when the law has pronounced her judgment. It will, therefore, merit your enquiry, whether the ordinary process of law might not be rendered more efficacious in bringing the accused to trial—and whether executive interference, in case of escapes from the jails, and the penitentiary house, might not be rendered more prompt, more certain, and less expensive, than it can be under the existing laws.

On recurring to the act of Congress respecting fugitives from the justice of other states, and comparing it with a clause of the act of this state, prescribing the mode of suing out and prosecuting writs of *Habeas Corpus*, some difficulty, if not repugnance, presents itself to the mind. I feel it of importance to request your attention to this subject, and since the act of Congress has directed that fugitives should, under certain conditions, be delivered up by the executive authority, to suggest the propriety of your determining in what manner, and through what channel, this obligation shall be discharged.

The act to amend the penal laws of this commonwealth, provides that all crimes not specified therein, shall be punished as heretofore—some crimes were unnoticed, the punishment of which, agreeably to our former laws, is too sanguinary in its nature, to comport with the general spirit of the penitentiary system. I might remind you, by way of example, of the law which renders the stealing of a slave, felony, without benefit of clergy—and of the law which punishes the striking of a juror in the court of justice, by depriving the offender of his hand, of his goods, of the profits of his lands and of his liberty—but I rely on your judgment and patient investigation, to determine whether any, and what laws require a revision, in order to render them compatible with our general system of jurisprudence.

The laws of our state having been some time since revised and amended, under the authority of the legislature, it seems to be expedient, that the general assembly should expressly declare, what former laws were intended to be repealed or superseded. I would likewise remind you, that the different acts of the Virginia assembly respecting the collection of rents have not in the course of the revision been acted upon by our own legislature. It is important that they should be either repealed or amended, or re-enacted and re-published, for the information of our fellow citizens.

It is with peculiar pleasure I now inform you, that our militia appears to be in a state of considerable improvement.

The laudable emulation among many of the officers and men, deserves praise. I will once more suggest to you the expediency of procuring arms and military stores in the case of future danger.

I have no doubt but that the public resources are fully equal to this important object. A part of the installments from the settlers south of Green river, might with great propriety be applied to the accomplishment of it; without interfering with monies arising from the revenue laws of the commonwealth.

In my last communications to the general assembly, I stated the propriety of affording some encouragement to our commerce through the channel of the Ohio and Missisippi rivers, as well as to our home manufactures. I am still of opinion, that they are worthy the patronage of the legislature.

I conclude, FELLOW CITIZENS, with expressing my hopes, that your zeal for the public interests—that the harmony of your deliberations,—and that your attention and promptness in the dispatch of business, will fully answer the expectations of our constituents, and comport with the character of good and faithful servants of the people.

LEXINGTON, (Kenty.)

Col. James Smith, a missionary sent by the Presbyterian Churches of Kentucky to the Indians has returned. We understand he so far succeeded in his mission, as to get several Indians as scholars to an English School. A subscriber has favored us with the following speeches, delivered at a general meeting of the Indians, at the Great Rock:—

SMITH'S SPEECH TO THE INDIANS:

Friends & Brothers,

About two years ago, a great stir about religion began at the south end of the state of Kentucky, on the Cumberland river; many of them were alarmed, and engaged in praying to God; and many of them appeared to obtain peace, pardon and comfort. This work I am told hath continued there, and increased ever since that time until now. And about four months ago, or in May last, the spirit of God began to work strongly on the hearts of the people in the north end of that state, on the river Ohio. This work has continued to spread over different parts of the state ever since that time. They meet together and continue for several nights and days praying to God;—and many of them appear to have obtained peace with God through Jesus, and great joy and gladness. I saw a number of children, little boys and girls, praying to God in a wonderful manner! I am now an old man and never saw such work carried on before.

Friends and Brothers,

These praying people hath in love sent me to you, because they are strongly desirous that we should all go to heaven as brothers together, and be forever happy.

CRAIN'S ANSWER.

Friends and Brothers,

We thank you for your care and concern for us, which appears from your taking so long a journey, with the only design and desire of doing us good.

Friends & Brothers,

We have listened to the talk that came from the teachers, which we call the black coats—We thank them for their goodness in sending so far to let us know that the spirit of God hath been working wonders amongst their people. We thank you that you did not let the news of this work die or conceal it amongst yourselves, but hath sent it even all the way to us, to inform us of these things.—We believe what the teachers tell us, in the speech which you now delivered concerning God's works, that God made us all, and that he made all things.—But we see that God has made a difference between us and the white people; therefore we think that learning to read books is not for us.—We think that God doth not require it of us; because he hath made a difference between us and the white people, in our appearance, in our colour, and in our way of living, which we do not like to change.—It appears to us a hard thing to learn to read; and we cannot see that it is necessary for us, seeing that God in his government of the world, hath put us in this way of living, and hath given us our own way of conveying our thoughts to *one* another—that is by word of mouth, and by wampom—In this way we have sent our thoughts concerning the works of the spirit of God, that hath been amongst us—We have sent speeches and belts of wampom, to the different nations upon this subject—And as the spirit of God has began to work by and with the means that God in his government has put into our hands, we trust that the same spirit will continue with, and bring us to orderly life and true happiness in the way of living, and in the way of conveying our thoughts, that God in his government has put us in.

Friends & Brothers,

It is about three years since the spirit of God began to work upon the hearts of our people; many of them have been much alarmed, and the work has continued.—We think our being bad people, and so many of us doing wrong, is the cause of this, and that God is taking this way to terrify us, and to turn us to that which is right. We return our father, General St. Clair, thanks for his care of us, and for the kind fatherly speech he hath sent us, by his friend and our friend.

Friends & Brothers.

We do not think it necessary for you to send a minister here to this place; we have one already, and we choose to worship God in our own way; and we trust that the spirit of God will direct us in the way that he, in the government hath placed us.

Friends & Brothers,

We repeat our thanks to you all, for your kindness—Do not think hard of us because we cannot think as you do concerning what is good for us—Be not offended, after coming to s.., because we cannot agree to your friendly proposals.

SMITH'S ANSWER TO CRAIN'S SPEECH.

Friends and Brothers,

I know there is a visible difference between you and us in your appearance, and in your way of living; but this I look upon as immaterial—Mankind has always a strong desire of seeing something new, and in order to gratify this desire, God in his work of creation and government of the world, and by natural causes producing natural effects, hath made boundless variety every where, through the whole world; scarcely any two things are altogether alike. Being for thousands of years in different climates or parts of the world, in different ways, might alter the color. The books that our fathers left us, tell us that our forefathers lived nearly in the same manner that you do now; they made use of the bow and arrow. They were great warriors; and when they went to battle, they stripped off what little clothes they had, and fought with their bodies naked, shouting about, in order to terrify the enemy.—They also painted as the Indians do now. The name they now go by took its rise from this, as the name Briton, signified painted.

Friends and Brothers,

It is not so hard to learn to read and write, as you may imagine; it may appear hard at first, but when they can know what they are reading is very delightful, to read edifying and entertaining stories. I agree with you, that God is all powerful, and that he may take you to heaven by word of mouth instruction, without learning to read books. But further instruction by God's word, would be very needful, to show you the plain way to heaven. Mankind broke the law of God, and got out of the way of happiness and into the road of misery. Jesus Christ, the son of God, became man, and is God and man, in two different natures and one person. He fulfilled the law of God, and by dying on the cross, he hath satisfied the justice of God. He hath paid all our debts and hath bought heaven for us, our praises or works will not take us to heaven; all things are ready, our business is to believe in Jesus, and humbly beg for every thing we need, for his sake. Learning to read would be of great use, in showing you particularly the way to heaven—It would also be of use to you in this world—You are a rich people; you have a large rich country; and without learning, you cannot manage your own business——You are naturally a very wise people, endowed with strong thinking powers; if you had learning you could manage your business, and be a wealthy people.

Friends and Brothers:

About forty years ago I lived in the old Wiandot town, up this River, and was then as one of you—tho' my Wiandot friends are almost all dead, I thank God that he has preserved me alive, and brought me to this place, to see the faces of their children in peace and love.

I know you had a minister among you when I lived in your town, and I think he was a good man, and gave you good advice—I did not come here to dispute about religion, or to oppose your minister—I pray that the instruction which he gave you agreeable to God's word, may be blessed to you—I was sent here to see if I could be of any real benefit to you not knowing particularly your present situation—I still hope the time is coming when you will receive learning—I suppose your forefathers did not receive it suddenly, but by little, and got it from other people—It is likely it may be the same way with you. It is expected that a school for learning Indians will be set up at Mr. Isaac Zean's, next spring; you may consider of those things until that time.

[I found that they gave ear to this speech and received it in a friendly manner by the shouts of approbation which they expressed.]

J. S.

TO RENT,

And may be entered upon immediately the house of Mrs. WASHINGTON, adjoining to general Dearborne.—Apply to Mr. LAW, Capitol Hill.

November 11. eptf

A NEGRO MAN

To be hired by the year, half yearly or quarterly,

A SOBER well disposed man about 26 years of age, cleanly, and has been many years employed as a coach driver, stable boy, and occasionally waiting at table, and working in the garden.—His master wishes to hire him out in or about the city of Washington, he having a wife living near the District. He has never been accused or suspected of dishonesty.—For further information apply to the printer.

October 23. ep9t

FOR SALE.

A TRACT of land containing 2,500 acres lying immediately on the river Potowmac, in the county of Northumberland, Virginia, late the residence of PRESLEY THORNTON, Esq. Seventeen hundred acres of which are of the most valuable kind of low grounds on the river; between three and four hundred acres heavily timbered, the remainder is wavy high land extremely productive. The soil of this tract is equal to any in the state for cultivation of corn, wheat, tobacco, timothy, and small grain of all kinds. On this tract are a large commodious two story brick mansion house and two offices, a large brick stable, a valuable barn, cow house and many other out-houses, all in good repair. The orchards and garden contain a variety of valuable fruit trees, and the waters abound with excellent fish and oysters. It is situated about a day's sail from Alexandria, Baltimore or Norfolk.—There are two good mill seats for grist, or saw-mills on this estate, and plenty of cedar and chesnut timber, exclusive of the heavy timber, which if sawed up into scantling will command a price in the City of Washington, nearly equal to the value of the land.

The terms will be made easy to the purchaser or purchasers, and the tract will be divided into two or more plantations if necessary.—Apply to

RICHARD PETERS, junr.
No. 85, Walnut-street Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Nov. 1[illegible]. eptf

City of Washington,

Commissioners Office,
2d October, 1801.

BY virtue of an act of Assembly of the state of Maryland, entitled "A further supplement to the act concerning the Territory of Columbia and City of Washington," the Commissioners will expose to public sale for ready money, at William Rhodes's Tavern, in the said city, on the EIGHTH day of DECEMBER next, the following Lots in the said city, to wit: Nos 3 4 and 5 in square no 99, nos 1 2 4 7 8 9 14 15 and 16 in sq no 196, no 10 in sq no 347, nos 1 & 19 in sq no 635, no 4 in sq no 217, nos 8 15 16 17 18 & 19 in sq no 37, no 8 in sq no 40, no 2 in sq no 43, no 4 in sq no 59, no 1 in sq no 60, nos 2 & 3 in sq no 71, nos 1 2 3 8 9 10 11 12 19 20 21 22 28 29 & 30 in sq no 76, nos 9 & 10 in sq no 77, no 3 in sq no 83, nos 16 17 & 18 in sq no 85, nos 1 & 8 in sq no 6, nos 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 19 & 20 in sq no 20, nos 1 2 7 8 9 10 11 25 & 26 in sq no 33, nos 15 16 17 20 24 25 26 & 27 in sq no 105, nos 9 10 & 12 in sq no 118, no 20 in sq no 141, nos 14 15 & 16 in sq no 166, no 1 in square north of sq no 580, no 1 in sq north of sq no 583, nos 1 & 2 in sq no 107, nos 2 & 12 in sq no 23, no 12 in sq no 288, no 2 in sq no 317, no 7 in sq no 345, no 6 in sq no 409, no 13 in sq no 535, no 3 in sq no 579, nos 4 & 14 in sq no 580, nos 2 & 18 in sq no 583, nos 5 7 8 9 10 12 13 14 15 17 18 & 19 in sq no 585, nos 9 10 12 13 14 17 & 18 in sq no 587, no 13 & 14 in sq no 643, nos 4 and 5 in sq no 734, no 3 in sq south of sq no 825, no 10 in sq no 799, no 2 in sq 821, no 13 in sq 846, no 2 in sq 847, nos 12 and 13 in sq 874, nos 15 and 19 in sq 102, no 1 in sq south of sq no 104, nos 6 7 & 8 in sq no 120, nos 24 25 26 & 27 in sq 126, no 7 in sq 142, one half of no 18 in sq 143, nos 3 and 4 in sq 70, nos 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 & 28 in sq 172, nos 1 2 5 6 10 11 12 13 16 17 and 21 in sq 185, nos 8 9 10 and 14 in sq 256, nos 2 3 17 18 in sq no 290, nos 2 5 6 13 14 in sq no 321, nos 1 3 5 and 9 in sq 322, nos 1 2 5 6 10 11 15 and 16 in sq no 348, nos 5 6 7 12 13 14 19 20 24 25 and 26 in sq 457, no 2 in sq 2, nos 1 and 3 in sq no 7, nos 6 7 8 10 11 12 and 15 in sq 75, nos 4 5 and 6 in sq 119, nos 1 9 11 12 and 15 in sq 222, no 7 in sq 432, nos 2 and 3 in sq 796, no 6 in sq 432, no 5 in sq 461, no 2 in sq 1064, nos 1 2 3 4 6 and 7 in sq south of sq no 744, no 1 in sq 461, no 2 in sq 644, no 26 in sq 799, no 17 in sq 728, no 1 in sq 291, no 2 in sq 47, nos 15 and 16 in sq 198, nos 3 5 6 7 9 10 12 13 and 14 in sq 317, nos 1 2 3 4 5 6 and 7 in sq 343, nos 2 3 4 5 and 6 in sq 344, nos 1 2 3 4 15 16 17 18 19 20 in sq 374, nos 1 4 5 8 9 and 12 in sq 403, nos 3 4 5 6 7 in sq 401, nos 2 3 6 7 10 and 11 in sq 427, nos 2 3 4 5 and 6 in sq 428, nos 7 8 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 and 21 in sq 534, nos 5 6 7 8 9 10 and 11 in sq no 535, no 20 in sq 585, no 15 in sq 587, no 2 in sq 643, no 2 in sq south of sq no 825, nos 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 and 26 in sq 826, no 2 in sq 997, no 3 in sq south of sq no 1019, nos 2 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 26 23 24 in sq 1020, no 2 in sq 1021, no 1 in sq 1022 nos 1 2 3 11 12 13 and 14 in sq 1023, nos 5 and 6 in sq 1024, nos 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 and 11 in sq 1045 nos 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 and 13 in sq 1036 nos 1 2 3 4 5 6 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 and 28 in sq 1047, nos 1 2 3 4 5 6 and 24 in sq 1048, nos 1 3 4 5 6 7 8 & 9 in sq 164, no 1 4 sq 799, nos 6 7 8 9 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 & 20 sq 847, nos 1 2 3 4 5 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 & 34 in sq 877, nos 25 26 27 28 31 and 32 sq 1048, nos 1 and 3 sq 1065, nos 1 5 6 in sq north east of 1065, no 1 sq 1066, nos 2 3 7 8 9 10 12 and 13 in 1 7 158, nos 1 4 5 6 and 7 in sq 161, nos 1 2 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 and 18 in sq 247, nos 1 2 3 4 10 11 in sq 452, nos 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 and 14 in sq 453, no 1 in sq south of sq no 463, nos 3 4 5 and 6 in sq 492, nos 5 9 & 10 in sq no 493, nos 4 5 & 6 in sq no 494, nos 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 & 28 in sq 517, nos 2 4 6 & 8 in sq 518, nos 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 & 20 in sq 529, nos 1 2 3 4 5 6 & 7 in sq 537, nos 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 & 28 in sq 538, nos 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 & 8 in sq 565, nos 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 & 21 in sq 567, nos 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 & 33 in sq 568, nos 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 & 24 in sq 569, nos 2 4 & 6 in sq 570, no 3 in sq 572, nos 2 & 3 in sq 577, nos 1 2 3 4 5 & 6 in sq 581, nos 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 & 20 in sq 584, nos 5 6 7 8 9 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 & 26 in sq 640, nos 2 3 4 5 15 16 17 18 20 21 & 22 in sq 642, nos 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 & 21 in sq east of sq no 642, nos 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 & 27 in sq south of sq no 643, nos 3 4 & 6 in sq 644, nos 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 & 28 in sq 645, nos 1 2 & 17 in sq 1000, nos 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 24 25 26 34 35 & 36 in sq 1043, nos 2 3 4 14 15 16 17 18 in sq 1066, nos 10 11 12 13 & 14 in sq 1067, nos 1 2 3 4 11 12 & 13 in sq 1078, nos 1 & 2 in sq south of 1091, nos 1 2 9 10 11 & 12 in sq 1092, nos 1 2 3 14 15 16 17 18 19 & 20 in sq 1105, nos 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 & 13 in sq 1116, no 9 in sq 1117, nos 5 6 7 & 8 in sq 1123, nos 5 6 7 & 8 in sq 1130, no 3 in sq 1148, and no 4 in sq 1149.

The sale to commence at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and continue from day to day (Sundays excepted) till the whole shall be sold, or until the further order of the Commissioners. The highest bidder shall be preferred; but if he fails to pay the money offered, on the day of sale, the next highest bidder shall be considered as the purchaser; provided he pays the money offered by him previous to opening the sale on the ensuing day; if he also fails, the sale shall be void, the lots bid for again, exposed without further notice, and both bidders excluded from purchasing during the sale.

WILLIAM THORNTON,
ALEXANDER WHITE,
TRISTRAM DALTON.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Washington County, District of Columbia, will be sold to the highest bidder, on Thursday the 26th of November, at the late dwelling of James Robinson, deceased, about one mile from the Eastern Branch Ferry.

THE personal property of the said James Robinson, deceased—Consisting of Household Furniture, kitchen and farming utensils, some wearing apparel and other articles.

Terms of sale, where the property bought by any one purchaser does not amount to twenty dollars—ready money. For all purchases above that sum, a credit of six months; the purchasers giving Bond, with good security for the payment of the money with interest, in six months from the day of sale. Hour of sale, 11 o'clock A. M.

LEWIN TALBURTT, Adm'r.

Washington County, }
November 11, 1801. } eptf

For Sale or Rent,

A VALUABLE Lot in Washington City, on square No. 686, on Delaware Avenue, near the Capitol, opposite general Washington's buildings. This lot contains 5982 square feet, with a commodious three story brick house thereon, completely finished in a handsome style. Sale of said property will be preferred for part cash, and the balance well secured. For terms apply to Messrs. Kerrack and Percival, in Philadelphia, or to the subscriber in Washington City, in New-Jersey Avenue.

BENJAMIN BURCH.

Nov. 11. eptf

DAVID JACKSON,

DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY.

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has removed from Chesnut, to No. 26 south Third-street, directly opposite the Post-Office, where he is opening a general assortment of genuine Drugs and Medicines, Surgeons' Instruments, Painters' Colours, and Patent Medicines of every description. Orders of Physicians and country Merchants executed with punctuality and care, and upon the most advantageous terms.

Philadelphia, Nov. 2, 1801. ep6t

Lands for Sale or Lease.

FROM one thousand five hundred to two thousand acres of Land, of the first quality, well timbered with oak, poplar, and locusts. There is on the premises, a variety of meadow ground, none of which is improved; about 450 acres of the arable land is opened and under good enclosures, lies compactly and convenient to the improvements, which consist of an overseer's house, several negro apartments, a barn, several tobacco houses, and some fruit-trees. This property lies in the county of Amherst, on the waters of James River, one hundred and ten miles above, and nine miles from the river, where it is navigable to the city of Richmond.

If these lands are not disposed of by the first of January next, the tract will be leased on a term of years. Those persons who have been accustomed to a farmer's life, will be preferred as tenants to those who have followed a system of planting.

Also for sale, 471 acres, lying in the same county and neighbourhood, 150 acres of which is opened, and under good enclosures, with tolerably comfortable buildings, orchards and an excellent mill-seat, &c. For further information apply to col. John Rose, near the premises, to Doctor A. J. Smith, or the subscriber,

HENRY ROSE,

who has likewise for sale a tract of land, lying within seven miles of the town of Alexandria, and City of Washington, containing 800 acres, one half of which is opened and under good enclosures, a considerable portion of timothy meadow is made, and much more may be made.

Any of the above-mentioned lands are well calculated for the production of any kind of small grain, Indian corn, tobacco, or grass.—Should the last described tract (lying in the county of Fairfax, Virginia) not be sold by private bargain, it will be exposed to sale on the first day of January next, to the highest bidder, in lots of 200 acres each, or as it may suit purchasers; and if not then sold, will be rented to one or more persons as it may suit their wishes. For terms apply to Dr. A. J. Smith, near the premises, or to the subscriber.

HENRY ROSE.

Nov. 16. 12wN.U.t1J.