

Legislature, I have but a few moments to spare; and will avail myself of them to inform you of the organization of both branches.

WILLIAM T. BARRY Esq. Lieutenant Governor took his seat as president of the senate. **Willis A. Lee** was elected clerk, and **Cuthbert S. Anderson** was appointed clerk of the standing Committee. The same sergeant at arms and door keeper who filled those offices last year, were re-appointed.

"In the House of Representatives, Mr. **George C. Thompson**, of Mercer, was elected Speaker; Mr. **Robert S. Tomp**, elected clerk, *nomine contradicente*: Col. **R. Taylor** elected sergeant at arms: Mr. **Roger Divine** door-keeper: Mr. **James Stonestreet**, elected clerk of the committees of propositions and grievances and privileges and elections: and Mr. **J. Swigert** clerk of the other standing committees.

"A joint committee of both houses waited on the Governor, and informed him that the general assembly was organized and ready to receive any communication he might think proper to make—and his excellency informed them that to-morrow at 11 o'clock, he would deliver his Message."

Mr. **Wickliffe** read and laid on the table a resolution for appointing a day for electing a Senator in Congress.

A petition of **M. Lyon** praying to be admitted to a seat in the room of **John Mercer**, esq. the member returned from Caldwell, was read and laid on the table.

Governor's Message.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives,

From the short period that has elapsed since I came into office, it will not be expected, that I can give you much information, that will aid you in performing your legislative duties.

Selected from every part of the state, and possessing a knowledge of the feelings, the wishes and wants of the community, it will be for you, gentlemen, to adopt and enact such measures, as will contribute most to alleviate distress, to prevent useless and impolitic sacrifices of property on the one hand, whilst you steadily keep in view justice and the general policy of the state on the other.

It will be admitted by all, that the people of this state feel, at this time, a severe and unparalleled pressure in their monied transactions. To relieve them, in some measure is, I trust, the wish of all. Different views will be entertained as to the best means of effecting so desirable an object by members from different parts of the state. A successful termination can only be hoped for, from cool, dispassionate deliberation and sound reason. A high exercise of charity and mutual forbearance towards the opinions of each other, will be found most useful in all deliberate bodies, and will most effectually lead to a favorable termination of your arduous and important duties.

Whist we feel and lament the difficulties we labor under in our monied transactions, we have sufficient cause of gratitude to the Supreme Disposer of events, for the bountiful crops, with which our state is favoured, and the great degree of general good health which our citizens enjoy.

Our Penitentiary establishment will require your early attention. That institution (originated & intended for the wise & humane purpose of uniting mercy with justice) from the increased, and increasing number of convicts, and the decayed state of the buildings, originally too small to afford the benefits of solitary confinement, and convenient rooms for labour will be found at this time altogether insufficient. A thorough examination by some members of your own body, will be necessary to enable you to adopt such measures as you may judge most conducive to promote the public good, and to realize the hopes of the state in establishing that institution.

Although many worthy industrious citizens labour under considerable individual embarrassments arising chiefly from the want of a market for the surplus produce. Yet it will be found, on examination, that the funds of the state, are amply sufficient for all necessary, and some useful purposes. It is then worthy the consideration of the Legislature, whether the present is not a favourable time to make valuable and lasting improvements. Labour is now low, and the state would then find employment for many of her useful citizens. Should you, gentlemen, agree with me in opinion on this subject permit me to recommend to your attention, as an object of the first importance and usefulness to the state, the navigation of the Ohio river from Louisville to its mouth. All other and further improvements in the navigation of our waters, will derive their utility, in a great degree, from this first object. From information, a quired whilst a commissioner on the Ohio, I have no hesitation in giving it as my opinion that a safe and certain navigation may be made for steam boats (drawing six feet) at the lowest stage of the water. The labour may be performed during any one summer, and the expense will be more than doubly reimbursed, in every succeeding fall, to the citizens of the state. May we not reasonably, too, hope that the states of Indiana, Tennessee and Ohio, will aid in an undertaking, so evidently useful to all. It will be found beneficial in this, as in most cases, to call the attention of the state, and direct her energies to a single object, until it is completed. Once completed, its usefulness will point out, more clearly than any reasoning on the subject, the necessity of further improvements in our smaller streams.

In a government like ours, where the laws alone bear rule, and where these laws emanate from the people, the importance and even necessity of education amongst all classes of the citizens will be universally felt and acknowledged. It remains only for the Legislature on this highly interesting subject, to select and pursue that course, which will seem to promise the greatest benefit, in the shortest period of time, and at the least expense. Former legislatures have, perhaps wisely, made considerable donations of land, to the several counties, for the purpose of establishing primary schools or Seminars of learning; but little benefit has yet been produced to the community at large from those donations. Whether this failure has arisen from a too great diffusion of the means, or from the difficulty of procuring Teachers well qualified to take charge of the schools, or from both causes, is not now material to enquire. Both those difficulties may be obviated, by turning your attention at this time to our University, the great head or fountain from which streams will flow to fertilize and improve the human mind in every section of the state. By aiding our University, by putting it in its power to become useful in every department of science which it is prepared to teach, you will promote the real interest of the community at home, and give dignity and weight of character to the state abroad. Thus we may reasonably hope, in a few years, to see our primary schools, furnished with well qualified teachers, raised and educated amongst ourselves, possessing the morals, manners, and habits of our country. Such men too, from their connections to the State, will have weight of character to support not always attached to itinerants.

Permit me gentlemen, to call your attention likewise, to the present mode of supporting Lunatics and other persons of unsound mind, throughout the State. It will be found by a reference to the Auditor's Books, that this expense has been increasing annually for several years. It requires only a plain calculation by figures to show to the understanding of every one, that much of this expense may be saved, by preparing the Hospital, now established in Lexington, for the reception and maintenance of those unfortunate fellow beings. There they will be better provided for, and at less expense, than under the present mode in the different counties. They will have the best medical aid the state affords, gratis. And if only one in twenty of those unfortunate beings, labouring under the most dreadful of all maladies should be restored, will it not be a case of gratulation to a humane and generous public?

From the resignation of the Honorable **William Logan**, a Senator of the United States from this state, it becomes your duty to fill that vacancy for the balance of the term for which he was selected at an early period of the present session.

Accept gentlemen, my good wishes for your health, and successful labours for the good of our common country, and believe me, sincerely

Your most obedient servant,
JOHN ADAIR.
Frankfort, October 17, 1820.

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Your most obedient servant,
JOHN ADAIR.
Frankfort, October 17, 1820.

Copy of a letter from the Navy Commissioners to the Hon. Richard M. Johnson.

NAVY COMMISSIONERS OFFICE,
18th Sept. 1820.

Sir,

The Commissioners of the Navy duly received your letter of the 12th June last.

Prior to receiving it, the places where the schooners authorized by the last Session of Congress should be built had been decided on. On referring to the state of our building yards, it was found that we had many seasons materials which could be spared in the construction of the vessels, and that the building of them in the established building yards was urged by considerations of economy and despatch. The government required these vessels as early as they could be prepared—hence, in fixing on the places where they should be built the only questions were, where can they be built the cheapest and the quickest—These are the only small vessels which existing laws authorize to be built—You have not water sufficient to admit the building of a ship or frigate; but we incline to the opinion that sloops of war might be advantageously built on the western waters— This description of vessels however, we are not at this time authorized to build—The subject has been agitated in Congress, and we confidently hope that a few of this very useful class of vessels may be authorized during the ensuing session—We have now vessels of the largest and smallest classes belonging to the navy—But too few of the intermediate class—Hence large vessels are of necessity employed on services, which sloops of war could perform at half the expense—Sloops of war are therefore unquestionably recommended by considerations of economy—They are moreover the kind of vessels in which our young officers must learn to command frigates and ships of the line, and no system of naval operations can be complete without the aid of sloops of war.

Be assured, sir, that the Commissioners of the Navy feel every disposition, to distribute, as far as they consistently can, the benefits resulting from naval expenditures—and to give to the western country as large a share of these benefits as could reasonably be expected, nor have they, to their recollection, omitted anything of every opportunity of inviting offers from the western country to furnish naval supplies—The advertisements for articles that could be furnished from your quarter have been directed to be published in your papers, and every offer made that could consistently be accepted, has been—We have now an extensive contract in your quarter for pork—It must be considered an extensive one, because it is for more than half the whole quantity required for the navy for one year—We would have gladly made a contract for beef equally if not more extensive; but your offers were all so much higher than those made on the Atlantic board, that we could not accept any property except them.

There are other articles, required for the navy, that we should be happy to contract for in the western country—Your soil and your climate are believed to be admirably adapted to the culture of hemp and flax, saltpetre, lead, copper and iron ore are also found among you—In truth you are abundant in naval resources—Why can you not draw them forth?

We use annually a vast quantity of cordage, and sail and other cloth. Your hemp, if water-rotted, is equal to any grown in any country. Your flax is also excellent—These are the materials of which cordage and sail cloth are made. Prepare them properly for market, and we should think you would always find a ready sale for them at fair prices. So far as the Commissioners have it in their power to afford encouragement, they would cheerfully do so. They would be happy to introduce in all their contracts for cordage, a stipulation requiring that it should be made of American hemp, if the hemp was brought to market in a state to justify such a stipulation; and if we had a sufficient number of factories of canvas, that could furnish the article as some now do, of excellent quality and on moderate terms, we should most cheerfully discontinue altogether the use of foreign canvas—for which our annual expenditure at this time, is not less than 150,000 dollars.

Under the impression that information may be desired with respect to the process of water rotting hemp, and the manufacture of sail cloth, we send the enclosed observations upon those subjects; and we freely tender you every information and assistance in our power, to aid in the development of the abundant naval resources of the western country.

Objections have heretofore been made to your salted beef and pork; but these, if well founded, must have arisen from the use of defective salt. This you can very easily remedy by importations from New Orleans. The quality of your beef and pork, in an unsalted state, is known to be equal to any in the world. You abound in excellent timber for barrels; and if you have good strong salt, we cannot conceive why your beef and pork, if carefully put up, should not be as good as any whatever. The present contractor has stipulated that he will use St. Ubes salt, and we feel confident that this experiment will result satisfactorily to all parties.

The experiments heretofore made in building vessels on the western waters, have been unfortunate. They have cost much more than they ought to have cost, and some of them were found in a state of decay on their first arrival at New Orleans; but this we are fully persuaded, is not to be ascribed to your not having an ample supply of suitable timber; and if you wanted artificers, the Atlantic board could furnish any number. We do not, on examining this subject, perceive anything to discourage a further experiment, whenever authority shall exist for making it.

Our fellow citizens of the west appear to be disposed to engage extensively in the manufacturing arts. If this be their best policy, of which they best can judge, we trust they will; and when they shall do so, we hope they will not overlook the advantages which would result from establishments enabling them to supply articles of naval equipment.

From the relation subsisting between the manufacturing interest and the Navy, each aiding and assisting and necessarily dependent upon the other, it would be found in the event of such establishments being made in the western country, that the naval expenditures in that quarter, for supplies required for the navy, would immediately be greatly increased, and in a few years would probably far exceed any calculation of benefits heretofore made.—There is not one article, among the many hundreds of different kinds, used in our navy, that we cannot manufacture within ourselves; and there is not, happily for our independence, one single article used, the raw material of which is not to be found within our own limits.

FOR THE GAZETTE.
LETTER II.
TO WILLIAM T. BARRY,
LEUTENANT GOVERNOR.
Mason County, Sept. 28, 1820.

Sir—You will soon be in the Legislature, and there meet most of the Judicial Aristocracy of the state—and there see justices of the Peace, probably trying men for offences, of which they have been guilty themselves, and for that reason disposed to shield their brethren from punishment; or, you may find them voting to increase their own fees and jurisdiction. And there you will also meet many of the higher members of the body. But what will you see them about? With mildness and temper distributing justice to the people? no. You will see them intriguing for the increase of salary, or for political elevation.

My notions on this subject may be wrong; but so it is, that I think, whenever a judge desires to become a politician he should cease to be a judge; and that so the framers of our constitution intended he should be. What, save sectarian controversies in religion, excite more the jarring passions of man, than factions or party politics? Should not a

judge therefore, keep himself aloof from every political faction whatever? who, therefore, will repose confidence in the impartiality of a judge, when that judge becomes a warm partisan against him in politics? And, if judges are so permitted to become, how long will the people repose confidence in the correctness of their decisions?

I contend therefore, sir, that when a man is appointed judge, he not only should cease to be a partisan, but when he is pressed to other stations, he should resign his office. It has been the practice too, of the country in relation to members of the Legislature. When Gen. **Clay** offered as governor, he resigned his seat as a Senator, and when Mr. **Blackburn** offered as lieutenant governor he followed the example; and the public applauded both for it, even those who opposed their election.

There are now before the public, two judges as candidates* one, for the Senate of the United States—another, for elector of a President of the United States. It is your duty, before you vote for the former, to enquire if he has resigned as judge, as to the latter let the people decide.

It is strange that these gentry are so inadequate in their conduct; that when aspiring to the highest honour of the country, they do forget the practices of the country, practices, founded in good sense, and sanctioned by experience.

There is a stronger reason however why judges should resign before they offer for a higher office, than any other members of our government. Some now—but not by an express clause in our constitution—they have acquired power, to decide on the constitutionality of acts of the Legislature. Now see the attitude in which a judge is placed whenever he becomes either a candidate for office, and does not succeed, the active partisan at the election? He becomes pledged for decisions on the bench before him; and decides by anticipation upon the constitutionality of what may be future acts of the legislature. This with other reasons, which I intend hereafter to give, are causes why I do censure both our federal and state judges for their conducting during the last election.

MARCELLUS.

* Judge Tompkins is not a candidate for the Senate of the United States.—Editor.

DIED.—On Tuesday 26th inst. at Charette village in the nineteenth year of his age the celebrated Col. **DANIEL BOONE**, discoverer and first settler of the State of Kentucky.

His death was communicated to the General Assembly on Thursday 28th inst. by Mr. **Emmons**, Senator from St. Charles county and both branches of the Legislature, through respect for his memory, adjourned for the day, and passed a resolution to wear crepe on the left arm for twenty days.

Col. **Boone** emigrated to upper Louisiana, and settled on the Missouri river about 50 miles above St. Louis, before the purchase of the country, and received from the Spanish government a donation of 2000 arpens of land. The American Congress confirmed that grant to him, that is to say, they did not undertake to deprive him of what he had received from a foreign government. This is the only favor which the discover of Kentucky, and the founder of that great state, has received from this country.

The family of Col. **Boone** also emigrated to Missouri and enjoy a respect worthy of the name of their father. One of his sons, Major **Nathan Boone** was a member of the late Missouri Convention; another **Jesse B. Boone**, Esq. is a member of the present General Assembly.

Until within two years past, Col. **Boone** has enjoyed much health, and was capable of great bodily activity. Since then the approach of death was visible, and he viewed it with the indifference of a Roman philosopher.

He was buried at the **Charette** village, and thus the remains of the man whose name is identified with that of **KENTUCKY** now repose on the banks of Missouri.

St. Louis Enquirer.

New Beer & Porter.

Cornell & Mahon,
OFFER FOR SALE AT THEIR BREWERY,
PORTER AND BEER,
MANUFACTURED this season, which they are induced to hope will be deemed not inferior to any in the Union. They have purchased Jars which are so constructed as to emit the drink by a tap, by which private families can be henceforth supplied with such quantities and such quality as may suit their consumption and taste.

Company orders executed with punctuality and despatch.

Lexington Brewery, Oct. 10.—43tf

Fire! Fire!! Fire!!!

UNION FIRE COMPANY.

Members of the Union Fire Company are requested to meet at Usher's tavern, on **THURSDAY EVENING** next, at 7 o'clock, it being their quarterly meeting.

By order of the Directors,
J. M. CARTER, Secy

10 Dollars Reward.

WAS feloniously taken from my house, on the 11th inst. a large memorandum **Pocket Book**, containing the following Bank Notes, viz.—One \$5 Kentucky note, \$7 on Barboursville, 15 on the Georgetown bank, \$3 on the Hamilton bank, \$1 on Knoxville, Ten \$1 on Richmond, Va. \$1 on Mountsterling, and \$1 on Newport bank—Also a number of papers of no use to any person except to myself. Any person finding said pocket book and detecting the thief shall have the above reward.

B. M. MARSHALL
October 12th, 1820.—4W

BY THE PRESIDENT
Of the United States.

WHEREAS, by various acts of Congress, the President of the United States is authorized to direct the public lands which have been surveyed to be offered for sale.

Therefore, I, **James Monroe**, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known that public sales, for the disposal (according to law) of Public Lands, shall be held as follows, viz:

At Franklin, in Missouri, on the first Monday in January next, for the sale of Townships 51 to 55, in range 26, west of the 5th principal meridian line.
51 to 55 range do do
50 to 55 range 27 and 28, do do
51 to 55 range do do

At the same place, on the first Monday in March next, for the sale of Townships 51 to 56 in range 30, west of the 5th principal meridian line.
51 to 56 in range 31, 32 and 33 do do

At St. Louis, in said state, on the first Monday in December next, for the sale of Townships 35 to 44 in range 1 & 2 east of the principal meridian line.

At the same place, on the first Monday in March next, for the sale of Townships 35 to 44, in ranges 1 and 4, east of the principal meridian line.

At the same place, on the first Monday in May next, for the sale of Townships 35 to 44, in range 5 and 6, east, and of 43 and 44, in range 7 east.

At Jackson, in the county of Cape Girardeau in the said state, on the first Monday in February next, for the sale of Townships 33, in ranges 1 to 2, east of the 5th principal meridian line.
33 range 4, east do do
33 30 33 1 5, do do
31, 32 & 33 6, do do

At Paducahville, in the state of Illinois, on the first Monday in January next, for the sale of Townships 8 to 13, in range 9, west of the 3d principal meridian line.
11 to 13, 10 and 11 do do
6 to 13, 12 and 13 do do
8 to 12, 14 do do

At Vandalia, in the said state, on the 3d Monday in January next, for the sale of Townships 5 to 10, in range 1, east of the 3d principal meridian line.
7 to 10 2 do do
2 to 10 ranges 3, 4, 5 and 6 do do
1, 8, 9 and 10 range 7, east do do
1, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 8, do do

At Palestine, in said state, on the second Monday in February next, for the sale of Townships 6 to 10, in ranges 9, 10 and 11, east of the 3d principal meridian line.
5 to 10 range 14 west of 2 principal meridian line.
1, 9 and 10 ranges 12 and 13 do do

At Detroit, in Michigan Territory, on the first Monday in November next, for the sale of Townships 8, 9 and 10, in ranges 4 and 5 east, and 9 do do
7, 8 and 9 7 and 8 do do

Except such lands as have been or may be reserved by law for the support of schools, or for other purposes. The lands shall be sold in regular numerical order, beginning with the lowest number of section, township and range.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this nineteenth day of September, 1820.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President,
JOSIAH MEIGS,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Printers who are authorized to publish the Laws of the United States, will publish the above one week till the first of May, and send their bills to the General Land Office for payment.
Sept. 25, 1820—42t 1 M.

Medical Lectures.

THE MEDICAL LECTURES in Transylvania University, will commence on the FIRST MONDAY IN NOVEMBER next, by **B. W. BUDLEY, M. D.**—Prof. Anatomy and Surgery.
CHS. CALDWELL, M. D.—Institutes Medicines and Materia Medica.
W. H. RICHARDSON, M. D.—Gynecology and Diseases of Women and Children.
JAMES HYLTON, M. D.—Chemistry.
SAMUEL BROWN, M. D.—Theory and Practice of Medicine.

By order of the Faculty,
CHS. CALDWELL, Dean.
Lexington, July 20, 1820—29t

State Seminary of Indiana.
SALE OF LOTS.

THE public are hereby notified, that on the 24th MONDAY IN NOVEMBER next, on that part of the reserved township in Monroe county, most contiguous to Bloomington, comprising the site located for the State Seminary, there will be a sale of lots of various sizes, consisting of not less than one-half acre, nor more than twenty acres each. One-fifth of the purchase money will be required in advance, and the balance in three annual instalments.

Purchasers will be required to give notes with approved security, on which they will receive title bonds for the lots purchased.

Those acquainted with the situation of the lands in said township, require no commendation to make them sensible of its peculiar and local advantages; but for the better information of those living at a distance, it will not be improper to observe, that nature has been bountiful in bestowing on this place all the requisites that a generous public, zealous for the promotion of the object in view, could with reason anticipate or even desire. A salubrious climate—beautiful eminence in full view of the town, fertile country around and excellent springs that never fail.

These advantages, combined with other numerous to detail, hold forth a promise of a pleasant retreat to all gentlemen of wealth and respectability, who would enjoy the blessings of health as well as the convenience of attending to the education of their own offspring.

JAMES BORDLAND, Agent.
Sept. 1820—404t
J. B. Agt
P. S. The editors of the Indiana Gazette, Western Sun and General Advertiser, Western Eagle, Tocsin, and Plain Dealer, Ind. Commercial Advertiser, Kentucky Gazette, Ky. and Liberty Hall and Supporter, Ohio, are requested to give the above four insertions in their papers and forward their accounts to the subscriber.

Rochester Springs,

ARE situated one mile South of Perryville, and one quarter of a mile East of the main road leading from Lexington, Ky. to Nashville, Ten. Although there has been no accommodations for visitors at ROCHESTER SPRINGS until the last year, they have been visited for several years past by a number of persons, and a great many cures effected from the use of the water. As there are now such preparations made, as will justify its publicity, the subscriber solicits the patronage of the public, promising to use every exertion to render general satisfaction. Travellers are informed that a road has been opened a small distance from Perryville, by Rochester Springs, leading into the Nashville road, two miles below Perryville.

WILL. S. ROCHESTER.
Rochester Springs, April 15, 1820.—16-3m

STENOGRAPHY.

THE Subscriber announces to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington, and its neighborhood, that he will commence a course of lessons on an improved system of SHORTHAND, as soon as a sufficient number of scholars to form a class shall have made application. The utility of this art, to the student and man of letters, must be obvious. The man of business may, by its means, avoid the dullness and loss of time necessary in copying letters in the usual manner; nor will its advantages be inconsiderable to the Ladies; the convenience of keeping their memorandums and copies of their correspondence in short hand, need not be urged; and an elegant accomplishment, they will be amply compensated for the short time devoted to its attainment. Those who prefer it, will be waited on at their own houses.

Apply at **Langdon's Coffee House.**
T. MOQUEEN.
Lexington, October 12, 1820.

OCTOBER BEER.
George Wood,

HAS commenced brewing for the fall season, and has now **AMBER BEER** for sale at the

Lexington New Brewery.

\$7 00 per 32 gallon Cask. Delivered
3 50 per 15 do. do. } of the resi-
1 75 per 7 do. do. } dence of the purchaser.

8 1/2 cents per Jar of 3 1/2 gallons—delivered at the Brewery.

A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF
PORTER, by the cask or dozen.
Double Pale Ale & Brown Stout, in a few weeks, when due notice will be given. A quantity of **WHEAT and BARLEY WANTED.**

October 5, 1820—40

Notice

IN pursuance of a Decreeal Order, of the Fayette Circuit Court, made at the June term, 1820, and an amendment thereto at the September term, 1120, in the suit in Chancery depending in said Court, wherein **Stephen H. Reed** is Complainant, and **Lewis Hogan** is defendant, the undersigned Commissioner will expose to sale, on the premises, to the highest bidder, for notes on the Bank of Kentucky, or its branches, on the 11th day of November next,

406 Acres of Land,

Or as much thereof as shall be sufficient to satisfy the Complainant's demand. The Land is situated in the county of Garrard, and state of Kentucky, on the Kentucky river, adjoining the lands of Elizabeth Hogan, Taylor & Hicks' heirs &c. Further particulars will be made known on the day of sale by

WMB SUMMERS } Commrs.
RICH'D. SHARP, }
October 12, 1820—41-3

University of Maryland.
FACULTY OF PHYSIC.
BALTIMORE, AUGUST 1820.

TO Students of Physick, and others interested in the promotion of science: the following regulations relative to the plan of Medical Instruction in this Institution, are submitted:

I. The Lectures commence annually on the last Monday of October, and terminate on the last day of February. The first Monday of April is the day fixed for holding the commencement.

II. A candidate may enter his name for the degree of Doctor of Physick after having attended two sessions of Lectures—but his attendance on a term of Medical Lectures in any other school of approved reputation will be allowed in lieu of a session in this. It is, however, necessary to have attended at least one course of each professor of this Faculty.

III. Attendance on the Lectures of each Professor during one term, admits a candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Physick.

IV. Candidates for degrees are required to write a Thesis on some Medical subject, in the Latin, English or French language. To encourage classical attainments a medal will be awarded for the Thesis best written in the Latin Language.

ANATOMY—John B. Darridge, M. D.—Daily
John Howard, M. D.—Adj. J.

THEORY AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE—Nathaniel Porter, M. D.—Daily
CHEMISTRY AND MINERALOGY—Elisha De Butts, M. D.—Daily

MATERIA MEDICA—Samuel Baker, M. D.—Four times a week

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF SURGERY—Granville Sharp Patton, Esq.—Daily

MIDWIFERY AND DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN—R. W. Hall, M. D.—4 times a week

INSTRUMENTS OF PHYSIC—Maxwell M. Dowell, M. D.—Four times a week

The Professors of Anatomy and Midwifery are provided with such apparatus and preparations as are conducive to the improvement of their respective classes.

The Museum of the Professor of Surgery in variety, excellence, and number of preparations, natural and morbid, is far superior to any other in America.

The splendid Chemical and Philosophical apparatus, lately imported from France and England, and the Mineralogical Professor ample means of treating the various subjects of his course.

The Faculty of Medicine, anxious that the School of Physick in the University of Maryland should offer facilities equal to any other establishment in the United States, have determined to finish the present splendid buildings, and to add elegant rooms for a Museum, and various other accommodations.

Right Rev. **Bishop Knapp, D. D.** Provost.
MAXWELL MDOWELL, M. D.
Dean of the Faculty of Physick.

Aug. 25—46003t

The editors of the National Intelligencer is desired to insert the above once a week till the first of November. Richmond Enquirer once a week six times. Lexington Gazette, Cincinnati Inquirer, Knoxville Intelligencer, Charleston Courier, and Savannah Republican will insert the same once a fortnight, 3 times, and forward their bill to the Federal Republican office for collection.

COTTON.

50 BALES ALABAMA COTTON for sale
Tilford & Trotter.
Sept. 29, 1820—40

BLANKS
For sale at this Office.