

Flax Dressing Machine.—A machine has been recently invented by Mr. James M. Dwyer of this city, is owned by him in partnership with Anthony Day, Esq., and is called the Flax-dressing machine; which promises great and manifest advantages to this country. As a particular description of this machine and of its usefulness, has lately appeared in the Daily Advertiser, we avail ourselves of the following extract.

Mr. Day's Report.—We are gratified to find that the culture of flax is becoming an object of interest among the agriculturists in our country, particularly in the eastern states. The importance of the article for domestic consumption, and the immense sums annually sent out of the country for the various linen manufactures, both go to show the necessity of much greater attention to the subject than it has hitherto gained among our farmers.

Although large quantities of flax are always raised in our country, we still import a vast proportion of the flax that are used—but it is believed, that if we paid suitable attention to the culture, and afterwards to the preparation of the flax necessary even for the finest manufactures, we might, at no distant period, work up the raw material to great profit, and retain in the country a large proportion of the money that is now sent abroad for foreign linen manufactures.

One great difficulty in the way of our countrymen in the use of flax for fine fabrics has been, the want of an efficient mode of preparing it for that purpose. The practice of rotting flax in water or dew, is necessarily attended with much hazard and labour, and the beauty of it is always impaired by that mode of preparation. We are much gratified to see, in this state, that a machine has been invented in this city, which, as far as we are able to judge from our own observation, and the opinions of a number of highly respectable gentlemen, will fully remove the difficulties that have hitherto existed with regard to it, and answer all the purposes that the inventor had in view, or the farmer can desire.

Mr. Day reaped the past season 60 acres of flax, on reclaimed salt marsh lands, in New Jersey. As it would be impossible, without incurring great expense, to procure this large quantity of flax dressed in the usual manner, and not being able to obtain the machines in use in Great Britain, he sought after one for his own use; and we think he has succeeded in an uncommon degree. This machine is intended to be moved by animal or water power—it dresses flax and hemp in an unrotted state, and does so in the most perfect manner, and with less expense and evils of rotting—and it is supposed, when moved by a single power equal to that of a yoke of oxen, will dress a ton of flax in a day.

Its operations are such, that it will carry thro' the machine three lengths of flax in a minute; and its performance is so perfect, that the flax is thereby broken and dressed. After having passed through the machine, it is to be boiled in a manner perfectly within the power of every farmer; and when boiled and finished, it is left in the finest order. We have a sample at this office, which in point of complexion, fineness and softness of fibre, is very little inferior to fine flax silk. It is certainly very far superior in every respect to any flax that we have ever seen dressed in our country; and as far as we may be allowed to judge would be fit to be worked into the finest fabrics of which flax is susceptible.

The whole expense of dressing flax in this machine, including that of boiling also, is supposed by the inventor will not exceed two cents per pound. If right in his estimate of the amount of the labour it will perform, it is very apparent that one machine will be sufficient to dress all the flax raised in a town.

By dressing flax in an unrotted state, there is no doubt that much is saved in quantity, as well as quality; as rotting in either mode is essentially injurious to its appearance. Unrotted flax is also much longer and more substantial than that which is rotted. We consider this a most fortunate and useful discovery—one that will prove highly beneficial to the agricultural interests of our country. Whitney's Cotton machine was the great cause of the introduction into the southern states of the culture of cotton; and the result of that single invention has been the source of untold millions of profit to the planters. We have no doubt that the Flax Dressing Machine, by turning their attention to this most useful and profitable commodity, and inducing them to raise a hundred fold of their former products.

From a London Paper of Oct. 9.
Ascent of Mr. Green.—On Tuesday upwards of 30,000 persons assembled at Black Rock Bottom, Brighton, and on the adjacent hills to witness the ascent of Mr. Green in his Coronation Balloon. The weather was fine, and the atmosphere particularly clear, with a smart breeze from the north-west. Twelve the time announced for the ascent; but from some cause or other the public were kept in anxious suspense until eight minutes past two, when the balloon was seen to rise in a slow and majestic style. The aeronaut waved his hat, and cheered by the spectators. From the weight it bore, the Balloon took a south-westerly direction and descended to low with Mr. Green touching the earth with his feet, about 100 yards from the gasometer, whence he ascended; by throwing out ballast, it again ascended, taking a north-westerly direction; thus, carrying Mr. Green out to sea. The Balloon for the space of twenty six minutes was visible to the naked eye, and for a short time afterwards was perceptible by the aid of a telescope. Late in the afternoon the mate of the Linby packet, Capt. Clear, arrived at Brighton, exports from Seaford, with the intelligence that Mr. Green with his balloon, had been picked up at sea, about four miles from that place, by the above vessel.

MAMMOTH HOG.
A Hog, three years old, raised by Mr. Matthias Huffnagle, victualler, of this place, was slaughtered on the 10th inst and was found to weigh 760lbs gross, and 660lbs. net.

Callicott's Supporter.
Maclean's Advice to his Son.—I have often told you that every man must be the maker or murrer of his own fortune. I repeat the doctrine. He who depends upon incessant industry and integrity, depends upon patrons of the noblest, the most exalted kind—they are the creators of fortune and fame, the founders of families, and never can disappoint or desert you. They control all human destinies, and turn even vicissitudes of fortune into a tendency to a contrary nature. You have genius; you have learning; you have industry at times, but you want perseverance; without it, you can do nothing. I bid you cherish this motto in your mind candidly—**Washburne.**

GEORGIA.
The legislature of this state met at Milledgeville on the 5th inst. Matthew Talbot, was elected President of the Senate, and David Adams Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Two days after the election took place, which has been the subject of so much animated effort and almost endless speculation. The votes, in joint ballot, for Governor, were for John Clark, 72.

George M. Truop.
So John Clark was re-elected Governor of this state for two years ensuing. Owing to the very great excitement which the election of governor had produced (says an Augusta paper of 12th inst.) no business of any consequence had been taken up during the past week, in either branch of the legislature.

The election had excited much interest, as it was considered to be a struggle to determine whether Mr. Crawford as a candidate for President of the United States could get the vote of Georgia. The result is considered as conclusive against Mr. Crawford.

Dem. Press.
The Seventeenth Congress.—Our readers may have some desire to know how the present Congress compares with the last, relatively to the last. An examination has been made with a view to see how many of the present Congress were members of the last Congress, and the following is the result: The whole number of Members is 167. There are four vacancies to be filled, viz: Two from the state of Maine, one from Vermont, and one from Kentucky. Of the remaining 163, ninety one were members of the last Congress, and ninety two are new members. Thus it is unusually large proportion of new members.—**Nat. Int.**

Philadelphia, Nov. 22.
On Tuesday came on before his honor Chief Justice Tilghman and Judge Gibson, the trial of James Allen, (a black,) for the murder of his father, Samuel Allen. This unnatural and abominable act, it appeared, was perpetrated in the Northern Liberties on the eighth day of February last, and was first discovered by the voluntary confession of the prisoner. It appeared in evidence, that on the evening of the above day, the deceased was left alone in his own house, by his wife, who went to attend a school or religious society in the neighbourhood. She had not been at the meeting more than half an hour, when the prisoner, her son, came into the room, and in an agitated and strange manner, told her she had murdered her husband. She shrieked at the words uttered at his manner. He however repeated it a second and a third time. Mrs. Allen, accompanied by a male friend, immediately hurried home, and to her utter astonishment found her husband on the floor weltering in his blood. She succeeded in getting him to bed, while her companion gave the alarm. James was immediately apprehended, and carried before Squire Shaw, where he again confessed that he killed his father—was ready to die for it—and he was tried at this court, and wanted to go to a better one. He was committed for a second examination; upon which occasion he repeated what he had before asserted.

Independent of his own confession, the collateral proof was principally circumstantial. He was defended, with much ability by Dallas and Rush, and the prosecution was ably conducted by Mr. Kittera. The trial lasted from 9 o'clock, until after midnight, when the jury retired, and this morning brought in a verdict of Murder of the second degree.

The deceased was a man of between 70 and 80 years of age; was an honest, industrious and inoffensive man.

In the course of impaneling the jury Geo. Martin, of Roxborough, was called, but begged to be excused from serving, on conscientious grounds, being a member of the Society of Friends. He declared that he could not find freedom to give a verdict of guilty in a case where the life of a fellow being was at stake. Their honours, the judges, explained to him the relation in which a juror stood in every trial of this nature; that he was to judge from the evidence alone, on the guilt or innocence of the accused, and had no lot or part in fixing the degree of punishment, which would follow the conviction of the prisoner. The unchallenged juror refused to enter the box, and to take the requisite affirmation; upon which he was committed for a contempt of Court.—**Phil. Gaz.**

From the Floridian.
Topographical Sketches of Florida.
Opposite Pensacola, on what is called Deer Point, there is a small cove called the Careening Ground, where vessels may lie close in shore, as completely sheltered as in a basin. Under the British government, two twisting wharves were constructed, and, at different times, restles have been repaired, and even built and launched there. At present there are scarcely any remains of those works. This has been, during the summer, the Quarantine Ground. There was formerly some good live oak in the neighbourhood, but it has long since been destroyed. The place is well fortified by nature, having a lagoon in the rear, which cuts it off from the main land, leaving only a high bluff, which commands every place around it. On the other side of Deer Point is the Sound, between the island of Santa Rosa and the peninsula of which Deer Point is the extremity. The Sound is about forty miles in length, by about two in width, and receives, at the upper end, the Choctaw River, or Chactahatchy, on which there is much good land, and settlements rapidly forming. Boats of all kinds pass through it, and cross over to Pensacola, whose market has already derived considerable benefit from that quarter. The communication lying between the bay of Pensacola and the sound is in the shape of a triangle, and very abundantly supplied with streams of water; but the soil is of the same kind with the pine woods in general, at least so far as it has been explored; for I entertain no doubt that there are spots to be met with, like the Oases of Africa, as remarkable for their fertility and beauty, as the surrounding lands are dreary and barren. The island of Santa Rosa is little more than a sand bar, with scattered shrubs, and here and there a solitary pine.

Between Pensacola and Barrancas, on this side the bay, there are several lagoons of considerable size, and as far as I have observed, the soil in general very indifferent—six miles below, a point runs out and conceals the Barrancas; on this point a signal staff is placed, and is visible from town with the naked eye. Three miles below is the fort of St. Carlos de Barrancas, situated upon a high bluff or cliff. The ground in the rear consists of the most sterile pine woods, and yet in the neighbourhood of

the fort, several vegetable species, as the well, and every thing that is planted thrives. The enormous live oak, between the village and the fort form an astonishing contrast to the apparently wretched soil that produces them. The fort is commanded by two points, one lower down on the bay, and the other directly out about half a mile. On the former, Gen. Jackson, in 1818, mounted a nine pounder, and with this formidable battery, attacked the fort.

On the other eminence, as already stated, about half a mile from the bay, the troops are now employed in erecting barracks, being within a short distance of one of the fine springs, for which Florida is so justly celebrated. The part of the fort occupying the summit of the bluff is but small, by no means formidable, and when delivered to our troops was in very bad repair. The water battery is a much more considerable work—with the exception of a few pieces, the artillery is of no value, and the carriages are so rotten as to be entirely unfit for use. A ball can with ease be thrown across the point of the island of St. Rosa, the distance not much exceeding a mile and a half. There was formerly a work of much importance on the point, and it will be necessary to repair it to render it of any service. The Perdidio or Lost river, which also ought to be constructed, for at present, notwithstanding the facility of entering the harbour, the masters of vessels not acquainted with the coast, are apt to pass the place without knowing it.

From the height of the Barrancas there is a fine prospect, whose sublimity is heightened by the swelling and roaring of the surf on the borders of St. Rosa. The fort which was called the Grand Lagoon, spoken of as the means of connecting the Bay of Pensacola with the Perdidio. The distance across, according to a late Spanish survey, is 200 perches. The Lagoon is an extensive sheet of water, but there is a difference of opinion as to there being a sufficient depth or the purpose of navigation. No accurate and corrected survey has yet been made of this part of Florida, and in fact scarcely any part, so that no reliance is to be placed on the maps. The Perdidio or Lost river, probably so called from the narrowness of its entrance, which is by two channels not exceeding 15 or 20 yards in width each, and so concealed by an island, that a person may pass along the coast in a boat without discovering them.

The Perdidio soon widens into what may be more properly called a large lagoon or lake, than a river, its shores resembling those already described, with desirable situations on its borders. For about 10 miles it preserves the width of 3 or 4 miles, in some places wider, and then suddenly becomes an inconceivable stream, taking its source about 50 miles north of this place. A western branch of the lagoon approaches within five and a half miles of the Bayou Bon Secour or Mobile Bay. The Bay of Pensacola might thus be connected with that of Mobile, by two short canals not much exceeding a distance of six miles. Whether there would be a sufficient object to justify the making such a canal, is perhaps questionable, on account of the great width of the Bay of Mobile, which cannot with safety be navigated by the river craft. No obstacles could however be opposed by the nature of the country it would pass through. The outlet of the Perdidio is about ten miles from the Barrancas, and has not more than five feet water on the bar.

The pine woods on the west side of the Perdidio are said to be of a singular quality. As far as my observations enable me to judge, it is extremely difficult to give any general description of the country distinguished by this kind of growth that can be relied on with safety, on account of the great variety in the quality of the soil. Almost every mile square is of a different kind and quality. The tract of country immediately in the rear of this place, lying between the Perdidio and the Escambia, is a long narrow strip averaging ten miles in width by sixty in length. The road passing along the ridge, which separates the waters of these two streams. We find very extensive flats, but in general the surface is agreeably varied—Every few miles we meet with a pond of water, filled with a close thicket of the shrubs of the southern regions, and the borders surrounded by high grass and a variety of beautiful flowers. At more distant intervals we cross streams of water, bordered in like manner by southern shrubs and trees, forming an agreeable contrast with the scattered forest of pines. This country supported very large herds of cattle, which, in fact, has constituted the principal wealth of the inhabitants of Florida; they have found the business more profitable than cultivation, requiring less capital, and attended with less care. The stocks of cattle were very much diminished during the Indian war, but are again increasing rapidly, as they are said to double every 3 years. The country is also well adapted to sheep. At this season of the year the appearance of the vegetation is almost as gay as in the spring—the verdure is as fresh, and the woods are filled with flowers; so that, whether in spring or autumn, the name of Florida is equally appropriate.

Dreadful Slaughter of the Squirrels.
A corps of sharp shooters, consisting of 40 men and youth, organized into two equal legions, under Captains Pierpont and Daniels, on the 2nd inst. left for the Florida. On Wednesday last, called forth upon the above species of vermin, who had previously infested our fields, granaries, &c. and whose annoyance had excited an indignation sufficient to call forth a declaration of extermination. The result of Wednesday's campaign, in consequence of the unfavourable season of the weather afforded but little cause for congratulation. On Thursday, however, the attack was renewed with redoubled vigor, and the result of both days exceeded the expectations of all who witnessed the slaughter brought to head quarters and counted, was 496! and there was said to be several hundred more which were not brought forward in season to be counted. Thus, in the short space of 48 hours, was a very numerous and destructive foe nearly annihilated by a handful of our valiant and enterprising sharp shooters. [**Rutland Herald.**]

From a late London paper.
At a late conference of Western Methodists, it appears there are of that Society in Great-Britain, 2,354, in Ireland, 23,539, in Oregon missions, 28,678; making a total of 252,570. The number under the American conferences amounts to 256,881; to that of the total of Methodists throughout the world, exclusive of travelling preachers, amounts to 509,451. They have increased this year 70,330, viz in America, 15,957; Great-Britain, 9,157; missionary stations, 1238. They have decreased this year 262 in Ireland.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, Nov. 29.

Larger Yell. (Of the Maryland growth.)
Turn of the hand has been shown us from Primor, Mr. Neth's Farm, near this city, which weighs eleven and a half pounds, and measures two feet nine inches and a half in circumference. We have been told that between two and three hundred others were grown on the same farm very little inferior in size to the above.

From Mrs. West's "Tale of the Times."

[CONTINUED.]
The father of Lucy, (the good Mr. Evans) was not one of those supine Christians, who contented with their own immediate security, forbore to warn others of the flock of the approaches of the wolf. His daughter's observations determined him to watch Fitz-osborne with scrupulous action, and if any thing should happen to confirm his doubts, the hazard of being censured for impudent interference, would not deter him from stating to Geraldine the danger of an intimacy with a man, admitted into society he could be no known, and whose passions were not subjected by the restraints which religion imposes.

Edward however discovered the character with whom he had to deal, and knew in what way to make him his dupe. He saw in Mr. Evans, a man possessed of a sincere, zealous and well ordered mind, occasionally the dupe of his own excellence, some what hasty in conclusions, and disposed to receive a strong expression as a fair evidence upon the continent. If Edward perceived adapted his behaviour, and conformed to the rules which this discovery pointed out, and he seized an opportunity to make what he called a candid disclosure of his sentiments. I perceive, sir, said he that you are anxious to discover my opinions; and instead of blaming, I highly admire the integrity of mind, which such curiosity evinces. I will own that I was once so much tainted with the scepticism which is so prevalent on the continent. If I had early possessed the opportunity of contemplating religion as it is sometimes to be seen in its sincere professors, it would have appeared to me more attractive. But instead of lamenting what is past, let me, by proffering your candour, improve my present happy acquaintance.

Religion, said Mr. Evans, returning Fitz-osborne's low, cannot really suffer by the misconduct of its professors in the opinion of a well disposed considerate mind. None are removed from human temptations. Many, indeed, who profess to be the number, know nothing but the name of Christians.

I admit that your apology has weight, replied Edward, but what will you say of love dissipation, that engenders a parade of amusements which the bible condemns, and of that society from which they are commanded to separate, & which so strongly characterize Christians of this age, and which you, sir, condemn by your own example.

I blame every particular instance, said Mr. E. without admitting the censure to be demerited against the whole. Much might be said in answer to your charges. It is indeed a deplorable truth, that most even of those who make public profession of their devotion to their Lord, who bought them, are too ready to partake of the corrupting society and pleasures of the world, and thereby bring a scandal upon the religion, which their life and conversation ought to recommend. But remember, of these how large a portion are, notwithstanding their high professions, but nominal Christians—those who have assumed the name without having conformed to the cost of being christians.

Double minded—who will have us to believe, that they have devoted themselves to God, when their conduct too plainly proves that they are still devoted to the world, the flesh and the devil.

There are others deemed to be religious people who indeed have been at times awakened out of the sleep of death & brought to think seriously of the concerning truths of religion, but whose convictions have been suffered to pass off without any real conversion. These indeed are brought to a most unhappy state of mind, and to shut out all serious thoughts of themselves and their conviction, break out into the world, and enter into its most corrupting amusements. Of the sincerely pious Christians, those who delight in the knowledge of God, and his laws, there are many indeed, who without any desire for the world's pleasures and the world's society, yet yield to those around them, and in consequence, in their houses are often to be found, characters, which the Christian is forbidden to admit into his society. I need not say how much I condemn their conduct, or what pernicious influence it has upon the community. Every man is accountable for the mischief which he thus does to religion, and it is no apology for his conduct that he does not wish such society, because it is his duty, and in his power, to rid his house of it. But before we speak of these Christians in harsh language, it would become us to remember the punishment which such conduct brings along with it; the religious depression which ever follows it; the torment that hath fear, which all who are not true Christians, who must judge of this only, who in their attendance, study those only, who in their attendance, and conversation, as well as in their attendance on religious ordinances, approve themselves lovers of Christ, those who at home rule in the fear of the Lord, and take care at whatever hazard of censure for being "righteous over much," and of dreading what other Christians do not dread to do, cannot consent to, and will not endure, that they shall be disturbed by the careless and fearless—of those whose time is a burden to them, and whose they please, to disturb the pleasures and interrupt the duties of the Christian.

Edward made no attempt to reply to this. He complained of the remissness of the clergy, regretted loudly that they were not more active and zealous, and then suddenly exclaimed, "But our conversation is likely to be interrupted. Permit me to say that I shall renew it with pleasure. I am a novice at complimenting, and shall therefore only oblige you in my abrupt manner, that if you support were always as ably defended, infidelity would be deprived of one of its most powerful weapons."

Every one has his weak side. Though the cup of undignified flattery would have been rejected with disdain, yet a compliment thus offered, and accompanied by a wish to be convinced and converted, became tolerably palatable. Mr. Evans, indeed, still

the present year, the number of Bibles distributed, was 1,180 Bibles and 3,321 Testaments.

The following instance of the great usefulness of associations for the propagation of the Holy Scriptures, is copied from the report of the Maine Bible Society, and is engraved in their annual report mentioned.

"In a voyage on board the ship: Logan, Capt. Holm, to Curacao, after passing Sandy Hook, the Captain gave to each of the crew a Bible, requesting that they would read it. They received it, however with indifference. A few nights afterwards, as Capt. H. was walking the deck, he saw one of the most hardened of the crew, on his knees at prayer, under the lee of the long boat. This was repeated for several nights. The Captain conversed with the man, and found him much concerned for the welfare of his soul—he said he was the effect of reading that Bible which he received with so much indifference. He was afterwards an example to the crew, and on his return was received into communion with the congregation under the pastoral care of the Rev. Mr. Williams."

The Utility of the Penitentiary system tested.
The following paragraph from the Boston Repository, fairly shows the insufficiency of penitentiary establishments to reform the unhappy beings sentenced to them. Instead of having a salutary effect upon the morals of the depraved, confinement, it would seem, in many instances only hardens them in vice, and fits them for the perpetration of some new outrage against society, so soon as they are turned loose upon the world. If, therefore, why do we so multiply the number who have endured it for a term, when that term expires and they again possess the freedom of action, return into the very same iniquitous path which led them to it first?

Out of 282 convicts now in the state prison of Massachusetts, it is ascertained that no less than 100 of them are persons who have in their past, served at least one term upon that institution. This truth calls loudly upon the legislature of such states as have adopted the penitentiary system, to devise other and more effectual means where by violators of the laws may receive punishment.

"State Prison.—According to a statement made by the Warden of the Massachusetts State Prison, it appears that the number of convicts in the prison on the 30th of September last, was 282; of whom 40 are under sentence for life—36 are in the prison for the second time; 10 for the third—7 for the fourth—and 1 for the fifth; 4 are coloured persons, 51 white foreigners, and 2 females. Of these 289 are employed in productive labour, viz. 29 as weavers and winders, 14 cabinet makers, 20 shoemakers, 10 brass-finders, 2 tin workers, 5 smiths and fitters, 8 cooper, 3 nail makers, 5 screw-makers, 27 brush-makers, 68 stone cutters, and 18 gun-makers. Of the remaining 73, one is in a cell, 19 in the hospital, and the rest are employed in various labours for the prison. The number received during the last year is 87.

The expenses of the prison for the last 12 months amounted to \$32,769 and the receipts \$35,167, of which sum \$21,578 was for sales of stone. The stock on hand is valued at \$23,350, which is less than the stock on hand last year.—The actual expense of the prison for the year, including about \$3000 in the fall of stock, which is rated much lower than last year, has been \$4,930, besides the salaries amounting to \$2,900 paid by the Treasurer of the Commonwealth."

ANOTHER MAIL ROBBERY.

Post Office, Fayetteville, Nov. 19.
Dear Sir,
You will perceive by the handbill enclosed that I just reached home in time to take measures for the apprehension of another set of depredaters upon the Mail. As yet I am in possession of the circumstances attending the robbery in South Carolina. I have heard however that it took place in the night, while the driver was out crossing a swamp; that the mail was sent in packets for Charleston, Savannah, &c. all (except one) opened and the letters scattered in the road. This afternoon the southern mail arrives again, if I should receive the particulars, I will subjoin a postscript.

Truly and very respectfully,
JOHN M. RAE.

Thomas Shore, Esq.
P. S. The southern Mail has arrived, but brings not a word of the robber.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

MAIL ROBBERY!!!
The Mail of the United States was robbed on the 16th inst. near Marion Court House, S. C. A reward of one hundred dollars will be paid on conviction; for the apprehension of each of the persons connected in the robbery.

With sufficient evidence to commit them for trial, it is recommended that they be taken immediately to Charleston Travelling expenses will be paid.

JOHN M. RAE, Postmaster.
Post Office, Fayetteville, Nov. 19, 1821.

MAIL ROBBERY.

Charleston, Nov. 19.
MAIL ROBBERY.
The northern Mail which, arrived at the post office in this city yesterday, had been robbed by means of a hole cut in the portmanteau, through which the bag from the Fayetteville post office, containing all the letters for Savannah and other places to the south of Charleston, together with the package from Fayetteville for this city, was taken out. It appears by a letter from the post master in this city, that the robbery was committed by the driver between Marion Court House and the Great Pee Dee. We understand that his name is Kane, and that it was the first time he had ever carried the Mail. Proper measures have been taken, and we hope soon to be able to announce his apprehension.—**Courier.**

FIRE AT ZANESVILLE.

Putnam, O. 12th Nov. 1821.
Zanesville is on fire, and has been this 12 hours, and all attempts to extinguish the flames have as yet proved abortive; one square is already consumed. There is no thing where its ravages will end.

In haste,
P. A.