

The most zealous efforts are making at York, Petersburg, and elsewhere, to complete, in handsome style, the arrangements for the accommodation of Gen. LA FAYETTE and those who may assemble to do him the honors which their grateful hearts dictate. The Festival at York will, therefore, be the most splendid and general ever witnessed in this state. The principal mechanics at Petersburg have offered their services to erect "temporary buildings, arbours, stands, and other conveniences necessary for the accommodation of 10,000 men, on the plains of Little York." It is estimated that the expense will be about \$10,000. The Richmond Enquirer states "that at least seventeen companies of volunteers have already engaged to be present on the 19th of October.—Among these, five are troops of horse, and three or four companies of artillery." Perhaps more than double the number above stated will attend, although at an inconvenient season of the year, particularly for farmers.

A few days will doubtless present us with something like a regular detail of the arrangements, in which the best talents of the eastern section of the state have been enlisted. One important question, however, remains to be settled—and that is, Who is to bear the expense? The Richmond and Petersburg papers seem to think the Executive of the state ought to make the necessary advances, and trust to the magnanimity and patriotism of the people, through the legislature, to sanction them. We think so too, not doubting for a moment that the patriotic feeling of every citizen of the state will induce an unhesitating and grateful assent.

The General is now probably in Philadelphia.—Some interesting incidents, relative to his tour, will be found in our columns to-day.

We understand that Captain HARRIS's Artillery Corps, of Shepherdstown, have offered their services to rendezvous at York, to assist in honouring the "Nation's Guest." There is yet room in the company for a few temporary or permanent volunteers; and it would be a reflection upon the patriotism of the young men of the county to suppose that it will not be speedily filled. It is confidently expected that the expense of the tour will be borne by the state. However, whether it be or not, the principle of gratitude is too warm to listen to the cold calculation of interest with those who have the means within themselves. La Fayette's services to this state, and to the republic, cannot be easily repaid, although his liberal soul seeks no other reward than that of affection.

We have been obliged to omit this week, for want of room, several notices on the subject of the Presidency. The Circular of the Jackson Central Committee, which we insert, represents the prospects of the general in a very favorable light, and we think every candid person, whether friend or foe, must admit that it is extremely well written.

The Richmond Enquirer denies the correctness of some of its positions. Time will be the umpire.

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 15.

Commodore RODGERS, President of the Navy Board, returned to the city on Monday. His colleagues, and the Secretary of the Navy, after returning from the Lakes, extended their journey to the Navy Yard at Boston, &c. on the eastern seaboard.—[Nat. Int.]

A letter has been received from Lieutenant FORREST, of the U. States' ship Hornet, mentioning the arrival of that ship, on the 22d ult. at Lagaira. Colonel WATTS, who went passenger in the Hornet, was to proceed in a few days to Bogota. The Crew of the Hornet were remarkably healthy.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the United States' ship Hornet, dated Lagaira, Aug. 23, 1824.

"We arrived here the day before yesterday, all well. I called upon the Governor, in company with Mr. Lowery, our Consul, and was treated with great politeness. An order had been recently issued to prevent all foreign merchants from opening their stores and counting-houses, but our Consul protested against such proceeding, and it has been revoked, and every thing seems to be going on smooth. Col. Watts will leave this place in a day or two for Caraccas. Commodore Daniels left this place a few days since, with about 30,000 men, for Chagres, to co-operate with Bolivar, who has been recently defeated, but not taken. It is probable the Colombians will succeed in taking that post."

The Sea Serpent was (says the Nantucket Inquirer) in the Vineyard Sound on Saturday, the 4th instant, and was also seen off Nantucket the same day.

An article in the Cumberland Advocate states, that, in consequence of the serious indisposition of the officers of Major Abert's Brigade of United States Surveyors, he has been obliged to suspend his operations till about the latter part of this month, or the beginning of next. Not an officer of the expedition, except himself, has escaped an attack of bilious fever. His health has remained unimpaired, but at this moment five of the six Lieutenants attached to him, are much indisposed. Several of the men have also been seriously attacked.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman attached to the Board of Engineers of the U. States, dated Meadville, Crawford county, Pa. Aug. 27.

"We have finished with our examination of the country between the Ohio and Lake Erie, having carefully examined the ground from the Cuyahoga river on the west to within two miles of the New York state line in the east. Within these limits, several routes of a canal are practicable, and it will remain with the surveys combined with other reasons, to determine which is the most expedient. The features of this country are extraordinary. This town is on a large branch of the Alleghany river, called French Creek. Eight miles to the west is Conveyant Lake, which discharges its waters into French Creek, a few miles below this town. By cutting a little more than a mile, and 17 feet at the greatest depth, the water of this lake may be turned into Lake Erie. The whole of French creek may, by a short feeder, be thrown into Conveyant lake, and through this channel into Lake Erie.

"The harbor of Erie is a most beautiful, and would be an excellent one, if its access were easy; but a bar of sand at its mouth prevents vessels of more than six feet draught from entering it. Considerable works, by the state of Pennsylvania, are going on, and others, by the general government, are in preparation, the object of which is to form a channel through this bar. The road from Erie to this place is a fine turnpike, made by merely throwing up the sides to the centre. Before it was made it frequently took a person the whole day, from Waterford to Erie, a distance of 14 miles. This I can easily conceive from the roads we have passed over. The only solid footing is on the roots, which the horses of the country are very skilful in treading upon, stepping from one to another, as well as from one log to another in the causeway roads, while our horses frequently step between the logs, where they sink a considerable distance into the mire. We have concluded to delay here a few days, to commit to writing our observations, and to make some calculations which are necessary to form our opinions. I hope our business with the Pennsylvania Commissioners will not detain us longer than until the 1st October at farthest."

FRANKLIN, (VENANGO CO.) AUG. 31. UNITED STATES ENGINEERS.

Col. Totten and Major Douglass, and another gentleman of the party, arrived here on Thursday evening last, after exploring the different routes, as to the practicability of uniting the waters of the Lake Erie and French Creek, and next day descended the Alleghany river, for Pittsburgh—and on Sunday afternoon, General Bernard and the rest of the party arrived, and on Monday took their departure from Pittsburgh by land.

Charleston Board of Health.

Sept. 4.—The Board report three new cases of Yellow Fever.

Sept. 5.—The Board report seven new cases.

Sept.—6. The Board report six new cases of Yellow Fever.

Don Pedro Montagut, formerly merchant at Neuvas, of the firm of Villegas & Montagut, a gentleman very much esteemed as a merchant and citizen, was assassinated in Havana, by pirates, to satisfy their revenge for his withholding the papers of the piratical schooner Zaragozana, at Neuvas, afterwards taken by the British, and several of her crew executed in Jamaica.

PIRACY AND MURDER.

KINGSTON, AUG. 5.

Narration of the crew of the launch Cason, and more particularly that of the Mulatto "Carthagena," alias "Cavenero," who arrived from the Bar of San Pedro on the evening of the 8th ult.

"CAMPEACHY, JUNE 23, 1834.

That on the 18th of May, off the Bar of San Pedro, they fell in with the pilot boat schooner belonging to Yalafan, owned by Senor Molas, under command of Juan el Valenciano, second in command, known by the name of Ramon with the cut face, with a complement of 36 men, one gun, (an eight pounder,) and 40 muskets and blunderbusses; that a countryman of Carthagena's told him, that on the Tuesday preceding, in 7 fathoms water, in front of the Lagoon (of Temenos) they took an English ship called the Shannon; that they boarded her and killed the whole on board, and afterwards anchored the ship in front of San Pedro; that they cut off the head of the Captain and stuck it on a pole on the shore; that the trunks and bedding of the ship were taken ashore, and that the new Captain Juan was wearing the white hat and trousers of the Captain; and that they also took the boat belonging to the narrator's launch."

The pirates afterwards burned the Shannon, having first removed her guns, tackle, &c. out of her into the piratical vessel.

CAPTURE OF CORNWALLIS.

We have often heard it asserted, that General Washington, by a well concerted plan of finesse, drew Cornwallis into the position at York the most favorable, perhaps, that could have been selected to prevent the retreat and insure the capture of the British army; while others, again, have contended, that Washington had other views at the time, that the movements of Cornwallis were the result of necessity, and his being entrapped at York was rather the effect of accident than of miscalculation. This question may be considered as put at rest by the following letter, published in the American Museum for May, 1791, which is peculiarly *apropos* at the present time. The Editor of the Museum thus introduces the letter:—

[Norfolk Herald.]

"It has been controverted whether the capture of Gen. Cornwallis was the result of a plan preconcerted between Gen. Washington and Count de Grasse; or rather whether the arrival of the Count in the Chesapeake was predetermined and expected by Gen. Washington, and consequently all preparations to attack New York a mere finesse to deceive the enemy; or whether the real intention was against New York, and the siege of Yorktown planned upon the unexpected arrival of the French fleet in the bay. The following letter will set the matter in its true light."

MOUNT VERNON, JULY 31, 1783.

Sir: I duly received your letter of the 14th inst., and can only answer you briefly and generally from memory: that a combined operation of the land and naval forces of France and America, for the year 1781, was preconcerted the year before; that the point of attack was not absolutely agreed upon, because it could not be foreknown where the enemy would be most susceptible of impression; and because (having the command of the water with sufficient means of conveyance) could transport ourselves to any spot with the greatest celerity; that it was determined by me, nearly twelve months beforehand, at all hazards, to give out, and cause it to be believed by the highest military as well as civil officers, that New York was the destined place of attack, for the important purpose of inducing the eastern and middle States to make greater exertions in furnishing specific supplies, than they otherwise would have done, as well as for the interesting purpose of rendering the enemy less prepared elsewhere; that by these means, and these alone, artillery, boats, stores & provisions, were in seasonable preparation, to move with the utmost rapidity to any part of the continent: for the difficulty consisted more in providing, than knowing how to apply the military apparatus; that before the arrival of the Count de Grasse, it was the fixed determination to strike the enemy in the most vulnerable quarter, so as to insure success with moral certainty, as our affairs were then in the most ruinous train imaginable; that New York was thought to be beyond our effort, and consequently that the only hesitation that remained, was between an attack upon the British army in Virginia, and that in Charleston; and finally, that, by the intervention of several communications, and some incidents which cannot be detailed in a letter, the most hostile post in Virginia, from being a provincial and strongly expected, became the definitive and certain object of the campaign.

I only add, that it never was in contemplation to attack New York, unless the garrison should first have been so far degarnished to carry on the southern operations as to render our success in the siege of that place as infallible as any future military event can ever be made.—For I repeat it, and dwell upon it again, some splendid advantage (whether upon a larger or smaller scale was almost immaterial) was so essentially necessary, to revive the expiring hopes and languid exertions of the country, at the crisis in question, that I never would have consented to embark in any enterprise, wherein, from the most rational plan and accurate calculations, the favorable issue should not have appeared to my view as a ray of light. The failure of an attempt against the posts of the enemy, could, in no other possible situation during the war, have been so fatal to our cause.

That much trouble was taken, and finesse used, to misguide and bewilder Sir Henry Clinton, in regard to the real object, by fictitious communications, as well as by making a deceptive provision of ovens, forage, and boats, in his neighborhood, is certain: nor were less pains taken to deceive our own army; for I had always conceived, where the imposition does not completely take place at home, it would never sufficiently succeed abroad.

Your desire of obtaining truth, is very laudable; I wish I had more leisure to gratify it, as I am equally solicitous the undisguised verity should be known. Many circumstances will unavoidably be misconceived, and misrepresented. Notwithstanding most of the papers, which

* Because it would be easy for Count de Grasse, in good time before his departure from the West Indies, to give notice, by express, at what place he could most conveniently first touch to receive advice.

may properly be deemed official, are preserved; yet the knowledge of innumerable things of a more delicate and secret nature, is confined to the perishable remembrance of some few of the present generation. With esteem, I am Sir,

Your most obt' humble servant,
GEORGE WASHINGTON.

SENTENCE OF DEATH.

In pronouncing the judgment of the law upon THIRZA MANSFIELD, at New-Haven, for the murder of her husband, Judge PETERS introduced the sentence with the following neat and pertinent remarks:

Before I proceed to pronounce the sentence of the law against you, my own sense of propriety, and the usage of my predecessors, make it my painful duty to remind you of the awful situation in which you are placed, and to address you as a fellow-creature, and a fellow-passenger "to that country from whose bourne no traveller returns." A Grand Jury of your country have accused you of the greatest crime which a human being is capable of committing—a crime alike forbidden by the laws of God and man—a crime at which human nature shudders—of MURDER. You are charged, not with the murder of an enemy, nor a stranger—but with murdering the partner of your youth, the husband of your bosom, the father of your children—the man whom in the presence of your Maker you solemnly engaged to "love, cherish and obey." In answer to this dreadful accusation, you have been patiently heard, and in your defence have been assisted by able counsel. If talents, learning and eloquence, could have arrested the progress of justice, the avenger of blood would not have overtaken you. But an impartial jury have pronounced you guilty: from an earthly tribunal you have nothing now to expect, but the sentence of death. Reflect, I entreat you reflect, upon your past life, upon the talent you have not only neglected but abused—upon the example you have set your children, and above all upon the account you must soon render to your Creator.—Since your days are numbered, and the help of man is vain, fly to him, who alone is able to forgive and to save, to him whose "mercy endureth for ever." The ministers of religion will point out the way; to their prayers and benedictions, and to the mercy of your eternal Judge, I commend you.

It now remains, that I pronounce the solemn sentence of the law, which is as follows:—

You are to be taken to the jail from whence you came, and from thence, on the 3d. Wednesday of July next, to the place of execution, and between the hours of 10 o'clock in the morning, and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, you are to be suspended by the neck, until you are dead, dead, dead! And may God Almighty have mercy on your soul.

DIED,

On Friday last, GEORGE, infant son of Mr. Carey Thompson, aged two weeks.

On Saturday morning, ELIZABETH HELEN, infant daughter of the Editor of this paper, aged 14 months.

On Sunday, aged three years, ALVIN, son of Mr. John Avis.

NIGHT SCHOOL.

THE subscriber will open a NIGHT SCHOOL in the Lancasterian Room, on Monday evening the 27th instant, in which will be taught

Reading, Writing and Arithmetic.

Strict attention will be paid, and every reasonable exertion used, to promote the instruction of his pupils.

JOSEPH SCHWARTZ.

Sept. 22, 1824.

NEW GOODS.

WE are receiving more *New Goods*, suitable to the present and approaching season, selected with great care from this fall's importations.

LANE & TOWNER.

Shepherdstown, Sept. 22.

BOLTING CLOTHS,

OF the most approved marks from No. 0 to No. 3, and

Home-made Twilled Bags,

Just received by

LANE & TOWNER.

Shepherdstown, Sept. 22, 1824.

CORN AND RYE WANTED.

THE subscriber will give a fair price in cash for a few hundred bushels of CORN and RYE, delivered at the Mill on the Island near Harper's Ferry.

F. BECKHAM.

Sept. 22, 1824.

TAILORING.

THE subscriber informs the citizens of Harpers-Ferry, that he intends commencing the above business, in a part of Mr. Button's house, and will be thankful for all favors in his line, which shall be done in the most fashionable manner, at a short notice.

WILLIAM GAIMES.

N. B. He also obligates to fit complete at the first effort.

Sept. 22, 1824.