

WOOL MANUFACTORY.

JOHN DAVENPORT

TAKES the liberty of returning thanks to the public for the liberal encouragement he has received in his line of business, and hopes to merit a continuance of the same, by a determination to please those who may favor him with their patronage.

Manufacturing Wool,

will enable him to work on more accommodating terms, and also to finish work in a better style than heretofore. Wool will be received as heretofore, and manufactured according to the direction of the owners.

Openagon Factory, May 7.

Persons in the neighborhood of Abingdon, desirous of having their wool manufactured into cloth, by having it forwarded to the address of John Heiskell, Editor of the Gazette, Winchester, shall find their directions strictly attended to, and the Cloth returned to Major John White, of Abingdon when finished.

BOARDING.

A few boarders would be taken, on reasonable terms, in a private family adjoining Charlestown. The situation is healthy, and free from the noise and bustle of the town.—Inquire of the Printer.

A Light Waggon for Sale.

The subscriber has for sale, a light waggon and gears, together with two good horses. LEONARD SADDLER. Charlestown; May 7.

JUST RECEIVED,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER, Lemons, Oranges, Raisins, Figs, Almonds, Filberts, Cheese, Fresh Teas, Loaf & Lump Sugar, Brown ditto, Coffee, Molasses, &c. &c.

Excellent Chewing Tobacco.

R. WORTHINGTON. May 7.

A Lot of Ground for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale an unimproved lot of ground, near the jail, in Charlestown. The terms will be made easy, and an indisputable title given to the purchaser. GEO. SETTELMERS. May 7.

CAUTION.

Whereas my wife Margaret has left my bed and board, without just cause or provocation, this is to forwarn all persons from harbouring or trusting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting from this date. JOHN MAGINNIS. April 23, 1817.

WANTS EMPLOYMENT

AS a private tutor, to one or two families, or to teach a select school, a gentleman whose mode of instruction is entirely new, and only practised by himself—by which he is enabled, and will engage to quicken, and mature the judgment of his pupils in one fourth the time required of those children taught in the common way: besides confirming them in a knowledge of the sciences he proposes to teach, his method has many other peculiar advantages, among which are, that it strengthens the memory and makes them understand the sciences quicker—besides the boys he prepares for a classical education will with a good teacher, acquire a knowledge of the Latin and Greek languages in one half the time required of those boys who are instructed by the common mode.

N. B. He will engage to make his pupils write an elegant and free hand in from three to six weeks, and make them perfect in mercantile Arithmetic in as many months. Enquire of the PRINTER. April 30.

Wool Carding.

The subscriber has just received a complete set of new Cards of the best quality, and in a few days will have his machine ready for carding, at the mill formerly called Sibley's mill, one mile from Smithfield. Those who favour him with their custom, and bring their Wool clean and well picked, may depend on having it carded in the best manner. Persons bringing their Wool a distance, may have any quantity under fifty pounds carded the same day they bring it, by coming early in the day.

At the same place, will be in operation in a short time, a Plaster Machine, which will pound and grind Plaster at the reduced price of \$2 50 cents per ton. S. CAMERON. April 24.

HOUSE AND LOT

FOR SALE.

The subscriber intending to remove to the western country, offers his house and lot for sale, in Charlestown, opposite the residence of R. Worthington, in a fine healthy situation; the house is two stories high, and the lot contains half an acre of ground. A great bargain will be given to any person inclined to purchase, and possession may be had on the 15th of September next. GREGORY O'NEAL. April 30.

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership that existed under the firm of Selby and Swearingen, was dissolved in July last by its own limitation.—All those who stand indebted to said firm are requested to make payment to Walter B. Selby, who settles for the concern all transactions relative to the same.

WALTER B. SELBY, THO. VAN SWERINGEN. Shepherd's-town, April 30.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED from the subscriber's farm, near Leetown, on Saturday the 12th inst. a dark brown filly, two years old, and well grown, a small star in the forehead, long tail, and has been doctored—she has been seen in the neighborhood of Rosenberger's Mill. I will give the above reward to any person that will secure her and give information so that I get her again, and all reasonable expenses paid, if brought home. JOSHUA BURTON. April 30.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Stolen on the night of the 26th instant, from the doot of Mary McKinney, on the road leading from Charlestown to Leetown, a man's saddle, nearly new, made by Samuel Russell, the pad stained with blood in several places, brass bullet bosses, strong stirrup leathers and common stirrup irons. The above reward will be paid for returning the saddle, and securing the thief so that he be brought to justice, or live dollars for the saddle only. AARON RAWLINGS. April 30.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having public arms in their possession, in the county of Jefferson, are requested to deposit them with Capt. Buckmaster, in Charlestown, or Mr. Jacob Sheetz, in Shepherdstown—Commandants of companies are particularly required to attend to this notice. VAN RUTHERFORD, Lt. Col. com. 55th reg. April 30.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against hunting and ranging through the subscriber's farm, or committing any trespass whatsoever upon the same, as he is determined to prosecute all who may be guilty of such offences hereafter. BENJAMIN DAVENPORT. April 30.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Hereby informs the public that he has lately opened a house of

Public Entertainment,

in Charlestown, Jefferson County, at that well established house and stand, formerly kept by Henry Haines, on the main street, adjoining the stream of water which passes through the town—his sign exhibits a portrait of General Washington on horseback. Being well supplied with all necessary articles to give comfort and satisfaction to those who may give him a call, he solicits a portion of the patronage of his fellow citizens. JACOB HARTMAN. April 16.

3000lbs. TOBACCO.

Humphreys and Keyes, Have 3000lbs. James River Tobacco, some of which is old, and of a superior quality. They will sell it by the keg or less quantity. Charlestown, April 16.

TO GUN SMITHS.

The subscriber has for rent, a Gun Smith Shop with a complete set of Tools, in Charles-Town, Jefferson county, Va. He has also for sale, a complete set of lock forging tools, shot gun and rifle barrels, walnut and sugar tree stocks, of the best quality, sheet brass, cast mounting, and a quantity of stone and charcoal. He has likewise for rent the blacksmith shop lately occupied by Henry Rockenbaugh. To an industrious man who understands his business, it will be a very desirable and profitable situation. For terms apply to the subscriber, living at Harper's Ferry, or to Robert Avis, jun. in Charlestown. ROBERT AVIS, sen. April 16.

Copartnership.

THE subscribers having entered into a Copartnership in the mercantile business, will carry on the same under the name and firm of BAKER TAPSCOTT & Co. JOHN KEARSELY, BAKER TAPSCOTT. Shepherd's-Town, April 17.

The Cheap Store.

THE subscribers pledge themselves to the public, that their store shall be what they profess it to be—A Cheap Store. They have now on hand, at the place where business has heretofore been done by John Kearseley, a handsome assortment of

GOODS

of every description, and intend in a few weeks to add to their stock a new supply of FASHIONABLE GOODS, suited to the approaching season.

They invite the public generally to give them a call, and they will be convinced from the bargains they will get, that the subscribers have indeed a Cheap Store. BAKER TAPSCOTT & Co. April 17.

OLD WHISKEY.

The subscriber has excellent whiskey for sale. ALSO,

WINES, JAMAICA SPIRITS, FRENCH BRANDY, HOLLAND GIN, &c. &c. LIKEWISE, A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF GROCERIES, JUST RECEIVED.

PAINTS, OIL, &c.

White and red lead, Patent yellow, Venetian red, Litharge, Spanish brown, King's yellow, Whiting, Rose Pink, Yellow Ochre, Lamblack, S. one do, Umber, Prussian blue, Flaxseed Oil, Vermillion, Spirits Turpentine, Patent green, Copal Varnish, Verdigris.

Also the following Die Stuffs, Indigo, Logwood, Madder, Fustick, Coppers, Annatto, Allum.

All for sale by the subscriber on the lowest terms. R. WORTHINGTON. April 23.

Jefferson County, Set. William G. Newton, Complainant, against Samuel Maxwell, Lloyd Beall, and James Stubblefield, Defendants. IN CHANCERY.

The defendant Samuel Maxwell, not having entered his appearance and given security agreeably to the act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, upon the motion of the complainant by his counsel: It is ordered that the said Sam. Maxwell do appear here on the first day of the next June court, to be held for this county, and answer the bill of the complainant; and if he is further ordered that the defendants Lill. Beall & James Stubblefield do not pay, convey away or secrete any monies by their owing to, or goods or effects in their hands belonging to the absent defendant Maxwell, until the further order of this court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository, printed in this county, for two months successively, and posted at the door of the court house of said county. A Copy.—Teste. R. G. HITE, Clk. April 16.

Wool Carding Machines. THE subscribers inform the public that they have a complete set of machines now in operation at their mill, near Mr. Isaac Stieder's Mill, one and a half miles from Leetown, where they intend carding wool, if the good people will please to favor them with their custom. All persons from a distance can have the wool by the return of the cart. Their rolls shall be done in the neatest manner. It is necessary that the wool should be picked clean of burs and sticks. The price for carding is only the moderate price of eight cents per pound. JOSEPH ROBERTS, & Co. April 23.

NOTICE. THE Stockholders of the Farmers, Mechanics and Merchants Bank of Jefferson County, Virginia, are notified that, on the first Tuesday in August next, before they proceed to choose Directors for the following year, a proposal will be submitted to them to dissolve the association. By order of the Board of Directors, JOHN YATES, President. Feb 12.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishing to move to the western country, offers for sale a tract of land lying in Berkeley county, Virginia, ten miles north east of Winchester, and one and a half miles from Joseph Bell's mill, on Opeckon Creek. This farm contains about 100 acres, about 185 cleared and well fenced, about 40 acres of which are well set in clover. There are two never failing streams running through it, and a good sulphur spring. On the premises are four comfortable dwelling houses, with a double barn to each of them, and a number of good fruit trees. Any person wishing to purchase a less quantity can have it by applying to the subscriber, on the premises. WILLIAM DUNN. April 9.

Jefferson County, to wit. George Reynolds, Complainant, against Ferdinand Fairfax, Samuel J. Cramer and Edmund Downey, Defendants. IN CHANCERY.

The defendant Ferdinand Fairfax not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth; upon the motion of the complainant by his counsel: It is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the 4th Monday in June next, and answer the bill of the complainant, and that the other defendants Sam. J. Cramer and Edmund Downey, do not convey, pay away or secrete any monies by their owing to, or goods or effects in their hands belonging to the absent defendant Fairfax, until the further order and decree of this court: And that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository, printed in Charlestown for two months successively, and posted at the door of the court house of the said county. A Copy.—Teste. R. G. HITE, Clk. April 30.

THE Cashier of the Farmers, Mechanics and Merchants Bank, Jefferson County, Va. having resigned his office, the Directors of the Institution have appointed Smith Slaughter and John Yates, Agents, to settle the affairs of the Company. Those who are indebted to the Institution in this county, will take notice, that by an order of the Board, one third of the balances due must be paid on or before the 17th day of March next;—half the remainder on the 18th day of May following, and the residue on the first of August ensuing. The debts due to the Concern in Frederick and Berkeley, must be paid on or before the first day of each month above mentioned. The Agents will leave funds in the hands of Mr. J. Stephenson and Mr. R. Worthington, to redeem the paper of the Company. By order of the Board of Directors, JOHN YATES, President.

Jefferson County, Set. Luke Green, Complainant, against Samuel Wolgamore Defendant. IN CHANCERY.

The Defendant Samuel Wolgamore, not having entered his appearance and given security agreeably to the act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth; upon the motion of the complainant by his counsel: It is ordered that the said Samuel Wolgamore do appear here on the first day of the next June court, to be held for this county, and answer the bill of the complainant; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository, printed in this county, for two months successively, and posted at the door of the court house of said county. A Copy.—Teste. R. G. HITE, Clk. April 16.

THE Elegant and well bred Horse MARQUIS, WILL stand this season, on Monday Tuesday and Wednesday, in each week, at the stable of Mr. John Lock, at the White House, on the road leading from Charlestown to Winchester, six miles from the former place; and on Friday and Saturday in each week, at Beall's mill, (the burnt mill) on the road leading from Charlestown to Harper's Ferry.

MARQUIS is a chestnut sorrel, full 17 hands high, 6 years old, remarkably well made and active. A view of Marquis, with a knowledge of the stock from which he was bred, will be sufficient inducements for good judges to breed from him. An attentive person will be employed to attend on the horse. For pedigree and further particulars see the handbills. VAN BENNETT. March 19.

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

CHARLES-TOWN, (Jefferson County, Virginia,) PRINTED BY RICHARD WILLIAMS.

Vol. X.]

WEDNESDAY, MAY 21, 1817.

[No. 476.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

The price of the FARMER'S REPOSITORY is Two Dollars a year, one dollar to be paid at the commencement, and one at the expiration of the year. Distant subscribers will be required to pay the whole in advance.—No paper will be discontinued, except at the option of the Editor, until arrearages are paid.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, will be inserted three weeks for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion. All advertisements sent to the office without having the number of times for which they are to be inserted, designated, will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

All communications to the Editor must be post paid.

From the late London Papers.

COBBETT. We have received from Hampshire the following particulars relative to Cobbett, which go to prove how little the stamp office demands, or the suspension of the Habeas corpus act, had to do with his absconding:—

"The effects advertised for sale in the Hants Chronicle and Courier, which we alluded to on Monday, were seized for rent by order of general Sir James Knapp, on a farm which Cobbett rented of him, consisting of an excellent mansion, and 105 statute acres of good land. Cobbett had resided in the mansion until lately, when he removed his family to a house standing on his own estate, and with them at the country; and a few days before they left the country, he removed his waggons and other implements of husbandry, and also his vines, the latter on a Sunday morning; no doubt all this was to prevent Sir James distraining them for rent. The fine estate which formerly bore great crops, had not an acre of it sown with any kind of grain, nor was there a pennyworth of any thing left but what was contained in the advertisement, and the greatest part of that actually removing when the distress was made. The sale was postponed because the sheriff, who has taken possession of all his property on his different farms under execution, has, as is usual in such cases, given an undertaking to pay the value of such effects as were distrained, in part of payment of the rent due."

COBBETT'S FAREWELL. We have just obtained a copy of Cobbett's farewell to his readers. The following are extracts:—"I have reasoned thus with myself: what is now left to be done? We have urged our claims with so much truth; we have established them so clearly on the ground of both law and reason, that there is no answer to us to be found other than that of a suspension of our personal safety—If I still write in support of those claims, I must be blind not to see that a dungeon is my doom—I will write at all, and do not write in support of those claims, I not only degrade myself, but I do a great injury to the rights of the nation, by appearing to abandon them. If I remain here, I must, therefore, cease to write, either from compulsion or from a sense of duty to my countrymen; therefore it is impossible to do any good to the cause of my country by remaining in it;—but, if I remove to a country where I can write with perfect freedom, it is not only possible, but very probable, that I shall, sooner or later, be able to render that cause important and lasting services."

"Upon this conclusion it is that I have made my determination; for, though life would be scarcely worth preserving with the consciousness that I shall do about myself or sleep in my bed merely at the mercy of a secretary of state—still there is something so powerful in the thought of country and neighborhood and home and friends, &c. &c. that to tear oneself away nearly approaches to the separating the soul from the body."

After exclaiming, (as if his absence would be the source of such evils)—"Shall truth never again be uttered? Shall her voice never again be heard, even from a distant shore?" He proceeds to hold forth a promise of writing from his banishment, and, my countrymen, be you well assured, that though I shall if I live, be at a distance from you; that the ocean will roll between us, not all the barriers that nature as well as art can raise, shall be sufficient to prevent you from reading some part, at least, of what I write; and, notwithstanding all the wrongs of which I justly complain, notwithstanding all the indignation that I feel, notwithstanding all the provocations that I have received, or that I may receive, never shall there drop from my pen any thing which, according to the law of the land, I might not as freely write and publish in England. Those who have felt themselves supported by power, have practised towards me foul play without mea-

sure; but though I shall have the means of retaliation in my hands, never will I follow the base example. He says—

"If I remain here, all other means will be first used to reduce me to silence; and, if all those means fail, that will come the danger. Therefore, that I may still be able to write; and to live with freedom too, I shall write, if I live, from America; and my readers may depend on it, that it will not be more than four months from the date of this address, before the publication of the weekly pamphlet will be resumed in London, and will be continued very nearly as regularly as it has been for years past."

"The sacrifice I make, under any other circumstances be justly considered as enormous. The ceasing of a profit of more than ten thousand pounds a year from my works, the loss of property of various sorts, the leaving of numerous friends and of local objects created under my own hands, and affording me so many pleasing sensations. But all this weighs nothing, when compared with the horrid idea of being silenced, of sneaking to my farm and quietly leaving corruption to trample out the vitals of my country, while her infamous press was revelling in unexposed falsehoods and calumnies levelled against myself and my friends— compared to this, no loss of fortune, no toils necessary to support a numerous family, no poverty, no bodily suffering; there is nothing of this kind that must not appear trifling, and even wholly unworthy of notice, when compared with the loss of that satisfaction which I shall now derive from still retaining the power of combating corruption, and of the hope that I shall never cease to entertain of returning to my beloved country in the day of the restoration of her freedom."

In a postscript he promises to be back "in a year or two at furthest," when his friends shall have vanquished the existing system.

Mr Cobbett and his Sons—Our late London papers, have many remarks in relation to the escape of Mr. Cobbett and his two Sons. One of the papers states, that their departure from London was unexpected and sudden. "Few of his friends knew his intended destination; and still fewer of his acquaintance were apprised that he had quitted the metropolis." To those who transacted business with him on Saturday evening, he said, in casual conversation, that he should depart early next morning for Worcester, or some other distant place, where he intended to feel the pulse of the electors; and, if successful, should offer himself a candidate at the next general election. After depositing copy for the current number of his Register, he actually left London at 5 o'clock on Sunday morning, accompanied by his two Sons—William, who is about 22, and John, who is about 16 years of age.

The London Courier of the 11th of April, contains a long article attempting to prove that Mr. Cobbett's chief cause for leaving England, was an Exchange process at the instance of the Stamp Office; and not the suspension of the Habeas Corpus. The article closes with the following remarks on the politics and support of various newspapers in London:—N. Y. Com. Adv.

"It is not a little amusing to find the defender of Cobbett, in his opponent's charge of sides! To do Cobbett justice, he has never advanced any such accusation. He had changed sides on general politics at least three times, and he had defended as well as abused every Institution, The Church, America, Reform, Universal Suffrage, &c. &c. these subjects, he had fought the question each way three or four times over, and probably had discovered the most profitable of last. We will do him another piece of justice—we believe he did not look for, or receive money as a bribe for espousing any cause. Certainly we know of one instance, wherein a present in money was offered to him for services he had rendered, which could not have been otherwise than a tolerably large sum; but he very handsomely refused it. He derived benefits, however, from the circulation of his work. While the newspaper press is charged with being hired, and paid by the ministry, let us see how that question really stands.—Of fourteen daily papers in London, only three are decidedly on the side of ministers, and only one of these is very profitable. One other paper is generally on the side of ministers; the others are all against them; and the most profitable are those that are the most violently against them. Of upwards of twenty weekly papers in London, not one espouses the cause of ministers zealously; two or three are neutral, but 17 out of 20 are violently against government. Something of the same kind could be shown in respect to the Provincial Journals. If we had room to day, We wish we could persuade ourselves, that the opposition Journalists chose the side of conscience rather than of profit. Upon this subject we agree with a paper of this morning, that "it is the trade of an opposition writer not to be pleased. He writes to the gall and vinegar of the mind, because he thinks it pays better than

the mix of human kindness. He only bawls for what he thinks cannot possibly be granted; and nothing exceeds his vexation, when he finds himself caught in the trap of having praised government or the legislature by anticipation."

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 26. TO THE PUBLIC.

My departure for America will surprise nobody, but those who do not reflect. A full and explicit statement of my reasons will appear in a few days, probably on the 5th of April. In the mean while, I think it necessary for me to make known, that I have fully empowered a person of respectability to manage and settle all my affairs in England. I owe my countrymen most sincere regard, which I shall always entertain for them in a higher degree than towards any other people upon earth. I carry nothing from my country but my wife and children, and, surely, they are my own, at any rate. I shall always love England better than any other country; I will never become a subject or citizen of any other state; but, I and mine were not born under a government having the absolute power to imprison us at its pleasure, and, if we can avoid it, we will neither live nor die under such an order of things. If I have not taken leave of numerous friends in London and in the country, it was because I should have been made unhappy by their importunities, and the expressions of their sorrow. I make an enormous sacrifice of property and of feeling; but when my heart feels the ties of friendship, and of all interesting objects in Hampshire, it is recalled to the loss by the thought that I can enjoy them only during the pleasure of a secretary of state. From this order of things shall cease to exist, then shall I again see England.

WM. COBBETT. From the New York National Advocate. TO THE PEOPLE OF AMERICA. JAMAICA, (L. I.) MAY 3, 1817.

There is seldom any enjoyment unaccompanied with its alloy; and it has hardly ever been known, that a man, who opposed a corrupt government with any degree of ability, had the good fortune to escape attacks upon his private character, however fair and pure that character might be.—Knowing, as I do, the close connection in point of feeling, not to say of interest, which exists between the hired prints in London, and the aristocratic prints here, it was natural for me to expect, that the latter would become the channel for conveying throughout this country the slanders on me, which the despots in London might cause to be printed there. The proprietor of the New York Evening Post has not, therefore, at all astonished me by a republication, from the London Times newspaper, of a string of most shameful falsehoods, which appeared in the former paper of the 7th inst. as a mere simple quotation from the Times.

The object of this string of falsehoods is to make the people of both countries believe, that my flight was occasioned not by dread of a dungeon; not by any expectation of some unfair and deadly blow from the despots; but by my debts, which I was unable to pay! There are, perhaps, few persons who will believe this; but it is nevertheless, necessary to contradict the scandalous falsehood. It is well known, that only a week or two ago, there was republished, in this same New York Evening Post, from the same hiring London prints, a very detailed and minute account of my having been horse whipped by Mr. Lockhart, a member of parliament.

The day, the hour, the precise spot, the wound given, the site of the wound; all were described. Yet not one word of truth was there in the whole of the history. I never was out of my house during the whole of that day; and I had never seen Mr. Lockhart for more than a week previously. I am, as a matter of fact, a private citizen, and my affairs, if I have any, are equally private. It has been published that I owe eighteen thousand pounds for newspaper stamps. The stamps are always paid for before they are taken from the stamp office, a fact well known to hundreds of persons in this country. It has been said that I owed rent for a farm. I loved half year's rent (one hundred and fifty pounds) on the 25th of March, and there was stock on the farm to the amount of more than a year's rent, and things in the house worth more than another year's rent. In short, the whole is a string of atrocious falsehoods; as the reader must suppose, when I assure him, that I am able to prove, that my income from my writings was more than ten thousand pounds a year, clear money; and that I fully expect to receive, at least twenty thousand pounds out of the disposal of my landed and other property.

In a day or two it is my intention, when I have digested my plan, to publish a prospectus of my future literary labours. In the meanwhile I beg those gentlemen, who are proprietors, or editors of newspapers, in the United States, to have the goodness to insert

this address, and, in so doing, they will greatly oblige their obedient servant,

WM. COBBETT.

P. S. This same New York Evening Post has republished some garbled extracts from my "Hampshire Address." I shall publish this address entire, in a few days, with notes, explanatory of some of the measures that have been adopted in England. I perceive, that the absentees tax is really on foot again! This will put the last rivet to the despotism. If the proprietor of the New York Evening Post is in the habit of settling disputes in my country fashion, I will (though I never hardly made a bet in my life) bet him an even thousand dollars, that the government of England, that is to say the government of the Boroughmongers, does not last three years longer.

BOSTON, MAY 10. INTERESTING NEWS. The brig Tamalmeals, Captain Lovett, 84 days from Monte Video, and 46 from St. Salvador, has just arrived, and brings a full count of the Revolution at Pernambuco, as received at St. Salvador. A large war had sailed to blockade Pernambuco; and two ships, one of 20 and another of 30 guns, were fitted to go against that place.—troops were also about ready to go by land, and, if possible, to re-establish the royal authority. The inhabitants of St. Salvador had not openly espoused the cause of the revolutionists, but the orders of the government officers were obeyed with reluctance, and it was thought that the whole of that part of Brazil would soon follow the example set by Pernambuco.

OF PERNAMBUCO. "The revolution, or rather conspiracy, which took place at Pernambuco on the 6th of March, originated with Domingos Martins and a Captain Pedrosa, of a regiment of infantry stationed there, connected with many others of a much consideration. "Those persons were known frequently to meet on pretence of masonic parties, &c. which excited no suspicion until December, when frequent intimations were made to the governor of treasonable & seditious intentions on their part, which was not noticed officially until the first of February, when a proclamation from his excellency advertised to those meetings, which principally caused some precipitation on the part of the conspirators, and induced to an order for the apprehension of Martins, and the arrest of Pedrosa at the parade on the 6th inst. Martins and Pedrosa having corrupted the soldiers, the former on being conducted to prison was released by the guards; and the adjutant who was intrusted with the arrest of Pedrosa, was killed by him on the spot, and likewise the colonel of the regiment. The signal was now given for revolt. The governor perceiving the defection of the troops, retired to the fortress of Brum. The rioters paraded the streets with a white flag, which was soon followed by the principal part of the citizens, with the cry of "Viva a patria." Those who had not shut themselves into their houses, retired to the shipping or forts—and shortly after the treasury, which was found to amount to 800,000 dollars in specie, and all the public offices, and forts were in possession of the rioters, and the white flag was hoisted instead of the Portuguese, except on the fortress of Brum, which was soon invested, and the governor summoned to surrender in an hour and a half, which he did, having no means of defence. He was then embarked on board a smack, and allowed twenty-four hours to depart with his family.—He proceeded on, as is reported, for Rio Janeiro. Order prevailed in the city, and a provisional government was established by Martins and Capt. Pedrosa, uniting two other persons with them. In a few days after the public offices were open, and business going on as usual. The latest information at Bahia stated, that they were opposed by the country towns and neighboring provinces or districts. It is not thought they can succeed for any time in opposition to the royal authorities; especially as the governor of Bahia has taken the most prompt and vigorous measures against them—and already having sent a brig of war to blockade the port, and some cavalry by land, the brig to be joined in a few days by the Carolina of 30 guns; and the Mercuria of 20."

CAPTURE OF MONTEVIDEO. "The Portuguese entered Montevideo on 20th January, receiving a joyful welcome by the inhabitants then in the place, being principally old Spaniards. The Patriots having left the place two days previous. The Portuguese army was commanded by Gen. Latorre, amounting to about 5000 infantry and artillery. Immediately on their arrival, the general issued his proclamation, offering protection to every party, and threatening to punish any person that insulted the Patriots, which was strictly adhered to, as on the first day there was a number of boatsmen put in prison for jolting some Patriot ladies; the Spaniards being very much disappointed on finding the place taken possession of by

Portuguese always supposing that they were taking it for the Spaniards. On the 21st, the general, with the governor, issued a proclamation, offering free commerce to all nations. Business was going on as usual; all the civil officers retaining their offices as under the Patriots. The troops are now encamped outside of the town, except such as are selected for a town guard, being about 1000 men, whose officers are quartered on the inhabitants, one or more to every family.

NORFOLK, MAY 7.

MELANCHOLY CATASTROPHE.

We perform a painful task in announcing the destruction of the Buenos Ayres armed schooner *El Atrevido*, by the explosion of her magazine, on Monday last, by which 23 persons, including all the officers except the boatswain and two masters' mates were instantly launched into eternity. It will be recollected by our distant readers, that this vessel, in company with another, a brig called the *Independencia*, also under the Patriot flag of Buenos Ayres, put into this port about two months ago. Here they remained about six weeks, and then attempted to get to sea, but the wind being ahead they could proceed no further than the Tail of the Horse Shoar, where they came to anchor in 44 fathoms water and about musket shot distance from each other.

On Monday last the Capt. of the schooner dined with the Commodore on board the brig, and was standing on the quarter deck (about 6 o'clock, P. M.) in company with the Commodore and other officers looking at the schooner at the moment she blew up. The explosion was terrible, and the schooner almost instantly disappeared. Boats were immediately sent off from the brig to save those who might be alive, and succeeded in rescuing 33, who were all that survived, three only of whom were injured, and those but slightly. From the account which these men gave, it appears that the gunner had, contrary to a standing order, opened the magazine, and while he was at work in it, the lieutenant of marines called a sergeant down into the cabin to pick him out a pair of pistols from the arm chest, in doing which the pistols were severally snapped, by way of trying them, though the officer of the deck was heard to forbid it. What followed is unknown, and it is merely conjectured that one of the pistols snapped might have been loaded, and the contents accidentally discharged into the magazine. The whole of the vessel about the mainmast was literally blown to atoms, though both masts remained unremoved.

Among the number who perished, we have to deplore the loss of Captain Thurston Taylor, a ship-master of this port, of the most respectable connections, and highly esteemed by all who knew him; Mr. Thomas, pilot of Hampton; Lieut. Singletary, a native of Charleston, S. C. late of the U. S. Marine Corps on this station; Mr. Wm. Colley, son of Wm. Colley, Esq., ship-builder, of this borough; and Captain Greenwell, late commander of the Baltimore packet President.

FROM ST. HELENA.

NEW-YORK, MAY 10.

We learn from Capt. Bailey, of the ship *Horatio*, arrived yesterday from Calcutta, that he was boarded off St. Helena, on the 30th of March, by his majesty's brig *Levrette*, captain Theob, who informed that Bonaparte was perfectly well, and had grown very fat; but kept himself quite close to prevent the innumerable importunities of strangers. He had made a complaint to the governor on the subject, who had issued a bulletin to prevent transgressions within the pale of the ex-emperor's limits.

The British admiral, Sir P. Malcolm, was in expectation of being relieved by admiral Plamton, who was hourly looked for. As a proof of the vigilance of those who are set to watch his late Imperial majesty, it is only necessary to state, that the *Horatio* was telegraphed 60 miles distant from the island. Fresh provisions of all kinds were very scarce on the island—none to be purchased by strangers—and a joint of fresh meat was looked upon as a great luxury on a general's table.

We also learn from the *Horatio*, that it had been very sickly in the interior of India, particularly among the European troops—it was healthy, however at Calcutta.

All was quiet in India, except frequent incursions were made by the Pindarces, a kind of banditti, who assembled sometimes to the number of 10,000, and committed depredations upon defenceless villages.

The Port Louis Gazette of the 14th of September, announces the arrival of H. M. ship *Tyne*, from Ova, having on board two brothers of Radam, king of Ova, who are to be educated under the care of the British government. These young princes are aged 10 and 11.

New York, May 12.

EARTHQUAKE.—We learn from Mr. Ritchie, a passenger on board the *Islington*, that there had been a severe earthquake between Tobasco and the South Seas, 60 miles distant from the former place, which had sunk land 30 leagues in extent—the whole face of the country had been torn up, and the rivers Tobasco and St. Francis were rendered impassible by the thousand floating trees on its surface. An Indian village has been swallowed up, with all its inhabitants.

We learn from the late Irish papers, that

a range of out houses belonging to Alderman Home, at Stormanstown, in the county of Dublin, had been set on fire, and consumed. Six houses, the property of H. Hilliard, Esq., on the lands of Kidluff, have also met the same fate.

BOSTON, MAY 9.

The U. States brig *Prometheus*, captain Wadsworth, and schr. *Lynx*, Lieut. Storer, are ordered to Philadelphia, to carry me to bring the Franklin 74 from that city to this port, where she is to be equipped for sea.

A line of battle ship and a frigate of 11 guns are ordered to be built at Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

BOSTON, MAY 10.

The anniversary of the birth of Washington never passes unnoticed by those who venerate the character of the man who united all hearts. In the city of Edinburgh, an elegant entertainment was given, in celebration of that event, to the Americans pursuing their studies at the university, by the venerable Earl of Baclan, the intimate friend and distant relative of our political father. On this occasion the noble host wore a mantle which had covered General Washington, and made an elegant and impressive address. The entertainment is annual.

Earl Buchan was born in 1742, and is of the same age with the King of England, with whom he was a play-fellow. He is said never to have known a day's illness, and by preserving remarkable regularities in his habits retains that cheerful serenity which gives a grace to conversation equally amusing and instructive. He has been in constant habits of correspondence with many of the literary characters of our country; and is unwearied in his attentions to those who resort to the celebrated schools of the capital of Scotland.

NASHVILLE, APRIL 15.

SALT.—There have been so many borings for salt that have turned out to be worth nothing, that we receive with distrust the accounts of new discoveries. This distrust is removed in respect to a late discovery by Mr. Jenkins, about 80 miles above Nashville, and within one mile of Cumberland river. He bored about 60 feet, when he struck the salt water, which immediately rose within four feet of the top of the earth; on trying the water it was found that it was so saturated it would not dissolve salt, and every ten bushels of water made one of beautiful white salt. As far as the experiment has been made, by all the kettles to be had in the neighborhood, which have made 20 bushels a day, there is every reason to believe that there is sufficient to make any quantity of salt—a day or two ago a boat load of suitable castings were taken up the river. The success of Jenkins has prompted several enterprising capitalists to purchase adjoining land, and begin other diggings. We wish them all success, and flatter ourselves that the day is not distant when Cumberland river will furnish salt on better terms than any other branch of the Ohio river.

FAYETTEVILLE, (NC) MAY 8.

Robbery of the Mail.—One of the most high-handed frauds was practised somewhere between this place and Baltimore, during the month of March. We understand that three entire letter mails, which were sent on from this town in due form, did not ever arrive at Petersburg, Va. In these mails were contained large sums of money, in drafts and bank notes, remitted to New York and Philadelphia, by merchants in this town, Wilmington and Charleston. So deep had been the fraud, that many subsequent letters, intended merely as queries of the fate of former ones, from those persons who remitted the money, have been cautiously intercepted. Not the slightest possible clue to this grand scheme of iniquity has yet been discovered, and never will be, perhaps, unless the General Post Office see fit to look into the business.

It is now several weeks since the General Post Office took measures for the discovery of the miscreant who committed this wide depredation on private property and public confidence. It is scarcely possible that he should not sooner or later be discovered. We have heard, that no Postmaster is suspected of being concerned in it; but that the robbery is rather likely to have been committed by some stage passenger, or other person. On a discovery being made, the public will no doubt hear of it from the Post Office Department. —*Nat. Int.*

FIRE! FIRE!

AUGUSTA, (GEOR.) APRIL 7.

Singular Accident!—A second Phanton!—Caution to Segar puffers! The following singular accident really occurred near this place, on Monday last. A young man returning from the country in a gig, threw away, as he supposed, the fragment of a segar, which he had been smoking. It unfortunately, however, lodged in the cover of the top of the gig, which was let down a little time the coal of the segar, by the action of the top of the gig, was fanned into a flame. The driver, being to windward, did not directly discover his situation—and like another Phanton, drove on, with the insidious flames curling in fantastic wreaths behind him! but their nearer approach to his system soon convinced him he was not

quite destitute of sensibility. Started at the singularity of his situation, stood a breathless moment to enjoy the novelty of the scene! But a little reflection soon directed him to more active exertion—when after burning gloves, fingers, coat, and a *brandy hat*, which by the by, was not his own, he succeeded in mastering the morose and entirely consumed, with a part of the top was co and padding. In addition to this misfortune, our Jehu was a butt of wit and ridicule for every one he met on the road; to use the Georgia phrase, every man, woman and child that he passed, had a *pull at him*. And all this mischief proceeded from the unnecessary use of a segar! We could moralize a little on the occasion—but we forbear—because, in all probability, our reflections, like the subject of consideration, would end in *smoke*.

MONTECAL, April 28.

Persons supposed to be dead are frequently buried with a haste that is highly reprehensible. This blamable precipitation has often been followed by the most shocking and disgusting consequences; it has often happened that persons supposed to be dead, but who in reality were only in a state of lethargy, have come to life without being able to obtain light, and have perished in convulsions and despair, as the subsequent inspection of their bodies have proved. Repeated remonstrances have not had the effect of preventing the pernicious custom of burying the dead the moment the breath is supposed to be out of the body; it is customary to wrap up the corpse with a sheet, which is sewed from head to foot, in such a way as to prevent the admission of air. The following is a recent and terrible example:—

A man named *Charner*, of the parish of St. Anne, in the district of Three Rivers, supposed to be dead, was carried to church about twenty four hours after, where his funeral service was performed; he was then placed in the Charnel House, which is the ordinary custom in the country during the winter—About eight days after, it became necessary to open the Charnel House, and the coffin was found open, the feet were out, the hands were torn, the left hand grasped into the right shoulder, and the body was turned upon the right side!

The name of Charner, (Charnel House) is given in this country to a large common grave, where the dead are put during the winter, so as not to dig a grave for each body.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

BUCKLAND, VA. MAY 10, 1817.

Messrs. Gales & Seaton:

The ravages of the Hessian Fly, of which we have so general accounts this season, are certainly a subject of melancholy concern. As far as I have been able to learn, in all the Counties of Virginia where the growth of wheat is sufficiently advanced to produce the discovery of the visitation of this insect, it has invariably appeared. And now very much lament that some of my neighbors, or myself, did not, last year, give publicity to the facts on the subject, which for several years have been known to us, and of which the present year affords additional evidence.

About five years ago, a kind of wheat was introduced into this neighborhood, which has been found by invariable experience, to resist the fly. It was brought here by James Lawler, in a small quantity in his saddle-bags, from Chester county, Pennsylvania, where he had been on a visit to his friends. He stated, that it was there called *Jones' White Wheat*, and had never been infected with the fly. From this circumstance considerable attention was paid to the propagation of it. The second year after it had been cultivated in this neighborhood, I was so fortunate as to get five bushels of it; I sowed it on one side of a field of about 120 acres, the balance of the field in the golden beard; there was no difference in the soil, and the Lawler wheat produced eleven for one, while the other did not exceed three for one. The fly that year was very fatal, and the golden beard, which was sowed much more thick than the other, became, after the commencement of spring, thin and scattering; and continued to decline in prospect; much of that which had survived falling till it was harvested, while the Lawler wheat grew to a fine height, and was without any fly in it.

I sowed the succeeding year my product of fifty five bushels, and twenty more, which I sowed by giving four bushels for one. I sowed the year 270 bushels of different kinds, and made as much from the seventy-five of Lawler wheat as from all the rest, for that was also a fair test to the general crops, from the ravages of the fly. I afterwards sowed my whole crop of the Lawler wheat; but the last fall, being lulled into a false security, from the circumstance of the fly not having made its appearance the preceding season, I sowed a portion again of the bearded wheat, in order to divide, for convenience, the time of the harvest coming in, as the Lawler wheat comes later than any, except the old yellow bearded wheat generally in use some years ago, and is about as late as that. But this year has again most fatally testified to the value of the Lawler wheat. I have almost wholly lost my seeding of the golden beard, while the other has continued to grow in proportion to the benignity of the season, and has a perfectly healthful appearance without the trace of any fly; while in that adjoining it, of a different kind, you may

immediately see deposited in the stalk, 6 or 10 of the embryo. Among my neighbors, as far as I have learned of the state of their crops, the same result has occurred. The Lawler wheat is invariably exempt from it, and every other kind as invariably destroyed. Experiments were, in the first three or four successive years after its introduction, made of its efficacy, with the most satisfactory success, I will only mention one—Mr. John Brown, in the fall of 1814, sowed equal quantities of the purple straw and Lawler wheat; the fly commenced its depredations as usual in the spring, and at harvest scarcely a straw of the purple wheat was left, while the Lawler remained whole, and apparently unimpaired.

Of this valuable wheat, much was this year ground, the anxiety to get of the seed having subsided, from the favorableness of the last season. At some other time it may be proper to assign the reasons of this extraordinary exemption, if indeed they can be satisfactorily traced, (of which there is much doubt,) if not, we must content ourselves with the utility of knowing the fact.

To those who cultivate it, my experience would lead to the recommendation of sowing thicker than usual, although its branches more than is common, and of plastering it in broad cast early in the spring, in preference to any other mode, both as means of sustaining its maturity, and enhancing its increase, it being a late wheat, and of tall growth.

A SUBSCRIBER.

FROM THE AMERICAN DAILY ADVERTISER.

MR. POULSON,

In your paper of Saturday last, I saw a distressing account of the ravages making by the Hessian Fly in some parts of Virginia—I give you the following experiments with their results, which you will please to publish, if any one shall think them so far worthy of notice as to improve upon them, and shall receive benefit from them, I shall feel happy in having communicated them.

A few years since I had a field of wheat which was sown early, and came forward, flourishing, towards the latter end of October I discovered it to be languishing and a number of the stalks dying—upon examination it was discovered to be occasioned by the Hessian Fly—having seen the effect of Plaster of Paris on other insects, I immediately ordered my wheat to be sown with it—in two or three weeks it recovered its verdure and I had a good crop.

The ensuing season I sowed a field adjoining my neighbor who likewise sowed his adjoining field about the same time—in the beginning of April I sowed my wheat with Clover Seed, and without any view to the fly but merely for the benefit of my clover about ten days or two weeks after I sowed, with fine Plaster—I had an excellent crop of wheat, my neighbor, with nothing but a few weeds, as far as I have been able to learn, in all the Counties of Virginia where the growth of wheat is sufficiently advanced to produce the discovery of the visitation of this insect, it has invariably appeared. And now very much lament that some of my neighbors, or myself, did not, last year, give publicity to the facts on the subject, which for several years have been known to us, and of which the present year affords additional evidence.

BALTIMORE, MAY 10.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

It is mentioned in a Nassau paper of the 12th ult. that intelligence had been received there from the Spanish Maine, that Gen. MORILLO, commander of the royal force, had been defeated by the patriots in the valley of St. Joseph, and that he was mortally wounded in the conflict. The independent troops under BOLIVAR and others had generally been successful; and the patriot cruiser, had much increased in numbers. The latter complain of the protection afforded by British convays to Spanish vessels, and threaten to capture all they meet with under such convoy, without respect thereto.

LONDON, APRIL 5.

Steam Boats.—One of those unfortunate accidents which attend even the best arranged establishments, that carry with them a certain though remote danger, occurred here yesterday morning, and we state the extensive calamity with much acute pain. The horrible spectacle of eight mangled carcases is yet before our eyes. These are the miserable victims of the bursting of the steam boiler in the packet which sails from the Foundry bridge. Just after the boat had started, it had not gone twenty yards, when the tremendous explosion took place. The vessel was rent to atoms, so that little remains entire from the stern to the engine-room, except the keel and the flooring. Twenty-two passengers appear to have been on board. The bodies of eight are found—five men and three women; one child yet missing, and six have been sent to the hospital in a wounded state; six escaped unhurt. Of these last, one man was standing over the boiler when the explosion happened. It is said maj. Mason was another, whose clothes were torn by the shock; but who was otherwise uninjured. The third was an infant two months old, and the little innocent was discovered at the bottom of the vessel in a profound sleep, after the removal of the dreadful wreck.

THE REPOSITORY.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 21.

Married, on Thursday the 16th inst. by the Rev. John Matthews, Mr. Thomas H. Hall, of Ann Arundel county, Md. to Miss Harthy Worthington, of this county.

The Hessian Fly.—Accounts from all parts of the state represent the ravages of this destructive insect to be almost without exception. In many places the farmers have commenced ploughing up their wheat fields and planting them with Indian corn. *The Cut Worm* also, it is feared, will be equally destructive to the corn.

Our agricultural readers will find an article in our paper to-day, taken from the National Intelligencer, describing a particular kind of wheat, which, from the repeated experiments made by the writer, has the advantage of resisting the ravages of the fly, as well as yielding a more productive crop.

Mr. Collin, Optician of the Academy of Sciences at Stockholm, has invented an instrument by means of which objects at the bottom of the sea may be distinguished, at the depth of sixty fathoms, or three hundred and sixty feet.

On the 5th of this month, three men were seen together at Charlottesville, (county of Albemarle, each of whom alone is calculated to attract the eager gaze of their Fellow Citizens.—We mean Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, and James Monroe, two of them, ex-presidents, and the last the present President of the U. States. They have been friends for years, and are as sincere friends at this moment.—Messrs. Madison and Monroe had attended Mr. J. on horse back, from Monticello to Charlottesville, to assist in fixing a site for a "Central College"—under the Act of the General Assembly. The appearance of three such men together at a village where the citizens of the county had met to attend their court, is an event, which for its singularity, deserves the notice of a passing paragraph.

Rich. Engr.
The Trustees are the three gentlemen already named, Gen. Coche (who attended), and Messrs. Cabell and Watson. On this day, the site of the College was fixed upon, and the ground purchased.

MR. COBBETT'S ARRIVAL, &c.
Mr. Cobbett, we learn, forsook England, not because his personal safety was in danger, for he might have been secure had he thrown down his pen, sealed up his mind, and shut his eyes—in a word, had he silently acquiesced in the despotism now established in England by law. He knew the value of freedom too well to brook such a servile condition for a moment. He felt that

"A day, an hour of virtuous liberty
Is worth a whole eternity of bondage."
Accordingly he bade Old England adieu, and embarked for America, whither he is come, and to which we tender him a most respectful and hearty welcome.—*Non invidiosus nulli libertatis dilige disc.*

Political and economical subjects, we hope will employ Mr. Cobbett's lucid and energetic pen on this side of the Atlantic, which was stopped by tyrannical edicts on the other. We welcome genius, information and integrity from every clime. We understand that Mr. Cobbett expects the rest of his family to follow.

[N. Y. Columbian.]

MEDITERRANEAN NEWS.

Extract of a letter from one of our naval officers to his friend in Boston, dat. d at Cadix, March 9.

"In January we again sailed for Algiers. The batteries of this strong city again presents a formidable appearance. The Bey has finally concluded to accept our treaty, though when signing it he said he was on his back, while we presented a knife to his throat. But of this you probably know more than we do. In January we reached Gibraltar. We found the celebration of the arrival had rendered it much gay than usual. Some nights the streets and houses were filled with persons masked. Mosquerados are found to be so demoralized that they are forbidden by most of our state legislatures. On the 27th we departed, and anchored here on the 28th ultimo.

Cadix is a regular, well built city, nearly insulated, containing 56,000 inhabitants. It has public squares, and the alameda for walks; this is next the sea, and has a pleasant prospect of the bay, &c. A church that was commenced sometime in the 16th century, is admired for its architecture. It will never be completed, for a reason that checks many undertakings—want of funds. It is reported that his catholic majesty is

hostile towards the United States. The people of Cadix have not evinced such a disposition in the season. The unusual changes in the seasons, which have produced so much distress in various parts of Europe and our country, appear to be extending to this neighborhood. Though it is said to be always a time of the year when rains are frequent, none has fallen for a considerable time past. Processions are often met in the streets invoking the saint whose business it may be to furnish water to let them now have a supply. The only public amusements in this christian country are to be seen at the circus on Sundays. The equestrian performances, by a company just arrived from England, are such as we see in our city; but the feats displayed on the wire appear to be a truly astonishing. There appear to be a great many soldiers in Cadix, destined to act in Spain, America, but from what I can learn, not more than two regiments will embark to reinforce the royal

Poor Human Nature! At a late Court of Assizes, in England, the Rev. Robert Woodward, and two of his daughters, Sarah and Susanna, were convicted of a conspiracy to charge one James Halls, with having committed a rape on the person of Susanna Woodward, and were immediately sentenced, the man to two years, and his daughters to one year's imprisonment in the common jail of Bedfordshire. On passing sentence, Mr. Baron GRAHAM, addressing the convict, said:—"It was impossible to imagine a case more melancholy than that which was now before him. A clergyman of the church of England, a character which stood so high in this country, convicted on the clearest and most satisfactory evidence, of the most abominable and atrocious conspiracy—a crime which became still more dreadful from his having induced his two unfortunate daughters to follow him in his career, and to bear a part in his load of iniquity. He confessed he knew not how to do justice. Compassion for the infirmities of human nature might induce him to alleviate the severity of punishment; but in this case all compassion was swallowed up in the contemplation of the scene before him—a scene which presented to his view a man, and in spite of the benefits of education, and the dictates of religion, had sunk to the last degree of human crime."

The defendants were greatly affected. Mr. W. is about 50 years of age, and the eldest female about 20.

A PICTURE OF SUFFERING.
TO THE EDITORS.

The following narrative of distressing suffering, is extracted from a letter from one of the passengers in the wrecked vessel, which, though dated at Savannah on the 20th March, fell into my hands only yesterday. The writer of the letter says he has been taught an useful lesson by his sufferings. It is what we all learn from adversity. Sailing before the wind all sail set, the inexperienced voyager anticipates no ill, and almost thinks the ocean and the wind will be but for his pleasure. The wind swells, the ocean rages till its waves run mountain high, and presumptuous man is taught how mere an atom he is in the scale of creation, how contemptible is all his pride, how vain are all his hopes. Let us, however, endeavor to draw consolation from the picture placed before us. There are few of us who have not our private griefs, our afflictions of the mind or body, which seem peculiar to ourselves. Ye, who are thus situated, look at the fate to which our brethren and sisters of the human family are subject; compare your situation with that of those whose fate is more wretched than Heaven that your portion of the evils that flesh is heir to is so comparatively small.

Nat. Intell.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Savannah, to his mother in this city.
"January 23d, left Norfolk for Charleston, in the sloop *Columbia*, Capt. I. Hatch, with the following passengers: Mr. Henry Thorpe, lady and child; Mr. Robert Thorpe, brother of Mr. Henry Thorpe; Mr. Peter Stone, brother of Mrs. Thorpe, all of Petersburg, Virginia; Mrs. E. Vaughan & daughter, of Charleston; Miss Frances Toney, of the Mr. Robert Sauer, of Liverpool; Mr. B. G. Hippius, of Port Royal, Virginia—in all 10 passengers: the crew consisting of Capt. I. Hatch, Lucas Hatch, mate, William Bloodgood, John Chalks, and Robert Syms.

January 26th, took our departure from the capes of Virginia, the wind blowing a tremendous gale from the north; this night passed Cape Hatteras, about 4 o'clock, to our great joy. The gale, which had continued some small intervals of moderate weather, continued until the 24 day of February, when, about 4 o'clock in the morning, all hands were aroused by the dreadful cry that the vessel had sprung a leak; and that there were two feet water in the hold. The cries and supplications of the ladies were beyond any description: every soul instantly applied themselves to the pumps, baling, throwing overboard our anchors, cables, &c. The sea tremendous, hail, snow, and freezing. At 9 o'clock cut away the mast; at 10 P. M. (night) finding ourselves all exhausted with hunger, cold, and fatigue, and no hope of mending on the leak, it having now reached the cabin floor, we were compelled to retire to the quarter deck, lashed ourselves to it, and awaited the critical moment when she should fill, in a most miserable state of

suspense, whether she would sink or keep above water. At 5 A. M. February the 27th, this awful moment arrived; when a sea furiously breaking over her quarter deck (which was then even with the water) consigned the following persons to a watery grave: Mrs. Vaughan and daughter (aged 14 years) and Capt. Robert Syms. Here it is out of my power to paint the scene, and that which is to follow. At 3 o'clock (day) Mr. Henry Thorpe breathed his last, having first seen his dear wife, who expired at 9 Mrs. E. Thorpe breathed her last; at 9 o'clock, A. M. Mrs. E. Thorpe expired (having outlived his father, mother and uncle, 5 hours). The 14th, the sun again shines upon us; but shall we ever see her set? was the cry. Art we all prepared to meet our God? No, no! no! Poor miserable wretches! 5th. More moderate; nothing to eat or drink (except Gulf-weed berries.)

6th day of February.—Excessive cold; almost exhausted, but more moderate; the sea still continuing to break over us in all directions, many of us much bruised, owing to the sea knocking us down on the deck.

7th day. The same, nearly, as the 6th.

8th day. At 4 o'clock in the morning, I started a brig bearing down towards us, waving our hats and made other signals of distress. At length she showed her colours, to our great joy; but alas! our hopes were blasted—she making sail and leaving us in a most brutal, inhuman manner. At 11 o'clock, deserted two brig's making for us, as if immediately directed by Providence. At 12 o'clock we were all taken from the wreck, (8 in number) capt. Hatch, myself and miss Frances Toney, were put on board of a brig bound to Baltimore. The third day, Miss Toney died, being so much exhausted, making the eighth that had died. I remained on board the brig 33 days (10 days of which time I was on an allowance of one pint of water and one cracker for every 24 hours.)

March the 9th, fortunately spoke the schooner *New Orleans*, bound to Charleston, who supplied the brig with provisions and water, and took me on board as a passenger. I was now so weakened that I could scarcely speak or stand alone. On the 16th I was safely landed in Charleston, with neither hat, nor shoes, and only what few sea beaten rags I had on. Some of the citizens supplied me with new cloaths, and money. I could not walk for hundred yards, when I got on shore, without aid, such was my emaciated state; but, thank Heaven my life is preserved, and a useful lesson I have been taught."

PRESERVE STATE OF ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.

By private letters received from several of the towns in Great Britain, it appears that on condition of the labouring class of society in England and Scotland, is much more horrible and melancholy, than the public prints represent. In the manufacturing towns of Leeds, Birmingham, Sheffield and Manchester, deaths daily occur, from the want of common necessities of life. High way robberies are committed in open day. The danger of travelling is so great, that no private carriage or stage goes without a guard, and depredations on individual property both in England and Scotland, are said to be as common now as in Ireland. The military are the only class who are clothed and fed. The station of a soldier is regarded so much better than that of a labouring man or mechanic, that recruiting for privateers is entirely had up. To be admitted into the ranks of a regiment, is esteemed a favour and cannot be obtained without some interest. Waiters at taverns, stage drivers, hucksters and characters of this description, never obtain any wages; but pay a considerable price for their places. Crowds of beggars are perpetually raising the streets for the miserable orphans that are thrown to the dogs. Manufactures, trades and commerce, are absolutely at a stand. While poverty and starvation, are the lot of the unhappy labourer; the land holders and wealthy gentlemen indulge in riot and dissipation to an excess never before known in Britain. At many of the houses of nobility, are only valets and porters for gaming and seduction. The prince regent leads the fashion for luxury and vice. The bishops and clergy, feast and revel on the titles of the poor. The whole kingdom is represented to be a continued scene of anarchy, oppression and misery.

VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND.
NEW-YORK, May 17.

The fine fast sailing ship *Canton*, Rogers, arrived at this port yesterday morning, in 21 days from Liverpool. No news in England. Owing to the Speaker being indisposed, Parliament had not met after the Easter adjournment. It was supposed the Income Tax would be renewed, in order to meet the common expenditures.

The Country was becoming more quiet, and trade somewhat reviving.—American Stocks, 6 per cents, had been sold in London at 102 1/2.—Markets for Flour falling much in Liverpool, where the best American was dull at 72s. Cotton kept up very well.

On the 17th of A. M. seven of the Luddites were executed at Leicester. Most of them have left widows, and more than thirty children are left fatherless.

The British government, it is said, have prohibited Lord Cochrane from proceeding to South America, in a ship of the force which he lately purchased for that purpose.

MRS. MOSES WILSON,
INFORMS the Ladies of Charleston and its vicinity, that she has commenced *Plain and Fashionable Mantua Making*, and will be grateful for her friends, and the public generally, for their patronage. She will also take plain sewing for gentlemen. Her residence is on the main street, at the west end of Charleston.

FRESH GOODS.

THE subscribers have just received, at their cheap store, on the left, in Shepherd's Town, an excellent assortment of Fresh Tows, viz. Young Hyson, Old Hyson, Gunpowder, and Imperial Tea.—Almonds, Raisins, and Spanish Segars, Java and other Coffee; excellent Cheese, and Salted Oil.—Together with a variety of Dry Goods, such as Cloths, Cassimers, Cassinets, low priced Muslins, &c. &c.—And we every day expect a brilliant assortment of the most fashionable goods from Philadelphia.

BAKER TAPSCOTT, & Co.

Shepherdstown, May 21.

Hardware and Cutlery.

Waldron's prime cradling & grass scythes, Knives and forks of almost every price and quality.

Handsaws, hand saw files, mill saw files and rasps.

Braes, pined and iron candlesticks, Shovels and tongs.

Brass, pined and iron locks, Screws and pad locks, Bureau and desk mounting, the newest patterns.

Nails and brads, &c. &c.

And a variety of other hardware and cutlery, which will be sold on the most liberal terms, at the subscriber's store, near the market house.

JOHN CARLILE.

MAY 21.

MARSHAL'S SALE.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Superior Court of Chancery for the Winchester District, made the 14th day of April, 1817, I shall sell, at public sale, to the highest bidder, the Grist and Saw-Mill, with eleven acres of land adjoining, known by the name of the "Flowing Spring Mill" near Charleston Jefferson County, the property of the heirs of the late John Peyton, decd. The above sale is made to satisfy a claim in favour of John Morrow, against the said John Peyton, decd.—The above property is worthy the attention of Millers, as it is a site for a first rate Milling Establishment, being situated on one of the best streams of water in the state, and in the centre of one of its richest counties. The sale will take place on the premises, on Monday the 30th of June next, when the terms will be made known.

JOHN S. PEYTON,

Marshal S. C. C.

MAY 21.

NOTICE THIS.

THE proprietors of the Pine Grove Factory, situate near Braes mills, seven miles N. E. of Winchester, will receive commission, quarter, half or three quarters blooded wool, which they will manufacture into 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67,

Apothecary and Grocery.

JUST OPENED, at the house formerly occupied by Mr. R. Worthington as a store, a handsome assortment of

Medicines and Groceries,

- Anderson's Pills, Bateman's Drops, Essence of Peppermint, British Oil, Godfrey's Cordial, Tully's celebrated oil, Hooper's female pills, Lee's anti-bilious do., Dr. Stier's Oppodoc, Turbington's balsam, Best English Mustard, London Sugar of Lead, Salt of Tartar, Quick Silver, Balsam Capiva, Borax, Camphor, Spanish Flies, Peruvian Bark, Cream of Tartar, Prepared Chalk, Chloride of Vitriol, Sulphur, Best Senna, Socotrine Aloes, Gum Ammoniac, Do. Arabic, Do. Asafetida, Do. Guaiacum, Do. Gamboge, Do. Myrrh, Do. Tragacanth, Acid of Benzoic, Magnesia, Best Flake Manna, Manna in Sorts, Calomel, London Red Precipitate, Turkey Opium, Volatile Salt, Crude Antimony, Tartar Emetic, Oil of Anise, of Juniper, of Spearmint, of Peppermint, of Wormseed, of Olives, of Palma Christi, Burgundy Pitch, Ipecacuanha, Columbo Root, With a great many other articles, which will be warranted and sold at the Alexandria and Baltimore prices. Physicians are invited to call and see my assortment.

GROCERIES.

- Loaf and Brown Sugars, Coffee, Teas, Chocolate, Pimento, Pepper, Cheese, Fish, Tobacco, Soap, R. Ginger, Raisins, Almonds, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, Madder, Snuff, Pipes and Tobacco, Spanish Cigars, Gunpowder, Shot, Glue, Rosin, Chalk, Alum, Copperas, Logwood, Best Liquid Baking, Gin, Rum, Whiskey, Also, an assortment of Confectionery.

LIQUORS.

Best Accomack Peach Brandy, Spirits, Also, an assortment of Confectionery. ROBERT DOWNEY, Charleston, May 11.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The subscriber having been recently appointed Constable in what is called the Southern District of Jefferson County, and having given satisfactory indemnification (or security) for his punctual performance whilst in office, tenders his services to the public in that capacity. He therefore hopes from his unremitting attention to business, and promptness in payment, so soon as any monies shall have come into his hands as an officer, to render general satisfaction to all who may think proper to leave their claims with him for collection. GILBERT GIBBONS, Charleston, May 14.

JUST RECEIVED.

And for sale at the subscriber's store near the Market House, a considerable supply of

FRESH GOODS,

consisting in part of DRY GOODS, accompanied with an elegant assortment of Ladies' Hats, and Bonnets, the newest fashion. ALSO, Wine, Spirits, Cognac Brandy, Sugars, Coffee, Chocolate and Tea, and a good assortment of QUEEN'S WARE, all of which will be sold very low for cash. JOHN CARLILE, Charleston, May 14.

JUST RECEIVED,

- Lemons, Oranges, Raisins, Figs, Almonds, Filberts, Cheese, Fresh Teas, Loaf & Lump Sugar, Brown ditto, Coffee, Molasses, &c. &c.

Excellent Chewing Tobacco.

R. WORTHINGTON, May 7. A Light Waggon for Sale. The subscriber has for sale, a light waggon and gears, together with two good horses. LEONARD SADDLER, Charleston, May 7.

BOARDING.

A few boarders would be taken, on reasonable terms, in a private family adjoining Charleston. The situation is healthy, and free from the noise and bustle of the town.—Inquire of the Printer. May 7.

A Lot of Ground for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale an unimproved lot of ground, near the jail, in Charleston. The terms will be made easy, and an indisputable title given to the purchaser. GEO. SETTLEMIRE, May 7.

WOOL MANUFACTORY.

JOHN DAVENPORT TAKES the liberty of returning thanks to the public for the liberal encouragement he has received in his line of business, and hopes to merit a continuance of the same, by a determination to please those who may favor him with their patronage. He is now preparing himself with additional Machinery, which, together with the proficiency he has made in the art of

Manufacturing Wool, will enable him to work on more accommodating terms, and also to finish work in a better style than heretofore. Wool will be received as heretofore, and manufactured according to the direction of the owners. All persons are particularly requested not to grease their wool. Wool or Raw Cloths may be left at Messrs. Lane and Broome's Store, Winchester, where the same will be returned when finished. Okegon Factory, May 7.

Persons in the neighborhood of Abingdon, desirous of having their wool manufactured into cloth, by having it forwarded to the address of John Heiskell, Editor of the Gazette, Winchester, shall find their directions strictly attended to, and the Cloth returned to Major John White, of Abingdon when finished.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

The subscriber intending to remove to the western country, offers his house and lot for sale, in Charleston, opposite the residence of R. Worthington, in a fine healthy situation, the house is two stories high, and the lot contains half an acre of ground. A great bargain will be given to any person inclined to purchase, and possession may be had on the 15th of September next. GREGORY O'NEAL, April 30.

Partnership.

The subscribers having entered into a Partnership in the mercantile business, will carry on the same under the name and firm of BAKER TAPSCOTT & Co. JOHN KEARSLEY, BAKER TAPSCOTT, Shepherd's Town, April 17.

The Cheap Store.

The subscribers pledge themselves to the public, that their store shall be what they profess it to be—A Cheap Store. They have now on hand, at the place where business has heretofore been done by John Kearsley, a handsome assortment of

GOODS

of every description, and intend in a few weeks to add to their stock a new supply of FASHIONABLE GOODS, suited to the approaching season.

They invite the public generally to give them a call, and they will be convinced from the bargains they will get, that the subscribers have indeed a Cheap Store. BAKER TAPSCOTT & Co. April 17.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against hunting and ranging through the subscriber's farm, or committing any trespass whatsoever upon the same, as he is determined to prosecute all who may be guilty of such offences hereafter. BENJAMIN DAVENPORT, April 30.

PAINTS, OIL, &c.

- White and red lead, Patent yellow, Venetian red, Lead white, Spanish brown, —Whiting, Yellow Ochre, Stone do., Prussian blue, Vermillion, Patent green, Verdigris, Chinese, Fresh Teas, Loaf & Lump Sugar, Brown ditto, Coffee, Molasses, &c. &c.

Also the following Die Stuffs. Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Allum, Logwood, Fustick, Annotto. All for sale by the subscriber on the lowest terms. R. WORTHINGTON, April 23.

OLD WHISKEY.

The subscriber has excellent whiskey for sale. ALSO, WINES, JAMAICA SPIRITS, FRENCH BRANDY, HOLLAND GIN, &c. &c. LIKEWISE, A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF GROCERIES, JUST RECEIVED. R. WORTHINGTON, April 23.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Hereby informs the public that he has lately opened a house of Public Entertainment, in Charleston, Jefferson County, at that well established house and stand, formerly kept by Henry Haines, on the main street, adjoining the stream of water which passes through the town—his sign exhibits a portrait of General Washington on horseback. Being well supplied with all necessary articles to give comfort and satisfaction to those who may give him a call, he solicits a portion of the patronage of his fellow citizens. JACOB HARTMAN, April 16.

Jefferson County, Sct.

March Court, 1817. William G. Newton, Complainant, against Samuel Maxwell, Lloyd Beall, and James Stubblefield, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY. The defendant Samuel Maxwell, not having entered his appearance and given security agreeably to the act of Assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth; upon the motion of the complainant by his counsel: It is ordered that the said Sam. Maxwell do appear here on the first day of the next June court, to be held for this county, and answer the bill of the complainant; and it is further ordered that the defendants Lld. Beall & James Stubblefield do not pay, convey away or secrete any monies by them owing to, or goods in their hands belonging to the absent defendant Maxwell, until the further order of this court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository, printed in this county, for two months successively, and posted at the door of the court house of said county. A copy.—Taste. R. J. HITE, Ck. April 16.

Jefferson County, to wit.

April Court, 1817. George Reynolds, Complainant, against Ferdinand Fairfax, Samuel J. Cramer and Edmond Downey, Defendants. IN CHANCERY. The defendant Ferdinand Fairfax not having entered his appearance and given security agreeably to the act of Assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth; upon the motion of the complainant by his counsel: It is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the 4th Monday in June next, and answer the bill of the complainant; and that the other defendants Sam. J. Cramer and Edmond Downey, do not convey, pay away or secrete any monies by them owing to, or goods or effects in their hands belonging to the absent defendant Fairfax, until the further order and decree of this court: And that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository, printed in Charleston, for two months successively, and posted at the door of the court house of said county. A Copy.—Taste. R. G. HITE, Ck. April 16.

Jefferson County, to wit.

April Court, 1817. Luke Green, Complainant, against Samuel Wolgastore Defendant. IN CHANCERY. The Defendant Samuel Wolgastore, not having entered his appearance and given security agreeably to the act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth; upon the motion of the complainant by his counsel: It is ordered that the said Samuel Wolgastore do appear here on the first day of the next June court, to be held for this County, and answer the bill of the complainant; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository, printed in this county for two months successively, and posted at the door of the court-house of said county. A Copy.—Taste. R. G. HITE, Ck. April 16.

TO GUN SMITHS.

The subscriber has for rent, a Gun Smith Shop with a complete set of Tools, in Charles-Town, Jefferson county. He has also for sale, a complete set of lock forging tools, shot gun and rifle barrels, walnut and sugar tree stocks, of the best quality, sheet brass, cast mounting, and a quantity of stone and charcoal. He is likewise for rent the blacksmith shop lately occupied by Henry Rockenbaugh. To an industrious man who understands his business, this will be a very desirable and profitable situation. For terms apply to the subscriber, living at Harper's Ferry, or to Robert Avis, jun. in Charleston. ROBERT AVIS, sen. April 16.

3000lbs. TOBACCO.

Have 3000lbs. James River Tobacco, some of which is old, and of a superior quality. They will sell it by the keg or less quantity. Charleston, April 16.

Humphreys and Keyes,

Have 3000lbs. James River Tobacco, some of which is old, and of a superior quality. They will sell it by the keg or less quantity. Charleston, April 16.

FRESH GOODS.

We are now opening and offering for sale, at our Store, (corner) adjoining the Globe Tavern, in Shepherd's Town, REAL Superfine London Cloths and Kerseymeres, Second and third quality, ditto, Super and common Elastic, Bedford and Bennett's Corals, Twilled and plain Pelisse Cloths—fancy colors.

Yellow, Constitution and other Corals, Florentine, Marcellis, Caneels-hair and other fancy Vestings, Bombazons, Bombazines & Canton Crapes, Lutestrings, and Florences—fully assorted; Laventine, Damask Love and Chintz Shawls, White and black Lace Veils, Wide and narrow Crapes, Black and white Silk Lace, Ditto, ditto Gauze, Silk, Cotton, Worsted and Lamb's wool Hosiery.

Ditto, Ditto, half ditto. Silks, Kid, Beaver and Dog skin Gloves, Calicoes, Domestic Cottons and Gingham, fully assorted. Spun Cotton—assorted numbers—Candle Wick, Domestic and Steam-loom Shirtings, Morocco and Leather Shoes—assorted, Rose, Stripe and Point Blankets, China, Glass and Queen's Ware, Hand-ware and Cutlery.

Groceries and Liquors,

Books and Stationary,

among which are Latin and Greek

SCHOOL BOOKS:

together with many FANCY and other useful articles, which, with the present Stock on hand, comprises a pretty general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

which are now going off at light profits for Cash, and to punctual customers on short credit. BROWN & LUCAS, (of) January 2, 1817.

BANK NOTICE.

THE Cashier of the Farmers', Mechanics' and Merchants' Bank, Jefferson County, Va. having resigned his office, the Directors of the Institution have appointed to settle the affairs of the Company, those who are indebted to the Institution in this county, will take notice, that by an order of the Board, one-third of the balances due must be paid on or before the 17th day of March next;—half the remainder on the 18th day of May following, and the residue on the first of August ensuing. The debts due to the Concern in Frederick and Berkeley, must be paid on or before the first day of the month above mentioned. The Agents will leave funds in the hands of Mr. J. Stepenson and Mr. R. Worthington, to redeem the paper of the Company. By order of the Board of Directors, JOHN YATES, President.

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Farmers', Mechanics' and Merchants' Bank of Jefferson County, Virginia, are notified that, on the first Tuesday in August next, before they proceed to choose Directors for the following year, a proposal will be submitted to them to dissolve the association. By order of the Board of Directors, JOHN YATES, President, Feb. 12.

Jefferson County, Sct.

Luke Green, Complainant, against Samuel Wolgastore Defendant. IN CHANCERY. The Defendant Samuel Wolgastore, not having entered his appearance and given security agreeably to the act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth; upon the motion of the complainant by his counsel: It is ordered that the said Samuel Wolgastore do appear here on the first day of the next June court, to be held for this County, and answer the bill of the complainant; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository, printed in this county for two months successively, and posted at the door of the court-house of said county. A Copy.—Taste. R. G. HITE, Ck. Feb. 12.

TO GUN SMITHS.

The subscriber has for rent, a Gun Smith Shop with a complete set of Tools, in Charles-Town, Jefferson county. He has also for sale, a complete set of lock forging tools, shot gun and rifle barrels, walnut and sugar tree stocks, of the best quality, sheet brass, cast mounting, and a quantity of stone and charcoal. He is likewise for rent the blacksmith shop lately occupied by Henry Rockenbaugh. To an industrious man who understands his business, this will be a very desirable and profitable situation. For terms apply to the subscriber, living at Harper's Ferry, or to Robert Avis, jun. in Charleston. ROBERT AVIS, sen. April 16.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

CHARLES-TOWN, (Jefferson County, Virginia,) PRINTED BY RICHARD WILLIAMS.

Vol. X.]

WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1817.

[No. 477.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

THE price of the FARMER'S REPOSITORY is Two Dollars a year, one dollar to be paid at the commencement, and one at the expiration of the year. Distant subscribers will be required to pay the whole in advance.—No paper will be discontinued, except at the option of the Editor, until arrearages are paid. Advertisements not exceeding a square, will be inserted three weeks for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion. All advertisements sent to the office without having the number of times for which they are to be inserted, designated, will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly. All communications to the Editor must be post paid.

From the Glasgow Herald of April 11, received at the Office of the New York Evening Post.

MR. PHILLIPS'S SPEECH.

BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE. Blake v. Wilkins. This cause, which had excited universal interest, came on to be tried on Thursday week, at Galway, before the Hon. Baron Smith and a Special Jury.—Every avenue to the Court-house was crowded at an early hour, and long before the trial it was impossible to procure a seat. The plaintiff is a Lieutenant in the navy, not above 30 years of age; the defendant is, at least 65, and is the widow of the Staff Physician in whose arms General Wolfe died at the siege of Quebec. The plaintiff's case having been gone through, Mr Phillips addressed the Jury on the part of Mrs. Wilkins, in pretty nearly the following terms:—

May it please your Lordship—The plaintiff's Counsel tell me, Gentlemen, most unexpectedly, that they have closed this cause, and it becomes my duty to state to you that of the defendant. The nature of this action you have already heard. It is one, which, in my mind ought to be very seldom brought, and be very sparingly encouraged. It is founded on circumstances of the most extreme delicacy, and it is intended to visit with penal consequences the non-observance of an engagement, which is of the most paramount importance to society, and which of all others, perhaps, ought to be the most unbiassed—an engagement which, if it be voluntary, judicious, and disinterested, generally produces the happiest effects; but which, if it be either unsuitable or compulsory, engenders not only individual misery, but consequences universally pernicious. There are few contracts between human beings which should be more deliberately than of marriage. I admit it should be very cautiously promised; but, even when promised, I am far from conceding that it should be invariably performed: a thousand circumstances may form an impediment; change of fortune may render it imprudent; change of affection may make it culpable. The very party to whom the law gives the privilege of complaint, has perhaps the most reason to be grateful; grateful that his happiness has not been surrendered to caprice; grateful that religion has not constrained an unwilling acquiescence, or made an unavoidable desertion doubly criminal; grateful that an offspring has not been sacrificed to an indelicate and ungenerous enforcement—grateful that an innocent secret disinclination did not too late evince itself in an irresistible and irremediable disgust. You will agree with me, however, that if there exist any excuse for such an action, it is on the side of the female, because every female object being more exclusively domestic, such a disappointment is more serious in its visitation; because the very circumstance concentrating their feelings, renders them naturally more sensitive of wound—because their best treasure, their reputation, may have suffered from the intercourse; because their chance of reparation are less, and their habitual seclusion makes them feel it more: because there is something in the desertion of their helplessness which almost merges the illegality in the unmanliness of the abandonment. However, if a man seeks to enforce this engagement, every one feels that indelicacy attached to the requisition. I do not inquire into the compatible justness of the reasoning; but, does not every one feel that there appears some meanness in forcing a female into an alliance? Is it not almost saying, "I will expose to public shame the credulity on which I practised, or you must pay to me in monies numbered, the profits of that heartless speculation; I have gambled with your affections, I have secured your bond, I will extort the penalty either from your purse or your reputation?" I put a case to you where the circumstances are reciprocal; where age, fortune, situation are the same, where there is no disparity of years to make the supposition ludicrous, where there is no disparity of fortune to render it suspicious. Let us see whether the present action can be so palliated, or whether it does not exhibit a

picture of fraud, and avarice, and meanness, and hypocrisy so laughable, that it is almost impossible to criticise it; and yet so debasing that human pride almost forbids its recital.

It has been left to me to defend my unfortunate old client from the double battery of love and law, which at the age of sixty five has so unexpectedly opened on her! Oh! Gentlemen! How vain glorious is the boast of beauty! How misapprehended have been the charms of youth, if years and wrinkles can thus despoil their conquests, and depopulate the navy of its prowess, and beguile the bar of its eloquence! How mistaken were all the amatory poets from Anacreon downwards, who preferred the bloom of the rose, and the thrill of the nightingale, to the saffron-hide-and-dweet-treble of 65. Even our sweet Bard has had the folly to declare, that

"He once had heard tell of an amorous youth Who was caught in his grandmother's bed: But owns he had ne'er such a liquorish tooth As to wish to be there in his stead."

Royal wisdom has said, that we live in a new era. "The reign of old women has commenced, and if Johanna Southcote converts England to her creed, why should not Ireland, less pious, perhaps, but at least equally passionate, kneel before the shrine of the irresistible widow Wilkins? It appears, gentlemen, to have been her unhappy fate, after a winter's confinement, reflecting, most likely, rather on her funeral than her wedding. Mrs. Blake's avarice instantly took the alarm, and she wrote the letter which I shall now proceed to read to you.

Mr. Vandeleur—My Lord, unwilling as I am to interrupt a statement which seems to create so universal a sensation, still I hope your lordship will restrain Mr. Phillips from reading a letter which cannot hereafter be read in evidence. Mr. O'Connell rose for the purpose of supporting the propriety of the course pursued by the defendant's counsel, when Mr. Phillips resumed—"My lord, although it is utterly impossible for the learned gentleman to say, in what manner hereafter this letter might be made evidence, still my case is too strong to require any calling upon such trifles. I am content to save the public time and waste the perusal of the letter. However, they have now given its suppression an importance which perhaps its production could not have procured for it. You see, gentlemen, what a case they have when they insist on the withholding of the documents which originated with themselves. I accede to their very polite interference. I grant them, since they interdict, the mercy of my silence. Certain it is, however, that a letter was received from Mrs. Blake, and that almost immediately after its receipt, Mrs. Blake intruded herself at Brownville, where Mrs. Wilkins was; remained two days; lamented bitterly her not having appeared to the lieutenant, when he called to visit her; said that her poor mother had set her heart on an alliance; that she was sure, dear woman, a disappointment would be the death of her; in short, that there was no alternative but the "omb or the altar! To all this, Mrs. Wilkins only replied, how totally ignorant the parties were of each other, and that she would be even inclined to connect herself with a stranger, (poor old soul!) the debts in which her generosity to the family had already involved her, formed, at least for the present, an insurmountable impediment. This was not sufficient. In less than a week, the indefatigable Mrs. Blake returned to the charge, actually armed with an old family bond to pay off the incumbrances, and a renewed representation of the mother's anxiety and the brother's desperation. You will not fail to observe, gentlemen, that while the female conspirators were thus at work, the lover himself had never seen the object of his idolatry. Like the maniac in the farce, he fell in love with the picture of his grandmother. Like a prince of the blood he was willing to woo and be wedded by proxy. For the gratification of his avarice, he was contented to embrace age, disease, infirmity and widowhood; to bind his youthful passions to the carcass for which the grave was opening, to feed by anticipation on the uncolored corpse, and cheat the world in a profession proverbially generous, he offered to barter every joy for money. Born in a country ardent to a fault, he advertised his happiness to the highest bidder; and he now solicits an honorable jury to become the pander to this heartless cupid! Thus beset, harassed, conspired against, their miserable victim entered into the contract you have heard—a contract conceived in meanness, extorted by fraud, and sought to be enforced by the most profligate conspiracy. Trace it through every stage of its progress, and its origin, its means, its effects: from the parent conceiving it through the officious wife, and forwarding it through the delicate instrumentality of her daughter, down to the son himself unblush-

ingly acceding to the atrocious combination by which age was to be betrayed, and youth degraded, and the odious union of decrepit lust and precocious avarice, blasphemously consecrated by the principles of religion! Is this the example which as parents you would sanction? Is this the principle you would adopt yourselves? Have you never worshipped the bliss by which it has been hallowed, when its torch kindled at affection's altar, gives the noon of life its warmth and its lustre, and blesses its evening with a more chastened, but not less lovely illumination? Are you prepared to say, that this right of heaven, revered by each country, cherished by each sex, the solemnity of every church, and the sacrament of one, shall be profaned into the ceremonial of an obscene and soul degrading avarice?

No sooner was this contract, the device of their covetousness, and the evidence of their shame, wriddled from the wretched object of this conspiracy, than its motive became apparent; they avowed themselves the keepers of their melancholy victim. They watched her movements; they dictated her actions; they forbade all intercourse with her brother; they duped her into accepting bills, and let her be arrested for the amount. They exercised the most cruel and capricious tyranny upon her, now menacing her with the publication of her follies, and now with the still more horrible enforcement of a contract that she betrayed in an anticipated infliction. Can you imagine a more disgusting exhibition of how weak and how worthless human nature may be, than this scene exposes? On the one hand, a combination of sex and age, disregarding the most sacred obligations, and trampling on the most tender ties, from a mean greediness of lucre, that neither honor or gratitude or nature could appease—"Lucti bonos est odor ex re qualibet." On the other hand, the poor shrivelled relic of what once was health, and youth, and animation, sought to be embraced in its infirmity, and corrupted by the human reptile, before death had shrouded it to the less odious and more natural vermin of the grave! What an object for the speculation of avarice! What an angel for the idolatry of youth! Gentlemen, when this miserable dupe to her own dotage vanity and the vice of others, saw how she was treated—when she found herself controlled by the mother, beset by her daughter, beggared by the father, and left by the son, as a kind of windfall, the too rotten to keep his hold, had fallen at his feet to be squeezed and trampled, when she saw the intercourse of her relatives prohibited, the most trifling remembrances of her ancient friendship denied, the very exercise of her habitual charity denounced; when she saw that all she was worth was to be surrendered to a family confiscation, and that she was herself to be gibbeted in the chains of wedlock, an example to every superannuated dotard upon whose plunder the ravens of the world might carol, she came to the wisest determination of her life, and decided that her fortune should remain at her own disposal. Acting upon this decision, she wrote to Mr. Blake, complaining of the cruelty with which she had been treated, desiring the restoration of the contract of which she had been duped, and declaring, as the only means of securing respect, her first determination as to the control over her property. To this letter, addressed to the son, a verbal answer was given, and she returned from the mother, withholding all consent, unless the property was settled on her family, but withholding the contract at the same time. The wretched old woman could not sustain this conflict. She was taken seriously ill, confined for many months in her brother's house, from whom she was so cruelly sought to be separated, until the debts in which she was involved and a recommended change of scene transferred her to Dublin.—There she was received with the utmost kindness by her relative, Mr. Mac Namara, to whom she confided the delicacy and distress of her situation. That gentleman, acting at once as her agent and her friend, instantly had an interview with Mr. Blake. This was long before the commencement of any action.—A conversation took place between them on the subject, which, much in my mind, set the present action at rest altogether; because it must shew that the non-performance of the contract originated entirely with the plaintiff himself. Mr. Mac Namara inquired whether it was not true that Mrs. Blake's own family declined any connexion unless Mrs. Wilkins consented to settle on them the entire of her property? Mr. Blake replied it was.—Mr. Mac Namara rejoined, that her contract did not bind her to any such extent. "No," replied Mr. Blake, "I know it does not; however, tell Mrs. Wilkins, that I understand she has about £480 a year, and I will be content to settle the odd £80 on her by way of pocket money." Here, of course, the conversation ended, which Mr. Mac Namara

"She had signed a written contract to marry the plaintiff."

"Sweet is the odour of lucre from whatever source."