

the Governor of Louisiana has issued a proclamation requiring strict quarantine to be performed, and forbidding all intercourse between the inhabitants of New Orleans and the quarantine ground.

U. S. BANK DIVIDEND.

We understand, says the Franklin Gazette, that the Board of Directors of the Bank of the United States have determined not to declare any dividend for the first six months of the present year.

is asserted in the German papers, and published in Paris and London, that a meeting of the Allied Sovereigns is to place, in the course of the present year, said the meeting will be held at Casles in Bonemia; and the result anticipated that "there will be great changes in the North." The Prince Regent of England, it is stated, is to be present on the occasion.

Take Warning.—It is a fact that all dogs, and even cats, have at certain seasons of the year, a poisonous principle in the saliva when irritated, which mixed with the blood of other animals, will occasion the terrible disease called Hydrophobia.

The celebrated Italian physician Rossi, published some cases of this nature, in 1814, where the animals themselves had no appearance of Hydrophobia, yet by their bites communicated it to various subjects.

On Monday night week, at the close of a severe thunder storm, the town of Boston was alarmed by the fire bells, occasioned by the conflagration of the new and extensive Rope Walk and Manufactory, improved by Mr. John Edwards, and situated at Cambridgeport, near the new meeting house.

[Boston Centinel.

The offer of a surgeon barber in N. York to receive Barker's notes for shaving and blood letting, (says the Boston Centinel) reminds us of a Parisian dentist, who, on the birth of the Dauphin advertised to pull teeth gratis for a week.

Extraordinary Longevity.—There now lives near Lake Champlain a man of the age of 135. He is a German by birth—was one of the life-guard when Queen Anne was crowned in 1702, and was then 18 years old.—He remained a soldier until the close of the French war, and was then in this country.

[The above is communicated by a Missionary, who visited the old man.] Boston Recorder.

THE BIBLE CAUSE.

Extract of a letter from Josiah Roberts, Esq. in London, to Robert Ralston in Philadelphia, dated April 27, 1819.

"The recent accounts from Russia are very gratifying; the income of the Russia Bible Society the past year has exceeded 380,000 roubles, 119,000 stg; and 50,000 copies of Scriptures in seven different languages are now in the press at St. Petersburg. The Emperor Alexander takes great delight in having no other lesson than Scriptural ones.

"New Bible Societies continue to be formed in France, auxiliary to that at Paris—Toulouse and Nismes, as well as Bourdeaux, have now their Bible societies, and in the parts where there has been no unhappy collision between the protestants and catholics, and where the population is of the latter class almost entirely, the Scriptures are generally well received by the Catholics.

"Dr Pinkerton is continuing his route from the south of France to Nice, Genoa, and Leghorn, in his way for Asa Minor, &c. and finds great encouragement in his work as he proceeds from place to place."

RELIGION OF BONAPARTE.

A late traveller in France, says, that amongst the various projects which Bonaparte entertained, was that of becoming the founder of a new religious sect, or rather of establishing Unitarianism. He became acquainted with this system from the writings of a Baron GUYEY, which accidentally fell into his hands.

I will smile on Protestantism, and give religion liberty as the means to accomplish my design. My people are so versatile, they will follow the court, on them I will heap my choicest favors, and thus destroy a religion whose ceremonies and doctrines are inconsistent with common sense.

It is believed, says the Franklin Gazette, that the source whence this information is derived, is one on which full reliance may be placed. Napoleon, happily for mankind, did not succeed in his project.—[Nile's.

FROM THE BOSTON KALEIDOSCOPE.

Man a Complaining Animal.—Many definitions have been given of man, with a design to distinguish his species from the lower animal creation. He has been called a "laughing animal," "a religious animal," &c. &c. But most, if not all the definitions, hitherto given, have met with objections, as being indefinite. I beg leave to propose one, which I do not recollect to have met with, and that is, man is a complaining animal.

The inferior animals, indeed, may be said sometimes to complain, but never, it is believed, unjustly. A bird robbed of its nest, a beast deprived of its young, or any animal confined and maltreated, has abundant cause to complain. But man will complain, not only without reason, but contrary to all reason.

Let us begin with the farmer. If his crops are scanty, he will complain, forgetting that the price of his produce will be enhanced, in proportion to the scarcity; if abundant he complains of the towness of the price, not considering the quantity, which he has for the market. The merchant will complain more of his loss, in one bad voyage, than he will rejoice and be thankful for the gain of ten, that are successful. The aspiring politician, when out of office; will complain of the caprice and ingratitude of the people; as soon as he is elevated to his desired station, his complaint is fastened on the fatigue and perplexity of official duty.

These few examples are sufficient to lead any person of reflection and observation, who mingles at all in human society, to determine for himself, whether the definition, above given, be correct. Let him watch the observations of his associates upon the weather—How seldom is it exactly, as they would wish it to be. Let him listen, in time of peace, to the many wishes which are uttered for war; and in time of war, for the return of peace. Let him hear one complaining for want of business, and another of having too much; the unmarried bewailing the stinessness of a single life, and the married, the cares and anxieties incident to their condition.

The moral conclusion, which may be drawn from these hasty observations is, that, as this world is not our abiding place, so it is wisely ordered, that no part, not even the whole, of its possessions, can satisfy the immortal mind; and that those are most happy, who live above the world, while they live in it, and set their affections on a better, even a heavenly country. CONTENTUS.

From a late London paper.

A private letter from Rome, dated the 10th instant, gives some melancholy details of the ravages of the plague in Tunis. The town of Tunis has lost half its inhabitants; the terrors of the sword will shortly be added to this dreadful scourge; news has arrived of an insurrection among the Arabs in the Interior, and they are about to march against the capital, to the number of 10,000 horsemen, commanded by a Tripolitan, named Califer el Hamver. The Tunisian Minister had put himself at the head of a body of troops, and marched to repel the invasion.

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF THE PARISH OF St. ANDREWS.

In presenting its third annual report, the Benevolent Society of this Parish has but to tell its plain unvarnished tale. It has been, and still is endeavoring to promote the glory of God and the good of men. By the humble unassuming office of distributing religious tracts, it has laboured to spread, throughout this county, the knowledge of the truth as it is in Jesus. The same winged messengers of salvation it has sped through several adjoining districts of country. Through the medium of Sunday Schools, assembled congregations, travellers, &c. it has sent to the cottager and to the man of wealth, to the

farmer and to the mechanic, to the parent and to the child, those words which are profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness. It has heard of one man who was reclaimed from profanity through the medium of one of its tracts, and if this be the only result from the many thousands it has distributed, it feels abundantly repaid for its labor, for "he which converteth a sinner from the error of his ways shall save a soul from death."

The society has not been able in the course of the last year to publish many new tracts, but it has strove by the use of various auxiliary means to put afloat as many as possible. Through these means it has procured 2 or 3,000 from Baltimore, among which were 600 Homilies; tracts which, from their peculiar excellence, it is very anxious to circulate. It has purchased 100 tracts from the Prayer Book and Tract Society of Hagerstown; it has received 300 from the Common Prayer Book and Tract Society of Virginia, and it has had printed 350 copies of "A specimen of Welsh preaching," and 5000 copies of "The Robber's Daughter."

Anxious to promote the wide spread of tracts, and unable from its poverty to contribute as much as was necessary itself, it has established depositories of tracts for the purpose of calling in the aid of pious individuals, who by the purchase and distribution of them, could occupy its place in doing good. To these depositories it would fain call the attention of all who are disposed to effect much benefit to their fellow-men at but little expense to themselves. One of them is under the care of Mr. Robert J. Brown, at the post office, Shepherdstown, and the other at the store of Messrs Jefferson & Brown, Charlestown. At these Depositories tracts may be procured at One Dollar, and Fifty cents a hundred, or 25 cents a dozen. It will be the endeavor of the society to keep in them an assortment ready at all times.

Another object of the society has been the increase of its religious libraries. These have received considerable additions during the last year. They have continued open to the young and to the poor, as well as to the members of the Society, and it is but reasonable to suppose they have been the means of awakening some, and of building up the faith of others. In fact their benefit has been gratefully acknowledged.

These libraries the society would hope may be important means of usefulness. It is desirable that a taste for reading should be cultivated among the young in order that their attention may be diverted from dissipating amusements, and it is also important that that taste should be gratified by giving them access to such books as will foster within them substantial principle, and nourish a love for the paths of the Bible. Now these libraries furnish the instruments by which to effect those objects. Being the depositories of pure and interesting works, they proffer to all around them assistance in spending their leisure hours with both pleasure and profit. And surely parents who are desirous their children should grow up with a taste superior to the low delights of the tavern or the race ground, must be disposed to cherish auxiliaries so powerful. But do not parents themselves want instruction? Do they not want the various helps calculated to facilitate a knowledge of those volumes of God, His works, His Providence, and His word? True the Bible should be read more than any thing else, and would to God all men, even christians and clergymen would read their Bibles more and even religious books less, but still to those who have leisure, the productions of learned minds and pious hearts may be both agreeable and useful, and to all some plain practical works are very profitable.

Libraries attached to churches for the benefit of congregations and their pastors, are a great desideratum. There is too little information on the subject of the doctrines, the duties and the history of religion among almost all people. A ready way to destroy this ignorance is, to establish libraries, not as fountains of metaphysics, among whose speculating reveries every day christianity may be lost, but as springs whence may flow sound knowledge and solid instruction, those streams at which all who drink may acquire a high relish for "the sincere milk of the word." It is generally the case too, that clergymen are not able, short of many years to procure such libraries as are calculated to aid them in arriving at a proper exposition of the scriptures, and a competent knowledge of the phenomena of human nature, and in consequence they are not as thoroughly furnished as they ought to be, and a greater barrenness of knowledge exists among their hearers. Now as God works through means and not by miracle, it is desirable to have libraries attached to the churches—libraries of scarce and valuable books which will continue from generation to generation sources of instruction to both congregations and ministers.

The Benevolent Society does not expect to be able entirely to effect this object in this Parish, but it has laid the foundation. Three libraries now exist among us, and it is hoped these may prove the nucleus of more important establishments. It is hoped that in process of time the society may be more able, or that the respective congregations will contribute directly to the increase of their libraries, and that future generations may have cause to be thankful for this commencement of a lasting benefit.

In consequence chiefly of increasing the libraries, the society is now in debt, but could it collect all that is due from the members, this debt might be paid twice over. It is

hoped that those who are in arrears, and those who are disposed to forward its objects will hand in their donations. Its only plea is that it is laboring to do good, that it is an agent of Him who has said not even a cup of cold water shall be given in vain. It has been the medium of circulation to 15 or 20,000 Tracts; it has in former years imparted some degree of education to more than twenty children, and it has founded three religious libraries. It is hoped these will prove a sufficient pledge that any monies intrusted to it in future will be profitably expended.

Give and it shall be given unto you, good measure, pressed down, shaken together and running over.—For with the same measure that ye mete withal shall it be measured to you again.

By order of the managers, BENJ ALLEN, Pres. Jefferson County, July 6, 1819.

A LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post office at Shepherdstown, Va. July 1, 1819.

- A. Elias Kindle.
B. Anny (color'd woman) Miss Maria V.D. Kearney.
C. Sam'l Barnhart, George Lafferty, Jacob Byers, Dr. Aardage Lane, 2; Daniel Brookes, Wm. M. Lemon.
D. Mr. Barnett, Henry Miller, Bridget Brown, James McKom, William Butler, Miss Barbara Myers, William Bell, Silas Melvin, Edmond McGarran.
E. Mr. Crowl, John Price, Joseph Coons, James T. Pollock, Jacob Coons, John Peirse.
F. Richard Duffield, Daniel Riblet, Thomas J. Dorsey, Solomon Rabb, John Douglass, John Peirse.
G. Isaac Edmondson, John Showman, Thomas Friddle, 2, John Stealey, Richard Gartrell, Susannah Stip, Samuel Harris, John Snider, Miss Maria Hively, John Sharff, John Hilett, Henry Storm, John Hill, James Sish, Miss Mary Harris, James Hayes, Abraham Hill, James Sish, Bernard Hart, John Shade, Peter Hull, Levi Taylor.
H. Thomas Johnson, Mrs. Jane Wilson, 2; Miss Jane Jackson, 2, John Wise.
I. James A. Kerney, Levin C. Willis, Antony Kerney, John Womeldorf.
JAMES BROWN, P.M.

Overseers of the Poor.

A meeting of the Overseers of the Poor of Jefferson county, will be held at Mr. Henry Haines' tavern, in Charlestown, on Monday the 26th instant. All the members of the Board, and all persons concerned, are requested to attend.

CHARLES GIBBS, Clk. July 14.

Eventful Times.

GOODS SACRIFICED.

THE subscribers take this method of informing their numerous acquaintances, and the public generally, that they have purchased

A Large Quantity of Goods,

within the last ten days, "at immense sacrifices," during the late "wreck of credit and crush of Banks and Merchants," which has unfortunately pervaded our commercial Cities. It is an old saying, but nevertheless a true one, that it is a bad wind that blows nobody good! Thus are we enabled in those eventful times, to offer you goods much below their real value, and many articles at a less price than the raw materials cost, out of which they are made. Your interest tells you at once to come and buy; as you may never have such another chance, as the present.—For we are of opinion that there must be a change for the better in the commercial world, and that goods will be higher. If money is as scarce as some say it is, remember that you are to get a great many goods for little money, by calling at the subscribers' store, in Shepherdstown Va.

JAMES S. LANE & TOWNER. June 9.

Leghorn Hats and Crowns.

AN entire case fresh Leghorn Hats and Crowns just received

Also, Two Fresh Cases

Split Straw Bonnets,

never known to be as cheap, at the subscribers' store in Shepherdstown.

JAS. S. LANE & TOWNER. June 9.

ESTRAY COLT.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber, early last winter, a mare colt, one year old, dark brown colour, with some grey hairs, one foot white, bald face—Appraised at fifteen dollars. The owner, by proving property and paying charges, may have it again.

Wm. McPHERSON. 3c. June 30.

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

From the New York Evening Post.

In the stanzas that follow, the literary reader of taste will recognize the plaintive tenderness of Lalia Rookh.

TO *****
The world is bright before thee,
Its summer flowers are the,
Its calm blue sky is o'er thee,

A DANDY SONG.

Sung in character, in the Glasgow Theatre, March, 1819.
O the wealthy widow WAT,
She's as ugly as her cat,

WOMEN

Among Savages is a beast of burden.
In the East, a piece of furniture.
In Europe, a spoiled child.
In America, the lovely and beloved companion of man.

A LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Harper's Ferry, Va. on the 30th June, 1819.
A. Jacob Alldstadt,
Frederick Adamson,
Mary Alsip,

A List of Letters

In the Post Office, at Charlestown, on the 30th June, 1819.

A. Benj. Allen, 3;
Matilda Athey;
James Anderson;
Christopher A. Among;
John Abell.

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust executed to me by Jesse Moore, to secure the payment of money due to Thomas S. Bennett & Co. I will sell, on the 9th day of August next, for cash, all the interest said Moore possessed in a brick house, situated on the public land at Harper's Ferry—being the same which said Moore lately occupied.

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust executed to me by John Sweeney, to secure the payment of money due to Edward Wager & Co. I will sell, on the 9th day of August next, for cash, a LOT containing about three acres, with a house on it, situated above Mud Fort, near Harper's Ferry—being the same now occupied by said Sweeney.

CAUTION.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from taking an assignment of a note of hand given by me to Jno. Showalter, (son of Jos. Showalter, of Berkeley county,) for the sum of Five hundred and Seventy-five Dollars, bearing date sometime in March last, and payable on the first day of July next, as I am determined not to pay said note unless compelled by law.

Carding Machines.

THE SUBSCRIBER'S Carding Machines are again in operation at Mr. Kabbell's mill on Bullskin, and ready to receive wool for CARDING. The machines are in complete order.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER cautions all persons from paying any money for the season of his stud horses Boston and Pilgrim, to any person but himself, or his legal order.

Opequon Factory.

WOOL will be received at the store of D. Humphreys, Esq. of Charlestown, for the subscriber's manufactory, where it can be made into broad or narrow cloth, flannel blanketing, sattin or lindsay, and will be returned to Charlestown in good time. Written directions must be sent with the wool, which must be put up in bags and marked with the owners name.

An Apprentice Wanted.

A boy about 15 or 16 years of age would be taken as an apprentice to the Cabinet business, on very advantageous terms.

CHEWING TOBACCO,

Of a superior quality to any in this part of the country, By the Keg or Pound, For sale at our store next door to Fulton's Hotel.

Susquehanna Herrings,

by the barrel or smaller quantity, June 30.

Prepare to pay your Taxes

In Notes on the Old Banks of Virginia, their Branches, or Specie. We shall commence the collection of the taxes and other public dues for the present year, at July court next; and owing to a change of districts that will take place under the next High Sheriff, we shall be compelled to make our collections as speedily as possible.

Spring and Summer Goods.

WE have just received, and are now opening a general assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, which we are determined to sell on the lowest possible terms.

Negroes for Sale.

TWO likely young Negro Girls for sale, about 18 or 19 years of age, one well acquainted with house business. Inquire of the Printer.

Fine and Common HATS,

JUST RECEIVED BY CARLILE & DAVIS. June 9.

WOOL CARDING

THE subscriber informs the public that his Carding Machines, near Charlestown, have been supplied with a set of new cards, which will enable him to manufacture wool into rolls in the best manner.

Plank for Sale.

THE subscriber has pine plank of any thickness for sale, at the saw-mill occupied by Jonas Walraven, and can supply pine scantling of any description if a bill be furnished.

CASTINGS.

Large and small Pots, Large and small Kettles, Large and small Ovens, Skillets and Frying Pans, For sale at our store in Charlestown.

Prime Whiskey.

WE have on hand a large quantity of prime Whiskey, which we will sell on accommodating terms, by the barrel or smaller quantity.

Waldron's Cradling & Mowing Scythes,

German Mowing Ditto, and Sickles of the very best kind. JOHN MARSHALL & CO. Charlestown, June 16.

RIFLE POWDER.

THE subscribers have a few kegs of first rate Rifle Powder, which they will dispose of on reasonable terms.

The School Commissioners are requested to meet in Charlestown, on Friday the 23d of July. Punctual attendance is requested of all the Commissioners. June 30.

WE HAVE RECEIVED, DRY GOODS,

Best Green Coffee, Imperial, Young and Old Hyson Teas, Chocolate—Rice, Brown Sugar, Loaf and Lump ditto, Elegant Cheese—Molasses, Any quantity of good Whiskey, Cogniac Brandy, Wine, Spirits, Gin, Rum, &c. &c.

Waldron's Double Prime Corn Scythes,

Ditto, ditto, Grass ditto, German ditto, ditto, ditto, Pewter Plates and Basins, Knives and Forks, Spoons, Handles and Vices, Nail saws—some superior Chissels, Plain Bits, Cut and Mill Saws, Superior Glass and other Knobs, Locks, Kaps and Files.

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Overseers of the Poor.

A meeting of the Overseers of the Poor of Jefferson county, will be held at Mr. Henry Haines' tavern, in Charlestown, on Monday the 26th instant. All the members of the Board, and all persons concerned, are requested to attend.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE subscriber wishes to sell, 200 Acres of unimproved LAND, situate upon the drains of Potomac, within 168 rods of the river, near Orrick's Mill, and nearly opposite to Hancock, adjoining the lands of Charles Lee, deceased.

Cradling & Mowing Scythes,

Sickles of the most approved kind, Sugar House and West India Molasses, Brown and Loaf Sugar, Best Green Coffee, Rice.

A LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Harper's Ferry, Va. on the 30th June, 1819.
A. Jacob Alldstadt,
Frederick Adamson,
Mary Alsip,

THE price of the Farmers' 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 arrears 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.

A LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-office at Shepherdstown, Va. July 1, 1819.
A. Elias Kindie,
Miss Maria V.D. Kearney,

A LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Harper's Ferry, Va. on the 30th June, 1819.
A. Jacob Alldstadt,
Frederick Adamson,
Mary Alsip,

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

I had occasion, the other day, to purchase some trifles in a store in Broadway, N. Y. which were shown me by a clerk, a young man fashionably dressed with a dandy coat and neckcloth, in the usual ridiculous manner—Looking steadily at him, I thought I recognised his countenance. Is your name Greenwood? says I—that is my name, at your service, said the young man, closing the till with a fashionable slam and yawning in a most languishing manner—Of Orange county? Yes of old Orange, said he; I was tired of rural felicity and dairy maids and stone barns, and thought I'd try my fortune at the capital, where genius and elegance are always patronized—Well, sir, is your change of residence profitable and useful? Why, sir, it's pleasant; I see a great deal of good company in the shop; have some leisure to dress, promenade and learn French; I get a small salary, it's true, but I may pick up a fortune in the way of marriage; luck, you know, comes unexpected, but it sometimes comes, and that's enough. I left the puppy. His father, old Oliver Greenwood, is an honest, practical farmer in Orange county; his house is substantial but old fashioned, surrounded with a white pal'd fence and a neat flower garden in the rear—an old oak, with its thick foliage and cumbrous branches, casts a venerable shade over his peaceful mansion—the interior is furnished neatly and with some stone ornamented—the parlour is covered with a carpet ingeniously made and wove by the wife and daughters, a book case with a choice collection, a spinet and a few pictures of great men and scripture subjects, constituting all that was for exhibition or for use. When I was some years younger I was in the habit of taking my gun and paying a visit to old Greenwood for a few days. Many a hearty meal have I taken in his hospitable mansion—Talk of comfort in our splendid drawing rooms and crowded parties; it is not known. After a morning's ramble over the well cultivated fields, and brushing off the spangled dew from the rich and perfumed clover, we returned to the house, warned by the shrill echo of the breakfast horn; our sinews braced with exercise and our appetites rendered keen by the swelling breeze—No unmeaning ceremony or tedious compliments worried the hungry stranger; the wife was neat and cheerful; the girls plainly dressed, with rosy cheeks and sparkling eyes—they had no papers in their rich brown hair, with pins crossed in curls—no languid drawl or vacant stare or slip shod shoes or greasy morning gown—they were brisk as bees, lively as Euphrosyne, industrious as Lucretia—and their morning dresses might vie with mountain snow for whiteness. And then the breakfast, no vapid tea or cold toast and greasy butter and chipped meat—a clear cup of coffee, cream, butter, fresh and hard from the dairy, smoked shad, boiled eggs and sweet brown bread. This was nearly of the produce of the farm; consequently comfort was united with economy. It was at this period that I remembered seeing the young man from whom I had just parted in Broadway—He was then dressed as a plain and respectable farmer, and was occupied in various duties about the premises, and bidding fair to become a useful citizen; the folly and indulgence of the father yielding to his caprices, and he sent him to New York to try his fortune, like Yorkshire boobies who go up to London for the same purpose.

There is no error so pernicious in its effects as that of sending young men, fresh from the country, pure in principles and unexperienced, to reside in a populous city, and become familiar with its pleasures, its vices and extravagancies. What inducement an honest farmer have, in thus banishing his children from independence, industry, and comfort. There is, certainly, no occupation more honorable, more useful, more valuable to a country, than that of agriculture; the farmer is the defender of the soil which he tills—labour nerves his arm, and patriotism warms his heart; he is most to be depended upon, because, his pursuits are more steady, and more generally prosperous. Of all the characters of which our country boasts there is none superior to a well informed and sensible farmer; not alone a practical man, but one who has read, who knows the world, his country, and its laws.

What sign is more gratifying, than that of a young man of information and good qualities, between the handles of a plough. Follow him to his well stocked barn, and see him gracefully and manfully play the flail, culling the rich treasures of Ceres, and when exercise has sheathed his arm, and his mind is full of Greece and Rome; narrate his toils, dwell on the history of his country, its wars, government and institutions. Why, such a man is above all price—he is useful to himself and beneficial to his country. Pursue this train of thought, and trace him to the hall of the legislature, and see him in another and a more elevated capacity, giving laws to the state, redressing pub-

lic grievances and healing private wrongs. How can a parent permit his son to be cut off from usefulness and "erib" himself in a city upon a miserable stipend, dragging out a life of indolent pleasure without hope of profit or advancement. Most of our small retail stores are filled thus with the sons of farmers, who eager to escape salutary labour, and partake of the delusive pleasures of a city, are crowding to New York, abandoning a sure road to character and independence, and giving up a portion of population, which is neither useful to society nor beneficial to themselves. HOWARD.

From the National Intelligencer.

Justice is the end of government. It is the end of civil society. It ever has been, and ever will be pursued, until it is obtained, or until liberty be lost in the pursuit. THE FEDERALIST.
Every man is said to be the artificer of his own character. Some men are, however, peculiarly so: among these our countryman Dr. Franklin may very properly be ranked. Although generally speaking, what was declared by the great English moralist, remains to be true.

Thus, lovely haileons dive into the main, Then show far off their shining plumes again. This eminent man was endowed with the happy talent of familiarising abstruse subjects, and rendering tangible metaphysical truth. The following extract is made from a letter, dated Passy, June 7, 1782, addressed to Dr. Priestly. The characteristic simplicity of the author, as well as his well known moral turn of thought, are beautifully illustrated.

Let what light we are viewed by superior beings, may be gathered from a piece of late West India news, which possibly has not reached you. A young angel of distinction being sent down to this world on some business, for the first time, had an old courier spirit assigned him as a guide; they arrived over the seas of Martinico, in the middle of the long day of obstinate fight between the fleets of Rodney and De Grasse. When, thro' the clouds of smoke, he saw the fire of the guns, the decks covered with mangled limbs, and bodies dead or dying, the ships sinking, burning, or blown into the air, and the quantity of pain, misery, and destruction, the crews yet alive were thus with so much eagerness dealing round to one another, he moved angrily to his guide, and said, you blundering blockhead, you are ignorant of the earth, and you have brought me into hell. No, sir, says the guide, I have made no mistake; this is really the earth, and these are men. Devils never treat one another in this cruel manner; they have more sense, and more of what men [vainly] call humanity.

What would this "young angel of distinction" have said to his faithful guide, had the latter undertaken to introduce him to the acquaintance of a people who are so frequently called the only free people on earth; should he have found one sixth part of their whole population loaded with chains? Blundering blockhead, you undertake to conduct me to the native land of Washington, the birth place of liberty, and what do I behold around me! You have made a most shameful mistake. So long as this foul stain remains on her character, our country will remain far from being able to challenge the approbation of pure intelligences.

Fellow-citizens of the Southern States—Descendants of Washington, of Randolph of Henry, of Wythe, of Beaufort, of Rutledge, of Laurens, of Marion, of Moultrie, of Sumpter, and of other patriots who stood by the tutelary genius of their country in the hour of her perils; on you her wistful eyes are now fastened. Your illustrious fathers accomplished much, but the temple of freedom must be completed by your hands. On you the hopes of the republic are mainly placed. Nobly throw yourselves in the gap and avert her destruction, confront the hydra of oppression at once, and in terror and dismay she will hasten to the shades below, and disappear forever. Some believe that public discussions on this subject are improper; but morally situated as are those of whom we are speaking, the medium of the press may be selected without any the least danger, as they are, in relation to its influence, enjoying the sleep of the grave. But if this were not the case, as was well observed on another occasion, "We must speak to our country, though the enemy overhear us."

The best feelings of the human heart, the genius of our admirable constitution, the purest love of country, the cause of liberty throughout the world, and the vital principles of the gospel; in churlish confederacy, giving laws to the state, redressing pub-

with one voice, plead trumpet-tongued for the rights of oppressed humanity. Should they be those who, with the admirable Dr. Primrose, "are by nature admirers of happy human faces?" What cause for rejoicing will not such an event furnish to the votary of freedom in every clime! Then may our annual jubilee of liberty be celebrated without a blush. Then will the angel of mercy inspire, in characters of gold, on the fairest page of our history—VICI.

The late President Jefferson informs us, that more than thirty years ago, the committee of revisors, of which he was one, had prepared a bill for the emancipation of all slaves born in the state of Virginia after the passage of such act. Why it was not acted upon, we have never been informed. This proposition was worthy the friend of Logan; it was worthy the author of the Declaration of Independence. When some such measure shall be adopted, [but not among] we shall be enabled exultingly to exclaim, in language nearly similar to that of a peerless poet: See truth, love, and mercy in triumph descending, And nature all glowing in Eden's full bloom; On the same cheek of woe smiles and roses are blending, And freedom unspotted awakes from the tomb. BENJAMIN RUSH.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Arrived this morning the Packet Ship Courier, in 37 days from Liverpool. By this arrival, the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received from their London and Liverpool correspondents, London papers to the 20th of May, Lloyd's Lists to the 29th, General Shipping and Commercial Lists to the 29th, the New Price Current to the 28th, and Liverpool papers to the 31st, all inclusive.

The Kingdom of Great Britain is furnished with another presumptive heir to the throne in the birth of a daughter to the Dutchess of Kent. This event took place on the morning of the 24th of May. The report of the Bank Committee was discussed at great length, in the British Parliament, on the 24th, and 25th of May. The discussion terminated in the adoption of a number of resolutions conformable to the spirit of that Report. The Bank is made liable from the 20th of February next, to redeem its notes in Gold bars of not less than 60 ounces, at the rates of 44 ls. per ounce. The bars are to be assayed and stamped at the Royal Mint. The redemption of the Notes of the bank in the coin of the realm is to commence within the period of four years.

Lord Grenville, in the House of Peers, declares, that he now regretted supporting the Restriction Act in 1797. He observed that the facilities which it had afforded to Ministers towards the continuance of the late war, were more than counterbalanced by the distresses it had brought on the country; and that no urgency could, in his mind, sanction the expedient of putting into the hands of the Bank Directors the power of changing at their pleasure the value of all property, and the price of all commodities, by the excessive issue of their inconvertible paper at one moment, and by the contraction of it in the next. This power, which was not given to the throne, Parliament would no longer confide in the direction of a company of bankers; and all connection between them and the Government must be dissolved.

The Attorney General has introduced into the House of Commons, a Bill to prevent the imprisonment of British subjects in the service of foreign States, without the permission of their own government; and a Gentleman has been issued from the War Office, (under date of the 26th of May) desiring the persons to whom it was addressed, to transmit to the Secretary of War, with the least possible delay, a list of all British officers, whether on half pay or otherwise, who are now holding any military appointment in the Spanish or Portuguese service, or in the service of any foreign power.

Don Antonio Jose de Vrisarri, commissioned as general deputy and representative of the government of Chili to England, arrived at London on the 22d of May. He was the bearer of the treaty between Chili and Buenos Ayres, for the liberation of Peru. A letter from Weissenbourg, of the 17th of May, states that an extraordinary recruitment has been commenced in Rhenish Bavaria. The levy is in a proportion three times greater than in France. It will be recollected that the Bavarian Army has refused to take the oath of fidelity to the Constitution, and it is thought that the government have it in view to reconstitute the army entirely of young soldiers more disposed than the old ones to adopt constitutional principles. A letter from Malta dated April 9th, communicates some alarming particulars relative to the plague, which it was feared would be introduced into some of the neighboring islands. A small vessel, last from Susa, the

crew consisting only of the master and five other persons, put into the port of Maracaibo on the 26th March. Two of the crew who were boys sickened and died on the voyage, three others after their arrival died of a disorder evidently resembling the plague. Every precaution was taken to prevent the communication of the infection—the bedding and clothes of the sailors were burnt, and even the vessel in which they had arrived.

On the 23d of May, the French budget of expenditures was discussed. M. L. De Villeneuve ascended the tribune, and he took occasion to glance at this country, which he termed "a flourishing republic," and observed that thecession of Louisiana consolidated its power. He seemed to dread the probable effects of our power forty years hence, and asks whether France ought not to have interdicted the sale of Louisiana to the U. States. He makes a grand flourish at the usurper, Bonaparte, for his conduct in this business, in sacrificing the interests of his country to recruit his treasury for his own aggrandizement.

A committee of merchants in England, have undertaken to oppose the Bill in the House of Commons to prohibit the enlistment in the cause of the Patriots of Spain. They urge, that the British government ought not to prevent her subjects from war against Spain, because, at a former period, when Spain was hostile to them, they had encouraged the insubordination of the colonists, and because, by the proposed measure, they cripple the growing commercial relations between England and South America. The Courier condemns the policy of the committee, and observes, "If we cannot continue prosperous by building upon faith and honesty as heretofore, let us rather cease to be commercial people, than enjoy our commerce in conjunction with perjury and trick."

The Hon. Lady Pitt, wife of the Hon. William Augustus Pitt, died in England on the 26th of May, aged 86.

The birth day of William Pitt, was celebrated at the London Tavern, on the 28th of May. The Duke of Wellington presided.

The following interesting letter from Spain has just reached us, and contains some important information. It seems that the Spanish Government intends to form two separate armaments of the ships collected at Cadiz, some of which, it is affirmed, were to have quitted that port, the beginning of this month.

CADIZ, MAY 3.—Every one here had supposed that all the ships intended for the expedition would have sailed together, for the subjugation of the revolted colonies; this now does not appear to be the case, as orders have just reached this place from Madrid, directing the immediate departure of the following ships for Lima:—the *San Telmo* and *Alejandro* men of war, carrying 70 guns each, and the *Prueba* frigate of 50 guns. These, they say, will get away, if possible, by the 9th or 10th of this month. With regard to the other vessels, it is impossible to tell what is their destination, or when they will sail.

Madrid, May 11.—Mr. Forsyth, the newly appointed minister of the United States, at our Court, has just arrived here from Cadiz, to replace Mr. Irving.

It is remarkable that gold and silver bullion are falling in value, and both very difficult of sale: the nominal price of gold is 80s. and dollars only 5s. 2d. an ounce.

Liverpool, May 31.—The debate in a committee of the whole House of Commons, on Mr. Peel's motion, occupied the House two nights, and terminated in the almost unanimous adoption of a string of resolutions founded on the report of the secret committee. The debate was opened by Mr. Peel, who in a very able and candid speech, advocated the plan recommended in the report for resuming cash payments. He first established the point that it was of the utmost importance to the welfare of the country, that cash payments should be resumed by the Bank of England, at as early a period as possible, consistent with a proper allowance of time for the preparations necessary in so weighty a matter. It is some consolation to hear this principle constantly laid down and unanimously agreed to in the House of Commons; inasmuch as the dangerous doctrine of a perpetual paper currency is by it completely discarded. The time and the manner recommended in the report for the resumption of our ancient currency, Mr. Peel thought were the best which could be adopted. The delay for four years was necessary on two grounds—first, because it was indispensable that a large sum, perhaps ten millions, should be paid by the government to the bank, to enable them to adopt the proposed measures, which payment could not be made in a very short time; and secondly, because if any sudden contraction of the bank issues, or diminution of their discounts, should take place, extreme distress would be occasioned throughout the country.

The hay harvest has commenced partially round London, and in the course of a few days will become general. Finer crops of grass were scarcely ever witnessed.

An attempt on the Duke of York.—On Tuesday last, a man of the name of Delaney, was examined at Bow street, London; he had been found in the Duke of York's house, near his bed chamber, after his royal highness had retired to rest. He was discovered by the page as he was going to bed, and had entered only a minute later, he would have cut out the Duke's chamber; he had entered over the garden wall from the Green Park, by means of a large

stone tied to a rope, which he threw over the wall. His plea was that he had written in vain to the Duke, informing him of his distress, and having been denied admittance by the porter at the front door, he had recourse to the expedient described, in order to have an interview with his royal highness. He was committed to Bridewell as a vagrant. The unfortunate man attempted some time since to drown himself in the canal in St. James's Park.

Saturday a tremendous explosion took place in one of Messrs. Gruber and Harvey's gunpowder mills, on Hounslow Heath. The two men at work were blown to atoms; and the injury done to the premises was very considerable.

Both Houses of Parliament adjourned on Thursday, for the Whitsun holidays; the House of Lords till Monday next, and the Commons till Wednesday. The Chancellor of the Exchequer brought in the bill, founded upon the resolutions of the committee, for regulating the mode and time of resuming cash payments by the Bank. It was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Wednesday next. Not a word was said on the subject, on either side.

A letter has been addressed to the Secretary at Lloyd's by A. Andrade, Esq. the Vice Consul for Portugal, Brazil and Algarves, stating that a treaty for two years having been signed, on the 12th April last, between the Kingdom of Portugal and the Regency of Bahia, hostilities between the two States had ceased, and their former relations were established for the above-mentioned period.

SOUTH AMERICA.

We are indebted to a friend for an able translation of Gen. SAN MARTIN'S Proclamation, issued previous to the sailing of his squadron. Its style and sentiment must interest every reader. It is a production of no ordinary cast.—[N. Y. Gaz.]

H. E. DON JOSE SAN MARTIN, Commander in Chief of the united armies of Andes and Chili, Grand Officer of the Legion of Merit, &c. to all the freemen and inhabitants of Peru.

Citizens! In addressing you I am actuated only by the feelings with which a freeman must address an oppressed people. The events which have transpired within the last nine years, have established the solemn powers of the independent States of Chili, and of the United Provinces of South America, by whom I am ordered to enter your territory to defend the cause of your liberty. That cause is identified with their own, with that of the whole world, and the means entrusted to me are adequate to the accomplishment of so sound an object.

Ever since the wish for liberty was first evinced in several parts of America, the Spanish Agents have struggled to extinguish the light which was to show the Americans their chains. The revolution began to bring forth prodigies of good and evil, and the Vice Roy of Peru, dreading its progress, endeavored to persuade you that it was in his power to extinguish in every inhabitant of Lima, even the sentiment of their sufferings and indignity.—The world saw with indignation, American blood shed by Americans, and began to doubt whether the slaves were as guilty as their tyrants, and whether these slaves to be more despised who presume to oppress liberty, than those who do not defend it. War waged in this innocent country, but in spite of all the combinations of despotism, the rights of man began to be asserted and to triumph amidst political dissensions. Thousands of Americans have fallen in the field of honor or by the hands of hired assassins; but the principles maintained from the purest motives have daily acquired strength, and time, which regenerates all political societies, will soon shake the sentiments of the Peruvians, and decide the fate of South America.

I come not a conqueror to establish another despotism; the state of things has paved the way for your political emancipation, in which I am only an instrument of justice and an agent of destiny. Aware of the horrors of war, I have studied to accomplish my object in the manner most compatible with the interest and happiness of the Peruvians. After the splendid victory of Maipo, far from indulging the just feeling of revenge against a barbarous aggressor, or the desire of retaliating the calamities inflicted on the Chilians, my conduct has afforded the strongest proof of my pacific sentiments. I addressed your Vice Roy under date of the 11th of April last, representing to him the trying juncture of affairs, impressing upon him the strength of our two states if closely united, and the efficiency of their armies—in short the inequality of the struggle in which he was engaged. I represented to him that he alone must be answerable for all the consequences of war; to avoid which I proposed to him to convene the principal inhabitants of Lima, and to represent to them the sincere wish of the government of Chili and of the United Provinces to accede to the declaration of their rights, and to allow them to adopt such a form of government as they should decree, promising that I would submit to their decisions, which should regulate my operations. This liberal proposition was rejected with contemptuous threats, and I am thus driven by justice and common right to the last resort of force. The blood which shall be shed in this conflict, will retail on the tyrants and their proud satellites.

The sincerity of my intentions has been equally conspicuous since the battle of Chacabuco. The Spanish army was completely

defeated. Chili declared herself an independent State, and her inhabitants began to enjoy in safety their property and the fruits of liberty. This example is the surest pledge of my conduct. The tyrants accustomed to misrepresent facts in order to light the torch of discord, have unblushingly asserted that the moderation of the victorious army in Chili, was prompted only by their interest. Be it so. Does it not prove that our interest is in union with the liberty of the people's? Can there be a surer pledge? Can there be a safer foundation for confidence? The effect doubtless will be the expulsion of the tyrants from Lima; and as the result of victory, the capital of Peru will behold, for the first time, her citizens assembling to adopt a government of their free choice, and to take their seat among the nations of the earth. The union of the three independent States will inspire Spain with a sentiment of her imbecility, and all other nations with respect. Let a central Congress, composed of the representatives from the three States, impart new vigor to their respective organization, and let the constitution of each State be established in the midst of intelligence, of concord, and of universal hope.

The annals of time exhibit no revolution so splendid in its object, so indispensable to a people, so illustrious in the united wishes of so many heretics.

Let us follow with confidence the bright career which destiny unfolds to us. Under the empire of new laws and new authorities, the same activity which achieved the revolution, will sustain us in every species of labor and multiply the blessings of society. In the first days of peace, the ruins which these grand political convulsions shall have spread over this continent, shall become like volcanic lava, which in time ferlites the same fields over which it has rolled its devastating torrents.—Then shall your land smile in all the luxuriance of nature—then shall splendid arts arise embellished with the monuments of arts and science—then shall commerce spread his benign influence over the immense regions nature has allotted to us.

Americans! the armies of an insolent tyrant spread terror among a people whom they oppress—but those I have the honor to command, compelled to fight against tyranny, promise only friendship and protection to their brethren, and wish only to deliver them from bondage. I pledge my sacred honor for the fulfillment of this promise.—I have made known to you my intentions, and my duty—your conduct will show whether you know your own, and whether you deserve to be hailed as the true sons of Peru.—European Spaniards! I come not for your destruction. I come not to spread devastation. The object of the war is to protect the honest and peaceful inhabitants, and to promote their welfare. Your future happiness depends on the prosperity and independence of America. Your eternal shame will flow only from your opposition. You are sensible that Spain is reduced to the last stage of weakness and corruption. The revenues are exhausted; the state is burthened with an enormous debt, and what is still worse, terror and distrust forming the basis of her public measures, have reduced the nation to a state of gloomy pusillanimity and mute despondency. The liberty of Peru alone can afford you a secure retreat. Who of you are without relations or friends in America? It depends only on yourselves to constitute a family of brothers. Respect to persons, to property, and to the Holy Catholic Faith, are the principles of the United Provinces, and those I now solemnly guarantee.

Inhabitants of Peru! the eyes of all the world are fixed upon you. You will destroy the prejudices which have existed against you for nine years. Should the world behold you now improve this favorable occasion, your virtue and your power will inspire respect.—Consider the destinies of thousands of future generations. Will the common rights of men, so long withheld from so many Peruvians shall be established; I shall be happy to unite myself with those institutions which shall have secured them; I shall have gratified the dearest wish of my heart, and shall have accomplished the noblest action of my life.

JOSE DE SAN MARTIN.
II. Q. St. Jago de Chili, Nov. 13, 1818.

From the Bermuda Gazette, June 19.

The Caracas Gazette of the 21st of April, contains two official accounts of actions fought between a detachment of the royalists, commanded by Pereira, and the independents under Bolivar, Paez, Sublette, and Ansoategui. The first of which took place on the 27th of March at Trapipe de la Gamera, in which the independents are stated to have lost 400 men killed and wounded, and 35 prisoners, the loss of the royalists amounted to 13 killed and 48 wounded. The force of the Independents is not exactly known. It is stated to have consisted of the windward and Barcelona battalion of infantry, a rifle corps partly English, some guides, and upwards of one thousand horses. The whole of the Spanish force consisted of 266 infantry, and 98 cavalry.

The second is dated Aracua, April 3, & details an action, or rather a succession of skirmishes, which took place on the right bank of the river Aracua, between the 30th of March and 2d of April. The loss on the part of the Royalists was 14 killed and 15 wounded; that of the Independents must have been considerable from the number of dead found on the roads; the dispatch says it is not easy to calculate the loss of the enemy.

Letters received at Curacoa and Jamaica, from the Island of St. Thomas, dated the 17th, 21st and 22d of April, contain the following paragraphs:

The Spanish army is posted at St. Jago. This town is situated in the province of Curacoa. We have seen an extraordinary Gazette of the 31st ultimo, which gives an official account of some success obtained by Morillo on the 11th. We are led to inquire why this document had been withheld from the public twenty days, when San Jago is distant from the capital but six or eight days, and Achaquas only eight or ten.

Bonnie is before this port. One of the transports which lately conveyed the remainder of the English troops to Margarita has arrived here. The Spaniards inform us that Bolivar was repulsed by Pereira in an attack against St. Fernando, made by the British troops. Fourteen hundred men, being the remainder of Col. English's expedition, have arrived at Margarita; with the six hundred already there, and two thousand Creoles, there is an army of four thousand men at that place.

Of the capture of Porto Bello by the Spanish forces, and of the flight of McGregor, our readers have already been fully informed. The following narrative, however, as connected with the affair of McGregor's expedition, is not uninteresting. It is taken from the Jamaica Royal Gazette of the 22d ultimo.

Five women, whose husbands were either killed or taken prisoners at the re-capture of Porto Bello, and three children who were brought here in the Confidence, were sent on Thursday to the Public Hospital in this city; one of them was wounded in the neck by a musket ball; another is the wife of a printer, the name of Cox, whom Sir George brought with him from England, with a few printing materials, and who was wounded in his apartment, made prisoner, and marched to Panama: His wife and the other woman were marched out of the town along with the soldiery; but after proceeding a few miles, they became fatigued, and sat down on the road side, refusing to proceed further, upon which it was deemed expedient to send them back to the town, and they were permitted to depart in the Confidence. This person, who is intelligent, states that, on hearing some firing on the morning of the attack, she looked out of her windows which was on the parade, when she saw the Spanish troops led into the square by the Alcalde of the place, whom she knew, and who had remained in the town after its capture by McGregor, but who had left it late the night before, after having, however, supped with the English officers.

The Spanish troops, having overcome those of the English soldiery who were exercising in the square, entered the different houses, among which was that of her husband; they fired through the doors, then broke open the room in which they were, stabbed her husband in the arm, but on her making signs that they were unarmed, they desisted from further violence, and made her husband prisoner, but shewed no incivility whatever to herself. She further represents that the English troops had been in a state of insubordination, bordering on mutiny, for many days previous to the capture, but the numerous disapprobations which they had met, having been almost all saved from the moment they embarked in England; that many of the officers had already sent in their commissions to McGregor, expressing their determination to quit his service; and it was pretty generally surmised among them, for some days before the attack, that McGregor himself intended to decamp clandestinely, for it was stated that he had obtained and packed up several boxes of money, which he had sent on board the Hero. This perhaps accounts for the celebrity of his retreat on that memorable occasion.

Hillsborough, (Ohio) June 10.

By the following letter from a gentleman on a tour through Virginia, to the Editor, it will appear that we are to have a colony of free Negroes (no less than five hundred) planted in our State during the year. Much as we commiserate the situation of those, who when emancipated, are obliged to leave their country, or again be enslaved, we trust our Constitution and laws are not so utterly defective as to suffer us to be overrun by such a wretched population.

Richmond, Va. May 10th, 1819.

Dear Sir:—Since my arrival in this country I have understood that a large family of Negroes, consisting of about five hundred, have lately been liberated and are to be marched to Ohio, and there settled on lands provided for them agreeably to the Will of a Mr. Gest, who formerly owned them. These poor miserable beings from different Quarters, and driving them in like cattle to Gonchland county, from whence they will take up their line of march to Ohio. I am told they are perhaps as depraved and ignorant a set of people as any of their kind, and that their departure is hailed with joy by all those who have lived in their neighborhoods. How will they be received in Ohio? not very cordially I trust. I am not prepared to say what course ought to be pursued towards them; but I am well aware that our country will suffer seriously, from the iniquitous policy pursued by the states of Virginia and Kentucky, in driving all their free negroes upon us. The people of Ohio are bound in justice to themselves to adopt some counteracting measure, calculated to protect themselves from such imposition. I was told

a few days since by a very intelligent gentleman, that Mr. Wickham, (who has been the principal Attorney in procuring the liberty of those people) is of opinion that under our constitution we cannot legally prohibit free people of color from entering the State, and that our statute requiring security for their good behaviour, and maintenance is unconstitutional, and cannot be enforced.

Notwithstanding Mr. W. stands at the head of his profession, I hope the people of Ohio will not pay so much deference to his opinion, as to permit those crowds of blacks to overrun our country. If our constitution is defective in this particular, I hope it may be altered, and the statute in the mean time enforced.—Many people here are of opinion that we will be compelled to introduce slavery in Ohio in self defence, and they appear to be gratified that we are suffering and likely to suffer many of the evils attending it without (as they call it) any of the benefits. I have been gratified to tell them what I believe to be true—that nineteen twentieths of the people of Ohio are so opposed to slavery, that they would not consent to its introduction under any circumstances; and although they commiserate the situation of those who have been liberated and compelled to abandon their country, or again be made slaves, yet in justice to themselves and their posterity they will refuse admittance to such a population.

Your most obt.

A. T. *****

We understand from respectable authority that 270 of said negroes have landed at Ripley, and are to settle near the centre of Brown county on White Oak—the residue of the 500 to follow soon after.—[Gazette.]

CHARLESTON, S. C. July 7.

FIRE.—The festivities in honor of our great Anniversary were succeeded on Monday night, by a most distressing event, which, together with an immense destruction of property, has rendered houseless a number of industrious citizens. About one o'clock a fire was discovered in the front shop of Mr. Brodie, baker, in Meeting street, next door to the corner of Market street, which soon communicated to the large building on the corner, occupied by Mr. DOUGLASS, grocer, and Mr. GALLAWAY, innkeeper, and in its progress consumed all the buildings in Market street, to the tenement occupied by Mr. FEARN, on King street, and all the buildings on Meeting street up to that occupied by Mr. PRATER;—in all about twenty buildings, which were occupied by the following and several other persons. On Meeting street by Mr. Brodie, baker; Mr. Neville, cabinet-maker; Mr. Al'Intosh, do. Mr. Gros, do. Mordecai, gunsmith; Mr. Godfrey, painter; the last by Mrs. Swinton. The corner by Messrs. Galloway and Douglass. On Market street by Mr. Douglass as a dwelling house; Mr. Ling, conch-maker; Guie, tinman; and the last by Mr. Sidley. There is little doubt that the fire was communicated by some daring incendiary, two attempts having been previously made to fire the same premises.

The Patriot states that, "the scarcity of water, owing to the dryness of the season, was felt as a serious evil. The wind fortunately was not high, and our citizens were generally very active, to which circumstances we probably owe the destruction of the city, from the saving of one third of the great many-wooden-buildings in the neighborhood. When the flames were first discovered by Mr. Brodie, they were seen bursting from the front part of the dwelling in which he resided. He states that he had retired to bed but a short time before, and that there was no appearance or indication of fire, but such was the rapidity of its progress, that it was with difficulty himself and wife saved their lives."

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.

Health of the City.—We do not know of any period at this season of the year, when our city has been more healthy than at present. Some rumors having spread abroad of the existence of the Yellow Fever, here, when emancipated, are obliged to leave their country, or again be enslaved, we trust our Constitution and laws are not so utterly defective as to suffer us to be overrun by such a wretched population. Two or three persons, one of whom died, were attacked with fever, in a more than usually malignant form. This circumstance probably gave rise to temporary alarm which has been magnified as it travelled, into the yellow fever. Every precaution has been adopted by the Board of Health to preserve the health of the city.

LATEST FROM SPAIN.

NEW YORK, JULY 15.

The brig Laura-Ann, which arrived here yesterday, sailed from Cadiz on the 4th of June. Capt. Coffin informs that the treaty for the cession of Florida, was not ratified when he sailed, and that the Hornet sloop of war remained there, waiting dispatches from Madrid.

Capt. C. also informs that two 71's and 3 frigates sailed from Cadiz on the 13th May, for Lima. The grand expedition which already comprised 80 transports, and about 10,000 troops was expected to sail about the 1st Sept. All Spanish vessels arriving in port were put in requisition.

THE REPOSITORY.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 21.

The Bank of the Valley has declared a dividend of 4 per cent on the capital stock; to be paid to the stockholders at the banking house, at 1 per cent, being retained for the semi-annual dividend due to the Commonwealth for the benefit of the Fund for Internal Improvement.

The Secretary of War returned on the 13th inst. to the city of Washington, from his visit to his residence in South Carolina.

The Farmers and Mechanics Bank, and the Nashville Bank, Tennessee, have suspended specie payments—the other banks in the state, it is reported, will follow their example.

In the debate in the House of Lords May 21, on the subject of bank restrictions, Lord Lauderdale said it was undeniable that £6,000,000 of British gold had very recently been exported to France; and the minister of Finance at Paris had admitted that French gold had been issued to about that amount, coined from English sovereigns.

Balt. Pat.

MAIL ROBBERS.

An attempt was made to rob the great Southern Mail yesterday morning, about 6 miles from Baltimore, on the Washington road, by two villains, who seized the two free horses. One of the robbers quitting his hold for the purpose of taking the mail—the driver immediately laid whip to his horses, who sprang with such alacrity as to extricate themselves after dragging one of the robbers several yards.—[Chron.]

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY OF THE MAIL.

Whereas it has been represented to me by the driver of the Mail Stage, that an attempt was made this morning, to arrest the Mail Stage between this Office and Elkridge, in its progress to Washington, by two or more highwaymen; I do therefore offer a reward of \$500 for the apprehension of the person or persons concerned in said attempt, on conviction of said person or persons in any court of law.

J. S. SKINNER,
July 15, Baltimore Post Office.

On Sunday evening, as a small wagon containing a family was going to Greenwich, a gig, in which were two dandies, who had been spending the day in the usual becoming manner, on a full run down the Bowery, the shaft perced the horse in the wagon, and killed him on the spot. The dandies, though a little disturbed, drove on and escaped.—[N. Y. Adco.]

The St. Louis Enquirer, in the subjoined article, calls our attention to a subject of considerable interest, and to facts which it is well not to overlook. With respect to the source of the fresh information imparted in the conclusion of the article below, we confess we are disposed to place some what more reliance on "diplomatic correspondence" than on the sage speculations of Russian traders. We presume the Emperor of Russia does not select his confidants from among that class of people; and that we are more likely to be informed of the views of the North Pole, through the agency of struggling adventurers. Nevertheless, there is nothing impossible, nor yet improbable, in the views ascribed to the Emperor Alexander, who appears to be wisely and warily adopting measures calculated to aggrandize the nation over which he presides.

Nat. Intell.

Progress of the Russian Empire in AMERICA.—Looking to the east for every thing, the people of the United States have contemplated with astonishment the progress of the Russian empire in Europe and Asia; they have not thought of looking to the west for their giant power, except merely mounting upon their backs. Alas! Mr. Walsh, we do not know an American who has even spoke of the Russian establishments on our continent. He has mentioned them in his "Sketch of the military and political power of Russia; where he says:— "Their establishments extend from Kam-schatka to the N. W. coast of America; that they have a fort mounting an hundred pieces of artillery at Norfolk Sound, lat. north 57; that since 1813 they have descended the coast, passed the mouth of the Columbia five hundred miles, and established themselves at Bagada in 38 30 and only 30 miles from the Spanish settlements of California, where they are not only trading with great advantage, but are profiting by a fine climate and fruitful soil to feed their more northern possessions." Page 157.

This encroachment upon the American continent is not the transient effect of the present gigantic growth of the Russian empire. It is the result of system and of settled policy. It followed by every great man, and great woman, who has sat upon the Russian throne. Peter the Great began it; the Empress Catherine the second followed up his plan; the present Emperor is only executing the designs of the empire. In the course of these three reigns, the Russian power has been finally spread over Northern Asia; the straits of Behring have been passed; and a solid foothold acquired in North America. A road over land is opened from St. Petersburg to Kam-schatka; and Russian ships, loaded with American fur, annually sail from the N. W. coast of America, double the Cape of Good Hope, traverse 30,000 miles of sea, and land their rich cargoes in the Gulf of Finland. And while the public is amused with the project of a treaty for

some islands in the Mediterranean, the modern Alexander is occupied with a scheme worthy of his vast ambition—*The acquisition of the gulf and peninsula of California, and the Spanish claim to the western coast of North America, &c.* We learn this, not from diplomatic correspondence, but from American fur traders, who learn it from the Russian traders now protected by the Emperor in carrying off our furs.

From the Louisiana Herald, June 5.

GEN. MINA, ALIVE!

We learn from a friend of ours lately returned from the province of Texas, the following circumstances relative to Gen. Mina. The intelligence was obtained by our friend from one of the two young men, the only survivors of the unfortunate Col. Perry party, and who were pardoned on condition that they would join the army of Spain, which they did, and were marched to Monterey, from which place he had just arrived. While at Monterey in the month of November last, he saw and conversed with one of Mina's lieutenants, then at that place as a spy. He was dressed like a peasant, and sent by Mina to obtain accurate knowledge of the situation of the place. He stated that Mina and Perry separated, that Mina went into the interior where he succeeded in taking possession of several strong and important situations—that he at length possession of them—was then about to take place called Sacatecas—that Mina had more than 3000 men and arms—and ammunition in abundance; that he gained ground constantly, and maintained his positions. This young man had been sent to Monterey, by Gen. Mina, to confer with two priests who are his relations, in facilitating his views there. He had an engagement and succeeded in defeating a regiment, the commander of which came into Monterey with his remaining force, and stated that his loss was great.

The young man (Adams) made his escape from Monterey late in November last, in company with two Spanish soldiers, both of whom are now in the neighborhood of Natchitoches, and confirm the existence of Mina; and state that nearly all of the troops of New Grenada, and the Banda Oriental; the Spanish government, as every day more clearly evinces, is bankrupt in national character as well as funds—should New Mexico and Texas unite in the great cause of the consummation of the independence of all America will be soon and certain.

More Comets.—A writer in the National Intelligencer says, "It has now been some years since the public mind was occupied by the appearance of these strange visitors.—In the midst of quietude, when the tempest of politics has subsided, when peace, unanimity and concord seem to reign through the happy regions; while nothing is agitation but banking business, they present themselves once more to our view, for the investigation of the learned and the curious. On the 4th and 5th of July I took some notice of these two which have very recently appeared. They seem to have tails of an enormous length; but from the lightness of the night, they did not appear so brilliant as the one that appeared eight or nine years since, and shook fire out of its red hot train in such a threatening manner over us as to awaken the shuddering consciences of the guilty, and seriously to alarm many good and worthy citizens; nor do I think them so bright as the other that was seen three or four years prior to that one. Whoever may have curiosity to see them, can, by rising early or sitting up late, be gratified with a sight of both, the same night. I was at first inclined to believe them to be one and the same thing; but upon observation, I discovered that the one to the eastward appeared above the horizon in a little more than four hours after the one to the westward sunk below it. On the 5th of July, about 15 minutes after 2 o'clock, A. M. one appeared above the horizon in about an E. N. E. direction; and at 40 minutes after 9 o'clock, P. M. the other sunk below it in a W. N. W. direction." Balt. Mor. Chron.

QUAKERS.

The following is the opinion of a late ingenious writer respecting the people called Quakers.—What is familiar and near us, excites little scrutiny and investigation; but the time will come when a wise legislature will condescend to enquire by what means a whole society (in both the old and the new world) is made to act and think with uniformity, for upwards of a century; by what policy they have become the only people free from poverty; by what economy they have thus prevented beggary and want amongst their members, while the nation groans under a weight of taxes for the poor. They are an industrious, modest, intelligent, and virtuous people, animated with the most beneficent principles. They have a comprehensive charity to all mankind, and deny the mercies of God to none; they publicly aver

that an universal liberty is due to all, and against impositions of every kind they patiently submit to many themselves, and are perhaps the only people of all mankind, whose practice (as a body) corresponds with their principles."

India Trade.—A letter from Calcutta received in London, states that muslin shawls which cost in London 12 to 14s. a piece, have sold at auction in Calcutta for 1s. each. India is glutted with British manufactures.

The Censorship on the French press has been taken off, and the French newspapers now begin to copy the political articles from the English papers.

In England so many foreigners are made knights of the Bath, that the Order is sometimes called a *Slither bath!*

Rabelais, tells us a story of Philippot Placout, who being brisk and hale, fell dead as he was paying off an old debt—which perhaps, causes many, says he, not to pay their's for fear of a like accident.

Gratifying to Snuff Takers!—A skillful physician asserts that he never knew snuff to injure the brain, as is generally supposed—because, says he, I never knew a man take snuff who had any brains.

HAGERSTOWN, JULY 13.

ROBBERY.—Mr. Jacob Weagy, formerly of this county, and another gentleman, were recently stopped, by six or seven men, on Laurel Hill, taken into the woods some distance from the road, tied and robbed. They were then conducted to the road by the robbers, who told them that they did not wish to take their lives; that their only object was money; and that they would leave them in the road, tied, in order that they might be released by travellers. The villains then made their escape, with 150 dollars of Mr. Weagy's money. We have not learned whether they got any from the other gentleman.

On Saturday last the barn on Mr. Hugh Kennedy's farm, about one mile from this town, was consumed by fire, together with a large quantity of hay, and some farming utensils. We understand that the fire was occasioned by a black child, about eight years old, who accidentally dropped a spark of fire among some straw, near the barn, while carrying some cinders on a shovel to a neighbour's house.

Negroes for Sale.

I WISH to sell or hire immediately, a negro man who is well acquainted with the farming business, and a good hostler—also a woman who understands housework, and is a good cook and washer. For further particulars enquire of the Printer.

July 21.

NOTICE.

AT a meeting of the Directors of the Shepherdstown and Winchester turnpike road company— Ordered that the third instalment of five dollars on each share of stock in said company, be paid into the Treasury, on or before the first day of August next.

The stockholders residing in Shepherdstown we to pay to Thomas Toole, the treasurer, or to Aaron Jewett. Those in the neighbourhood of said town to William Butler. Those at Leetown and its neighbourhood to Col. James Hite. Those residing in Smithfield and its neighbourhood to Daniel Fry, Esq.

A JEWETT, Secy.

N. B. The stockholders are requested to be punctual as the Directors are in great want of money.

July 21.

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber's farm, near the Head Spring of Bullsken, Jefferson county, Va. on Thursday the first inst.

A dark brown Horse,

with one hind foot white, four years old this spring, about 14 hands high, and well gaited. The above reward will be paid for returning said horse, if found in this county, and if out of the county, six dollars, and all reasonable expenses.

JACOB GORRELE.

July 16.

STRAY HORSE.

TAKEN on trespassing on the subscriber's land, near Keyes Ferry, a bay horse, supposed to be eight years old, last spring, blaze face, short docked, a few white hairs on the near side of his neck, near his mane, and shews the mark of the gears.—Appraised to one hundred dollars.

ZACHARIAH RILEY.

July 21.

Opequon Factory.

WOOL will be received at the store of D. Humphreys, Esq. of Charlestown, for the subscriber's manufactory, where it can be made into broad or