

I have devoted the best energies of my mind, in conjunction with the most persevering application of my time, to the advancement of the public interest. In reviewing my conduct whilst in this situation, it affords me the highest consolation to reflect that, on some occasions, and at times, too, when the exigencies of the country demanded the exertion of every effort for its preservation—when the finances of the state were inadequate to meet the pressing demands of necessitous creditors, I hazarded my individual credit for the supply of such deficiencies, and thereby successfully combated the evils that would otherwise have resulted. Happy should I be, if I could stop here, with surrendering to the Legislature the trust which has been confided to me; but truth and justice demand that I should further state, that it has been my misfortune, during the late period of unparalleled commercial distress and pecuniary difficulty, to become involved by individuals, then high in the confidence of the public, but who have since fallen sacrifices to the unusual state of the times; in consequence of which a deficit in the public Treasury has occurred, which, as I am now unable to supply, I deem it proper to communicate the fact to the Legislature. If there is any thing in this transaction from which I can glean a ray of satisfaction, it is from the reflection that the public treasure has not been diverted from its legitimate use, with any view to my private advantage or emolument. No one can charge me with having speculated with the public funds: what I have done, though an act of imprudence, in the highest degree improper, is to be attributed purely to a feeling of friendship unadulterated with any sordid feelings or views.

If the sacrifice of my paternal estate, with that also which I have acquired by a life of industry and economy, can be considered an expiation for the fault I have committed, I shall view their wreck with perfect composure. I have made such arrangements as will enable me, in a very short time, to dispose of so much of it, at whatever sacrifice, as will enable me to replace the money from whence it has been so unfortunately removed. It may not be improper for me to remark, that the public Treasury has suffered no inconvenience whatever from this transaction, and I assure, with perfect confidence, that it shall not.

It only remains for me to ask the Legislature to appoint a committee to examine the accounts of the Treasury from the 30th of September last, (the latest period of examination by the annual committee,) and to ascertain the actual deficit. To that committee, when they shall have completed the duty assigned them I will deliver the office, with every thing important to it.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

J. PRESTON, Treasurer.

Ordered, that the said letter with the accompanying documents be laid upon the table.

On Mr. Crump's motion the Treasurer's letter was taken up, and referred to a select committee. Whereupon a committee was appointed of Messrs. Crump, Yancey, Bowyer, Gordon, Garland, Hunter of Essex, Everett, Miller, Patterson, Chamberlayne, Morris of Hanover, Henderson of Wythe, Seiden, and Smith of Isle of Wight.

On motion of Mr. Crump, the committee appointed to examine the Treasurer's Office was instructed to ascertain whether there is a separate book kept on which the moneys arising from militia fines are entered, and the disbursements probably chargeable on that fund; and to report to this house whether accounts are kept in the manner prescribed by law.

That they also ascertain whether suitable books are provided, and whether the receipts and disbursements at that office are regularly entered up on the said books, so as to present, at all times, the true state of the public funds.

That they also ascertain and report to this house the reason why the Treasurer's Annual Report has been delayed until this late period of the season.

That they ascertain whether the Treasurer has furnished the Auditor with a list of warrants drawn on the Treasury in each fiscal year, distinguishing such as are paid and such as are not paid.

That they ascertain whether the Treasurer has, during each fiscal year, furnished the Auditor with monthly lists of receipts at the Treasury, numbered as the warrants, and stating in whose name the several receipts have been given, their respective dates and amount.

That they ascertain whether the Treasurer keeps an alphabetical register of certificates in the manner prescribed by law.

That they ascertain what monies are now due on account of deposits made in the Treasury for the purpose of discharging British debts.

That they cause to be laid before them an account of the deposits of the public revenue in the Farmers' Bank and the Virginia Bank, designating dates and amount; also an account showing when these deposits were withdrawn: And in what manner the Treasurer has complied with the act of Assembly passed January 27, 1814, directing the manner in which deposits shall be made in the two banks; and make report.

That when the committee shall have closed their examination, that they do preserve the warrants, subject to the further order of this House.

Office, for the penalty (\$10,000) he may have incurred by any delinquency that may be established in his office, for not promptly paying money into the Treasury.

The select committee appointed on Thursday to ascertain the amount of defalcation in the Treasury, have not made their Report.—Enquirer.

LATE FROM CHILE.

[Communicated for the Baltimore Patriot.]
Interesting extract of a letter from a citizen of the U. States in Santiago de Chile, dated 7th Oct. 1819.

"The squadron of Chile, under command of Lord Cochrane, sailed for Valparaiso the 11th ultimo; and after touching at Coquimbo to receive about two hundred troops on board, departed from the coast, destined for Lima, on the 17th; having on board nearly a complete regiment of mariners and infantry including Engineers. It was manned with mixed crews, but nearly all the officers, and more than half the crew were foreigners, chiefly English, and American seamen.

The object of this expedition is first to destroy the squadron at Callao, and after to meet that on its way from Spain. In case of success in the first object, perhaps some military movements on a small scale may be attempted with the few troops on board. A grand military expedition upon Lima is meditated, and December or January ensuing is spoken of, as the point of time determined for its embarkation.

The rumour which has so long prevailed respecting a formidable expedition from Spain has given place to a report, and some statements, that Spain is in a state of revolution; that the first act of the new Government will be to acknowledge the independence of the Spanish South American Provinces; and that the court of Madrid, had refused to ratify the treaty respecting the cessation of the Floridas to the U. States.

Formidable preparations have been made, and are making for the invasion of Peru, by combined operations and concerted movements; and the money raised at Buenos Ayres, for the defence of that city, is to be appropriated to that object. It is supposed, that an army will march upon Lima, through Alto Peru, from Buenos Ayres, while one, of six or seven thousand men, will go by sea from Chile.

The anniversary of the independence of Chile has been celebrated with great pomp, illuminations and fire works continued for three days, with the usual ceremonies of reviews, processions, balls, &c. &c. A new regiment, called the *Guard of Honor*, has been raised, and remains with the escort of cavalry, continually in the quartel (barracks) of the Palace. The Buenos Ayres troops are here, about twenty five hundred strong. General San Martin has recruited three thousand men in Mendoza, destined for Peru. Large levies of militia have been made, and a forced loan or rather contribution, has been imposed. The revenue, this year, will be about three millions of dollars; the expenditures as much or more; but the paper of the government is not current at twenty five per cent discount.

I think the independence of Chile is secure, but it will be more completely confirmed if Lord Cochrane succeeds in his attack on Callao—if not some delay and discontent will prevail; but it will not avail much, for the government are very securely fixed in their places, by their own energies and that of their allies; if not of right, they are by reason of arms, instead of the arms of reason.

Under the new paper blockading system the schooner Montezuma has been captured and condemned; and the brig Macedonian, of Baltimore, robbed of one hundred and forty five thousand dollars.

On the Anniversary of Independence, the Supreme Director conferred the order of *legion of honor*, upon a number of persons whose names you will see in the accompanying newspapers. This order has been created during the last year. It gives certain privileges to each of its members, according to the grade or class, and certain annual salaries for life. It is now contemplated to make some other provision for the members out of the confiscated estates. How far this will promote the full and free enjoyment of human rights, I leave to others to judge; but certain it is, that it will act as a cementing bond of union between the government, and those who compose it—it gives some little displeasure, but many of those who speak against it, would accept it if offered to them.

Neither Mr. Prevost nor Mr. Hill resisted the paper blockade. Captain Downs made a partial remonstrance. The Macedonian is expected here from San Blas and Lima. Mr. Prevost will leave here in three weeks for Buenos Ayres.

Mr. John Higginson goes to the U. States in the vessel which will convey this, to raise a loan there for the government of Chile, to foment certain favorable sentiments respecting the acknowledgement of its independence, preparatory to a public or private embassy from this country; and also to canvass for his friend P— An agent, or ambassador, charge des affaires, or some other public functionary, will soon leave here for Washington. His object will be to act privately, until the public mind is prepared for the exhibition of his credentials. It will, therefore, be necessary to know the sources of information and the motives for giving it, before a correct judgement can be formed of the actual state of things here.

Neither the Government of Buenos Ayres nor of Chile has paid, nor made provision for paying, the arrears upon the two vessels

built by their agent, Mr. Aguerre, at New York.

The newspapers and government paper, are intended to aid their objects in the U. States—rather unfriendly sentiments prevail towards us. England with her commerce, manufactures, her subjects, and maritime force in this quarter of the world, has the start of us, and I think for some time will retain a great influence. The affairs with Portugal, rather Brazil, bear an aspect of collusion. The squadron which has gone to Peru, consists of ten sail, viz. one ship of 61 guns, 3 frigates, 2 corvettes, and 4 brigs and schooners."

In addition to the above, we have learnt, that Don Ignacio Carrera, the father of the Carreras, who were so barbarously murdered in Mendoza, by order of San Martin, died of grief about the 20th of August last; that Jose Miguel Carrera, who was in this country, had gone round in a merchant vessel from the river Plate, with the intention of landing alone somewhere upon the coast of his native country, but the government of Chile having been by some means, apprised of his approach, sent out a cruiser, had the vessel seized, and brought into Valparaiso, where he was landed on the 8th of October last; and it was believed, would in a day or two be led to execution; and that all the rest of the Carreras family and connexion, were either banished or placed under strict surveillance, and the whole of their property confiscated. Thus the Carreras are no more! And, whatever may have been their errors or their faults, in some respects, all acknowledge they were active, brave, enlightened men, and the most distinguished leaders of the revolution, in its commencement. They were never charged with being false to Chile, nor even had a meanness imputed to them. Their rivals have prevailed, they have fallen; and generous Americans will, at least, bestow a sigh of sincere regret over the misfortunes and cruel fate of such men, when they recollect that they were *Republicans in principle, and among the most fast friends of the United States, in all South America*. We also learn that General Balcera, next in command to General San Martin, in the army of Chile, died some months ago. He was a native of Buenos Ayres, about the middle of life, reckoned a brave man and good officer in an inferior station, rather an amiable man than any very remarkable for his abilities.

"I need not pretend to depict the heart-rending scene occasioned by the cracking of the merciless flames, urged on by a boisterous and vindictive wind, the falling in of roofs—the rushing of walls, and the frantic shrieks of distracted women and children—I shall leave it to your imaginations. Every street and park is filled with goods and houseless women and children.

"P. S. I learn that every thing in the Branch Bank, of value, was saved by timely removal.

MORE OF THE FIRE AT SAVANNAH.

Copy of a letter from the Editor of the "Savannah Republican," to the Editor of the "Charleston City Gazette," dated Savannah, January 11, 5 o'clock, P. M.

Dear Sir: I have only time to say to you, that our city was this morning, about two o'clock, visited with the great calamity that it has ever before met with. At the time mentioned, the appalling cry of FIRE! struck upon the ears of our citizens. It proved to be on the lot belonging to the estate of Isaac Fell, in Baptist Church Square. The whole of the buildings were immediately consumed. The wind being high, and blowing directly from the N. W. the fell monster continued its ravages until about 12 o'clock this day, when, through the interference of Divine Providence, the wind lulled, and the progress of the flames was checked. Our city is a heap of ruins. Our proud and flourishing Savannah is no more. Thirty years will not make up for this awful calamity. One Hundred and Twenty four Lots have been stripped of their buildings. I cannot say, at this time how many houses have been consumed; but I know that I shall not be too high in my estimate, when I state three hundred and ninety dwellings are a heap of ashes! It commenced in Baptist Church Square, as I have stated, and consumed every thing from that place to the Square in which the Planters' Bank is situated. The whole of the town north of Broughton-street to the Bay, is also gone. The Branch Bank of the United States is consumed. The amount of property lost will not fall short of Ten Millions of Dollars. I have not understood yet how the Fire originated. We have not a Printing Office in our city to tell this awful tale! Every one is burnt out—I have not time to say any thing more to you at present; only to request that you will pardon this scrawl, for it is written among the ruins, and the hurry and bustle of the moment.

Your obedient servant,
FREDERICK S. FELL.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, Jan. 11.
STORM AT NEW YORK.

A violent storm commenced here at early hour this morning, which still continues, and threatens much damage to our shipping, and to property on our wharves and in the cellars of our stores. The tide is now (at 12 o'clock) higher than we have known it for 15 years past. Many of the wharves and parts of some of the streets, on the east side of the city, are covered, and many cellars nearly filled with water. Small boats are passing, from Water-street to the dock in South street. Some of the wharves on the North River are also covered by the tide, and we understand that the floor of Patten's Stage Office, near the foot of Courtland street, is under water.

Eighty Hogsheads of Sugar, landed from the brig Sewell, Captain Stone, and lying on the wharf, on the West side Old slip, are nearly covered with the tide. Much of the Sugar is already dissolved, and is apprehended that nearly the whole will be lost.

From the N. Y. Gazette of Jan. 19.
During the gale on Monday last, Sergeant Timony and six soldiers, left Bedlow's Island in a boat to pick up some property drift, and have not since been heard of. As the boat has been found full of water at Red-Hook, with a large pine log attached to the stern, there is reason to fear that the seven men have perished.

CALAMITY AT SAVANNAH.

Extract of a letter to the Editors of the National Intelligencer, dated Savannah, Jan. 11, 1820.

"Savannah has been visited by an awful calamity! Nearly one half the town is laid in ashes! The inhabitants were awakened this morning at 2 o'clock, by the appalling cry of Fire! the beating of drums, and the firing of alarm guns! All was fright and confusion; and a boisterous wind gave an additional terror to the alarm. The fire proceeded from a livery stable in the south end of the town, and swept every thing before it, in a direct line north, from Montgomery street, between Broughton and Bay streets, including Bay street and the west side of Broughton, until it reached Abercorn street, a distance, I should suppose, of nearly three quarters of a mile: when the wind, which had all the time been blowing fresh from the north west, abated, and the fire was got under, about 1 o'clock, P. M. hour, raging with dreadful triumph eleven hours! All previous exertions to stop the devouring element were fruitless. The Market house, the new exchange, and the U. S. Branch Bank, are among its numerous victims. The State Bank, the Planters' Bank, and the Episcopal Church, an elegant edifice, miraculously escaped. The number of tenements destroyed is between three and four hundred. There is not a store or manufactory of any consequence left, save those immediately upon the wharves; in fact, the whole business part of the town is destroyed. The loss of property is estimated, I know not with what accuracy, at three millions of dollars.

"I need not pretend to depict the heart-rending scene occasioned by the cracking of the merciless flames, urged on by a boisterous and vindictive wind, the falling in of roofs—the rushing of walls, and the frantic shrieks of distracted women and children—I shall leave it to your imaginations. Every street and park is filled with goods and houseless women and children.

"P. S. I learn that every thing in the Branch Bank, of value, was saved by timely removal.

The deliberations of Congress, have never produced a deeper interest, if we may judge from the crowds which every day attend the sittings of the Senate, than the discussion which has occupied that body for the last eight days; and the curiosity of the public has been repaid by a more able debate—certainly a more interesting question could not have formed the subject of it. Not only have the galleries been filled, but the public desire to hear the debate has been so far indulged, that every part of the Chamber, not occupied by the seats of the members, has been crowded by auditors; and the scene has been rendered the more interesting, by the great number of ladies, whom we were glad to see admitted upon the floor.

The Legislature of Indiana have passed resolutions censuring Walter Taylor, senator in congress from that state, relative to his vote on the Missouri question in the last congress; they also adopted a resolution instructing their senators, and a request to their representatives, to use their best exertions against the admission of any new state into the Union, unless they adopt provisions which preclude and prohibit slavery.

The following resolves have been adopted in the Maryland Legislature:
"Resolved, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to use their utmost endeavors, in the admission of new states into the Union, to grant to such states all the rights and privileges of the states heretofore admitted, without requiring, as a condition of their admission, the inhibition of involuntary servitude, or any other condition limiting their sovereign powers in a greater degree than the sovereign power of the original states forming the Union are limited and restrained.

"Resolved, That the Governor be requested to transmit copies of the foregoing resolution to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress."

The vote thereon, in the house of Delegates, was sixty to nine.

THE CASE FAIRLY STATED.

We have been permitted to copy into our paper the following letter, from a gentleman in Massachusetts to his friend in Congress. The sentiments are so candid and liberal, and the opinions, we think, so correct, that it gives us pleasure to present them to our readers.—Nat. Intell.

January 2, 1820
DEAR SIR: Without knowing what your sentiments are respecting the subject, about which so much excitement has been attempted to be made on the public mind (I mean the Missouri question,) I will take the liberty to express some of the bearings of it on my own mind. The term slavery is so abhorrent to the minds of republicans, that whenever it is introduced, it is with difficulty the mind is brought coolly to investigate the subject, and to bring in reason in opposition to feeling. It has, in my opinion, been unfortunate that this question has been agitated, because, whatever may have been the motive of the first movers of it, there can be no doubt that the effect has been to make an excitement unfavorable to the union of these states; and I view it in the same point of light that I heretofore did the cry of Virginia influence; and the natural tendency is, to array one section of the Union against another. I have always been willing to leave this subject to the proper authority, and am totally against all meetings for the purpose of teaching Congress how to act. Let them exert every power they have to prevent the introduction of slaves into the United States, but it is very questionable whether any constitutional right exists to deprive the citizens of that district of the right to frame their own laws, or to show that it is not always so. At the early dawn of Thanksgiving day, Mr. Elliptical Thayer, of Dorchester, Massachusetts, took his gun and went to Neponset river

THE REPOSITORY.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26.

On Friday morning the 21st inst. the Paterson Cotton Manufactory, near Ellicott's Neck, was entirely consumed by fire. Not a single thing was saved. The loss is estimated to be great. It is not known how originated.

The Debate on the Missouri Question was resumed yesterday in the Senate, by Mr. Pinkney, of Maryland; who, after the disposition of some minor business, took the proposed restriction Before he had concluded his speech, he gave way for a motion to adjourn, and the Senate adjourned to Monday morning.

The House of Representatives, but little business was acted on yesterday. After the presentation and reference of petitions, and the reception of one or two reports on private bills, it was found that the interesting debate in the Senate had attracted so many late in the day, that it was necessary to adjourn without a quorum. A motion to adjourn was negatived by yeas and nays—54 to 19; after which a call of the house was moved, but it was suppressed by another motion, which succeeded, and the house adjourned about one o'clock. Nat. Intell.

An Act to repeal parts of the acts of Assembly, passed at the General Assembly of Maryland, That all such parts of the act of Assembly, passed at April session, seven hundred and fifteen, chapter twenty seven, which directs punishment by whipping, and all such parts of the act of Assembly, passed at September session, seventeen hundred and twenty three, which directs punishment by boring through the tongue, burning in the forehead, and whipping, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

INDIAN JURISPRUDENCE.
The Cherokees, it is said, have established something like a judicial system, and introduced into their society, many of the laws and usages of civilization. Some of their savage institutions are disappearing under the ameliorating influence of moral justice. As a specimen of the manner in which they dispense justice in case of trivial import we relate the following anecdote, said to be authentic:

An Indian assaulted another, of which regular information was made. The judge ordered the sheriff to bring the parties before him. The sheriff went in pursuit of them, but returned without them. "Where are your prisoners?" said the judge. "I caught them," replied the sheriff. "What did you do with them?" "I gave the defendant fifteen lashes," "What did you do with the plaintiff?" "Gave him fifteen too." "What with the informer, or witness?" "Why I gave him twenty five lashes—for had he held his tongue, there would have been none of this fuss and trouble." It would be well if all the dispensations of justice could be so equally and promptly administered.—Savannah Museum.

From the New-Haven Herald of January 11.
A good shot, or a Warning Mark to Thieves.—Mr. C. Northrop, grocer, of this city, for several mornings of late in succession, on opening his store, discovered that more or less of his articles had mysteriously vanished. As no breach appeared about the building, he suspected that some knowing genius entered the back door nightly by means of a false key, and passed out the same way. To ascertain whether this were the fact, he one evening last week, sprinkled a quantity of light soap on the outside of the door, and a handful or two of meal on the floor immediately within. In the morning he found the reduction of his commodities, and the track of a man in the meal and snow.

He then determined to set a watch within the store each night, till the rogue should make another attempt. Accordingly the following evening before ten, himself and Mr. W. A. neighbor, secreted themselves in the counting room in the rear of the store. They charged a pistol with small beans to annoy the expected intruder, and a musket with ball to be ready for use in case of resistance; they then placed their light in a covered barrel and were cautious to preserve silence.

At half past 10, a key was heard at the lock of the back door—some one entered with out a light, and was suffered to advance, as nearly as could be judged from the step, half the length of the store; when Mr. A. suddenly opened the counting room, and discharging the pistol in the dark by way of alarm, the contents of which, as just we would have, entered the lower part of the face of their invited guest, who instantly vociferated that he was a dead man. The light being drawn from the barrel, the wounded gentleman surrendered himself and his key, tugs with a decanter, which had been his nightly companion. The blood flowed in profusion from his chin, lips and nose, and he was conducted into the counting room, where, after a time, the wounds were staunch ed.

The thief confessed that he had frequently pilfered from Mr. N. at night, during the last three or four months. We are not at liberty at present to divulge the name of the guilty party; but hope this little narration will serve to deter others who are alike evilly inclined from placing their selves in the way of a random shot.

A wild goose chase is usually so uncertain as to have passed into a proverb for an unsuccessful pursuit; but the following particulars will show that it is not always so. At the early dawn of Thanksgiving day, Mr. Elliptical Thayer, of Dorchester, Massachusetts, took his gun and went to Neponset river

species of property, and of evil, if you please, from emigrating with it to that territory?

If, indeed, the people of that district should not please to admit themselves to hold slaves, then others would not complain; but I did not intend to discuss this question, but only to say that I am happy to find many old fashioned Republicans, (and the number is increasing as the subject is more canvassed,) who very much regret a subject has been agitated which may tend materially to weaken the bands which unite us. I hope the vote will not show it to be a question which will literally array the North against the South, and to make hostile to each other those whose real interest it is to be united. The national compact was a compromise of interest and principle, and the spirit of compromise ought still to exist. Excuse the liberty taken and believe me to be your friend and obedient servant,

MARYLAND.—The following act was passed both houses, and it will astonish many that such laws should have existed so long in the state of Maryland. Whipping the bare back for swearing, if you have no cash—boring the tongue and branding the forehead, if you do not believe in certain doctrines, are relics of tyranny and priestcraft.—Pat. Intell.

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with the purpose of getting a shot at gulls. He saw seven wild geese in the river at which he fired, and hit the gander so as to break his wing. The other geese immediately flew; but the call of the gander brought them down again, so that he had the chance of firing again, and killed the old goose, and one of the young; the four others, rose, but the wounded gander by his call served as a decoy, and they again alighted by him. The third shot crippled another. Mr. T. then took a boat, and from it killed two as they rose to fly; and soon after shot the seventh. He returned home to his breakfast, about 9 o'clock, bringing his seven geese, which weighed about eight pounds each, and produced him 3 lbs. of feathers.—Boston Cent.

Female heroism.—At a recent alarm of fire in this town, a young woman, from the impulse of the moment, seized a tea kettle of water from the fire place, ran to the top of the house, and proceeded down the roof to the eaves, laid down upon the gutter, and, reaching over, poured the kettle of water deliberately upon the fire just kindling under the eaves, and effectually checked its progress. She was assisted into the house again by two persons, who had repaired to the roof with buckets of water; her fortitude having in a degree surpassed her own view of her perilous situation. Through the exertions of an individual, a premium has been obtained and presented to her for this act of heroism.—Boston Patriot.

A NEW MACHINE.
COMMUNICATED.—There is at the Patent Office a new specimen of American ingenuity, very remarkable for its simplicity, and very worthy of the attention of the curious, by reason of the important uses for which it is intended.

This machine, of which there is only a plan and a specification, is invented for the purpose of removing sandbars, deepening rivers, digging canals, clearing canals without drawing off the water, draining swamps in all seasons, and making roads. Now, if it will perform any one of these operations in the manner intended, I should think the inventor had merited well of his country.

What pleased me most in this machine, was the happy and uncommon coincidence of its form, motion, and weight, being all three subservient to the same purpose, in an eminent degree.—Nat. Intell.

POSTSCRIPT.
Richmond, January 18.

Yesterday, the joint committee appointed to examine the Treasurer's accounts from the 1st October, 1818, to the 3d Sept. 1819, delivered their report. They state that "allowing the Treasurer full credit for every thing that he can claim from the foregoing statements, there still remains a balance of \$68,557 87 cents, which, at the end of the fiscal year, was no where deposited that your committee can discover. It furthermore appears from the account of balance between the Treasurer of the Commonwealth and the Bank of Virginia, and which account has lately been transmitted to the Legislature under a communication from the Governor, that, on the 1st of October last, the Treasurer by overchecking stood indebted to the Bank of Virginia in the sum of \$13,290 46 cents. And if this be added, and your committee believes it should to the sum of \$68,557 87 cents, the unaccounted balance against the Treasurer is \$81,847 63 cents." This is down to the 1st October last. Whatever events have transpired since that time to the present, will fall within the purview of the select committee that has been recently raised for the purpose of "making a full and extensive examination of the Treasury Department, and are now engaged in the discharge of their arduous duties."

The committee appointed by a resolution of the House of Delegates of the 13th inst., to investigate the situation of the Treasurer's Office, and ascertain the deficit which has occurred in the funds of the Commonwealth, beg leave to report, that while engaged in the execution of the duties assigned to them, they were directed by the chairman, a letter from John Preston, esq. the Treasurer, which it presents a new state of things, which may call immediately for the interposition of the General Assembly, they beg leave to report to the House of Delegates, in order that they may take such order in relation thereto, as in their wisdom may seem proper.—The committee farther state, that they have ever counted the money now in the Treasury Office, and find the actual sum to be two thousand one hundred and fifteen dollars and sixteen cents. All which is respectfully submitted.

Treasury Office, 11 Jan. 1820.
SIR,—Understanding that the committee for examining the Treasurer's accounts may probably contain it proper no longer to postpone tendering my resignation, as Treasurer, which I now do, and beg the committee to communicate the fact to the House of Delegates, in order to assure the gentleman that I will most cheerfully render them every aid in my power in the contemplated investigation, if required.

I am very respectfully, Sir, your most obedient servant,
J. PRESTON,
Wm. Crump, Esq. Chairman of the committee.
Committee Room, Jan. 17, 1820.

SIR,—Your note of this date is this moment received by which you tender your resignation as Treasurer of this Commonwealth, and in which you requested that fact to be communicated by this committee to the house. The Committee was duly convened, and beg leave to leave to comply with your request, and beg leave to remark that some step shall be taken by the house upon the subject.—The committee consider your aid in the contemplated investigation as important and anxious to avail themselves of it. I am, Sir, happy to avail myself of your resignation, and beg leave to express my most respectful acknowledgments to the plan of the Treasury, terms of subscription, &c. &c.

John Preston, Esq. Treasurer Office.
It will readily strike the reader, that this report does not state the monies actually in both banks.

Mr. Jermon Baker, a member of the Privy Council, has been elected Treasurer of this Commonwealth, by a vote of nine yeas over Mr. John H. Smith, of Lancaster county.

MARRIED.
On Thursday the 20th instant, by the Rev. S. Bunn, Mr. WM. STONE, of Loudoun County, to Mrs. ELIZABETH BENNETT, of this County.

NOTICE.

THE CHARLESTOWN SUNDAY SCHOOL Society is requested to meet at the Methodist meeting house, on 10 o'clock, on the 29th instant, for the purpose of making some further regulations for the benefit of said school.
SEELY BUNN, Pres't.

January 26.
Charlestown Sunday School.

AN EXAMINATION of the Charlestown Sunday School, will take place, at the Methodist meeting house, on Saturday the 29th instant—commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M.
The Managers, Teachers, and Scholars, are informed that the usual practice of meeting at the Academy and marching in procession to the destined place of Examination, will be omitted at this inclement season. They are therefore requested to repair immediately to the Meeting House. All persons who have a wish to attend, are respectfully invited. An appropriate address will be delivered by the Rev. S. Bunn.

By order of the Board of Managers,
JAMES COWLES, Sec'y.
January 26th 1820.

NOTICE.

ALL those persons who hired negroes of me last year, will please to take notice that their notes became due on the 28th of December last, and that unless they lift them by the last of this month I shall put them into the hands of an officer for collection.
JOHN BRISQOE, St.

January 26.
ANDREW WOODS,

Cabinet Maker,

HAS on hand bedsteads of the various descriptions and fashions, and an assortment of CABINET WARE, all of which he sells at prices conformable to the present reduced price of country produce, and hopes that all who wish to purchase furniture will give him a call. If the furniture wanted is not on hand it can be made on the shortest notice—orders from the country or a distance off, will be attended to with great particularity and care. I entreat once more that those who owe me claims long since due, will come forward, that we may at least look no another in the face again before we die—good words and a little money has sometimes kept the Sheriff off my moveables.

January 26.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

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. Subscribers sent to the office without having the amount 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 amount in advance for which they are to be inserted, deferred until they are continued until paid, and charged accordingly.

All communications to the Editor on business, must be post paid.

SAVANNAH, JAN. 17, 1820.
AN ADDRESS.

To the Citizens and Inhabitants of the United States.

To beg, is never a pleasant office; for it is revolting to the pride of character, and a man generally possesses a spirit of independence which forbids the humiliation of supplicating for aid. But there are times in which modest reluctance to ask for charity, should be laid aside; for the imperative nature of the occasion which demands it, and in which diffidence would be censurable. And it is in such times, when the fiercer feelings of our nature become predominant, and stilted cold blooded calculations are banished.

Most truly is the present occasion of this character; and we, with poignant feelings of grief, declare our sincere regret in announcing it.

An evil has fallen on our city, unexpected, unforeseen, wide-spread, and incalculably calamitous—the fairest, the most populous, and the best built part of Savannah has, in a few hours, become a naked and a desert waste; nay, "its worse than a desert—it is in ashes; and where lately stood splendid edifices, filled with merchandise, and all the productions of taste and elegance, are now smoking in ruins, and the ghastly points and turres of naked and tottering walls.

Where, a few hours since, we beheld the active hum of business, with smiling countenances, indicative of content and cheerfulness, we now see the gloom of despondency, grief and despair.

The few who have taken the place of the crowd which lately thronged in our streets, have most ample cause for the sad and melancholy contrast.

Every thing around and about them is fitted for the production of gloomy thoughts—and almost to check even the aspirations of hope itself.

This ill-fated city, which but yesterday could with justice boast of as much ornament as any other in the Union, of equal size, is now a heap of rubbish, and horribly disfigured.

It is without form or feature; and the work of thirty years or more, destroyed by a devouring element, in a few hours. Such was its fury, and such the rapidity of its destructive march, that the senses of many were, for a time, entranced; they stood appalled; and all the sober calculations of the more collected, were failed.

Those who thought themselves most secure, soon found their hopes blasted by the flames seizing on their dwellings and stores, involving them in the common ruin. Neither distance from the origin of the fire, nor strength of walls, nor the stilt of building, seemed to be any security; and the flames progressed with a speed, which had complete defiance to all exertion. Hundreds were compelled to look calmly on, seeing their efforts were useless; and that the fire was not to be stopped.

It has fallen to the lot of very few men to be the witness of such a calamity; or one which has been productive of so melancholy a result.

A scene of devastation is laid open before us, which entirely marks description, and sickens the heart to behold it.

To give it a faithful delineation would require a language not fitted for ordinary occasions; nor could the pencil, with its usual coloring, portray, with sufficient truth, the horrors of a catastrophe, which has distorted all that was regular and beautiful, into shapeless and terrific forms.

Let us no longer aim to harrow the feelings by the expression of sentiments suited to produce commiseration; but let real or feigned sympathy be excited from a short detail of melancholy and lamentable truths.

We are not dealing in fiction; nor is ours a tale of romance. Most gladly would we wish it were, but we are forced to behold on every side of us a desolated picture, which proclaims its truth, and which has never had its similitude in this country.

More than 400 houses of which many were three-story, built of brick, and supposed to be entirely fire proof, besides stables and other out houses, have been totally destroyed.

With the destruction of houses and the property contained in them the loss is most dreadfully calculated at four millions of dollars.

To this immense sum we must add the yet greater loss, which must arise from a derangement of all the ordinary course of business; and the dismemberment of the banks which united its various ramifications.

Hundreds who were lately basking in the sunshine of prosperity, are now in hopeless penury; many are shelterless, and many do not have a change of clothing, or an article of furniture.

Under the pressure of so dire a calamity, we must give utterance to feeling, and claim the sympathy of the more fortunate. We claim it with great justice, and shall acknowledge it with gratitude. Savannah has never refused its benevolence to the distressed of its sister towns, and indeed, it has been always marked for its distinguished and active charity.

Can we not then, with justice, ask for relief from those who have wanted and received help "in time of need?" Shall we ask in vain? Will success be refused to the many distressed, wretched and forlorn families, wandering without a home and bereft of the common means of sustenance?

Will not the purses of the rich and the good be united to alleviate their sufferings; and will not public institutions and corporate bodies, each and all cheerfully, and with alacrity, contribute to create a fund by which our city may regain a portion of its beauty, and the distresses of its citizens be partly alleviated?

We are sure we shall not appeal in vain; and through the medium of one of our illustrious, Dr. J. E. White, occupying a high place in the confidence and good opinion of his fellow citizens, who has volunteered his services for a journey of charity; we are confident of exciting the commiseration of our countrymen, and of making our appeal successful.

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THOS. U. P. CHARLTON,
Mayor of Savannah.

Savannah, Jan 12, 1820.
In Council, 13th Jan. 1820.

Resolved, That the sufferers by the late fire be requested to make declarations on oath of the amount of their losses, either as individuals or co-partners, the places of their late abode and their present abode, in writing, and that the same be as early as possible lodged in the police office.

Extract from the minutes.
M. MYERS, C. C.

HONORABLE MUNIFICENCE.
CHARLESTON, JAN. 15.

A Meeting of the Citizens, called by the Hon City Council, was held on Saturday last, for the purpose of taking into consideration, measures to be adopted for the relief of the sufferers by the late dreadful conflagration of Savannah.

His Honor the Intendant was called to the Chair; and Dr. Edmund Ravenel, appointed secretary—when the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

By Judge Johnson—Resolved, as the sense of this meeting, That the Intendant and Wardens be requested to raise, and remit with all possible dispatch, the sum of ten thousand dollars, for the relief of the sufferers by the late destructive fire in Savannah; and express to the citizens of that place, the sincere condolence of the citizens of this place, in the distressing calamity which has fallen upon them.

By Judge Johnson—Resolved, That committees be appointed by the City Council, to collect voluntary Donations in the City; and that a Circular Letter be addressed to the Citizens of the Neck, and also to the Inhabitants of the different Parishes, requesting them to pursue similar means of making collections for the relief of the sufferers in Savannah.

By Mr. Thomas Bennett—Resolved, That similar application be made to the Institutions generally of this City, and elsewhere, from which aid may be obtained; and that the Ministers of the respective places of worship, be requested to deliver suitable discourses, and have collections made for the same benevolent purposes.

By Mr. Thomas Bennett—Resolved, as the sense of this meeting, That the Intendant and Wardens of Charleston, be requested to transmit, with all possible dispatch, the sum of five thousand dollars, for the relief of the sufferers by the late destructive fire in Savannah; and to express to the Citizens of that place, the condolence of the Citizens of Charleston, at the late distressing and calamitous event.

IMMENSE LONGEVITY.
CHARLESTON, JAN. 17.

Died, in this city, on Saturday night last, the 9th instant, Mrs. SEAR BARRETT, after having fully completed one hundred and twenty years, was born in the year 1699 of the Christian era, and 1078 (solar calculation) of the heira of the Mahometans, about a year before the death of Charles 2d, King of Spain—to which country her family had emigrated at an early pe-

riod of her life. She was born in one of the Barbary states; which, could not be ascertained by the writer, but it is supposed under the empire of Morocco. Peter I. was then Czar of Moscow—a title now enlarged to that of Emperor of all the Russias. Frederick Augustus was King of Poland; Charles XII was King of Sweden; Frederick IV (son to Charles V) was King of Denmark; William III King of England; Peter IV, King of Portugal; and Louis XIV. King of France.

Mrs Barrett possessed a constitution truly Arabian; she was seldom or never sick, and withered away like some majestic tree which gradually loses its moisture, but which the tempest has always spared. A variety of circumstances formed her a great traveler, and she had visited, with no obsequious eye, the four quarters of the globe. She spoke English, Spanish, Italian, and French, with great fluency; was perfectly acquainted with the mixed Morisco or Frank, as it is spoken by the traders along the southern shores of the Mediterranean; was mistress of the Hebrew, and wrote, spoke, and translated the pure Arabic, with ease and elegance. Her memory was very tenacious of impressions made in early youth; but for the last half century she was apt to forget occurrences from one day to another. She recollected the public joy in Spain, upon the important discovery of the Philippine Islands, by the Spanish navigators, as well as the battle of Almansa, which was fought on the frontiers of the kingdom of Valencia, when the army of Philip V. King of Spain, obtained a complete victory over the Imperialists, under the Arch Duke Charles. Both these events occurred in 1707, when the subject of this notice was only eight years of age. She was near the scene of action when Gibraltar was besieged by the Spaniards, in 1727.

Mrs Barrett was of an easy and cheerful disposition, even after her blindness, which continued the last thirty years of her life. Latterly, extreme debility had reduced her to second infancy. She ate every thing with pleasure, and was remarkably cleanly and particular about her person. After dwelling thirty or forty years in London, she came to this country in 1780, then in the 80th year of her age, and lived in this city for the last forty years. Her mortal sickness did not last a fortnight, when, having completed a truly Patriarchal age, she was gathered to her fathers, leaving behind her half a dozen generations, to the fifth and sixth removal. She died esteemed by all who knew her, and greatly beloved by her family for her amiable qualities and fervent piety. They were accustomed to look upon her with a feeling approaching to religious veneration; nor could the receding mind regard her person or face, for a moment, without a sentiment that would thrill the heart, and make the countenance turn pale. Her great age had beheld the sons and daughters of men fall before her like the leaves in Autumn; and yet that life extended as it was to the utmost span, must have appeared to its possessor but as a troubled dream, from which she was at length awakened by the hand of Death. The soul has burst its mortal prison bounds—

Sorgiata fra gli spiriti eletti.
Ove nel suo Eddor l'Alma s'interna!"

ALBANY, JAN. 20.

The Jews.—Mr. Noah, Editor of the N. York National Advocate, has addressed a memorial to the legislature, praying that the state would authorize the sale of Grand Island in the Niagara river, to him, for the purpose of building a city thereon, and inviting a community of Jewish emigrants to that place. The memorial cannot fail to excite interest, because it embraces an object which appears to us very feasible; and if Mr. Noah does not deceive himself, as to the disposition of the Jews to emigrate to this country, his project may be considered as a very splendid one. Indeed we have often wondered why the Jews do not emigrate more frequently to the United States; why they should suffer from the intolerance of other governments, when an asylum so desirable can be found in this country. It is not a small discernment evinced in this intention. Grand Island is bounded on the north by Lake Ontario; on the south by Lake Erie; on the west by Upper Canada; and on the east by the state of New York, and lies near the centre in Niagara river—the current, however, is somewhat rapid. It may contain 20,000 acres. From the vicinity of those great bodies of water, the air in winter derives a degree of warmth; and the same cause also tempers and refreshes the heat of summer. Melons, peaches, nectarines, and other delicate fruits, grow in the neighborhood—and its position is excellent for a city. We know not whether the state would sell that island. It is of no use, and

is the asylum of gypsies and wanderers, who are destroying the timber. If, however, they should deem it expedient to sell, it then will be no objection to sell it to Mr. Noah for the object which he contemplates; because, in the possession of any other individual, and for other purposes, the state cannot realize those benefits which a settlement of Jews would produce. The property of foreign Jews principally consists of money and merchandise, which can be easily removed to any country; and a few of their great bankers would emigrate to this state, and circulate a few millions, they would secure a good profit, and give a spur to internal commerce. Besides, this is the most fertile country for the Jews. Here they can have their Jerusalem, without fearing the legions of Titus; here they can erect their temple, without dreading the tortures of enraged soldiers; here they can lay their heads on their pillow, at night, without fear of mobs, of bigotry and persecution; here they can become citizens—attached to the soil—defending the laws—and interested in the protection of liberty;—and who knows but Divine Providence, who has to this day protected the children of Israel as a nation, may finally lead them to this country; may repeat in the words of the prophets—'I will be as the dew unto Israel: he shall grow as the lily, and cast forth his fruits as Lebanon.'

His branches shall spread, and his beauty shall be as the olive tree, and his smell as Lebanon."

BALTIMORE, JAN. 22.

Fire—Between the hours of 5 and 6 o'clock yesterday morning, the Patapsco Cotton Factory distant nine miles from Baltimore, fell a prey to the all destructive element—Fire. We are informed there was a watchman employed to guard this establishment, whose duty it has heretofore been to go through the building every hour. That at 5 o'clock he departed from it, as usual, to give the key to the manager or superintendent, and that during his absence the fire broke out in the third story. It is possible some person may have concealed himself, and perpetrated this diabolical act in the absence of the watchman, or it is not impossible the sentinel may have accidentally communicated the fire to something in his last perambulation through the factory. The loss we have heard estimated at 200,000 dollars—part of which was insured.

MELANCHOLY SHIPWRECK. Last evening Mr. Jessup, son of the wreck master at Southampton, Long Island, arrived in town with letters from his father, announcing the loss of the ship Helen, Captain Hugnet.

The Helen was from Bordeaux, bound to this port, with a cargo of brandy, wine, dry goods, prunes, fruit preserved in brandy, books and stationery. She had also six passengers, the whole of whom, together with the captain, steward, and cabin boy, are lost.

From Mr. Jessup we have received the following particulars. On the morning of the 17th inst. at dawn of day, a large ship was discovered off the beach, the wind blowing a tempestuous gale, and every wave making a complete breach over the vessel. The tide was unusually high, and the surf rolled upon the beach much farther than the inhabitants had ever before seen it.

The inhabitants hailed the persons on deck, and advised them to go below. Several followed the advice. The steward was thrown by the violence of the waves, over the bow, and was drowned. Shortly after the larboard quarter was torn away, and the mizen mast went by the board. As soon as the tide fell, hooks and ladders were placed on board, by which the mate and the eight seamen, who had remained in the fore-cabin, and who were still living, were taken out. All who were in the cabin, were either drowned or frozen to death. Three gentlemen were covered with ice. The names of the persons lost, as far as we can ascertain, from our informant and from a letter received by Mr. Joseph Bouchard, are Capt. Hugnet, Major Street, American Consul at Rochefort, Mr. Kronmache, Mitchell Parvenger, Mr. Caspell, Mr. Equesto, Mr. Collier, and the Steward, and cabin boy of the ship. The body of Mr. Kronmache, two Spanish gentlemen, and the Steward, were found soon after the ship went to pieces. On the morning of the 18th, as Mr. Jessup was leaving home, the body of a young man was also found, and the whole five were to be interred on Wednesday afternoon.

Two of the passengers were Spanish gentlemen of large fortunes, and were on a tour of pleasure to this country. A considerable part of the brandy and wine was scattered along the beach for nearly a mile, and was saved. About 50 letters floated ashore. They were brought to town by Mr. Jessup, and are lodged in the post office. The cargo was consigned to Joseph Bouchard, Larrie Palmer & Co. B. Desobry, Felix Casumie, S.

A VIEW OF BOTANY BAY.

In the 63d number of the Edinburgh Review, for July last, we find an interesting account of the settlement called Botany Bay, in New South Wales, discovered by the Dutch in 1616, and taken possession of by the British in 1770. On the close of the war by which the United States obtained their independence, the government of Great Britain, at a loss for a receptacle for convicts sentenced to banishment, at last selected this remote country, and made the first settlement there in 1778. This colony, now a very flourishing one, was thus planted with the rogues of England, Ireland and Scotland, sent thither, in exile, as a punishment for their crimes—transportation to that distant and savage land being more dreaded there, perhaps, than our penitentiary is here, from which escapes are made with so much facility—the certainty of punishment deterring from the commission of crime more than its severity. The criminals landed in this southern climate, finding themselves placed in a new situation, where little could be got by theft, and having a better chance than in the mother country of earning a comfortable subsistence, often changed their habits, and became industrious, if not honest men. They are probably destined to be a great nation, having an abundant scope of territory, 2,700 miles in length, and 2,000 in breadth, (three-fourths the extent of Europe), and will, at a future day, in imitation of America, cast off the shackles of colonial subjection, and assert the prerogative of self government.

The climate of Botany Bay is represented to be equal to any in Europe, but rather Asiatic than European—favorable on the whole to health and longevity. December, January, and February, are the summer months of that country, and then the heat, which at noon is at 80 deg. is tempered by a strong sea-breeze. The winter months, June, July, and August, have very cold nights, and fire through the day is comfortable.

The Reviewer humorously calls this colony "a land of convicts and kangaroos" and sportively observes, that, "in this remote part of the earth, Nature, having made horses, oxen, ducks, geese, oaks, elms, and all regular and useful productions, for the rest of the world, seems determined to have a bit of play, and to amuse herself as she pleases. Accordingly, she makes cherries with the stone on the outside; and a monstrous animal, as tall as a grenadier, with the head of a rabbit, a tail as big as a bed-post hopping along at the rate of five hops a mile, with three or four young kangaroos looking out of its false uterus to see what is passing. Then comes a quadruped as big as a large cat, with the eyes, color, and skin of a mole, and the bill and web feet of a duck—puzzling Dr. Shaw, and rendering the latter half of his life miserable, from his utter inability to determine whether it was a bird or a beast. Add to this a parrot, with the legs of a sea-gull; a skate with the head of a shark, and a bird of such monstrous dimensions that a side bone of it will dine three real carnivorous Englishmen; together with many other productions that agitate Sir Joseph, and fill him with mingled emotions of distress and delight."

The colony has made the following progress:

	In 1778, In	1817.
Horned cattle	5	44,753
Horses	7	3,072
Sheep	29	170,920
Hogs	74	17,842
Land cultivated	none	acres, 47,564
Inhabitants	1,000	20,379

Sydney, the principal town and seat of government, has a population of 7000 souls; it has a newspaper, a bank, and many public and private buildings, that would not disgrace the best parts of London—20 says Mr. Westworth, a native of Botany Bay, who has lately published a statistical, historical, and political description of the country.

The attention paid to the education of the children, by their "larcenous forefathers," is worthy of commendation and of imitation in other parts of the world, where the morals of the parent stock are less depraved. "The town of Sydney contains two good public schools, for the education of 224 children of both sexes. There are establishments also for the diffusion of education in every populous district throughout the colony; the masters of these schools are allowed stipulated salaries from the Orphans' fund. Mr. Wentworth states, that one eighth part of the whole revenue of the colony is appropriated to the purposes of education; this eighth he computes at 2500l. Independent of these institutions, there is an Auxiliary Bible Society, a Sunday School, and several good private schools. This is all as it should be. The education of the poor is important every where, is indispensable at Botany Bay. Nothing but the earliest attention to the habits of children can restrain the erratic finger from the contagious scrip, to prevent the hereditary tendency of larcenous abstraction. The American arrangements respecting the education of the lower orders, is excellent. Their unsold lands are surveyed, and divided into districts. In the centre of every district, an ample and well selected lot is provided for the support of future schools. We wish this had been imitated in New Holland; for we are of opinion that the elevated nobleman, Lord Sidmouth, should intimate what is good and wise, even if the Americans are his teachers. Mr. Wentworth talks of 15,000 acres set apart for the support of the Female Orphan schools, which certainly does sound

a little extravagant; but then 50 or 100 acres of this reserve are given as a portion to each female orphan; so that all this pious tract of ground will be soon married away. This donation of women, in a place where they are scarce, is amiable and foolish enough. There is a school also for the education and civilization of the children of convicts, who have clearly a prior claim upon public charity."

Great exertions have been made in public roads and bridges. Toll gates have been established on all the principal roads. The general average of unimproved land in the neighborhood of the town is 3d. sterling per acre. The inhabitants of New South Wales have suffered greatly from the tyranny and caprice of the rulers placed over them by Britain. There is no sufficient check on the Governor of the colony—far from the parent country, there is no Council to restrain his excesses, nor any Colonial Legislature to assert the rights of the people. There is no trial by jury. The Governor imposes what taxes he pleases.—Geo Journal.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers at private sale, his house and lot, near the Presbyterian meeting house, in Charlestown. This property would be very suitable for a mechanic. Also for sale, an acre lot of ground, near the brick yard. A great bargain may be had, if immediate application be made. For terms apply to the subscriber, on the premises, or to the Editor of the Farmer's Repository.

JACOB FISHER

Dec 8.

Very Valuable Land FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from Thomas W. Davis, to the subscriber, dated 30th December, 1814, and recorded in the county court of Jefferson, I shall offer for sale before Fulton's tavern, in Charlestown, on Saturday the 5th day of February next, that most beautiful and valuable tract of land called the Flowing Spring, containing

One hundred and 25 Acres,

being part of the land of John Payton, dec'd, situate near Charlestown—conveyed to said Thomas W. Davis by Margaret R. Payton, now Margaret R. Conrad. The sale will be made by myself in person or my attorney duly authorized: it will be for cash, at public auction, to the highest bidder, and will be made by order of John Buckmaster, who holds the two last bonds secured by said deed of trust, assigned to him by Robert R. Conrad, the husband of said Margaret R. Payton.

DANIEL LEE, Trustee.

Jan. 5.

Hardware.

Mill Saws, Cross Cut Saws, and Anvils, Knives & Forks, every price & quality, Cast steel, German steel and common Hand saws, Cast steel plane bits, Chisels, files, rasps, &c. &c.

Castings.

Large wash kettles—large & small pots, Larges and small ovens, Skillets and Frying Pans, sold cheap at my store in Charlestown, for CASH.

JOHN CARLILE.

December 22.

Fulling and Carding.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public, that he has engaged Mr. Thos. Crawford, a known workman throughout this and the several adjoining counties, to conduct the above business for a term of years: From the confidence placed in his abilities as a workman the subscriber flatters himself, that there will be general satisfaction rendered to all who may please to favor him with their custom.

JOHN HELLER.

August 18.

Fulling and Dying.

THE subscriber hereby informs the public that he has employed a young man of a fuller, who comes well recommended, and commenced the

Fulling and Dying Business,

at Mill's Grove, on the 11th inst. where cloth will be fulled, dyed and dressed in the neatest manner, and on the shortest notice. Those who may favor him with their custom, may rest assured that every exertion in his power will be made to give them satisfaction. He will constantly keep on hand, a superior quality of DYE STUFFS, and will dye any color that may be required. The current price will be given for soft and hard soap, which will be taken in payment for fulling, or cash.

BENJAMIN BEELER.

Oct. 13.

Clover Seed.

One hundred and twenty bushels fresh clover seed for sale, at Joseph Showalter's, near Martinsburg.

JOHN SHOWALTER.

Jan. 12.

Family Medicines.

FOR SALE,

Whole-sale and retail, by W. & J. LANE, Charlestown.

LEE'S famous Antibilious Pills.

Messrs. Mich. Lee & Co.

I have taken but two doses of your Antibilious Pills, and I am quite relieved from that sickness of the stomach, giddiness, &c. which has troubled me for some time. I shall recommend them to all my friends in similar cases. Your humble servant,

G. C. COLLINS,

Front street, Balt.

THESE much esteemed Pills have been for many years prepared in Baltimore by the present proprietor, as many of our most respectable citizens can testify, and a number of them have readily and gladly given certificates of their great value as a Family Physic.

A sovereign remedy for Colds, obstinate Coughs, Catarrhs, Asthmas, sore Throats, and approaching Consumptions.

Chronic Court House, S. Carolina.

Mr. Noah Ridgely.

Sir—Being afflicted with an obstinate cough for more than seven years, which has never yielded to any remedies, though numbers have been applied, until I procured a few pills of your LEE'S ELIXIR, for the cure of colds, obstinate coughs, &c. which gave me considerable relief, and which, could I procure immediately a sufficient quantity will, I feel confident, by being sufficiently used, remove the most distressing complaint that for the human race has ever been subject to. I have not a doubt but that I shall be the means of your disposing of a great quantity of the Elixir in this part of the country. I am, sir &c.

CHAS A SPARKS.

Lee's Worm Lozenges.

THE proprietor has now the pleasure of stating that the following case came under his immediate observation. His little daughter, about 5 years old, appeared very visibly to lose her flesh; no particular cause could be given for her thus pining away; she was at length taken with fevers, which, with other symptoms led him to believe she had worms; he gave her a dose of Lee's Lozenges, which brought away, incredible as it may appear, two worms, the one fifteen and the other thirteen inches in length, each three fourths of an inch round; he has given the Lozenges to another of his children, which brought away a vast quantity of very small worms.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the ITCH.

Warranted to cure by any application, free from Mercury or any pernicious ingredient. This vegetable remedy is so mild, yet efficacious that it may be used with the utmost safety, on the most delicate pregnant lady, or on a child of a week old.

Lee's genuine Persian Lotion.

The Persian Lotion operates mildly, rendering the skin delicately soft and smooth—improving the complexion.

Lee's Ague and Fever Drops, warranted to cure if taken according to the directions.

Lee's Grand Restorative and Nervous Cordial.

A most valuable medicine for great and general debility, nervous disorders, loss of appetite, &c. &c.

Lee's Essence and Extracts of Mustard,

An infallible remedy for sprains, bruises, rheumatism, numbness, chilblains, &c.

Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, a certain and effectual cure for the Venereal and Gonorrhoea

Lee's Tooth Ach Drops, which give immediate relief.

Lee's Tooth Powder, which cleanses and beautifies the teeth.

Lee's Eye Water, a certain cure for sore eyes.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head aches

Lee's Corn Plaster, for removing and destroying corns.

Sold on most pleasing terms wholesale, by the Proprietor, at his Family Medicine Ware House, No. 68, Hanover street, Baltimore, and retail in almost all the principal cities and towns in the Union.

Please to observe that none can be Lee's Genuine Family Medicines without the signature of Proprietor.

NOAH RIDGELY,

Late Michael Lee, & Co.)

for removing and destroying corn