

# FARMERS' REPOSITORY.

CHARLES-TOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, VIRGINIA, PRINTED BY RICHARD WILLIAMS.

VOL. XIII.]

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5, 1820.

[No. 626.]

**LINES**  
written in consequence of the author's being reproached for not weeping over the dead body of a female friend,  
BY ANTHONY PASQUIN, Esq.  
Cold drops the tear which blazes common woe—  
What calms rock rattles its chaotic rill?  
No'er will the soft'n'd mould its liquid show;  
Deep sink the waters that are smooth and still,  
Oh! when sublimely agoniz'd I stood,  
And memory gave her beauties frame a sigh,  
While feeling triumph'd in my heart's warm blood,  
Grief drank the offering ere it reached the eye.  
This little instance of refined sentiment, has been translated into German, Italian and French.

FROM THE CINCINNATI GAZETTE.  
As the editors of the Gazette promulgate the laws of the United States, they will much oblige the board of Censors by giving the following digest one insertion.

**FAIL LAWS FOR 1820.**  
Revolving time has once more ushered in the eventful period of female privileges. Leap year has again returned—joy beams from every eye—smiles dance in quick succession on the ruby lips—and every pulse beats with expectation.  
In older communities than our own, three annual suns may hide their effulgence far in the western wave, and dull uniformity still hold her place; society changes not with the fleeting moments, and what was applicable yesterday is so to-day, and will be so to-morrow. For different is the case in this western Emporium—so rapidly is our city progressing—so numerous the emigrants, and so various their habits and modes of thinking that every day presents a different aspect; consequently, the laws which governed the community of damsels in the Leap Year of 1816, have imperiously required revision and amendment for 1820. The board of female censors for the city of Cincinnati, have, therefore, in conformity with the powers vested in them, proceeded to an examination of the same, and after much labor have agreed upon the promulgation of the following digest for the ensuing year, a strict observance of which, they beg most earnestly to enjoin upon all Jasses between 15 and 30, under penalty of final condemnation to a state of single blessedness.

1. No retrenchment of expenditures shall be made, and in all cases expensive foreign articles shall have the preference over domestic ones.  
2. No marriage shall be solemnized until the mansion is furnished in the most elegant style our market will permit.  
3. The practice of coquetting is at all times admissible among females.  
4. No lady shall pride herself upon having discarded less than seven lovers per annum.  
5. After an engagement a lady shall not receive the particular attentions of more than four gentlemen at the same time.  
6. No lady shall boast of having made a conquest, until the gentleman shall have bowed three several times, and waited on her once from church.  
7. No lady shall refuse a gentleman, more than three times, provided she be disengaged.  
8. A lady shall invariably be estimated by the number of her conquests.  
9. A lady may at all times break off an engagement provided a more dashing fellow proffers his hand.  
10. No lady when solicited by the gentlemen shall refuse to join in playing "Blind man's bluff"—"Thimble—str the muth"—&c. &c. and on all occasions such rational amusements should be preferred to social and literary conversation.  
11. No lady shall dance at any collation party more than twenty four times, nor remain at said party more than ten hours.  
12. Female sojourners are most respectfully invited to conform to the above regulations.

The board beg leave to remark that notwithstanding the depreciated state of our currency, and the pressure of the times generally, behind which so many bachelors have entrenched themselves, they are strongly inclined to believe that the present will be a fruitful year of conquests and marriages; and they trust, when it is recollected that these tedious years must roll away, before the return of another golden opportunity, no exertions will be spared to thin the ranks of that most unprofitable race—unmarried gentlemen.

Given under our fair hands at our council chamber, this first day of February, 1820.  
EMILINE,  
CLARISSA,  
THEODORA.  
Censors for the City of Cincinnati.

**FOR SALE,**  
The house and lot, now occupied by Mr. Nicholas Stary, on the main street in Charlestown. The house is two stories high, with convenient apartments. For further particulars apply at the office of the Farmer's Repository.  
JOSEPH WYSONG.  
March 22.

**72 Shares,**  
Conococheague Bank Stock,  
Remaining unsold—and being unencumbered, it is the only kind received at said bank in payment of debts. It will be sold on credit, or exchanged for bonds and notes.  
JAS. S. LANE.  
Shepherdstown, March 22, 1820.

**Militia Notice.**  
THE company under my command is ordered to parade at the usual place, in Charlestown, on the 2d Saturday in April next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.  
B. DAVENPORT, Capt.  
March 22.

**NOTICE.**  
THE Subscriber will attend at Harper's Ferry, on the last day of this month, for the purpose of renting all the property at that place, belonging to the estate of the late John Wager, dec'd. Also, the stone house on the opposite side of the river, now occupied by David Coons. The stone house may be rented separately if required, and for a longer time. She will receive proposals in the mean time from such as wish to rent, at her house in Charles Town.  
CATHARINE WAGER,  
Guardian of the heirs of Jno. Wager, dec'd.  
March 15.

**Fresh Hops.**  
First Sort Fresh Hops for sale.  
JAS S. LANE & TOWNER,  
Shepherdstown, March 22.

**FOR RENT.**  
THE Subscriber has for rent A HOUSE AND LOT OF GROUND, in Charlestown, now occupied by Mr. James Hunt. This house is in a beautiful and healthy situation for a private family. For terms apply to the subscriber living in Charles Town.  
SAMUEL O. OFFUTT.  
March 22.

**THE ELEGANT HORSE HEROD,**  
WILL stand for mares this season, from the 25th March till the 25th of June next, at the stable of the subscriber, near Mr. Henry Garnhart's, about three miles from Charlestown, at the low rate of Five Dollars the season, but may be discharged with four Dollars if paid within the season; Eight Dollars for insurance, but parties with the mare before she is known to be with foal, forfeit the insurance money—Two Dollars the single leap, to be paid when the leap is taken.  
HEROD is a beautiful dapple grey, eight years old, upwards of sixteen huns high, and well calculated for the saddle or harness. His dam was of the Canada breed. Great care will be taken, but no responsibility for accidents.  
ROBERT RIDENHOUR.  
March 22.

**Young Royalist,**  
WILL stand the ensuing season, (commencing the first of April and ending the first of July) on Tuesdays and Wednesdays at Mr. Daniel Kappel's mill, on Bullskin, and the remaining part of the time at my stable in Charlestown, and will be let to mares at Six Dollars the season, or five dollars if paid within the season—Three Dollars the single leap, paid in hand, and Ten Dollars for insurance. Parting with or removing the mare forfeits the insurance. No responsibility for accidents.  
YOUNG ROYALIST is a handsome dapple bay, four years old this spring, sixteen hands and a half high, and well used for saddle or harness. Though I have not been able to trace the precise line of his pedigree, yet I am credibly informed that he is of the Royalist blood, and that his grand sire was the celebrated imported horse Royalist, which was held in great reputation in Kentucky. Young Royalist was gotten in Kentucky, but colted with me—his dam was a fine blooded mare. Other recommendations are unnecessary, as those who wish to put mares to him will first examine and judge for themselves.  
Wm. MORROW.  
Charlestown, March 22.

**Tan Yard for Rent.**  
THE Subscriber wishes to rent his Tan Yard, situated on Bullskin, near the main road leading from Charlestown to Battle-town, and five miles from the former place. There are TWENTY FOUR layaway VATS, five handlers, two limes and pool. It is in a good neighborhood for the business. There is some bark on hand. On the premises are a good dwelling house, stable and garden, with a pasture lot of five or six acres, two acres of meadow, and a good spring of water near the house. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber, living near the premises.  
NATHAN HAINES.  
March 8.

**Boot & Shoe Making.**  
THE Subscriber informs the Public that he has commenced the  
Boot & Shoe Making Business,  
in the house belonging to Doctor Griggs, nearly opposite Mr. Henry Haines' Tavern, where he will be thankful for employment in the line of his Business, and engages that his work shall be done in the best manner.  
AUGUSTUS SHOPE.  
February 9.

**BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.**

**FOR CASH.**  
EARLY WHITE and round RED POTATOES for sale, at my house near Charlestown.  
THOS. HAMMOND.  
March 15.

**ANDREW WOODS,**  
Cabinet Maker,  
HAS on hand bests of the various descriptions and fashions, and an assortment of CABINET WARE, all of which he sells at prices conformable to the present reduced prices 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 treat once more that those who owe me claims long since due, will come forward, that we may at least look one another in the face again before we die—good words and a little money has sometimes kept the Sheriff off my moveables.  
January 26.

**Land for Sale.**  
I WISH to sell my farm, lying within half a mile of Charles Town, Jefferson County Va. containing  
130 ACRES,  
about forty of which are in timber. There are upwards of twenty acres well set in clover, and between thirty and forty acres in a condition for farming this spring. The improvements are a snug dwelling house and kitchen. A number of the fruit trees, of different kinds, have lately been planted on said farm. The payments required, will be one third in hand, and the residue in seven equal annual payments. Possession may be had immediately.  
SAMUEL RUSSELL.  
Charlestown, March 15.

**Six Cents Reward.**  
RAN AWAY from the subscriber, sometime in November last, an apprentice boy to the tailoring business, named  
GEORGE DUTCH,  
about sixteen years of age. The above reward will be given if brought home, but no charges paid.  
DANIEL W. GRIFFITH.  
March 15.

**Lime for Sale.**  
I HAVE for sale from five to six hundred bushels of Lime, that would answer well for stone work, which I will sell low for cash.  
SAM'L RUSSELL.  
March 8.

**BOATING.**  
THE subscriber has taken the ware house belonging to Mr. Geo. Hageley, near Keppert's Furnace, and the ware house of Col. Jno. Blackford, formerly occupied by Messrs. Marmaduke & Co. in Shepherdstown, for the purpose of delivering  
FLOUR  
in Georgetown and Alexandria, at the following prices, viz: to Georgetown, from the first mentioned place, at 94 cents; to Alexandria, one dollar. From Col. Blackford's ware house to Georgetown, 94 cents in high water, and from 94 cents to one dollar and 50 cents in low water. He will deliver the same in the neatest manner and on the shortest notice. Any person being unacquainted with him can have good security for the punctual performance of his engagements. The subscriber will also thank most gratefully, those who may favor him with their custom. Any person wishing to contract for the delivery of their flour in his absence, may apply to T. S. Bennett, Esq. Shepherdstown, to Mr. Hageley near his ware house, or to Mr. George Malleory, at Harper's Ferry. T. S. Bennett, Esq. will attend to the storage of Flour delivered at the ware house in Shepherdstown. There will be a person constantly at Mr. Hageley's ware house to receive flour.  
The undersigned, returning from the above places, will convey Plaster on the most reasonable terms.  
WILLIAM MALLEORY.  
Jan. 12.

**Tan Yard for Sale.**  
THE subscriber wishes to sell his tan yard, situated near Mr. Worthington's mill, in Charlestown. The yard consists of ten layaway vats, with the necessary handlers, an extensive bark shed, and mill for grinding bark. There can be a considerable number of vats sunk, the lot being extensive. There is also on the premises, a tolerable good log dwelling house, with a kitchen adjoining. He will also sell a lot adjoining the above, containing half an acre, which is well calculated for a wagon stand. The situation of the whole is inferior to none in the county. The terms will be made uncommonly easy. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, on the premises.  
JACOB E. PARSON.  
Feb. 9.

**Blank Books FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.**

**John Kreps,**  
Informs the public that he still continues to follow the business of an  
**AUCTIONEER.**  
He avails himself of this opportunity to tender his most grateful thanks to the public for past favours, and assures those who may think proper to employ him, that every exertion in his power will be made to give satisfaction. He may at all times be found, at his residence near the Brick mill, about four miles from Charlestown.  
March 28.

**Jane Woods,**  
Would advise the public that she has on hand a good supply of  
**Drugs & Medicines.**  
The following are part of her Assortment:  
Fresh Tamarinds,  
Madeira Citron—White Wax,  
Red and Black Sealing Wax,  
Court plaster—Ink powder,  
Purified London Soap,  
Mace, Cloves, and Nutmegs,  
Copal Varnish—Bees Wax,  
Putty for Window Glass,  
Inks and Wafers,  
Lancets assorted,  
Tooth Brushes,  
Tapers for sick rooms,  
With a General Assortment of  
**CONFECTION,**  
All of which she will sell low for cash, and hopes she will merit and receive a share of business in her line.  
January 26th, 1820.

**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.

**FOR SALE, A Tract of Land**  
IN the county of Jefferson and State of Virginia, within six miles of Charlestown, and convenient to Harper's Ferry, being part of the tract called and known by the name of Shannondah tract. This land lies on the east side of the Shenandoah River, is well watered, and has a valuable good mill seat on it, and well timbered, containing it is believed, an abundance of iron ore, and the soil susceptible of great improvement by the aid of Plaster and Clover—and contains about  
One Thousand Acres,  
more or less, nearly 300 of which is leased and tenanted for three lives, subject to which that part of it will be sold, the balance is free simple, and the title of all undisputed. It will be laid off in lots to suit purchasers, and will be sold payable one fifth in cash, and the balance in one, two, and three annual payments with interest, and a deed of trust on the premises or good personal security, as may be agreed on, will be required to secure the distant payments.  
All persons desirous of purchasing any or all the aforesaid land, will be shown the same by Mr. Daniel Hefflowber, residing on Bullskin, and near the premises, who is authorized to make contracts, the deeds for which, with general warranty, will be made by  
JOHN HOPKINS.  
HG and Dale, Jan. 19—1f.

**Never so cheap before.**  
I have at my Store, in Charlestown, And now offer for sale, on such terms as cannot fail to meet with general approbation, particularly at a period when money is said to be scarce.  
**A SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT OF Woollen Goods,**  
CONSISTING OF  
Superior blue, black, olive, green and mixt Cloths, Common and low priced Cloths, of almost all descriptions, Superfine and Common Cassimeres, all colours—Vestings Common in variety, Ladies' Pelisse Cloths, various colours and prices, Flannels—12-4, 10-4 and 8-4 Russ' Blankets,  
With an extensive Assortment of  
Hardware, Cutlery, China and  
**Queen's Ware.**  
A considerable quantity of those goods having been bought for cash during the immense sacrifices in the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, enables me to sell them on such terms as will induce those who wish to purchase, to call here, being confident that they are superior, and at an inferior price to any heretofore offered. Report says time are hard, but my terms are easy. Wheat, the Corn, Rye, Notes, Bonds or Cash, but the latter in preference to any, for goods at those prices sacrificed prices. The most advantageous terms ever offered in this part of the country.  
JOHN CARLILE.  
Charlestown, March 8.

**Jane Woods,**  
Would advise the public that she has on hand a good supply of  
**Drugs & Medicines.**  
The following are part of her Assortment:  
Fresh Tamarinds,  
Madeira Citron—White Wax,  
Red and Black Sealing Wax,  
Court plaster—Ink powder,  
Purified London Soap,  
Mace, Cloves, and Nutmegs,  
Copal Varnish—Bees Wax,  
Putty for Window Glass,  
Inks and Wafers,  
Lancets assorted,  
Tooth Brushes,  
Tapers for sick rooms,  
With a General Assortment of  
**CONFECTION,**  
All of which she will sell low for cash, and hopes she will merit and receive a share of business in her line.  
January 26th, 1820.

**ELECTION.**  
AN election will be held at the court house of Jefferson county, on the first day of April court next, for the purpose of choosing two fit persons to represent said county of Jefferson in the next Legislature of this state.  
DANIEL MORGAN,  
Sheriff of Jefferson county.  
March 29.

**Jane Woods,**  
Would advise the public that she has on hand a good supply of  
**Drugs & Medicines.**  
The following are part of her Assortment:  
Fresh Tamarinds,  
Madeira Citron—White Wax,  
Red and Black Sealing Wax,  
Court plaster—Ink powder,  
Purified London Soap,  
Mace, Cloves, and Nutmegs,  
Copal Varnish—Bees Wax,  
Putty for Window Glass,  
Inks and Wafers,  
Lancets assorted,  
Tooth Brushes,  
Tapers for sick rooms,  
With a General Assortment of  
**CONFECTION,**  
All of which she will sell low for cash, and hopes she will merit and receive a share of business in her line.  
January 26th, 1820.

**More New Goods Bought under the Hammer FOR CASH, At Knock-down Prices.**  
ONE of the concerns has again been in market and just returned with another fresh supply of cheap cloths, cassimeres, cords and velvets, cassinets, fancy vestings, flannels, blankets, coatings, baizes, carpetings of all kinds, planes, pelisse cloths, cassimere shawls, Canton crapes, Italian ditto, pure white satin, colored ditto, white, black and light blue pattern, striped and plain gauze, green and all other colored Florences, lustrings of all colors, levantines, fashionable ribbands, fancy trimmings for both dresses and bonnets, best Irish linens, and linen ticklers very cheap, best strong hempen ticklenburgs and Burlaps linen (better to wear and cheaper than domestic for laboring men and servants.) Russia dowlas and sheetings, Irish sheetings and dowlas, fax linen, tow ditto, brown shirtings, and domestic plaids, cambric muslins, ratent (power loom) shirtings, fancy lenos, and other fancy muslins, India muslins of all kinds and qualities, woaded, silk and cotton hosiery very cheap, bed ticking and bombazotts, &c. &c.  
ALSO,  
Superior old French Brandy—Spirits and Wines—best fresh Teas—Loaf and Lump Sugar—Goshon Cheese, &c.  
ALSO,  
The very first quality New Orleans Sugar—West India ditto (very cheap) and prime Coffee—Molasses—Raw Cotton—Tar, and best Twilled Bags—machine Cotton of all numbers—Candle Wick, &c.  
ALSO,  
Womens, mens, girls and childrens' shoes of every description.  
ALSO,  
China, glass, stone, pensknives, and wooden ware, knives and forks, penknives, Huntsman's ditto, &c. &c.  
ALSO,  
Patent shoethread—Best and shoemakers' saddlers and harness makers at a distance, will do well to lay in a supply while it is to be had, it being of a superior kind, and cheap.  
New Fresh Goods are vastly preferable to Old Goods, not only because they are stronger and wear better, but because they come cheaper. Bonds, Notes, Flour and wheat received in payment of Goods.  
J. S. LANE & TOWNER,  
Shepherdstown, Feb. 16.  
P. S. All those in arrears are requested to make ready and pay up. J. S. L. & T.

**WASHINGTON, March 27, 1820.**  
JAMES MONROE.  
DOCUMENTS ACCOMPANYING THE MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT TO CONGRESS.  
Extracts of a letter from Mr. Campbell to the Secretary of State, dated St. Petersburg, 20th Oct. (18 November) 18, containing details of a conversation with Count Nesselrode.  
"Your despatch, No. 3, of June 3d, I had the honor to receive a few days ago."  
"After some general conversation, he enquired, (as I presumed he would do, and waited for him to introduce the subject,) if I had any certain account of what Spain was doing, or had done, respecting the treaty lately concluded by her Minister at Washington with our government. I had shortly before received from Mr. Gallatin a letter confirming the account which had already reached me through the newspaper, that the King had refused to ratify the treaty until he should obtain some previous explanations, relating, as stated by Mr. Gallatin, to two points: 1st, the declaration Mr. Forsyth had instanced on exchanging the ratifications, to put in, that the grant to the Duke d'Alago for lands in the ceded territory, which, though intended to be, was not by the terms of the treaty made null, should be considered as null; and, 2d, an engagement, required by Spain on the part of our government, not to recognize the independence of any of the Spanish colonies; and that, to demand these explanations, a Minister Extraordinary was to be sent to Washington, though Mr. Forsyth had offered, as instructed to give full explanations on any point connected with the treaty. I therefore informed the Count, I had received authentic information, though not from my government, that the King had refused his assent to the treaty until he should obtain explanations on certain points, for which purpose he proposed sending a Minister Extraordinary to Washington. I took this occasion to remark further, that, by official information from my government, I felt myself authorized to state, that Mr. Onis, the Spanish Minister, was fully empowered to conclude the treaty, and might have yielded more than he did without exceeding his authority; and that the points on which it was now proposed to ask explanations had been fully discussed before the treaty was signed, and their extent and meaning explicitly understood by both parties; of which the Spanish court was fully informed; and our Minister there was instructed to give ample explanations, which he offered to do, on any points relating to the treaty that might be supposed to require them. I added, that the treaty was undoubtedly, under all circumstances, highly favorable to Spain, and that, I was satisfied, a strong desire on the part of my government to preserve peace alone induced them to agree to its provisions; that I presumed he had been informed respecting the terms of the treaty by Mr. Polietica, with whom I understood you had frequently communicated on the subject. He said Mr. Polietica had advised him that, from the explanations received from you respecting it, the treaty was by him considered favorable to Spain. I then referred to the letter which appears, that, at the instance of the Charge des Affaires of the Emperor of Russia, a new pledge had been given by the Spanish government, that the Minister who had been lately appointed to the United States should set out on his mission, without delay, with full power to settle all differences in a manner satisfactory to the parties. I have further to state, that the governments of France and Great Britain continue to manifest the sentiments heretofore communicated, respecting the non ratification of the treaty by Spain, and to interpose their good offices to promote its ratification. It is proper to add, that the governments of France and Russia have expressed an earnest desire that the United States would take no step, for the present, on the subject of the ratification, which might possibly tend to disturb the peace between the United States and Spain. There is good cause to presume, from the delicate manner in which this sentiment has been conveyed, that it is founded in a belief, as well as a desire, that our just objects may be accomplished without the hazard of such an extremity.  
On full consideration of all these circumstances, I have thought it my duty to submit to Congress, whether it will not be desirable to postpone a decision, on the questions now depending with Spain, until the next session. The distress of that nation at this juncture affords a motive for this forbearance, which cannot fail to be duly appreciated. Under such circumstances, the situation of the Spanish government may be diverted from its foreign concerns, and the arrival of a minister here be longer delayed. I am the more induced to suggest this course of proceeding, from a knowledge that, while we shall thereby make a just return to the powers whose good offices have been acknowledged, and increase, by a new and signal proof of moderation, our claims on Spain, our attitude in regard to her will not be less favorable at the next session than it is at present.

He appeared to feel the full force of the remark, giving his assent to the conclusion drawn, and proceeded to observe, it was to be regretted that Spain did not understand her own interest better than she seemed to do; that it was difficult to conceive, in her present situation, what could induce her to take the course she had done, refuse to ratify a treaty favorable to herself, and concluded by her Minister vested with full powers for the purpose. He then remarked on the great importance of preserving peace, as far as practicable, among the civilized nations of the world, enquired what Spain could now do in regard to the business, by sending a Minister to Washington, and what course our government would be likely to adopt on the occasion.  
I replied, that as to Spain, I could form no opinion of the motives by which she was governed. I did not perceive what she could do, unless she receded from her objections to the treaty; and, as to my own government, though I was satisfied of its strong desire to preserve peace, I could not pretend to say what course it might conceive itself called on to take on the present occasion, tho' I presumed no decisive measures would be adopted to change essentially the relations between the two countries until Congress should convene, early in December; and the course then pursued would probably depend upon what Spain should in the mean time do.  
He then enquired how soon I expected to hear from my government after it had been advised of the refusal on the part of Spain to ratify the treaty; and, being told that I could not state the precise time, with any degree of certainty, but that it would undoubtedly be as soon as despatches could reach this from Washington, he expressed, with some earnestness, his wish that I should make known to him, at as early a day as might be convenient, such information as I might receive from my government on this subject."

Extract of a letter from Mr. Forsyth to the Secretary of State, dated Madrid, January 3, 1820.  
"A few days after the date of my last number 10, I had a visit from the Count Bulgary, the Russian Charge d'Affairs; he came to see me in consequence of a conversation he had just had with the Duke of San Fernando, respecting my official letter of the 18th of October, and the subsequent correspondence in relation to it. He stated to me, that the Duke regretted the necessity of sending back the letter, but that it was so harsh in its terms, he could not place it before the King; to this was added a great many assurances of personal kindness and good will, not necessary to be repeated. I replied, that it was very mortifying to me, to be obliged to send the letter in the first instance, and not less so to insist on its being received; that the Duke had put it out of my power to act otherwise than I had done; but that there was no difficulty in avoiding the unpleasant consequences likely to ensue. The Duke had nothing to do but to give me such assurances in regard to the grants, as would render it superfluous for me to say anything about them. His answer was at once curious and dissatisfactory. He said

that the Duke could not give me any assurances, such was the predominating influence of the grantees with the king. He was sincerely disposed to settle all the differences with the United States, and hoped, in short time, to have power to effect it; had authorized Count Bulgary to say to the Russian government that General Vives was going immediately to the United States, and would have competent powers; and that every thing would be amicably arranged. I made the Russian Charge d'Affairs sensible, that one part of this statement contradicted the other. General Vives could not receive powers competent to the purpose of amicable settlement, if the Secretary of State's despatch was unable, from the influence of the grantees, to say any thing about the large donations. This was a subject upon which the American government would listen to no terms; and friendly arrangement was out of the question. General Vives's visit to the United States useless, unless the Spanish government was prepared to abandon their pretensions in favor of the grantees. On the subject of the mission of General Vives, I desired the Count to remind the Duke that I knew nothing of it. The general and loose declarations made months before, that the king would authorize some person to ask explanations at Washington, was all that the Spanish government had chosen to communicate to me. The Count assured me of the personal anxiety of the Minister to arrange every thing satisfactory between the two countries; that his hopes were strong of being able to effect it; that this business of the returned note was embarrassing, and if I went away in consequence of its not being received, that what he believed to be the wish of the United States and of his government, and almost all other powers, might be frustrated. Madrid, 18th Dec. in a bad state at present, and that he would make them worse. To this, I answered, in general terms, that matters must become worse, before they became better; that the government of the U. States had every disposition to be friendly with Spain, and had evinced it in a variety of modes; for myself, I had, personally, every wish to be the instrument of promoting good will between the two nations. He said this government had a different impression. I was very sorry for it; unfortunately the conduct of the Spanish government had compelled me to speak with a plainness and openness which was disagreeable, as they were not accustomed to it. In the course of a long conversation, it occurred to me, that this dispute about the note might be made useful, as I found the Spanish government anxious to avoid receiving it, and, contrary to my expectation, desirous that I should remain here. I believed it practicable to accelerate their movements in our affairs without yielding the point in dispute—With this belief, I stated to Count Bulgary, that, if the Duke of San Fernando would officially say to me, at once, that General Vives was going immediately to the United States, with ample authority to arrange the business of the convention, and that it was the particular wish of his Majesty's government, that the letter of the 18th should be withheld, and that all matters relating to the convention should be discussed in Washington, notwithstanding I had positive instructions to remonstrate on the subject of the grants, and the conduct of Spain in relation to them, I would take the responsibility of retaining the obnoxious paper in my hands, until compelled by events to deliver it, or until I should receive further advices from the President.  
The Duke must understand, that this was done with a perfect understanding that I insisted upon the right of returning the paper, and should exercise that right, whenever I deemed it necessary. The Count left me with the expectation of making this arrangement. A few days afterwards we had another interview; he told me, that the Duke would write, to tell me of the appointment of General Vives, and of the intention of sending him immediately to Washington; that he could have full powers, &c.; but that the Duke thought he could not advert particularly to the remonstrance, or the correspondence in relation to it, without commenting upon it, and this he desired to avoid; I answered, that I could not tell how I should act until I saw the Duke's note; if I found it a sufficient justification for detaining the remonstrance, I would do so, and would look at it, with a view to find that justification. The Duke knew from me, that I was instructed to remonstrate earnestly on the subject of the grants, and might judge from my manner of performing duty of the sentiments of the American government. A week elapsed after this last conversation without my hearing from the Secretary of State. I lealed on the Russian Charge d'Affairs to say, that I was surprised at this delay, and that I should certainly return the remonstrance, if I did not hear from the Duke in a few days. He saw the Secretary of State in consequence of this visit, who assured him, that his personal indisposition had prevented him from sending me the intended note. On the 18th Dec. I received the Duke's note, a copy of which is inclosed marked No. 1; you will

ment, I felt myself authorized to state, that Mr. Onis, the Spanish Minister, was fully empowered to conclude the treaty, and might have yielded more than he did without exceeding his authority; and that the points on which it was now proposed to ask explanations had been fully discussed before the treaty was signed, and their extent and meaning explicitly understood by both parties; of which the Spanish court was fully informed; and our Minister there was instructed to give ample explanations, which he offered to do, on any points relating to the treaty that might be supposed to require them. I added, that the treaty was undoubtedly, under all circumstances, highly favorable to Spain, and that, I was satisfied, a strong desire on the part of my government to preserve peace alone induced them to agree to its provisions; that I presumed he had been informed respecting the terms of the treaty by Mr. Polietica, with whom I understood you had frequently communicated on the subject. He said Mr. Polietica had advised him that, from the explanations received from you respecting it, the treaty was by him considered favorable to Spain. I then referred to the letter which appears, that, at the instance of the Charge des Affaires of the Emperor of Russia, a new pledge had been given by the Spanish government, that the Minister who had been lately appointed to the United States should set out on his mission, without delay, with full power to settle all differences in a manner satisfactory to the parties. I have further to state, that the governments of France and Great Britain continue to manifest the sentiments heretofore communicated, respecting the non ratification of the treaty by Spain, and to interpose their good offices to promote its ratification. It is proper to add, that the governments of France and Russia have expressed an earnest desire that the United States would take no step, for the present, on the subject of the ratification, which might possibly tend to disturb the peace between the United States and Spain. There is good cause to presume, from the delicate manner in which this sentiment has been conveyed, that it is founded in a belief, as well as a desire, that our just objects may be accomplished without the hazard of such an extremity.  
On full consideration of all these circumstances, I have thought it my duty to submit to Congress, whether it will not be desirable to postpone a decision, on the questions now depending with Spain, until the next session. The distress of that nation at this juncture affords a motive for this forbearance, which cannot fail to be duly appreciated. Under such circumstances, the situation of the Spanish government may be diverted from its foreign concerns, and the arrival of a minister here be longer delayed. I am the more induced to suggest this course of proceeding, from a knowledge that, while we shall thereby make a just return to the powers whose good offices have been acknowledged, and increase, by a new and signal proof of moderation, our claims on Spain, our attitude in regard to her will not be less favorable at the next session than it is at present.

Washington, March 27, 1820.  
JAMES MONROE.  
DOCUMENTS ACCOMPANYING THE MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT TO CONGRESS.  
Extracts of a letter from Mr. Campbell to the Secretary of State, dated St. Petersburg, 20th Oct. (18 November) 18, containing details of a conversation with Count Nesselrode.  
"Your despatch, No. 3, of June 3d, I had the honor to receive a few days ago."  
"After some general conversation, he enquired, (as I presumed he would do, and waited for him to introduce the subject,) if I had any certain account of what Spain was doing, or had done, respecting the treaty lately concluded by her Minister at Washington with our government. I had shortly before received from Mr. Gallatin a letter confirming the account which had already reached me through the newspaper, that the King had refused to ratify the treaty until he should obtain some previous explanations, relating, as stated by Mr. Gallatin, to two points: 1st, the declaration Mr. Forsyth had instanced on exchanging the ratifications, to put in, that the grant to the Duke d'Alago for lands in the ceded territory, which, though intended to be, was not by the terms of the treaty made null, should be considered as null; and, 2d, an engagement, required by Spain on the part of our government, not to recognize the independence of any of the Spanish colonies; and that, to demand these explanations, a Minister Extraordinary was to be sent to Washington, though Mr. Forsyth had offered, as instructed to give full explanations on any point connected with the treaty. I therefore informed the Count, I had received authentic information, though not from my government, that the King had refused his assent to the treaty until he should obtain explanations on certain points, for which purpose he proposed sending a Minister Extraordinary to Washington. I took this occasion to remark further, that, by official information from my govern-

ment, I felt myself authorized to state, that Mr. Onis, the Spanish Minister, was fully empowered to conclude the treaty, and might have yielded more than he did without exceeding his authority; and that the points on which it was now proposed to ask explanations had been fully discussed before the treaty was signed, and their extent and meaning explicitly understood by both parties; of which the Spanish court was fully informed; and our Minister there was instructed to give ample explanations, which he offered to do, on any points relating to the treaty that might be supposed to require them. I added, that the treaty was undoubtedly, under all circumstances, highly favorable to Spain, and that, I was satisfied, a strong desire on the part of my government to preserve peace alone induced them to agree to its provisions; that I presumed he had been informed respecting the terms of the treaty by Mr. Polietica, with whom I understood you had frequently communicated on the subject. He said Mr. Polietica had advised him that, from the explanations received from you respecting it, the treaty was by him considered favorable to Spain. I then referred to the letter which appears, that, at the instance of the Charge des Affaires of the Emperor of Russia, a new pledge had been given by the Spanish government, that the Minister who had been lately appointed to the United States should set out on his mission, without delay, with full power to settle all differences in a manner satisfactory to the parties. I have further to state, that the governments of France and Great Britain continue to manifest the sentiments heretofore communicated, respecting the non ratification of the treaty by Spain, and to interpose their good offices to promote its ratification. It is proper to add, that the governments of France and Russia have expressed an earnest desire that the United States would take no step, for the present, on the subject of the ratification, which might possibly tend to disturb the peace between the United States and Spain. There is good cause to presume, from the delicate manner in which this sentiment has been conveyed, that it is founded in a belief, as well as a desire, that our just objects may be accomplished without the hazard of such an extremity.  
On full consideration of all these circumstances, I have thought it my duty to submit to Congress, whether it will not be desirable to postpone a decision, on the questions now depending with Spain, until the next session. The distress of that nation at this juncture affords a motive for this forbearance, which cannot fail to be duly appreciated. Under such circumstances, the situation of the Spanish government may be diverted from its foreign concerns, and the arrival of a minister here be longer delayed. I am the more induced to suggest this course of proceeding, from a knowledge that, while we shall thereby make a just return to the powers whose good offices have been acknowledged, and increase, by a new and signal proof of moderation, our claims on Spain, our attitude in regard to her will not be less favorable at the next session than it is at present.

He appeared to feel the full force of the remark, giving his assent to the conclusion drawn, and proceeded to observe, it was to be regretted that Spain did not understand her own interest better than she seemed to do; that it was difficult to conceive, in her present situation, what could induce her to take the course she had done, refuse to ratify a treaty favorable to herself, and concluded by her Minister vested with full powers for the purpose. He then remarked on the great importance of preserving peace, as far as practicable, among the civilized nations of the world, enquired what Spain could now do in regard to the business, by sending a Minister to Washington, and what course our government would be likely to adopt on the occasion.  
I replied, that as to Spain, I could form no opinion of the motives by which she was governed. I did not perceive what she could do, unless she receded from her objections to the treaty; and, as to my own government, though I was satisfied of its strong desire to preserve peace, I could not pretend to say what course it might conceive itself called on to take on the present occasion, tho' I presumed no decisive measures would be adopted to change essentially the relations between the two countries until Congress should convene, early in December; and the course then pursued would probably depend upon what Spain should in the mean time do.  
He then enquired how soon I expected to hear from my government after it had been advised of the refusal on the part of Spain to ratify the treaty; and, being told that I could not state the precise time, with any degree of certainty, but that it would undoubtedly be as soon as despatches could reach this from Washington, he expressed, with some earnestness, his wish that I should make known to him, at as early a day as might be convenient, such information as I might receive from my government on this subject."

Extract of a letter from Mr. Forsyth to the Secretary of State, dated Madrid, January 3, 1820.  
"A few days after the date of my last number 10, I had a visit from the Count Bulgary, the Russian Charge d'Affairs; he came to see me in consequence of a conversation he had just had with the Duke of San Fernando, respecting my official letter of the 18th of October, and the subsequent correspondence in relation to it. He stated to me, that the Duke regretted the necessity of sending back the letter, but that it was so harsh in its terms, he could not place it before the King; to this was added a great many assurances of personal kindness and good will, not necessary to be repeated. I replied, that it was very mortifying to me, to be obliged to send the letter in the first instance, and not less so to insist on its being received; that the Duke had put it out of my power to act otherwise than I had done; but that there was no difficulty in avoiding the unpleasant consequences likely to ensue. The Duke had nothing to do but to give me such assurances

see that it is not what I had reason to expect. He does not request a suspension of any correspondence, or say that it is the wish of the Spanish government that every thing should be left to the negotiation of General Vives. He merely states, that, in his view, to continue discussion here would be superfluous, and likely to embarrass the direct negotiation. Perhaps, considering their peculiar mode of doing business, I had no right to calculate on any thing more.

Nevertheless, I am not at all satisfied with it, and had I consulted my own inclinations only, I should immediately have sent back the note of the 18th October with the translation. What has occasioned me to delay and deliberate, and still keeps me uncertain how to act, is the apprehension that my judgment of what is proper might be involuntarily influenced by my own wishes. I need not conceal from you, that my situation here is unpleasant, and that I find no sufficient consolation for my personal mortification in the consciousness of being useful to the United States, feeling, as I do, that I am almost, if not altogether, useless. The very awkward state of my private affairs in Georgia, in consequence of my unlooked for detention here, increases my anxiety to leave Spain. What I fear, and I hope it is not an unworthy apprehension, is, that these circumstances may unconsciously induce me to believe, that the more energetic course is the best. What I have at last resolved upon, is, to delay my answer until I see the President's message. It will then be sent, before General Vives leaves Europe. He is still in Madrid, goes in a coach and collars to Bayonne, a journey of 12 or 15 days; thence to Paris, from Paris to England, and from England to the United States. His rapid journey to Washington will probably be finished in May. My answer will be regulated by the advice I hope soon to receive from Washington. I shall certainly not go further, in any event, than to say, that I shall retain the letter of the 18th October for a shorter time, under the hopes that his Majesty will render it unnecessary to make any remonstrance on the subject of it."

The Duke of San Fernando and Quiroga to Mr. Forsyth.

[TRANSLATION.]

To the Minister of the U. States:

Sir: In consequence of the decision of the King, my master, and in conformity with the communications which my predecessor and I have had the honor to make to you, the moment has arrived when the person of whom His Majesty had made choice, is about to proceed to America, for the purpose of asking of your government the explanations which His Majesty has judged to be indispensable, previous to the ratification by His Majesty of the treaty concluded and signed by Don Luis de Onis.

The Plenipotentiary appointed is the Marechal de Camp Don Francisco Dionisio Vives, a distinguished person, in whom the King, my master, has the fullest confidence, and to whom he has given the most ample powers to settle all the difficulties he so earnestly wishes to see removed, & succeeded by the establishment, on a solid basis, of that harmony between Spain and the United States to which their mutual interests so strongly invite them.

As Don Francisco D. Vives will set out immediately on his journey, and proceed expeditiously, I consider the measure now communicated to you, and which you will be pleased to make known to your government as dispensing with any farther discussion here of the points which form the object of the above named gentleman's present mission, as a continuance of it would only tend to embarrass the course of the direct negotiation about to be established.

I renew to you, sir, the assurances of my distinguished respect, and I pray God to preserve you many years!

The Duke of SAN FERNANDO & QUIROGA. Palae, 16th December, 1819.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Gallatin to the Secretary of State dated Paris, January 22, 1820.

"According to some accounts the intended Minister to the United States left Madrid on the 9th. The British Ambassador here told me that he was still there on the 14th."

Extract of a letter from Mr. Everett, Charge d'Affairs at the Hague, to the Secretary of State, dated Hague, January 25, 1820.

"I stated in a late letter upon the authority of the Spanish Charge d'Affairs here, that Mr. Onis's successor, General Vives, was at Paris, on his way to America. It appears however that he has not yet left Madrid."

TRANSLATION.

Extract of a despatch from Count Nesselrod, to Mr. Palatin, Minister of H. I. M. the Emperor of Russia, in the U. States, dated 27th Nov. (9th Dec.) 1820.

"You have doubtless been able to obtain information how far the President's last instructions to Mr. Forsyth were positive. The Emperor will not now take it upon him to justify Spain, but he charges you to plead, with the Government at Washington, the cause of peace and concord. That Government is too enlightened to take hasty steps, and its rights appear to be too solid, not to be weakened by a violent course of proceeding; and on the other hand, such is the character of the considerations which commanded the ratification, by Spain, of the arrangement relative to the Floridas, that it is to be hoped she will at length yield to the force of evidence. The United States will then have added to the reputation of an able, that of a moderate policy, and will gather, with security, the fruits of their wisdom. His Impe-

rial Majesty, therefore wishes that if there be yet time, you would engage the Government at Washington to give to the Spanish Ministry a proof of patience, which its circumstances might indeed seem to suggest. Nevertheless, the Emperor does not interpose in this discussion. He makes, above all, no pretension to exercise an influence in the councils of a foreign power. He merely expresses a wish, dictated by his concern for the general welfare, and worthy of the generous good faith which characterises the Government of the United States."

INTERESTING FROM SPAIN.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.—COMMUNICATED FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

The following letter is from an American gentleman, of great respectability, to his friend in this city:

"Gibraltar, 20th Feb. 1820.

"Long before this reaches you, you will have heard of a revolt in Spain among the troops destined for South-America. Since its commencement at the Isla near Cadiz, there have been so many false reports as to its progress, &c. that really little can be relied on, save what can be seen. At Cadiz they knew nothing of the actual state of affairs outside, and what they hear comes thro' such doubtful channels that no faith can be given. A man by the name of Quiroga is at the head of it thus far, and his whole force at the Isla, by report, varies from six to ten thousand men. There were hopes entertained that, after it once broke out there would be corresponding exertions made in other parts of Spain, that would tend immediately to effect the object of the enterprise; but thus far we have no accounts of any other disturbance of a serious nature. This, however, may be accounted for: the government not being able to bring a sufficient force to crush Quiroga, for they stand in need of all the royal troops stationed in various towns, to put down any attempt that might be made there.

On the 3d inst. a party of Revolutionists from the Isla of about 2500 men, marched in and took possession of Algeziras opposite Gibraltar. They immediately opened its port to the introduction of every thing under moderate duties—provisions free. This lasted, however, but for a few hours, as a small naval force from Cadiz arrived, and cut off all communication. The Revolutionists were commanded by one Riego, a smart active fellow. He remained at Algeziras a few days, and offered several opportunities to O'Donnel, the commandant of the Royalists, then at St. Roque, to attack him, but to no effect. He then moved off toward the Isla again. O'Donnel took up his position at Medina Sidona. On the 14th inst. Riego returned and took possession of St. Roque (6 miles from Gibraltar) with his party. In the afternoon they marched a body of about 300 down to the lines, (1 mile distant,) where were about 150 Royalists. Riego's party stopped about 500 yards distant, and sent in a flag to the lines. The Royal troops were then drawn up; but whether to fight or runaway, no *yo se!* After an hour's conference the Revolutionists returned to St. Roque, and the next morning, 15th inst. they marched off towards Malaga. The Conduct of the Revolutionists, (or Nationalists as they are called,) thus far has been marked with mildness and forbearance towards private property and individuals. There is a report in town this morning, which states that O'Donnel came up with Riego, near Marvilla, and has given battle, the result of which was a total defeat of the Revolutionists. This action is said to have been fought yesterday. This is doubtful; if true, 'tis probable the whole undertaking will turn out a borachua; for, in the present state, as a little success will be attended with the most favorable consequences, inspiring confidence, which is all they want, so, on the other hand, will a failure be attended with a fatal result to the enterprise.

If Riego could have reached Malaga, which is still probable, that city would immediately fall in with his views, and from thence a junction would be made with Catalonia, which, you know, is always in a ripe state for a row in favor of liberal principles. I will leave this unfinished till the last minute before the sailing of the Hope, and give you all we know here. There was a sortie made by the troops at Cadiz upon Riego, at the Isla, a few days ago, which was attended with considerable loss on the part of the Royalists, with desertions, &c. but we don't know all the particulars yet, or the truth of the whole.

What a pity it is that our government was not at war with Spain now. Commodore Stewart, who is now here, in the Franklin, could alone give freedom to this country, and destroy the present system entirely. One word from him, in the shape of offensive measures, against the King and his cabinet, would be enough 'Maldeta Seael Rey' 'fuera conel' would be the general feeling which you now only hear expressed by the Spaniard, when he knows where he is. You would have been amused to have been at Algeziras and St. Roque, when Riego was there. The manners of the people were so unlike every thing I had seen before called "Spanish," that I scarcely could reconcile it to myself that I was in Spain among them. The Revolutionary troops, too, were so well fed and found in every respect, and the officers so genteel in their appearance and manners, that, but for their mustachos, I should have taken them for English troops.

The king has offered them all a full pardon if they will return to their duty under him again—and not a man, thus far, has accepted; and this looks favorable.

Since writing the above, two government

vessels have arrived from Malaga, with a number of the public characters on board, having made their escape last night from that city just as Riego made his entre there. The reports I have given above are false—Riego's rear guard had a little skirmish with O'Donnel's party, near Estipona, and were successful. The Revolutionists met little or no opposition in taking Malaga. The governor of that place met them with a party of troops a little this side, but they would not stand a moment, they all fled—and Malaga received Riego with open arms. This is a valuable acquisition to them, and there now appears but one opinion as to the final result of this enterprise.

The Constitution will be established, and though its principles admit the existence of a king, still, such is the feeling against Ferdinand, that he will not be the one selected. There will yet no doubt, be a long contest, before things are reduced to quietness in Spain; and many a poor fellow will feel the length of the "cuchillo."

You know enough of Spaniards, to render it unnecessary for me to explain further."

DETROIT, MARCH 3.

Important tour.—We are informed that the Secretary of War has instructed Governor Cass, to proceed upon an exploring tour to the northwestern extremity of Lake Superior, and thence to the heads of the Mississippi, and by the way of Prairie du Chien and Green Bay to Lake Michigan.

No part of the United States is less known than the country upon this route. We depend, for our information respecting it, almost wholly upon the reports of Indian traders. It is certainly time that the important geographical and political questions connected with it were satisfactorily solved. It has long been known that large masses of virgin Copper are to be found on one of the streams that empty into Lake Superior on its southern shore. Those require to be fully examined, and the country should be purchased from the Indians for the benefit of the United States. Its mineralogical treasures could then be used for important national objects.

We are glad to see that Mr. Calhoun pursues, with zeal and ability, the necessary measures for obtaining a correct knowledge of the remote sections of our country. He has probably carried into the war department the same opinions which distinguished him in Congress, upon questions of internal improvement. With the practical views of an enlightened statesman, he appears anxious to have our immense unsettled frontiers explored, for purposes of general information, as well as for the accomplishment of objects more immediately connected with his department. An ignorance of the geography of their own country ought not to be the reproach of Americans.

We understand that the gentlemen attached to this expedition, will leave here soon after the opening of the navigation, in birch canoes. This mode of conveyance is not only the most economical, but it is also best adapted to the country, and will enable the tourists to explore, in their passage to Lake Superior, the American shore of Lake Huron, which is, perhaps, not better known than that of the former.

We are not yet informed who will accompany Governor Cass in his contemplated tour, but if he has the privilege of choosing his assistants, we shall, from a knowledge of his ability and enterprise, be sanguine in the expectation of seeing results from this expedition, equal to a scientific and political nature, equal to, if not surpassing even those that will be produced by the one to the Yellow Stone.—*Gazette.*

ANOTHER MAIL ROBBERY.

Post Office, New York, 26th March, 1820.

DEAR SIR—I have only time to enclose you a handbill of a transaction this morning; and to say that the robbery was fully perpetrated, though without loss—the robber was unarmed. Evidence against him is complete, and our Circuit Court sits next week. Yours sincerely,

THEODORUS BAILEY, P. M.  
To J. S. Skinner, Esq.  
Post Master, Baltimore.

SUNDAY, 11 o'clock, A. M.

MAIL ROBBERY.

A young man by the name of Smith Davis, having previously, as he supposed, succeeded with one of the mail drivers, to divide the spoil, made an attempt to rob the mail this morning near West Farms. Gen. Bailey the post master of this city having been informed by the driver of the plan, and of the time fixed, every thing was prepared to secure the robber. Mr. Wiley, a clerk in the post office, and Mr. Curtis, one of the marshals, went to New Rochelle on Saturday afternoon, where they remained until the Eastern Mail arrived. Smith provided with keys got on the box with the driver, and Mr. Wiley and the Marshal took seats inside. After Davis had opened the Mail, and taken out several bundles of letters, the signal was given, and after an ineffectual attempt to escape with one of the bundles, was secured by Messrs. C. and W. brought to the city, and will no doubt be committed, Davis is a young man of genteel appearance, about 23 or 24 years of age, and belongs to the southward.—*N. Y. Gazette.*

NEW YORK, MARCH 27.

Davis (the Mail Robber) has been again examined this morning, and there is reason

to believe that he is connected with the gang of villains, who, on Saturday last, murdered the driver and robbed the Mail, near Baltimore. Before he was yesterday committed to prison he remarked, that "the magistrate would have more of the same kind of business soon." In the course of his examination this morning, he declared, that "the offence near Baltimore is but trifling, compared with what may be expected to occur somewhere between Boston and Charleston, South Carolina." He added—"I know there is a combination of at least fifty persons, of genteel appearance, who are determined to carry their point." The Magistrate used every argument to induce the prisoner to disclose the names of the persons who had thus combined. This he obstinately refused, but said, if the President, after his trial, would grant him a pardon, he would then disclose the whole.

He stated that he was last from the City of Washington, and that his business there was that of selling horses.—*Com. Adv.*

FREDERICKTOWN, Md. MARCH 29.

Court adjourned on Saturday last, after a session of three weeks, in which three civil and some criminal cases were tried. Mrs. Perkins, indicted for the murder of her husband, was tried and acquitted. Her brother and sister, also indicted for the same offence, were remanded to prison, to be tried at an adjourned court in May. The trials of several other criminals were postponed to the same time.

ALEXANDRIA, MARCH 29.

Swindling.—On Monday last a man calling himself "John Moore," called at the store of Messrs. Mandeville & Larmour, and pretended to purchase a quantity of goods, and while they were preparing them for transportation, he employed a wagon man, (who had charge of his master's wagon, and who had just disposed of a load of flour,) to carry them to Fairfax Court house. He then went to a hardware store, accompanied by the black man, and made a purchase of nails, but while they were putting them up for him, he took the wagoner aside, and enquired if he had any "current" money, as he was not of that description that he had about him, and would repay it on the delivery of the merchandise. The unsuspecting black advanced him \$30, when Moore decamped, and has not since been heard of. His complexion is dark, and appears to be a young man, from 5 feet 8 to 5 feet 10 inches high, his coat was an old blue one, and his appearance shabby for a merchant.

From the National Intelligencer, of April 1.

CONFESSION OF THE MAIL ROBBER.

The following Statement, embracing the Full Confession of the Mail Robbers recently apprehended at Baltimore, has been obligingly handed to us for publication:

The examination and confession of Peregrin Hutton, taken before me, Theodorick Bland, Judge of the District Court in and for the Maryland District, this 27th day of March, in the year eighteen hundred and twenty, after being cautioned that his acknowledgments and confessions must be free and voluntary, without either hope or fear, saith, that he is in his twenty-eighth year, is a native of Delaware, and was raised in Maryland; that he has been heretofore employed as a stage driver between York and Baltimore, until August last, and in the same employment elsewhere before that time; that in or about the month of December last, he went to Philadelphia; that he went there to be restored to his health, and from thence returned to Baltimore and thence to Richmond, about the 17th of December last; thence to Hampton, thence to Norfolk, thence to Petersburg, thence to the South, to a Mr. Gholson's, an owner of stages, for the purpose of obtaining employment; thence to Petersburg, thence to New York, in the schooner Phoenix; where he met with Morris N. B. Hull, alias, Norton, and became there first acquainted with him; he was introduced by the name of Hull, and represented himself as a Druggist who wished to come on to the southward to seek employment; where he saw a broad piece of lead in his pocket; they, Hull and Hutton, left Philadelphia together, in the steam boat, for Wilmington, and arrived there together thence to Newport; where he, Hutton, left an order for his trunk to go to New Castle, there to be left until further order, and from Newport they, Hull and Hutton, walked down to Baltimore, and from thence sent for the trunk by the steam boat, which was brought accordingly. When they left New York, Hutton permitted Hull to put his clothes in his trunk, and when the trunk arrived in Baltimore he found that Hull had a key which fitted his, Hutton's trunk lock: on the road from New-York, Hutton proposed to Hutton to stop and rob the mail, where ever it might be most convenient; that he had arms and ammunition, and thought it could be done without any danger; but, at that time, no plan or arrangement was digested or made, and it was occasionally talked of until they arrived at Baltimore. This day fortnight they arrived in Baltimore, and commenced boarding at Mr. Kecks, when the following plan was digested: it was agreed that, as Hutton was known, he should wear a mask, made of an old soft leather cap; no other person to be concerned or let into the secret; and nothing further should be done than to rob the mail of the money found therein; that Hull should also wear a mask, which was made also of the old cap, one side of which was hairy; that they had a common screw barrel pocket pistol, with the guard broke off from behind the cock. Hull had a stout knife, the blade of which was about three or four inches long, commonly called a Spanish knife; Hutton had a common two bladed penknife; they had each a stout walking stick; but they had no other arms of any description. Thus equipped, Hull and Hutton left the city of Baltimore early in the afternoon, on the Saturday after they arrived in this city, on the Philadelphia road, with an intention to stop and rob the mail; and for that purpose placed themselves in the first wood beyond the new bridge on the big falls of Gunpowder, and when the mail wagon passed, there being a passenger in it with the driver, nothing was attempted; they immediately returned, and reached Baltimore a little after daylight.

On Friday last, after supper, about 8 o'clock, they, Hull and Hutton, again left Baltimore, and went out as before on the Philadelphia road, with the design to meet, stop, and rob the mail, and were in all respects equipped and armed as on the first going out, and about eight or nine miles from