

# FARMERS' REPOSITORY.

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

VOL. XIII.]

WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, 1820.

[No. 632.]

### 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. Distant subscribers will be required to pay the whole in advance—no paper will be discontinued, except at the option of the Editor, until arrears are paid. Advertisements not exceeding a square, will be inserted three weeks for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion. All advertisements sent to the office without having the number of times for which they are to be inserted, designated, will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly. All communications to the Editor on business, must be post paid.

### Conway Sloan,

Has received a fresh supply of Drugs, Confection, and Fruit, which he will sell on good terms for cash. No credit will be allowed any person, except Physicians, from this date. Charlestown, May 3.

### Susquehanna

### Shad & Herrings.

THE Subscribers have received a supply of the above, Baltimore inspection, No. 1. Also, some other articles, part of their spring assortment. JNO MARSHALL & Co. May 10.

### Virginia, Jefferson Co. to wit:

April term, 1820, being the 24th day of the month. Plaintiff, William Butler, against

John Peter, John T. Cooks, Jno R. Flagg, Wm. P. Craighill and Wm. Little, merchants and co-partners in trade under the name and firm of Jno. R. Flagg & Co. Thos. S. Bennett and Joel Morgan, late merchants and co-partners in trade under the name and firm of Bennett & Morgan; Thos. S. Bennett and Jonathan C. Buckles, late merchants and co-partners in trade under the name and firm of Bennett & Buckles; Roger Humphreys and Jacob Wark, merchants and co-partners in trade under the name and firm of Humphreys & Wark; Edward Wager and Fountain Beckham, merchants and co-partners in trade under the name and firm of Edward Wager & Co. Charles and John Strider, John Marshall and John Strider, John Strider and Thos. S. Bennett, Wm. P. Craighill and Wm. Little, trading under the name and firm of Craighill & Little, as millers; and Wm. P. Craighill and Jonathan C. Buckles, Defendants.

### IN CHANCERY

This day came the plaintiff by his counsel, and the defendant Peter, not having entered his appearance and given security agreeably to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the said defendant Peter is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth; on the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel it is ordered that he appear here on the fourth Monday in June next and answer the bill of the complainant: And it is further ordered that the defendants, John T. Cooks and Jno. R. Flagg, Wm. P. Craighill and Wm. Little, merchants and co-partners in trade under the name and firm of Jno. R. Flagg & Co. Thos. S. Bennett and Joel Morgan, late merchants and co-partners in trade under the name and firm of Bennett & Morgan; Thos. S. Bennett and Jonathan C. Buckles, late merchants and co-partners in trade under the name and firm of Bennett & Buckles; Roger Humphreys and Jacob Wark, merchants and co-partners in trade under the name and firm of Humphreys & Wark; Edward Wager and Fountain Beckham, merchants and co-partners in trade under the name and firm of Edward Wager & Co. Charles and John Strider, John Marshall and John Strider, John Strider and Thos. S. Bennett, Wm. P. Craighill and Wm. Little, trading under the name and firm of Craighill & Little, as millers; and Wm. P. Craighill and Jonathan C. Buckles, Defendants.

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### WAR DEPARTMENT,

PENSION OFFICE, May 11th, 1820. In all original applications hereafter to be made for the purpose of obtaining pensions under the act of Congress providing for certain persons who served in the land and naval service of the United States during the Revolutionary war, passed the 18th March, 1818, and the act supplementary thereto, passed on the 1st May, 1820, the following form must be observed: District of —, ss On this — day of —, 182, personally appeared in open court (being a court of record for the district, circuit, county, or corporation, as the case may be,) aged — years, who being first duly sworn according to law, doth, on his oath, make the

### Revolutionary Pensioners.

AN ACT in addition to an act, entitled "An act to provide for certain persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States in the revolutionary war," passed on the eighteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That no person who now is, or hereafter may be, placed on the pension list of the United States, by virtue of the act, entitled "An act to provide for certain persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States in the revolutionary war," passed on the eighteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, shall after the payment due on that part of the pension which became due on the fourth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, continue to receive the pension granted by the said act, until he shall have exhibited to some court of record, in the county, city, or borough, in which he resides, a schedule, subscribed by him, containing his whole estate and income, (his necessary clothing and bedding excepted), and shall have before the said court, or some one of the judges thereof taken and subscribed, and produced to the said court, the following oath or affirmation, to wit: I, A. B. do solemnly swear or affirm (as the case may be) that I was a resident citizen of the United States on the eighteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, and that I have not, since that time, given, or in any manner, disposed of my property, or any part thereof, with intent thereby to diminish it as to bring myself within the provisions of an act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide for certain persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States in the revolutionary war," passed on the eighteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, and that I have not, nor has any person in trust for me, any property, or securities, contracts, or debts, due to me; nor have I any income, other than what is contained in the schedule hereto annexed, and by me subscribed: Nor until such person shall have delivered, or cause to be delivered, to the Secretary of War, a copy of the aforesaid schedule and oath or affirmation, certified by the clerk of the court to which the said schedule was delivered, together with the opinion of the said court, also certified by their clerk, of the value of the property contained in the said schedule: Provided, That, in every case in which the pensioner may be insane, or incapable of taking an oath, the court may receive the said schedule, without the aforesaid oath or affirmation, from the committee, or other person authorized to take care of such person.

Sec 2 And be it further enacted, That the original schedule and oath or affirmation shall be filed in the clerk's office, of the court to which the schedule and oath or affirmation aforesaid shall be exhibited; and any person who shall swear or affirm falsely in the premises, and be thereof convicted, shall suffer as for wilful and corrupt perjury.

Sec 3 And be it further enacted, That, on the receipt of the copy of the schedule and oath or affirmation aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War department, to cause to be struck from the list of pensioners under the said act, the name of such person, in case the said person shall not, in his opinion, be in such indigent circumstances as to be unable to support himself without the assistance of his country: Provided, That every person who shall have been placed on the pension list in consequence of disability, from known wounds received in the revolutionary war, and who shall have relinquished such pension in order to avail themselves of the benefit of the provisions of the act, to which this is an amendment, who, by virtue of this section, may be stricken from the pension list, shall be forth with restored to the pension so relinquished.

Sec 4 And be it further enacted, That the Speaker of the House of Representatives, JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro-tempore, Washington, May 11, 1820. Approved: JAMES MONROE.

On this — day of —, 182, personally appeared in open court, (being a court of record for the said district, circuit, county, or corporation, as the case may be,) aged — years, resident in — in said district, (being first duly sworn according to law, doth, on his oath, declare that he is a citizen of the Revolutionary war as follows: There set forth the regiment, company, and line, or ship, corps, or vessel; and the date of the original declaration; and if he has received a pension, the number of the pension certificate should be inserted.] And I do solemnly swear (or affirm as the case may be) that I was a resident citizen of the United States on the 18th of March 1818; and that I have not since that time, by gift, sale, or in any manner, disposed of my property, or any part thereof, with intent thereby so to diminish it, as to bring myself within the provisions of an act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide for certain persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States in the Revolutionary war," passed on the 18th day of March, 1818; and that I have not, nor has any person in trust for me, any property or securities, contracts, or debts, due to me; nor have I any income other than what is contained in the schedule hereto annexed, and by me subscribed.

[Here enumerate each article of real and personal estate, necessary clothing and bedding excepted, and subscribe the same.] The declarant must also mention his occupation; his ability to pursue it; the number and names of his family residing with him; their ages, and their capacity to contribute to their support, in order that the Department may be enabled to decide whether the applicant is in such indigent circumstances as to be entitled to the pension.

Sworn to and declared — on the — day of — before — Clerk of the Court of the — of —

In all cases where the applicant is in the pension roll, or declarations have been made in conformity to the act of the 18th March, 1818, and the regulations of the War Department, prior to the 1st May, 1820, the subscribed blank form is prescribed for such persons as may consider themselves entitled to pensions under the restrictions of the act of 1st May, 1820: District of —, ss On this — day of —, 182, personally appeared in open court, (being a court of record for the said district, circuit, county, or corporation, as the case may be,) aged — years, resident in — in said district, (being first duly sworn according to law, doth, on his oath, declare that he is a citizen of the Revolutionary war as follows: There set forth the regiment, company, and line, or ship, corps, or vessel; and the date of the original declaration; and if he has received a pension, the number of the pension certificate should be inserted.] And I do solemnly swear (or affirm as the case may be) that I was a resident citizen of the United States on the 18th of March 1818; and that I have not since that time, by gift, sale, or in any manner, disposed of my property, or any part thereof, with intent thereby so to diminish it, as to bring myself within the provisions of an act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide for certain persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States in the Revolutionary war," passed on the 18th day of March, 1818; and that I have not, nor has any person in trust for me, any property or securities, contracts, or debts, due to me; nor have I any income other than what is contained in the schedule hereto annexed, and by me subscribed.

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Sworn to and declared — on the — day of — before — Clerk of the Court of the — of —

### Negroes for Sale.

WILL be offered for cash, before the door of Robert Fulton's Hotel, in Charles-town, on the first day of Jefferson May court, eight or nine negroes, consisting of women, boys and girls. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock. The above negroes may be had at any time at private sale. ALEX. REILEY.

May 3

### Wool Carding.

THE subscribers Carding Machines, on the Opeagon, on mine near Smithfield, having been supplied with new cards, are now in complete order for carding wool into bolls; and having employed an experienced wain to attend the machines, he can assure those who have wool to card, that their work shall be executed in the best manner. WILLIAM CAMERON.

April 26.

### SMITHING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has commenced the Blacksmith business, in the house next door to major Wm. Hickman's, in Charlestown, where all work in his line will be executed in the best manner and on the most reasonable terms. He also irons stoves in the most elegant manner, makes brass ladders of all sizes, plates saddle rees, and will constantly keep an assortment of saddle trees on hand. Those persons who may want any work of the above description may depend upon having it done on the shortest notice, and on terms suitable to the times. FRANCIS ADELSPERGER.

April 19.

### Virginia, Jefferson Co. to wit:

April term, 1820, being the 24th day of the month. Plaintiff, James Bell, against

John Peter, John T. Cooks, John R. Flagg, Wm. P. Craighill and Wm. Little, merchants and co-partners in trade under the name and firm of Jno. R. Flagg & Co. Thos. S. Bennett and Joel Morgan, late merchants and co-partners in trade under the name and firm of Bennett & Morgan; Thos. S. Bennett and Jonathan C. Buckles, late merchants and co-partners in trade under the name and firm of Bennett & Buckles; Roger Humphreys and Jacob Wark, merchants and co-partners in trade under the name and firm of Humphreys & Wark; Edward Wager and Fountain Beckham, merchants and co-partners in trade under the name and firm of Edward Wager & Co. Charles and John Strider, John Marshall and John Strider, John Strider and Thos. S. Bennett, Wm. P. Craighill and Wm. Little, trading under the name and firm of Craighill & Little, as millers; and Wm. P. Craighill and Jonathan C. Buckles, Defendants.

### IN CHANCERY

This day came the plaintiff by his counsel, and the defendant Peter, not having entered his appearance and given security agreeably to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the said defendant Peter is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth; on the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel it is ordered that he appear here on the fourth Monday in June next and answer the bill of the complainant: And it is further ordered that the defendants, John T. Cooks and Jno. R. Flagg, Wm. P. Craighill and Wm. Little, merchants and co-partners in trade under the name and firm of Jno. R. Flagg & Co. Thos. S. Bennett and Joel Morgan, late merchants and co-partners in trade under the name and firm of Bennett & Morgan; Thos. S. Bennett and Jonathan C. Buckles, late merchants and co-partners in trade under the name and firm of Bennett & Buckles; Roger Humphreys and Jacob Wark, merchants and co-partners in trade under the name and firm of Humphreys & Wark; Edward Wager and Fountain Beckham, merchants and co-partners in trade under the name and firm of Edward Wager & Co. Charles and John Strider, John Marshall and John Strider, John Strider and Thos. S. Bennett, Wm. P. Craighill and Wm. Little, trading under the name and firm of Craighill & Little, as millers; and Wm. P. Craighill and Jonathan C. Buckles, Defendants.

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### John Krepis,

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 favors, and assures those who may wish 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.

### Seasonable Goods.

JEFFERSON & BROWN, Very respectfully inform their customers and the public generally, that they have just received their supply of Spring and Summer Goods, which they are selling off cheap for cash, or to their usual customers on a short credit. Those that want good bargains are invited to call and examine for themselves. Charlestown, May 3.

April term, 1820, being the 24th day of the month. Plaintiff, Richard Beyer, against

John Peter, John T. Cooks, John R. Flagg, Wm. P. Craighill and Wm. Little, merchants and co-partners in trade under the name and firm of Jno. R. Flagg & Co. Thos. S. Bennett and Joel Morgan, late merchants and co-partners in trade under the name and firm of Bennett & Morgan; Thos. S. Bennett and Jonathan C. Buckles, late merchants and co-partners in trade under the name and firm of Bennett & Buckles; Roger Humphreys and Jacob Wark, merchants and co-partners in trade under the name and firm of Humphreys & Wark; Edward Wager and Fountain Beckham, merchants and co-partners in trade under the name and firm of Edward Wager & Co. Charles and John Strider, John Marshall and John Strider, John Strider and Thos. S. Bennett, Wm. P. Craighill and Wm. Little, trading under the name and firm of Craighill & Little, as millers; and Wm. P. Craighill and Jonathan C. Buckles, Defendants.

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### SHINGLES.

THE subscribers have a few thousand JOINT SHINGLES, which they will sell at a reasonable price. JOHN MARSHALL & Co. Charlestown, Jan. 26.

### FOR SALE, A LARGE QUANTITY OF Fresh burnt Lime,

of a very superior quality, for plastering, &c. at the Brick Mill near Harper's Ferry JOHN JAMESON.

May 3

### Virginia, Jefferson Co. to wit:

April term, 1820, being the 24th day of the month. Plaintiff, James Hite, against

John Peter, John T. Cooks, John R. Flagg, Wm. P. Craighill and Wm. Little, merchants and co-partners in trade under the name and firm of Jno. R. Flagg & Co. Thos. S. Bennett and Joel Morgan, late merchants and co-partners in trade under the name and firm of Bennett & Morgan; Thos. S. Bennett and Jonathan C. Buckles, late merchants and co-partners in trade under the name and firm of Bennett & Buckles; Roger Humphreys and Jacob Wark, merchants and co-partners in trade under the name and firm of Humphreys & Wark; Edward Wager and Fountain Beckham, merchants and co-partners in trade under the name and firm of Edward Wager & Co. Charles and John Strider, John Marshall and John Strider, John Strider and Thos. S. Bennett, Wm. P. Craighill and Wm. Little, trading under the name and firm of Craighill & Little, as millers; and Wm. P. Craighill and Jonathan C. Buckles, Defendants.

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From a London Paper. MR. DUVAL



50,000, & 1000 pounds have been paid for the private duty. Lieutenant General Withersall and Captain Corry are his executors.

The King of France has been indisposed but is better—his complaint was gout in the stomach.

Sir Graham Moore is appointed commander in chief in the Mediterranean.

The election was progressing in England, 410 members of the late parliament had been re-elected and 118 new members.

The papers contain many articles of interest from the Continent—particularly details of the late important events in Spain, and the result of the late examination as we could wish.

The friends of humanity and religion will rejoice to learn that the constitution was proclaimed in AFRICA, and its dangers emptied of the victims it contained. The following is the decree of the king.

Considering that the Tribunal of the Inquisition is incompatible with the Constitution of the Spanish Monarchy promulgated at Cadiz, in 1812, and that on that account the Cortes suppressed it by decree of the 22d February, 1813; after mature and long reflection, and advising with the Junta established by my decree of the 14th of March, and in conformity with my opinion, I have ordered that this Tribunal shall be suppressed throughout the monarchy, and by consequence, the council of the supreme inquisition; and that all persons who may be found in its prisons, for political or religious opinions, shall instantly be set at liberty, referring to the Rev. Bishops the cognizance of the latter cases, in their respective dioceses, in order that they may enquire into the same and decide hereon, conforming exactly to the aforesaid decree of the extraordinary Cortes.—At the Palace, this 9th March, 1820.

On the 10th March, all the troops of the Garrison of Madrid assembled by order of His Majesty, on the Prado, and solemnly took the oath to the Constitution. They afterwards formed into columns, repaired to the Palace, and defied before the king, accompanied by the Royal Family, who were stationed in the grand balcony. An immense multitude accompanied them shouting—“Long live the King and the Constitution!” The greatest order prevailed, and the troops vied with the people in giving proofs of their affection for His Majesty, and testifying their joy at the establishment of the new system of Government which has been adopted.

Don Joseph Garcia de la Torre, has been appointed Minister for the Home Department; Don Antonio Gonzalez Salomon, Minister for the Colonies; and Don Miguel Goyosa de Mendoza de Rubiana, Political Chief of the Province of Madrid.

The Liberty of the Press, the London Evening Star, has been re-established, and a Proclamation issued by the Provisional Junta, recommending to the nation, that as they have shown the first example in history of a revolution effected without violence, they may also show the first example of moderation in the exercise of a right which no Nation has yet learnt to enjoy without giving itself up to a degree of excess.—meaning, of course, in the first enjoyment of the right.

A proclamation on the general change which has taken place, has been addressed by the King to the Spanish People: It is well and forcibly written; and, making allowance for the expediency of putting as good as possible on the record, it is not ill calculated to promote that union and harmony which must now be the ardent wish of all true Spaniards.

The Cortes are to assemble about the 15th of May, and mean time a provisional Junta of eleven persons shall be appointed ad interim. These are men said to enjoy the confidence of the people; and the king has pledged himself that all measures of the government, until the Cortes are organized, shall be submitted to this Junta and promulgated with its concurrence.

A decree has been issued permitting all Spaniards who are out of the kingdom on account of political opinions, to return to their native country, and the other exiled nobles, to be released as soon as possible.

The King has issued a decree to release all prisoners for political offences.

The most friendly sentiments for the United States are expressed by the Constitutionals, and it is thought no difficulty in the negotiation would be caused by this party.

three shot at nine paces, all of Mr. Smith's mission, but, unfortunately the first shot of the American took effect and carried away part of the bone of his leg near the ankle. Mr. Smith persisted in keeping the ground, but wished the next discharge, as he had done from the beginning, to be at four paces; to which the American would not consent. The second shot missed, but the third struck the gallant fellow down. It struck near the hip, and passed along the groin, and came out on the other side. It has missed the bladder, and if no artery be divided, it is expected he will recover.

PARIS, MARCH 25.  
The General Cortes of Spain, will not assemble at Madrid before the 15th May.

VERY LATE FROM SPAIN.  
By the *Edwards*, arrived at Boston, in 35 days from Malaga.

The Ministry of Spain had been entirely changed, as well as all the officers, civil and military, with a few exceptions, throughout the kingdom; and all the Ambassadors in foreign countries, except Gen. Vives to the U. S. and Constitutionalists appointed in their stead.

On the 9th and 10th, a massacre of a large number of the inhabitants of Cadiz took place. On the 9th, Gen. Freyre arrived in Cadiz and the people called for the Constitution—He promised it should be proclaimed the following day. Accordingly the people assembled in a large square for the purpose, when they were fired upon by the troops of the garrison (who had been joined by a number of deserters from the Isla), and, according to relate, between 700 and 800 were killed on the spot, and between 1100 and 1200 wounded.—It was supposed Gen. Freyre gave the order to fire, but he had denied it. It was considered as a part of a double traitor. He had been deprived of his commission. In consequence of this unhappy affair, the people throughout Spain were highly exasperated against the government, and favored most decidedly the cause of the constitutional party.

The constitution was finally proclaimed in Cadiz on the evening of the 21st of March, amidst the acclamations of the people. Cadiz was about the last place in the kingdom, in which the Constitution was proclaimed.

A foolish and abortive attempt at a counter-revolution was made at Madrid about the 13th of March. Some of the rabble were put forward to make exclamations—none joined them, and they were soon dispersed. It was supposed they had been instigated by some of the priests. No person of respectability took any part with them. The Duke de Infantado, offended at some shocking suspicions, had resigned all his offices, declaring himself faithful to the constitution.

The members of the Cortes in 1812 were collected in Spain, and expressed had been sent to those at a distance, requiring their attendance at the General Assembly, to be held in Madrid as soon as possible.

All was quiet when the *Edwards* Foster sailed, and the people appeared to be extremely happy under the new order of things.

The following Americans, who have been imprisoned in Spain for nearly three years past, were liberated on the 14th March, viz: Conkling, Thompson, Weston, Cochran, Faulke, and Smith; and the following were liberated from the prison, in Malaga on the 13th March, Cushing, Lapham, Wyman, Milner, Pryne and Plyer.

A New Ministry was formed at Madrid—the Duke de San Fernando has been superseded—De Yujo and the other exiled nobles, to be released as soon as possible.

The King has issued a decree to release all prisoners for political offences.

The most friendly sentiments for the United States are expressed by the Constitutionals, and it is thought no difficulty in the negotiation would be caused by this party.

In the contest between the Royal and Revolutionary forces at Malaga, Feb. 19—30 or 70 were killed and wounded. A letter says that 1000 were killed and wounded. The ceremonies on the occasion were solemn and impressive—the terrible and ignominious end of this unfortunate man who has thus expiated his crimes on the scaffold, must serve as a striking example to prevent the commission of similar offences. He was a Roman Catholic, and received the greatest attention from the Rev. Mr. Gallagher.

The conduct of Furlong, during the period of his being from the goal, until he was executed, was marked with a degree of firmness seldom witnessed on such an occasion. He walked to the gallows with great boldness, where he knelt and prayed for some time, aided by the priest. He resigned his life with the greatest composure—and appeared with a confident hope of pardon for his sins.—For such was his coolness, when he ascended the scaffold, the executioner tried but a single knot on the rope; the culprit remarked that he did not understand his business, that the knot would slip, and desired him to take two half hitches upon it; and when this was done, he said that will do the marshal asked him if he had any thing to say? He addressed the crowd and said, he hoped those around him would take warning by his unfortunate fate and think twice before they acted once. It is supposed his neck was broke when he dropped, as he died very suddenly. The crowd of spectators was immense, and the scene impressive.

Since his sentence was passed on him, he has appeared to have been devoutly engaged in preparing himself for the awful change. He has not pretended to deny the justice of his sentence.

He has never made any disclosure which was satisfactory, either of his name, connections, or residence; and it is believed he did not wish his relations should ever know his fate. There is but little doubt from his dialect, that he was born in Ireland.

and we trust he was sincerely penitent. He expired without a struggle. The body remained suspended about half an hour, when it was taken down and interred. We cannot but hope that this awful exhibition and example will have the beneficial effect of deterring others from similar crimes.

This day was also fixed for the execution of Ralph Clintock, David Bower and Henry Matthews for the crime of piracy; but the executive of the United States has respited them till the middle of June next.

NORFOLK, MAY 6.  
**Suicide**—A man named David Page, by occupation a house joiner, was yesterday morning found hanging by his suspenders, from a hook in the wall in an upper apartment in a vacant warehouse in Portsmouth.

The particulars of this event as they have been stated to us are the following: David Page had been for some time employed at Old Point Comfort, but being discharged therefrom, or having left there, he came to Portsmouth about ten or twelve days ago, where he has been wandering about in an apparent state of insanity. On Thursday night he came to the shop of Mrs. Spady, and requested some liquor, which Mrs. S. refused him, but offered him something to eat. Yesterday morning Page not being seen about the store as usual, Mrs. Spady sent a boy into the house, (whether he had gone the night previous) to enquire if he wanted any food, when Page was found suspended as before mentioned. He has a wife and three children in Boston.

HARTFORD, CON. MAY 1.  
**Bronchotomy**—We feel our duty to advise the public of a Surgical operation performed a few days since by Dr. Cogswell of this city.—The patient a most interesting girl, about 8 years old, is the daughter of Mr. White, of New York, and grand daughter of Judge Trumbull. The accident, which called for the operation, was the lodgment of a tamarind stone in the trachea or wind pipe.—It is called in technical language bronchotomy, and consists in cutting into the front part of the neck down to the wind pipe, which is then opened for the purpose of extracting the offending body.—This operation was borne with the most astonishing fortitude by the little patient. So soon as the wind pipe was cut open, the stone was projected about 2 feet by the force of the air expired by the lungs; and thus the patient was preserved from certain death. Bronchotomy, though in idea a most dreadful operation owing to the part in which the incision is made, is yet attended with no hazard to the patient when performed by a skillful surgeon; and considering the many instances, in which children as well as adults, have lost their lives by accidents, for which this is a remedy, we cannot but conclude that it is not performed so frequently as it ought to be. It may be remarked, that several of the most eminent surgeons in Europe as well as in this country have never performed bronchotomy.

**Proclamation from the Provisional Junta.**  
Citizens!—The freedom of the press is now restored. This is one of the first steps which His Majesty, in concert with his Junta, has thought necessary, in order to establish constitutional order. The Junta, in announcing to you the re-establishment of this *Regis* of civil liberty, cannot do less than call upon you, and excite your honor, your virtue and prudence, in order that you make a use of it worthy of yourselves. That this prerogative may serve to the propagation of knowledge and virtue; but that it may never be abused by private hatred and jealousy. Good people! use it constantly, in lending to the government and to one another, your knowledge and the fruits of your studies and information, in the manner in which the decorum and wisdom of government demands, and which the equality of rights exacts from man to man. Thus, as you will have given to the world the first example of order and virtue in the political changes, give them all to the better, by the propagation of a free and moderate manner, which no nation until now has been known to enjoy without excess.

In the Hall of the Provisional Junta, Madrid March 10, 1820.  
(Signed)  
FRANCISCO BALESTEROS.

SAVANNAH, April 23.  
**Execution**—Agreeably to appointment the awful sentence of the law was this day, at half past 12 o'clock performed upon John Hobson, alias John Furlong, (but has denied both these names) convicted of murder and piracy. The ceremonies on the occasion were solemn and impressive—the terrible and ignominious end of this unfortunate man who has thus expiated his crimes on the scaffold, must serve as a striking example to prevent the commission of similar offences. He was a Roman Catholic, and received the greatest attention from the Rev. Mr. Gallagher.

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## THE REPOSITORY.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 17.

### OUR RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

This following Message was on Wednesday transmitted to both Houses of Congress, by the President of the United States:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

I communicate to Congress a correspondence which has taken place between the Secretary of State and the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Catholic Majesty, since the Message of the 27th March last, respecting the treaty which was concluded between the United States and Spain, on the 23d February, 1819.

After the failure of His Catholic Majesty for so long a time to ratify the treaty, it was expected that this Minister would have brought with him the ratification, or that he would have been authorized to give an order for the delivery of the territory decided by it, to the United States. It appears, however, that the treaty is still unratified, and that the Minister has no authority to surrender the territory. The object of his mission has been, to make complaints, and to demand explanations, respecting an imputed system of hostility, on the part of citizens of the United States, against the subjects and dominions of Spain, and an unfriendly policy in their Government, and to obtain new stipulations, against these alleged injuries, as the condition on which the treaty should be ratified.

Unexpected as such complaints and such a demand, were, under existing circumstances, it was thought proper, without compromising the government as to the course to be pursued, to meet them promptly, and to give the explanations that were desired, on every subject, with the utmost candor. The result has proved, what was sufficiently well known before, that the charge of a systematic hostility, being adopted and pursued by citizens of the United States, against the dominions and subjects of Spain, is utterly destitute of foundation, and that their Government, in all its branches, has maintained, with the utmost rigor, that neutrality, in the civil war between Spain and her colonies, which they were the first to declare. No force has been collected, nor incursions made, from within the United States, against the dominions of Spain; nor have any naval equipments been permitted, in favor of either party, against the other.

Their citizens have been warned of the obligations of neutrality, in the neutral condition of their country, and the public officers have been instructed to see that the laws were fully executed; and severe examples have been made of some who violated them.

In regard to the stipulation proposed, as the condition of the ratification of the treaty, that the United States shall abandon the right to recognize the Revolutionary colonies in South America, or to form other relations with them, when in their judgment it may be just and expedient so to do, it is manifestly so repugnant to the honor, and even to the independence, of the United States, that it has been impossible to discuss it. In making this proposal, it is perceived that His Catholic Majesty has entirely misconceived the principles on which his government has acted, in being a party to a negotiation so long protracted, as he likewise has at the head of the *Mountaineers*, with whom they are at war. This civil contest has arisen from a difference in political views. The army of Carrera wish for a confederated government—the other, for a consolidated one. The forces of Carrera are estimated at about ten thousand men, principally inhabitants of the borders, convicted of murder and piracy. The *Mountaineers* consist of two thousand; consequently, the former must soon be at the head of affairs. A battle was fought on the 1st inst a few leagues from this place, in which Carrera gained the advantage. All the troops in this city were immediately ordered out against the *Mountaineers*, but they positively refused to fight against their brothers, as they called them. A negotiation was then set on foot, and it is understood, an accommodation has taken place, but on what grounds remains a profound secret. Pueyrredon, the late Supreme Director, has been obliged to fly for his life. It is supposed he has gone on board an English frigate at Montevideo. Carrera and he are mortal enemies.

The people here are fond of variety, and all I have heard speak on the subject wish for a change, which, they say, must necessarily be for the better, things being now at the worst. Should Carrera prevail, nothing more is apprehended than a change of men and measures. It is said he has been treated with great gratitude and injustice by his government, and it is very probable he will revenge himself on some of the men in power. The Supreme Director, Rondeau, is absent with the army. Don Juan Pedro A. Guerra has been appointed in his place *pro tem*. This government has issued paper to a considerable amount for the payment of its officers and men. It bears a discount of about 75 per cent, and the pay of an officer, though nominally good, is almost nothing.

Monday, 14th Feb.—Since writing the above, commissioners have arrived from Carrera, and this city has formally surrendered to him. It is not yet known what arrangements have been made; but it is the general opinion that the confederate system will be adopted, and the Capital removed to a more central part of the country, perhaps to Santa Fe, and Buenos Ayres will only be considered as a province.

deration of what is due to their rights, their interest, and honor, without regard to the powers or incidents of the late session. We may, at pleasure, occupy the territory, which was intended and provided by the late treaty as an indemnity for losses so long since sustained by our citizens, but still nothing could be settled definitively, without a treaty between the two nations. Is this the time to make the pressure? If the United States were governed by views of ambition and aggrandizement, many strong reasons might be given in its favor. But they have no objects of that kind to accomplish; none which are not founded in justice, and which can be injured by forbearance. Great hope is entertained that this change will promote the happiness of the Spanish nation. The good order, moderation, and humanity, which have characterized the movement, are the best guarantees of its success. The United States would not be justified in their own estimation, should they take any step to disturb its harmony. When the Spanish government is completely organized on the principles of this change, as it is expected it soon will, there is just ground to presume that our differences with Spain will be speedily and satisfactorily settled. With these remarks, I submit it to the wisdom of Congress, whether it will not still be advisable to postpone any decision on this subject until the next session.

JAMES MONROE.  
Washington, 9th May, 1820.

After the Message from the President of the United States to Congress, on the subject of our relations with Spain, there can be but little doubt but that that matter will be suffered by Congress to rest where it now does; in the expectation that the Cortes will do what is just in relation to us, by causing the Treaty to be ratified, and the faith of the Spanish nation to be redeemed from the reproach which has been cast upon it by the refusal of its sovereign to ratify the treaty. An attempt was made, yesterday, to obtain an expression of the opinion of the House of Representatives in favor of a different course; but, the previous question being then called, and the call being sustained by a majority of the house, the motion was overruled. There appears, indeed, no probability that Congress will, under present circumstances, no urgency demanding it, authorize the President to cause to be occupied any part of the territory in the possession of Spain.

Nat. Intell.  
**The Spanish Inquisition.**—During the reign of Ferdinand and Isabella, and in the Pontificate of Innocent VIII the Inquisition was established for the persecution of heretics. It was originally intended to take cognizance of only the Jews and the Moors; but so rapidly did it extend its influence, that during the sway of Torquemada, the first Inquisitor General, it was calculated that 6,000 persons were burnt by his order, and upwards of twenty thousand fell victims in various other ways. From the above period to the present time, it is impossible to calculate the number of persons who have fallen victims to its horrid cruelties. The late revolution in Spain has abolished the inquisition, opened the doors of its prisons, and set the captives free. This measure alone is a subject of the highest congratulation to the friends of Freedom throughout the world.—*Freem Journal.*

BENJAMIN WEST.  
This distinguished American artist, died in London at the advanced age of 82, being born on the 10th of Oct. 1738, in Chester County, Pennsylvania. His genius and industry as a painter have never been surpassed, and his productions will long be admired for their originality and rivalled merit. He was much attached to his native country, and took great pleasure in conversing with his fellow citizens, and giving every facility to American artists—he viewed our progress in arts, in arms, and in science, with deep interest, and his long absence did not alienate his affections from his native land. “Yesterday,” said he to an American, “was fifty years since he arrived in London. I remember travelling on the top of the Canterbury coach, and stopping about two miles from London, at a mean tavern, and taking a dinner before I entered the Metropolis to seek my fortune, and I could not avoid yesterday going to the same tavern, calling for a dinner alone in the same room, looking back on the fifty years I had spent, the progress I had made by my profession, the friends I had met with.” This was a singular epoch in the life of an individual.

Nat. Advocate.  
St. Thomas, April 18, 1820.  
The Schooner Ann and Eliza, captain G. M. Carter, arrived here night before last, from the West Indies, and only 14 days from Angostura; but as capt. M. C. did not intend coming to this island, when he left Angostura, he brings neither letters nor papers. But he brings very interesting verbal news, and a very good and bloody action, which has been fought between General Paez and the Royalist army, 300 miles from that place; in which he informs me, the Spanish lost EVERY MAN, amounting to 5000, in killed, wounded, and prisoners. Great rejoicings were the order of the day, when he left Guyana, such as ringing of bells, cannonading, &c. There was an American schooner which, ought to have sailed the day after this vessel for St. Thomas, by which we impatiently wait to receive the important official account— which, so soon as I receive, I will forward to you without delay.—This action must have been fought near Guayana with the royalist army of general Morillo, who, with the whole of his forces, has been annihilated. The evacuation of Caracas is a necessary consequence, and the entrance

of the Patriot army. Strange as it may appear, we have not heard a word of the expedition that sailed from Margarita, on the 9th of last month. True it is that no vessels have arrived from any quarter that could give us intelligence of its success.

From the National Intelligencer.  
St. Louis, (M. T.) April 13, 1820.

I am sorry to say, that unpleasant news reached us last evening from Fort Crawford, on Rock Island, 20 or 70 miles above this. From a gentleman directly from that post, I am informed, that two men, a sergeant and drummer, were shot within a very short distance of the fort, and mangled in a most shocking manner, and the general impression is, that this deed was perpetrated by a small party of those vile and detestable Wine-bags.

A bill fixing the second Monday in November for the next meeting of Congress, has passed both houses, and requires only the assent of the President to become a law.

Interesting to Tavern Keepers.  
AN ACT reducing into one, the several acts, for regulating Ordinaries in the Commonwealth of Virginia.  
Be it enacted by the General Assembly, That every person intending to set up or keep an ordinary, or house of public entertainment, shall first petition the court of that county or corporation, wherein such license is intended to be, and obtain a license of the court, to whom such petition shall be exhibited, shall thereupon consider the convenience of the place proposed, the character of the petitioner for good order, sobriety and honesty, and his ability to provide and keep good and sufficient houses, lodging and entertainment, for travellers, their servants and horses; and, if such petition shall appear reasonable, and the court shall be satisfied and enter of record, that the petitioner is a man of good character, not addicted to drunkenness and gaming and shall be of opinion that he will keep an orderly and useful house of entertainment, they shall be and are hereby authorized to grant to such petitioner a license to keep an ordinary. Such license, being so granted, shall be signed by the justice presiding at the time of granting it, or by some other justice of the peace, and shall expire at the next succeeding May term of the county or corporation court. But, upon like petition, and like entry on record, such license may be renewed from year to year, as long as the court shall be of opinion that the petitioner hath preserved his good character and continues to keep an orderly and useful house of entertainment. No license, granted or renewed, shall be in any wise valid, unless the court, at the time of granting thereof, shall enter upon the record the good character of the petitioner in the manner above prescribed; nor shall the court, at any time, for the purpose of keeping any poor person from being chargeable to the parish, license any such person to sell liquors.

Before any tavern, or ordinary shall be opened in pursuance of a license granted as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of all and every person and persons obtaining any such license, to produce the same to the commissioner of the revenue within the district, where he, she, or they respectively reside or propose opening a tavern, and to procure thereon the certificate of the commissioner. This act commenced on the 1st Jan 1820.

MARRIED, in this place last evening, at Major Hite's, by the Rev. Mr. Matthews, JAMES LACKLAND RANSON, Esq. and FRANCES MADSON, eldest daughter of the late, George Hite, Esq.

Overseers of the Poor.  
THE annual meeting of the Overseers of the Poor of Jefferson county, will be held at Mr. Robert Fulton's Tavern, in Charleston, on Friday the 2d of June next. All the members of the Board, and all persons concerned, are requested to attend.  
CHAS. GIBBS, Clk.  
May 17.

Jefferson & Brown,  
HAVE ON HAND,  
Brown and Loft Sugars,  
Teas—Coffee—Rice,  
Molasses—N. E. Rum and  
Jamaica Spirits.  
ALSO,  
Nails of all sizes, which they offer very low for cash.  
May 17.

New Shad  
Herrings and Mackerel.  
A FEW barrels very superior Susquehanna Shad and Herrings and Boston Bay Mackerel—being the first caught in the season, they are larger and fatter than those caught afterwards.  
J. S. LANE & TOWNER.  
Shepherdstown, May 17.

CAUTION.  
THE subscriber is determined to prosecute all persons who hereafter may be found fishing upon his premises, otherwise than with hooks and lines.  
ADAM S. DANDRIDGE.  
May 17.

## Opequon Factory.

This establishment continues in operation, and with the aid of a superior set of hands, lately procured, it is expected, CLOTHS can be manufactured in a style, very surpassing most of the cloths made in this country—Wool will be received at the store of David Humphreys, Esq. of Charles Town—the early delivery of wool will ensure the return of cloth in good time—it is desirable that directions should be easily understood, and put in the mouth of the bag, or sack.

DAN LANNIN.  
April 19, 1820.

NOTICE.  
THE subscriber wishes to sell two excellent work Horses, a light wagon and gears—Ploughs and other farming tools, all nearly new and in good order; and some useful articles of household and kitchen furniture. Also, about 40 acres of flourishing wheat, and a few of rye and corn.

To a person who will buy the whole, a bargain will be sold, and the payments made easy.  
The place occupied by me may also be had until the first of April next, and after that time, an additional quantity of land, if desired.

S. B. FOSTER.  
Near Keyes' Ferry, May 17.  
BONNETS.  
NEW FASHIONED  
Leghorn and Straw Bonnets,  
Just received and for sale by  
JES. S. LANE & TOWNER.  
Shepherd's Town, May 17

Carding Machines.  
THE Subscriber's Wool Carding Machines are again in operation, at Mr. Kable's mill, on Bullskin, and having furnished himself with new cards, will ensure as good work as any machines in the county. They are attended by Israel Hogeboom, an experienced hand. It is necessary that all wool brought to the machines, should be well cleaned of sticks and burrs. One pound of lard or grease will be required to every ton of wool. The price of carding wool into rolls is eight cents per pound.  
JAMES WALKER.  
May 17, 1820.

One Cent Reward.  
RAN away from the Subscriber, some time in August last, an apprentice boy named  
JEFFERY KELLER,  
bound to learn the saddling business—He is about eighteen years old, his clothing not recollected. The above reward will be given for the return of the above named apprentice, but no thanks.

ABRAHAM ISLER.  
May 17.  
Boot & Shoe Making.  
THE Subscribers have commenced the Boot and Shoe making business, in the house adjoining Mrs. Manning's opposite Jeffers and Brown's store. They solicit their friends and the public generally, to give them a call—They indulge a hope, that from the neatness and durability of their work, to give full satisfaction to all those who may favor them with their custom.

JOHN AVIS,  
THOMAS SPURIN.  
May 3.  
NOTICE.  
I have rented Doct. Straith's mill, where I mean after harvest to carry on the wagon making business. The carding machine, which, it is well known, did good work last year will be attended for some weeks by George Evans, and afterwards by my brother, who has been bred to the business. The saw and grist mills will be attended by a capable man, and business will be done well and expeditiously for all who may choose to give us their employment.

JOSEPH HARRIS.  
Bullskin, May 10, 1820.  
Wm. F. LOCK & Co.  
Have on hand, and offer for sale, at the most reduced prices,  
Cotton yarn, from No. 5 to 20,  
Cut and wrought Nails,  
Susquehanna Shad and Herrings,  
Porter—Fresh Lemons,  
Sultana Raisins,  
Muscatel—Do.  
Figs—Almonds,  
Cheese—Filberts, &c.  
May 2

SPRING GOODS.  
THE Subscribers hereby announce to their friends, customers, and the public generally, that they have commenced opening their assortment of  
New Spring Goods,  
and shall be continually receiving and opening new goods, until their assortment is made very complete.—The goods imported this spring are of a new style, good quality, and come CHEAP for CASH.  
JAS. S. LANE & TOWNER.  
P. S. All those yet in arrears, are earnestly requested to pay up  
Shepherd's Town, April 19, 1820.



