

Carding Machines.

THE Subscriber's Wool Carding Machines are again in operation...

Susquehanna Shad & Herrings.

THE Subscribers have received a supply of the above...

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE subscribers have received, and are now opening a complete assortment of Seasonable Goods...

Wm. F. LOCK & Co.

Have on hand, and offer for sale, at the most reduced prices...

Virginia, Jefferson Co. to wit:

April term, 1820, being the 24th day of the month. Plaintiff, James Bell, against John Peter, John T. Cookus, John R. Flagg, Wm. P. Craighill and Wm. Little...

IN CHANCERY.

This day came the plaintiff by his counsel, and the defendant Peter, not having entered his appearance...

Virginia, Jefferson Co. to wit:

April term, 1820, being the 24th day of the month. Plaintiff, John Henkle, against Jonah Buffington and George Renner, administrators of the estate of John Eckhard, dec'd...

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

New Shad Herrings and Mackerel.

A FEW barrels very superior Susquehanna Shad and Herrings, and Boston Bay Mackerel...

J. S. LANE & TOWNER.

Shepherdstown, May 17.

Virginia, Jefferson Co. to wit:

April term, 1820, being the 24th day of the month. Plaintiff, William Butler, against John Peter, John T. Cookus, John R. Flagg, Wm. P. Craighill and Wm. Little...

IN CHANCERY.

This day came the plaintiff by his counsel, and the defendant Peter, not having entered his appearance...

Virginia, Jefferson Co. to wit:

April term, 1820, being the 24th day of the month. Plaintiff, Abram Davenport, against John Peter, John T. Cookus, John R. Flagg, Wm. P. Craighill and Wm. Little...

IN CHANCERY.

This day came the plaintiff by his counsel, and the defendant Peter, not having entered his appearance...

BONNETS. NEW FASHIONED.

Leghorn and Straw Bonnets, Just received and for sale by JAS. S. LANE & TOWNER.

Virginia, Jefferson Co. to wit:

April term, 1820, being the 24th day of the month. Plaintiff, James Hite, against John Peter, John T. Cookus, John R. Flagg, Wm. P. Craighill and Wm. Little...

IN CHANCERY.

This day came the plaintiff by his counsel, and the defendant Peter, not having entered his appearance...

Virginia, Jefferson Co. to wit:

April term, 1820, being the 24th day of the month. Plaintiff, John Peter, John T. Cookus, John R. Flagg, Wm. P. Craighill and Wm. Little...

IN CHANCERY.

This day came the plaintiff by his counsel, and the defendant Peter, not having entered his appearance...

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...

A RUNAWAY.

Committed to the jail of Jefferson County, Va. on the 7th inst a negro girl, who says her name is Harriet...

CHEAP SUMMER GOODS.

In this week, receiving and opening a large and elegant assortment of Substantial and fashionable SUMMER GOODS...

Virginia, Jefferson Co. to wit:

April term, 1820, being the 24th day of the month. Plaintiff, Richard Baylor, against John Peter, John T. Cookus, John R. Flagg, Wm. P. Craighill and Wm. Little...

IN CHANCERY.

This day came the plaintiff by his counsel, and the defendant Peter, not having entered his appearance...

Virginia, Jefferson Co. to wit:

April term, 1820, being the 24th day of the month. Plaintiff, John Peter, John T. Cookus, John R. Flagg, Wm. P. Craighill and Wm. Little...

FARMERS' REPOSITORY.

CHARLES-TOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, VIRGINIA, PRINTED BY RICHARD WILLIAMS. VOL. XIII. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1820. [No. 636.]

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...

CHEAP SUMMER GOODS.

In this week, receiving and opening a large and elegant assortment of Substantial and fashionable SUMMER GOODS...

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold, at public sale, on Saturday the 17th inst at the late residence of William Blackburn, dec'd...

20 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber, some time in the month of Oct. 1819, a negro girl named ANN, about twelve years old...

Estray Heifer.

Taken up, trespassing on the Sharon Hill farm, (belonging to Mrs Fairfax,) sometime last winter, A red and white Heifer...

Jefferson & Brown, HAVE ON HAND.

Brown and Leaf Sugars, Tea—Coffee—Rice, Molasses—N. E. Rum and Jamaica Spirits.

Match Horses WANTED.

I WISH to purchase a sound pair of true, active and lofty young Match (Carriage) Horses...

Jane Woods, Fresh Confection.

In addition to the former stock of good Medicines and Drugs, has received an assortment of Fresh Confection, Best Havana Segars.

Spring Goods.

THE Subscriber's have just finished receiving and opening their assortment of NEW SPRING GOODS...

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...

Stray Colt.

STRAYED from the subscriber's farm about a mile from Martinsburg, on Thursday the first of this month, A Sorrel Mare Colt...

Jefferson County, to wit:

My Court, 1820, being the 23d day of the month. Plaintiff, Jacob Swartz, against John Peter, John T. Cookus, John R. Flagg, Wm. P. Craighill and Wm. Little...

IN CHANCERY.

This day came the plaintiff by his counsel, and the defendant Peter, not having entered his appearance...

FOREIGN NEWS.

By the arrival of the April Packet Ship Albion, captain Williams, the Editors of the Commercial-Advertiser have received London papers to the 30th April...

IRELAND.

The Cork papers of the 23d of April state, that a spirit of insubordination begins to manifest itself in the vicinity of Charleville...

SCOTLAND.

On the 17th, the Jesse sailed from Dumfries with 179 passengers, and the Thompson Packet, with 108; the former for Prince Edwards' Island...

FRANCE.

Paris dates to the 26th had been received. In the Chamber of Deputies, on the 25th, a report was made on a petition from M. Modier de Montjean...

SPAIN.

A letter from Malaga, under date of April 7th, announces the arrival at that place of the Patriots Garcia Heneras, Zorraquin, Martinez de la Rosa, and Calatrava...

amounted, for the first quarter of the year 1819, to upwards of 13,000. For the first quarter of 1820, the amount was only 5,700.

The disgraceful scene of a man selling his wife, took place in London on the 28th of April. Bills were posted in different parts of the city, stating that she would be sold according to law...

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The last advices from Cadix are contained in the London Courier of the 29th. Private letters say that at Cadix every thing is restored to order...

The growing confidence in the new order of things is sufficiently manifested by the fact, that the reals communes, the Spanish government paper, which, before the recent change, was at 86 per cent. discount, was on the 13th, at 58 per cent. discount.

continue to take the constitutional oath, and to send in addresses of congratulation to the King.

PRUSSIA.

Letters from Berlin of the 14th of April state, that on the preceding day a tumult of very formidable nature occurred in that city. About 300 individuals suddenly made an attack on the guardhouse, which was occupied at the time by not more than 30 soldiers. It was not till two or three detachments of the military had been brought against them, that the insurgents were reduced to submission, when several of the ringleaders were secured and thrown into prison. The same afternoon, Baron de Humboldt had an audience of the King, which lasted three hours. By letters of the 16th, from the same place, we learn that M. John has been sentenced to imprisonment for life by the court appointed to try him; but that the King, in recollection of former services, has remitted the punishment to imprisonment for ten years, and subsequent banishment from the Prussian territory. M. John is about 50 years of age.

Two Secretaries of the War Office at Berlin, who had quitted their functions without permission, and had received public notice in the Gazette to resume them, both committed suicide in the neighborhood of Alona. The reasons for the act were not given.

RUSSIA.

The Minister of "Public Worship and Instruction" has published a report exhibiting charges against the Jesuits, and recommending their immediate expulsion from the empire. The Emperor has approved of the report, and ordered that it shall be carried into immediate effect. The officers charged to execute the order are directed to pay every regard to the aged and infirm Jesuits.

GERMANY.

The marriage of the King of Wurtemberg to the Princess Paulina, daughter of the late Duke Louis, was celebrated at Stuttgart on the 15th of April.

LONDON, April 29.

The State Prisoners—Thistlewood, Ings, Brunt, Davidson and Fidd have been placed together in what is called the condemned room.—On their arrival from the bar, yesterday, after they had received sentence, their conduct was marked by great firmness. Ings having recovered from his indisposition, like his unhappy companions, was double ironed; the moment he got his irons on he began to dance about, and exhibit a brutal carelessness and hardihood, which from the previous conduct he had manifested, it was thought did not belong to his real character. The Rev. Mr. Cotton, chaplain of the jail, endeavored, by the most mild and persuasive language, to bring them to a sense of their awful situation, and in the words of the Chief Justice, "to induce them by prayer, through the intercession of their blessed redeemer, to seek pardon of their God for their crimes of which they had been guilty." His efforts, however, were fruitless; they were *Deists*, and had no faith in the merits of our Saviour.

The first wife of Arthur Thistlewood was a lady of fortune, an orphan, who, about 18 years ago, resided in this city, at the time when that desperate adventurer held a commission in the Lincolnshire militia, and were quartered in Lincoln. Many anecdotes of the way in which he besieged the heiress, at her house in Cornhill, are familiar to the citizens. Miss Worsley at length surrendered; and, after marrying, Thistlewood took her to reside at Bury, where they lived in some splendor for a year, when the lady died in giving birth to a son. Thistlewood then went abroad for several years, and, by gaming dissipated the property he had acquired. On his return to England, he married his present wife, the daughter of a respectable butcher at Horncastle. By her he has no family; but the son of his former wife survives, and is the interesting youth who is described as having had an interview with Thistlewood, in Newgate, on the day after his conviction.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

House of Commons, April 27.

A few minutes before two the speaker took the chair. At two the House was summoned to the House of Peers, to hear the Speech from the Throne.—The Speaker, and the other members present, immediately proceeded to the other House, to hear the Speech delivered by his Majesty from the Throne.

At a quarter before three, Mr. Speaker took the Chair, and continued for an hour and a half, swearing in members, including Mr. Abercrombie, Lord Palmerston, Jocelyn, Sir James Mackintosh, and about forty others.

THE KING'S SPEECH.

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,
I have taken the earliest occasion of assembling you here, after having recurred to the sense of my people.

"In meeting you personally for the first time since the death of my beloved father, I am anxious to assure you that I shall always continue to imitate his great example in unceasing attention to the public interests, and in paternal solicitude for the welfare and happiness of all classes of my subjects.

"I have received from Foreign Powers renewed assurances of their friendly disposition, and of their earnest desire to cultivate with me relations of peace and amity.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,
The Estimates for the present year will be laid before you.

"They have been framed upon principles of strict economy; but it is to me a matter of the deepest regret that the state of the country has not allowed me to dispose of those additions to our military force, which I announced at the commencement of the last session of Parliament.

"The first object to which your attention will be

directed, is the provision to be made for the support of the Civil Government, and of the honor and dignity of the Crown.

"I leave entirely at your disposal, my interest in the Hereditary Revenues, and I cannot deny myself the gratification of desiring that so far from desiring any arrangement, which might lead to the imposition of new burdens upon my People, or even might diminish, on my account, the amount of the Revenues, I can have no wish, under circumstances like the present, that any addition whatever should be made to the Settlement adopted by Parliament in the Year 1816.

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,
I deeply regret that the machinations and designs of the Disaffected should have reached the parts of the country, to acts of open violence, and insurrection, I cannot but express my satisfaction at the promptitude with which those attempts have been suppressed by the vigilance and activity of the Magistrates, and by the zealous co-operation of all those of my Subjects, whose exertions have been called forth to support the authority of the Laws.

"The firmness manifested by the late Parliament, and the execution of the Laws, have greatly contributed to restore confidence throughout the Kingdom; and to discountenance those principles of sedition and irreligion which had been disseminated with such obstinate perseverance, and had poisoned the minds of the ignorant and unwary.

"I rely upon the continued support of Parliament in my determination to maintain, by all the means entrusted to our hands, the public safety and tranquillity.

"Deploring, as we all must, the distress, which still unhappily prevails among many of the laboring classes of the community, and anxiously looking forward to its removal or mitigation; it is in my mind one of our common duty, effectually to protect the Poor, the Peaceable, and the Industrious, against those attempts of turbulence and intimidation, by which the period of relaxation is only proffered, and by which the pressure of the distress has been incalculably aggravated.

"I trust that an awakened sense of the dangers they have incurred, and a desire, which may have been employed to seduce them, will bring back by far the greater part of those who have been unhappily led astray, and will revive in them that spirit of loyalty, that due submission to the laws, and that attachment to the constitution, which constitute the basis of the great body of the people, and which under the blessing of Divine Providence, have secured to the British Nation the enjoyment of a large share of practical freedom, as well as of prosperity and happiness, than have fallen to the lot of any Nation in the world."

ISLAND OF CUBA.

From the Constitutional News-Letter-Diary of Commerce, of the Havana, of 21st April, 1820.

The Erection of the Constitutional Stone.
(Translated for the National Gazette)

On the 18th instant, at noon, took place the most imposing act recorded in our annals. The people, unanimous in sentiment, incited by their ardent patriotism, after having taken the oaths and proclaimed the sacred charter, appeared to them their rights and dignity, appeared to them disposed to remain content, unless they saw the Stone of the Constitution which they had solemnly reared, speedily replaced. Even in the fervence of their enthusiasm, and amidst the burst of their patriotic feelings so long restrained, and those public demonstrations of joy given on all sides, they could not forget the grief and dejection with which they had seen that simple but significant monument thrown down and removed. Happily, our Governor and Captain-General shared in their feelings; and, being desirous on his part to gratify their just expectation, he attended, at the first meeting of the Constitutional Cabildo, that he had made arrangements for the purpose. It was resolved, in order that the patriotic act might have all solemnity, to assemble the authorities, and corporations on the following day. These presented themselves accordingly, the next morning, at the palace of his Excellency, together with the military staff of the garrison, the commanding general, with the troops, &c.; at noon they set out in the following order:

Four dragons and a captain opened the march; two companies of chasseurs of the regiments of Catalonia and Malaga followed, with their appropriate music; afterwards came the stone placed on an elegant pedestal of silver, hung with damask drapery, and garlands of flowers, and borne upon the shoulders of officers of the several corps and of four members of the commercial body. Next in order was the Municipality, with the Governor at its head, a company of dragons, with an immense multitude of people, formed the rear. The procession moved on, thus, amidst repeated discharges of artillery, to the place of the Constitution, where every thing was prepared with the greatest pomp for the ceremonial. On arriving, the troops were drawn up, and the stone was raised on the spot it had before occupied. At the moment of planting it, the troops fired three rounds, which were immediately answered from the fort and the harbor, and the people made the air resound with their acclamations.

Citizen Don Jose Antonio Miralla stepped forward, and pronounced the following patriotic discourse:

"Magistrates, citizens, soldiers—Civil and political liberty is the most precious blessing for man in Society; but it has always cost dear to the nation; that has succeeded in obtaining it. Our nation has recovered here without bloodshed or crime; and you, with one common feeling, have adopted and re-established the sacred National Code with an order and tranquility for which a parallel is scarcely to be found. But it is not on this account alone that we shall be distinguished in history. The military have always been believed to be the instruments of tyranny; with us, they were the first who raised the arm and the voice in order to acquire for the people a free constitution. Honor to the concord which reigns amongst us, and lasting praise to the generosity with which we have forgotten the causes of our past sufferings. This noble oblivion

is incontestably proved to the world by the peace and harmony with which we have passed from one system of government to another. It is made manifest on this august occasion, when, as citizens, we raise again, with order and dignity, that monument which makes the epoch of our political regeneration. The storm which hurled it from the spot, but could not pluck it from our hearts, has passed away, doubtless forever. Look!"

In uttering these last words, he turned towards the stone, and pointing to it, exclaimed, Place of the Constitution of 1812! Then turning again to the people, who then preserved a religious silence, he shouted, "Long live the Constitution! long live Quiroga and his worthy companions! long live the illustrious memories of Polier, Lacy, and the other victims in so just a cause! long live the Constitutional King! long endure the foundations of the Constitution, liberty and order!" To each of these *viruses* the people responded in full chorus, and with the utmost apparent joy. The ceremonial being ended, the procession moved back in the same order in which it had arrived, and the utmost decorum seemed to prevail among the people.

NEW YORK, June 1.

The Season.—During the month of May the weather has been unusually cold, and a considerable quantity of rain has fallen. To day it has cleared off, and the wind is from the Northwest. The Thermometer stands at 68. We find by the papers received by the Steam boat, that on Thursday last, the mountains were covered with snow. At the town of Bern, it was from two to three inches in depth. In Herkimer the snow storms continued 5 hours. At Rosie, in St. Lawrence county, it continued during the whole of the 17th. On Saturday last, says the Argus, "a severe frost was experienced in all the back towns; in some the ground was actually frozen. In the neighborhood of Albany, it was less severe." On Friday last, a considerable quantity of snow fell at Bellows falls on the Connecticut river, which remained on the ground until the next day. We have not learnt that vegetation has suffered materially. Beans, corn, and some other tender vegetables are partially injured.

COM. AD.

NEW YORK, June 5.

Steam boats.—Yesterday a spectacle was afforded to the citizens of New York, which tends more to evince the native genius of our country than any circumstance which, probably, ever happened before. The Franklin, line of battle ship, had remained at anchor in the North River since her arrival at this port, the crew being discharged, and her sails unbraced, and the ship being in the hands of the commanding officer, to the agent of the steam boats, to tow her to the pier. About 9 o'clock, the steam boat, Chancellor Livingston, Capt. Wiswall, and the Connecticut, Capt. Bunker, ranged alongside the Franklin; the tide was then running at the rate of 4 miles per hour. Capt. Wiswall suggested the propriety of trying the force of the steam boats against this current; and as the Franklin had but a few men on board, if the steam boats moved her, it would enable them to get their anchor with ease. When the boats were properly made fast, they moved with her with facility against the current, and had perfect control over this immense fabric, they towed her up the East River to the Navy Yard, with a facility that astonished every beholder. Although our citizens had recently witnessed the efforts of those elegant vessels in towing the Ohio to her moorings after she had reached her destitute element, the scene of yesterday was not less imposing, and proved that, in case of necessity, a man of war may by this means be brought from Sandy Hook, and placed in safety at the Navy Yard. In winter, when our rivers are full of floating ice, by the aid of steam boats we can bring our ships in safety to their proper moorings.

We are of opinion that no circumstance has heretofore occurred to show the effects of Fulton's genius equal to this. A few years ago, it would have been thought chimerical in any one to say that a line of battle ship could be so easily moved; but when the power of the two steam boats was applied, it proved that they had this "wooden world" under perfect control. It is much to be lamented that the distinguished inventor did not live to witness this greatest effort of his power.—Nat. Adv.

FRONTON, N. J. May 29.

Important Decision.—On the 19th inst. the Legislative council, sitting as the High Court of Errors and Appeals, reversed the judgment of the Supreme Court, which confirmed the proceedings of the Circuit Court, held in the county of Essex, wherein Col. Aaron Ogden obtained a verdict against Thomas Gibbon, for the sum of 5000 dollars, in an action of damages.

Gibbon, as we understand the case, challenged Ogden to fight a duel, which the latter did not accept, and, in consequence, Gibbon posted him as a coward. The action was for damages, on account of this insult, and the invasion of his peace by posting the libel on his office door. The damages were assessed, it is said, by the Jury, with a view to repress duelling, and under a consideration of the ability of the defendant to pay, he being supposed very rich.

It is to be regretted, that when our citizens resort to peaceable means, to repress the murderous practice of duelling, that they should meet with discouragements in our courts of justice.—Federalist.

WASHINGTON CITY, JUNE 10.

THE OHIO.

On the bow of the Ohio, the Ship of the Line lately launched at New York, (says the New York Gazette) was suspended a white flag, bearing her name; and, "shortly after the launch, a white balloon was seen, bearing its coat northwesterly, which, we understand, contains the joyful tidings of her safety; and such may have been the will of Providence, that the news of her commission to her destiny may have reached the capital of the State bearing her name, before the same day's setting sun."

The mode adopted for designating the names of this class of ships, which first made known at New York, excited a little murmuring, particularly among that class of politicians in New York who seem to have a positive pleasure in being out of humour. A few hours reflection, however, seems to have induced a general acquiescence in the eligibility of the mode adopted for naming the large Ships. Indeed, any other mode which could have been resorted to for this purpose, would have placed the Executive in a delicate and embarrassing situation. "We breed states faster than we do ships; and the numbers of the former bid fair to increase faster and faster, whilst the policy of the nation seems gradually to cool down with regard to the multiplication of the latter."

This suggestion, by the New York Daily Advertiser, is most ingenious and fanciful than true. We breed Ships of the Line much faster, but we breed States of the Line much slower. If, however, it were true, as is surmised in the same paper, that the number of States which always exceed the number of first rate ships, and consequently some of the States will be without ships to their name, is it not well that this circumstance (if of any importance) should be the result of accident, rather than of design? We think it is; and that herein is found a conclusive argument in favor of the nomination by lot. We cordially unite in the sentiment with which the Daily Advertiser winds up its remarks on this subject. "If this child of the ocean must be called after any of the younger branches of the family, we are satisfied, that the good fortune has fallen upon Ohio."

Some statements have found their way into the Eastern newspapers on the subject of this Ship, which, being incorrect, and calculated to make improper impressions abroad as well as at home, we think it right to contradict. The tonnage of this ship is stated to be 3,000; while the number of guns she is to carry is asserted, by one paper, to be one hundred, by another 110, and by a third to be even 120. All these statements, we understand, are wide of the truth—she will mount but 86 guns. The excellence of her materials, and the strength and symmetry of her construction, are believed to be of the very first order, and she may be regarded, without the aid of exaggeration, as at least equal to any ship of her class in the world.

The Secretary of a celebrated Agricultural Society in England, some years ago, in his rage for improvement, (and not being overburthened with understanding,) sent an order to a bookseller for Mr. and Miss Edgeworth's essay upon Irish Bulls, for the use of their society, to assist the members in improving the breed of cattle.

HUNTSVILLE, (ALAB.) MAY 12.

Military Road.—We have recently had the pleasure of conversing with Lieut. Lyman, of the U. S. Army, who is attached to the corps now engaged on the road from Tennessee River to the head of Lake Pontchartrain. It is with no ordinary pleasure that we can assure our readers, on the authority above mentioned, that this great national work will be completed in the month of June. The whole road is now cut out and bridges and ferries and houses of entertainment are established, so that the road can be travelled on horseback with great convenience. This great national work is of the utmost importance to the whole western country, as the distance to New Orleans, by land, is lessened from three to four hundred miles.

NORFOLK, JUNE 5.

Naval.—We take peculiar pleasure in stating, which we do upon unquestionable authority, as an evidence of the mutual attachment and confidence existing between the officers and seamen, as well as of the happy state of discipline of our navy, that a few days since, the entire crew of the U. S. Frigate Constellation, (one of the squadron lately under the orders of Com. Morris,) and commanded by Capt. John B. Nicholson, were paid off; the pay received by them amounting to upwards of 12,000 dollars; in ten days from the time of their discharge the whole crew reentered the service for a three years cruise on board that ship, now commanded by Capt. Ridgely, a circumstance, we believe, without example, in the naval service of this or any other country.

BLAKEY, (ALAB.) MAY 10, 1820.

At a late term of the Circuit Court, held for this territory, Nathan Johnson was convicted for passing two counterfeit twenty-five cent pieces, knowing them to be such; which offence is capital by the laws of the state; and was sentenced to be hanged on the 26th inst.—The Jury recommended him to mercy, and from the circumstances attending his case, the Executive clemency will probably be extended to him.

THE REPOSITORY.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11.

From the Winchester Gazette, of the 10th inst.

SUICIDE.—A stranger, who came to this place six days ago, committed suicide on Monday, by shooting himself, a short distance from town. A paper was found in his pocket, in which he stated, that "he could not bear, and that he could not obtain employment, &c." His name was Mr. D. Linn's tavern, was decent and orderly; and his appearance respectable. He was a Northampton by profession, and it appears his wife near Hagerstown. His name is James Huston.

THE BALTIMORE EXCHANGE.

A most magnificent building, called "The Exchange," has lately been erected in Baltimore for the accommodation of the merchants at that place. The following description of its dimensions is copied from the Baltimore Morning Chronicle. The building resembling the letter H, displays two fronts, one of which is two hundred and fifty feet in length, the other two hundred and forty, with a court, comprehending an area of seventy-two feet in the centre. The custom house and U. S. States bank, occupy the two wings. The three buildings, preserving an uniformity of front, are three stories in height; a flight of marble steps ascends to the entrance into the exchange, which is feet in width, surmounted by a vault; the other entrances are formed on a similar construction. The exchange comprehends a space, fifty three feet square, surrounded by four marble columns of the Ionic order, fifteen feet and nine inches in height, and one foot nine inches in diameter. The hall expands fifteen feet on each side of the colonnade, affording a space, eighty three feet by fifty, for the merchants to assemble, and for different articles, each fifty feet in diameter, spring from the entablature of the colonnades. The eastern and western arches surmount a gallery, the basis of which is the colonnade. A gallery, forty eight feet in diameter, and in a circular plan, extends to the arches, sixty feet from the floor of the exchange, approached by a spiral stair case. From this point soars the dome, thirty five feet in width, circular within, and octagonal without. Windows, twenty feet in width, occupy the north, south, and west sides of the dome. It rises to the height of one hundred and fifteen feet, from the floor of the exchange. On the west side of the Exchange hall is the reading room, fifty three feet and nine feet wide; contiguous to this is the room for refreshment, comprehending a square of thirty feet. Here, amongst other ornaments, is a most beautiful representation of the Apollo Belvedere in marble.

On the south side is another square room, 30 feet; there are rooms likewise, 24 feet by 18, at the entrances of the north and south, and in front on City street are four rooms, 18 by 30 feet, and two 30 feet square, intended for offices of fees. Eight large apartments occupy the 2d and 3d stories, above the insurance offices. Two more rooms, 53 feet by 30, extending through both stories. The basement story is divided into 30 different offices, intended for lawyers, counting houses, &c. each of which is provided with a marble mantle and a fuel vault.

This noble pile is distinguished for the severity of its beauty, and reflects much credit on Mr. Latrobe, the architect, as well as on Col. Small, who have superintended the execution. It would be unjust, not to mention with applause, the name of Mr. Payne, the keeper of the News Room, for the elegant and convenient manner in which he has fitted it up for the accommodation of his guests—his exertions have given general and deserved satisfaction.

Great alarm has existed here for several days past, in consequence of its being known that an attempt is on foot to liberate the prisoners from their confinement in our prison; they are eighteen in number. The time fixed for their execution is the 25th of this month. In order to ensure the safety of the city, there are 300 citizens on duty every night. Besides the city guard—all well armed. If any person attempts to escape from the watch their orders are to shoot him. One person was shot and another was stabbed by the guard on Friday night. I am obliged to be on duty one night in five; this, however, is no more than is required of all, both young and old. Two or three companies of United States' troops have been ordered here from above, as an additional security from the numerous desperadoes with which this city abounds.

An attempt was made a day or two since to convey a loaf of bread to these prisoners, but the jailor, suspecting that all was not right, broke it open, when it was found to contain a letter addressed to the pirates, telling them not to despond, as the city would be burned and they liberated before another week.—N. Y. Com. Adv.

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