

A HACK

TO be had at Fulton's Hotel, Charles town. June 28.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are cautioned against passing and re-passing through the Bullock farm, belonging to the heirs of Bennett Taylor, as they may depend on being prosecuted to the utmost extent of the law. Wm. HAINES, Manager. June 28.

Female School.

At the request of several friends, I have been induced to undertake the instruction of such young females, as may be placed under my superintendency. The school will be opened on the first Monday in July, in the house at present occupied by my mother, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English grammar and Geography—together with Needle-work, (to those who may require it.) will be taught on such terms as will afford satisfaction. JANE FRAME. June 28.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold, at public sale, on Saturday the 15th of July next, at the late residence of George Spangler, dec'd, near Harper's Ferry, all the personal property of said deceased, consisting of a clock, beds and bedding, household and kitchen furniture, one horse, and many other articles too numerous to mention. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. Six months credit will be given, upon the purchasers giving bond and approved security. CHRISTIANA SPANGLER, Adm'rix. June 28.

A HACK.

THE subscriber informs the public that he intends keeping for hire, at Harper's Ferry, (for the accommodation of persons visiting the SPANGLER SPRINGS) a neat and substantial hack, with quiet well broke horses. Orders from a distance will be promptly attended to, and every attention paid to render satisfaction to those who may employ his hack. Persons arriving in the stage, at Harper's Ferry, can be accommodated at any time with a passage to the Springs. THOMAS DEAKIN. Harper's Ferry, June 21.

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. ALL persons receiving lime are requested not to pay any person for it, except myself, or some of my family. JOHN JAMESON. June 21.

Trustees' Sale.

BY virtue of two deeds of trust executed to the subscribers, one by John Carlile, the other by Aquilla Davis, to secure the payment of certain debts in said deed mentioned, we will sell at public auction, for cash, on Tuesday the 18th of July next, at the store room lately occupied by the said Carlile, in Charles Town, all his, the said Carlile's

STOCK OF GOODS,

ON HAND, Consisting of an excellent assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Silks, Hardware, Cutlery, China, Queensware, and Castings;

with a variety of other goods. Also one valuable Negro Boy, aged about fourteen years, two horses, one saddle and bridle, two ploughs, a variety of household and kitchen furniture, such as beds, bedding, desks, tables, chairs, &c. &c. one cow, two ten plate stoves with pipe, and also the said John Carlile's interest in a certain

HOUSE AND LOT

in Charles Town, the same which was conveyed to him by John Anderson, and at present in the occupancy of said Anderson. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. and continue from day to day until all is sold. M. RANSON, R. C. LEE, Trustees. June 21, 1820.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are warned against purchasing or trading for a bond or note of hand, given to Richard Spur, by me, about the 1st of January last, amounting to one Hundred and Forty Dollars, payable ninety days after date. The bond or note was given for the payment of a horse which the said Richard Spur sold me, for a sound horse, and the horse proving not to be sound, and died in a few days after I got him—therefore I am determined not to pay the said note or bond unless I am compelled by law, unless the said Richard Spur and myself do compromise the affair. BENJ. B. STRIDER. June 21.

To Carpenters.

Proposals will be received by the subscribers until the 12th day of July next, for putting a new roof and erecting a cupola or steeple on the Court House in Charles town. Particulars may be known on application. P DAUGHERTY, SMITH SLAUGHTER, RICH'D WILLIAMS. June 28.

Trustees' Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from Nathaniel Myers, dated the 29th of March 1819, for the purposes therein mentioned, we shall, on Friday the 28th of July next, proceed to sell, at public auction, before the door of Fulton's Hotel, in Charlestown, to the highest bidder, for cash,

A certain Lot or Parcel of Land, lying in the county of Jefferson, Virginia, containing

Thirty-nine Acres, three fourths, and eleven poles, being the same land now in the occupancy of said Myers. On the premises are a good dwelling house, and a never failing spring of water. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M. Such title as is vested in us by said deed, will be given the purchaser. SAMUEL CAMERON, HUMPHREY KEYES, Trustees. June 28.

Trustees' Sale.

PURSUANT to a Deed of Trust, executed by John Dorsey to the subscribers, on the 24th day of December, 1816, for the purpose of securing the payment of certain sums of money therein mentioned, to James Chipley, we will offer for sale, before the door of Robert Fulton's Tavern, in Charlestown, on Monday the 24th day of July next, two certain Lots of Land in the said Deed mentioned, being part of the estate of which Lancelot Lee, Esq. died seized, and which was sold and conveyed by the said Chipley, and Elizabeth his wife, to the said Dorsey, to whose Deed reference is hereby made. Sale to take place between 11 and three o'clock. T. GRIGGS, Jr. R. C. LEE, Trustees. June 28.

For Sale,

100 Barrels superior old Rye WHISKEY, For cash, wheat, rye or corn. ALSO, TEN TONS PLASTER, And any quantity of OFFALL, At my mill on Bullskin. DANIEL KABLE, sen. Avon Mills, June 12.

Charles G. Stewart,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a Silver Smith Shop in the front part of the house occupied by Dr. Griggs, where he will manufacture all work in his line in the neatest and best manner, and on the most reasonable terms. He hopes from his knowledge of business, and strict attention, to merit a share of public patronage. Charlestown, May 31.

A great bargain

MAY BE HAD IN A FIRST RATE Plough and Waggon Horse, if immediate application be made to the PRINTER. June 14.

WOOL CARDING.

THE public are informed that Mr. John Heiler's Carding Machines are in complete order for carding wool into rolls. Wool brought to be carded must be well picked and greased, or grease sent with the wool. If wool comes well prepared, strict attention will be paid to render general satisfaction, by THOMAS CRAWFORD. May 24.

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 Hogland, 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 ten of wool. The price of carding wool into rolls is eight cents per pound. JAMES WALKER. May 17, 1820.

Save your Rags!

THE highest price will be given for clean linen and cotton rags, at the office of the Farmers' Repository. April 19.

Match Horses

WANTED. I WISH to purchase a sound pair of true, active and lofty young Match (Carriage) Horses,—and would prefer jet blacks, or bright bays, with little or no white about them—for which I will pay a fair price in CASH. JAS. S. LANE. Shepherd's Town, May 31, 1820.

Family Medicines.

FOR SALE, Wholesale and retail, by W. & J. LANE, Charlestown. LEE'S famous Antibilious Pills. Messrs. Mich. Lee & Co. I have taken but two doses of your Antibilious Pills, and I am quite relieved from that sickness of the stomach, giddiness, &c. which has troubled me for some time. I shall recommend them to all my friends in similar cases. Your humble servant, G. C. COLLINS, Front street, Balt. THESE much esteemed Pills have been for many years prepared in Baltimore by the present proprietor, as many of our most respectable citizens can testify, and a number of them have readily and gladly given certificates of their great value as a family physic.

LEE'S ELIXIR.

A sovereign remedy for Colds, obstinate Coughs, Catarrhs, Ashmas, sore Throats, and approaching Consumptions. Charcoal Court House, S. Carolina. Mr. Noah Ridgely. Sir—Being afflicted with an obstinate cough for more than seven years, which has never yielded to any remedies, though numbers have been applied, until I procured a few phials of your LEE'S ELIXIR, for the cure of colds, obstinate coughs, &c. which gave me considerable relief, and which, could I procure immediately a sufficient quantity will, I feel confident, by being sufficiently used, remove the most distressing complaint that I or the human race have ever been subject to. I have not a doubt but that I shall be the means of your disposing of a great quantity of the Elixir in this part of the country. I am, sir, &c. CHAS. A. SPARKS.

Lee's Worm Lozenges.

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

Warranted to cure by one application

free from Mercury or any pernicious ingredient. This vegetable remedy is so mild, yet efficacious, that it may be used with the utmost safety, on the most delicate pregnant lady, or on a child of a week old. Lee's genuine Persian Lotion. The Persian Lotion operates mildly, rendering the skin delicately soft and smooth—improving the complexion. Lee's Ague and Fever Drops, warranted to cure if taken according to the directions. Lee's Grand Restorative and Nervous Cordial, A most valuable medicine for great and general debility, nervous disorders, loss of appetite, &c. &c. Lee's Essence and Extracts of Mustard, An infallible remedy for sprains, bruises, rheumatism, numbness, chilblains, &c. Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, A certain and effectual cure for the Venereal and Gonorrhoea. Lee's Tooth Ach Drops, which give immediate relief. Lee's Tooth Powder, which cleanses and beautifies the teeth. Lee's Eye Water, a certain cure for sore eyes. Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head aches. Lee's Corn Plaster, for removing and destroying corns. Sold on most pleasing terms wholesale, by the Proprietor, at his Family Medicine Warehouse, No. 68, Hanover street, Baltimore, and retail in almost all the principal cities and towns in the union. Please to observe that none can be Lee's Genuine Family Medicines without the signature of Proprietor, NOAH RIDGELY, Late Michael Lee, & Co.) March 1.

Blank Deeds

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Blank Attachments

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

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, well grown, and very black, her hair grows low down on her forehead and temples, which gives her an uncouth appearance; her father and mother are the property of Mr. B. C. Washington, and it is supposed she is in that neighborhood, or in the neighborhood of Mr. W. Sinclair's. I will give the above reward for securing her in any jail so that I get her, and all reasonable charges if brought home. JOHN O'BANNON. June 7.

New Shad

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

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE subscribers have received, and are now opening a complete assortment of Seasonable Goods, all of which we pledge ourselves to sell on as good terms as they can be bought in this or the adjoining counties, for cash, or to our punctual customers on a short credit. Persons wishing to purchase, will find it to their advantage to give us an early call. Wm. F. LOCK, & Co. May 3.

BONNETS.

NEW FASHIONED Leghorn and Straw Bonnets, Just received and for sale by JAS. S. LANE, & TOWNER. Shepherd's Town, May 17.

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.

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—Fiberts, &c. May 2.

Spring Goods.

THE Subscriber's have just finished receiving and opening their assortment of NEW SPRING GOODS, which they offer remarkably cheap for cash, or to punctual customers on a reasonable credit. Their assortment consists of almost every article that they have ever been in the habit of keeping, (which has always been pretty general) also a variety of articles of quite a new and fashionable style. We solicit all persons wishing to buy goods of any description to give us a call. JOHN MARSHALL, & Co. Charles Town, May 24.

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. All those yet in arrears, are earnestly requested to pay up. Shepherd's Town, April 19, 1820.

JUST PUBLISHED

And for sale at this office, an interesting sketch of the life of Dr. Henry Todd. It may also be had at the stores of Jefferson and Brown, Charlestown, John T. Cookey, Shepherdstown, and Humphreys & Wark, Harper's Ferry. Blank Attachments FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

FARMERS' REPOSITORY.

CHARLES-TOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, VIRGINIA, PRINTED BY RICHARD WILLIAMS. VOL. XIII.] WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1820. [No. 640.

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 lines 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.

LIST OF LETTERS

In the Post Office, Charlestown, Va. on the 30th June, 1820. A. Robert Avis, Wm. H. Alexander, David Humphreys, Joseph Andrus, W. Alexander, Francis Adelsberger, Adam Allison, John B. Allison, John Brady, Abram Bogardus, Charles Burnett, David Bottinghamer, J. B. Blackburn, Richard Baylor, Erich Bradshaw, Thomas Blackburn, Walter Baker, Christopher T. Baylor, John Barnett, John Boley, Edward Bell, Mary Blackburn, James Blucherly, Nancy Blackburn, Sally Beeler, 2; Beards, Seuls, & Co. James M. Boyd, Jacob Baker, Elizabeth Blackburn, Lurana Bennett, Benjamin Beeler. C. John Cross, John Campbell, Daniel Cramer, W. P. Craigitt, 2; Colvin Chadcock, 2; Thomas Cunningham, D. Chamberlains, David Corby, Thomas Campbell, Fleming Cobb, Elias T. Crowell, 2; David Castleman, Thomas Crawford, Margaret Cameron, Wm. Caldwell, John Carlisle, 4; Arj Carney, Benj. Cruickshill, D. John Deven, Wm. Downey, Hannah Diggs, Joseph Daley, Dan. Dulany, Edward Downey, Ben. Davenport, Sinah Davis, Beaton Davenport, Joseph Daw. E. Adam Eichelberger, Geo. & A. Eichelberger. F. James Ferguson, Jacob Fritzwitz, Jno. B. Flagg, Wm. Furr, 2; Joseph Fry, Edward Folin, Samuel Forsyth. G. Elizabeth Gibbons, Dan. Griffith, Thomas Gregg, Jr. Wm. Groves, 2; Elizabeth Grantham, Gilbert Gibbons, Mr. Gray, Charles Gibbs, Rachael Games, Thomas Griggs, 2; Mary Ann Gibbons, Frances Gwinn, Jno. L. Gibbons, James Gwinn. H. Anthony Sirother, Wm. H. Hogan, David Humphreys, Saml. Hogg, John Hskett, Wm. Hskett, Mary Hskett, Geo. Hendon, John Hallybower, Nancy Hammond, Alexander Hammet, Benj. Heiler, Samuel Holl, 2; Susan B. Harding, Thomas H. Hoff, Joseph Hair. I. James Johns, 2; Catherine Johnson. K. Daniel Kable, 2. L. Martha Lee, Wm. Little, Wm. Lee, Hannah Lott, Robert C. Lee, Wm. Lock. M. Vincent Miller, Bear & Nathl. Myers, John McDaniell, John McDaniell, Nimrod McEnderge, Agnus McKey, Elizabeth McMullen, Battiste Mues, John Markwood, Wm. McGuire, Kitty Moore, Robert McJowel, John McCloud, Saml. Mendenhall, John Marks, Wm. McTallan, John Mires, Lawrence McMillin, Jacob Mentle, Wm. McTallan, James Moore, John Moore, Elenor Miller. N. Ann Nichols, Lewis Neill, 2. O. John O'Bannon. P. Wm. T. A. Pollock, James A. Porter, 3; Levi Perry, 2. Q. Geo. Reynolds, Edwin C. Robinson, Elizabeth Rockingbaugh, Samuel Right. R. Anthony Sirother, Wm. Sirother, Elenor J. J. Saunders, Mary B. Saunders, 4; Elias Shoop. S. Eliza Toys, Mary C. Talbot, James Tracy. T. James Verdier. W. Eliza H. Welch, Nicholas Worthington, 2; Wm. Woods, Sr. Benj. Wilson, Andrew Woods, 2; Frances Whilins, Aquilla Willet, Nathaniel Wallace, 2; Martha Whitrow. HUMPHREY KEYES, P. M.

Committed

TO the jail of Jefferson County, Va. on the 29th ult. as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself SAM JOHNS, and says he is the property of Nancy Franklin, living at Aquia, Stafford County, Va.—Said negro is a likely well made fellow, about six feet high, about 21 years old, has a scar or bare place on the left side of his head, and some scars on his right arm, near the elbow. Had on when committed, a fine shirt, spotted neck, wood hat, and an old blue coat and blue pantaloons. The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of as the law directs. J. SPANGLER, Jailor. July 5.

BLANK DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

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ILLUSTRATION OF BRITISH AFFAIRS.

Extracts from the number of the Edinburgh Review, for January, 1820. "The first great war measure, by which we were to be protected from the evils of the war expenditure, was the new settling of the sinking fund, in the year 1791; and when we say, that the whole plan, from the beginning to the end, has proved a mere deception, we mean to impute no improper motives to its authors, but only to state the fact as it ought to be stated—and as it may be shown in a single sentence that it must be stated, in order to express the truth: for it is a fact equally decisive and notorious, that this sinking fund has been formed ever since the year 1773, wholly out of the loans which have been annually borrowed. The only service it has performed, has been that of enabling ministers to make loans with greater facility, and to persuade the public to bear taxation with more good humor, while it has encouraged a most profuse expenditure; and actually cost the public, for the expenses of the commissioners and office, the sum of 187,000*l*.

From the National Intelligencer.

THE enclosed Summary of the present situation and future prospects of Great Britain, is not too long, I should like to see it published in your paper, for the purpose of assisting its more extensive circulation. It is extracted from Niles' Weekly Register, and furnishes ample testimony to the effects of that system of bounties and restrictions, which has of late been so strenuously recommended to our adoption. As the summary consists of facts, and not opinions, it is not vitiated by the late general character of the Edinburgh Review for prejudice and misrepresentation. Yours, &c. AMERICANUS.

"The first great war measure, by which we were to be protected from the evils of the war expenditure, was the new settling of the sinking fund, in the year 1791; and when we say, that the whole plan, from the beginning to the end, has proved a mere deception, we mean to impute no improper motives to its authors, but only to state the fact as it ought to be stated—and as it may be shown in a single sentence that it must be stated, in order to express the truth: for it is a fact equally decisive and notorious, that this sinking fund has been formed ever since the year 1773, wholly out of the loans which have been annually borrowed. The only service it has performed, has been that of enabling ministers to make loans with greater facility, and to persuade the public to bear taxation with more good humor, while it has encouraged a most profuse expenditure; and actually cost the public, for the expenses of the commissioners and office, the sum of 187,000*l*.

"Now let us see what have been the prices since 1797, of the same commodities. "The prices of the last 22 years have exceeded those of the preceding 161 years, by about 100 per cent. "The taxes are now greater than they were in 1791, by 32,522,074*l*. or something more than two thirds.

"It appears, that the annual charge for the funded and unfunded debt is greater now than it was in 1790, by 36,362,862*l*; and that the peace establishment for the army, navy, ordnance, and miscellaneous services for 1819, exceeds that for 1780, by 13,901,261*l*. Thirdly, and lastly, as to the public debt, it will be found, by reference to official documents, that in the year 1792, the whole debt was 259,231,218*l*; and that it amounted, excluding Ireland, to 700,000,000*l*. at the beginning of last year.

"The following may be considered as an accurate exposition of the actual state of our income and expenditure at the commencement of 1819. The total income of the United Kingdom for this year, taking the produce of the taxes as in 1818, would be 51,061,937*l*, which sum set against the expenditure of 67,759,889*l*, makes the deficiency of the income 13,723,945*l*. for the year 1819."

"The grand result of all our finance plans is, shortly, this—first, that instead of being relieved by the peace from taxation, by the repeal of all war taxes, custom war duties have been made permanent to the amount of 2,769,000*l*. Excise war duties have been continued to 1821, the amount of 5,020,000*l*.; and they also must be made permanent, to accomplish the object of these resolutions: while, in addition to these war taxes so continued, new taxes have been imposed, estimated to pay into the exchequer the net sum of 3,190,000*l*. Secondly, that instead of an efficient sinking fund of 123,95,900*l*. to reduce the national debt, we have, on paper, of 5,000,000*l*. but according to the probable production of the revenue, one which will fall very far short of this sum."

"The total expenditure upon the public departments that are employed to manage and audit the public money, after it has come into the exchequer, appears to amount to 1,100,000*l* a year."

"After having witnessed the facility with which the public was led to approve of the application of the sinking fund to the current expenses of the state, we should not be at all surprised to find the reduction of the dividends become a topic of general speculation, and even a favorite project of finance."

"The revenue, after deducting drawbacks and allowances, was 58,000,000*l*. The expenses of the year, and still is, something more than 70 per cent."

As insurrections always are which are led on by hunger and despair. Let no man hope to get rid of these laws, even in the gentlest and wisest method, without a great deal of misery, and some risk of tumult."

"In all cases, the nutritive quality of the food is injured by the artificial ingredients intermixed with it; and when these ingredients, as frequently happens, are of a poisonous quality, they endanger the health, and even the life, of all to whom they are vended."

"Among the number of substances used in domestic economy, which are now very generally found sophisticated, may be distinguished—tea, coffee, bread, beer, wine, spirituous liquors, salad oil, pepper, vinegar, mustard, cream and other articles of subsistence. Indeed, it would be difficult to mention a single article of food which is not to be met with in an adulterated state; and there are some substances which are scarcely ever to be procured genuine."

"Those, by whom the offence of adulterating articles of provision is committed, are generally creditable and wealthy individuals."

"After a lapse of five or six years, it cannot truly be affirmed that any considerable improvement has taken place in any branch of industry. At this moment they are all nearly as much depressed as ever, as rapidly increasing, nor, without some very decided change in our domestic policy, is there the least reason to expect any material improvement in the condition of the great body of the people."

"According to the late reports of the committees of the house of Commons on the poor laws, the average expenditure of 1813, 1814, and 1815, amounted to no less than 8,164,496*l*.—a sum which, the committee states, must since have been very greatly increased, and which, we believe, would now be underrated at ten millions."

"The conditions of the great bulk of the people—of all who must depend on the wages of labor for support—is at this moment decidedly worse than at any former period."

"It appears, from accounts printed by order of the house of Commons, that the gross produce of the revenue of Great Britain, for the twenty years commencing 5th January, 1797, and ending 5th Jan. 1817, amounted to the almost incredible sum of 1,260,192,590*l*. But besides the enormous levies thus compulsorily wrung from the necessities of the poor, and the overburthened revenue of the rich, an additional sum of about 450 millions of real capital was borrowed by government, and added to our funded and floating debts."

"The sum of thirty two millions—a sum greater than the entire rental of all the land in the empire—is annually drawn from the pockets of the industrious classes to support that numerous class of persons, whose capitals have been lent to the state, and are, in consequence, destitute of any other means of subsistence."

"A British workman might, if he were permitted to buy his food in the cheapest market, purchase a quarter of wheat for 45*s*. or, at most, 50*s*; but the prohibition against importation, by raising its price to 80*s*. has precisely the same effect as if he were to pay a direct tax of 30*s*. or 35*s*. on every quarter he consumes, and averaging the consumption of each individual at three fourths of a quarter of wheat, it is really equivalent to a capitation tax of 22*s*. 6*d*. or to more than three times the sum paid by the people of Holland, as a composition for the tax on bread."

"But, on the hypothesis that the present income of the united kingdom is equal to 350 millions, it is plain that very little less than one third of the entire revenue of the industrious classes is swallowed up by taxation, and by the bounty to the growers of corn; or, which is the same thing, every poor man is obliged to labor two days out of the six, not for the benefit of himself or his master, but in order to satisfy the demands of the treasury; and this in addition to one third of the profits of all fixed capital, such as land, machinery, &c. and of professional incomes devoted to the same purpose! Surely, it is unnecessary to seek elsewhere for an explanation of the difficulties in which we are involved."

"It is this inordinate extension of the public burdens which has occasioned respectable tradesmen, farmers, and manufacturers, from a state of affluence and independence, to one of embarrassment, poverty, and misery—which has rendered it next to impossible for a young, healthy, able bodied laborer to support himself by his unaided exertions."

"Pallatives may delay, but it is not in the nature of things that they should be able to avert the final triumph of pauperism. Nothing but a very great reduction of the demands made by government, and the total repeal of the worst of all possible taxes—the tax on corn—can save the country from the abyss of poverty and misery to which, if it has not already arrived, it is fast hastening."

"The average price of corn in Britain is more than three times its average price in Kentucky, but a Kentucky farmer, with a

capital of 1000*l*. would, notwithstanding, derive from it at least as much profit as he could derive from the capital of 3000*l*. employed in farming in this country."

"The military peace establishment of Great Britain and Ireland in 1792, was fixed at 27,000 regular troops; and the whole aggregate force employed at home, and in the colonies, amounted only to 44,000, and the expense to about two millions. Now, however, exclusive of a yeomanry force of between 60,000 and 70,000, which had no existence previous to the late war, we maintain 60,000 regular troops in England and Ireland only; and the entire expenses of the military department is at least equal to seven millions!"

"From the Providence American, June 30.

From Spain—By the Dido, arrived at Marblehead, we are favored with an interesting letter from a friend in Cadiz, on the subject of Spanish affairs, dated May 11, 1820. We subjoin an extract, from which it would seem that the new order of things is firmly established, and that no apprehension is entertained of the fidelity of the King or the wise forbearance of the people:

"The new system goes on well, the rancour of party is diminishing, and the prospect seems fair, that it will be completely consolidated and established, without further opposition or difficulty. The king becomes every day more popular and more beloved, and his satisfaction and content grow equal pace. There can now be no doubt of his good faith and sincerity. In a Madrid paper, we have the substance of a conversation between him and the French Ambassador on this subject. The King observed, 'I have understood it is said in France, that I have acceded to the Constitution from necessity, and not from choice. Tell your master and your friends that it is false; that I did it of my own free will and accord, and sincerely regret not having done so long ago.' The people are tranquil and satisfied, and there appears little or no danger of their carrying their newly acquired liberty to such an extreme, as would make it degenerate into anarchy and confusion. A procedure of this nature might be expected, judging from the experience of what took place in France; but there is a wide, a very wide difference in the national character of the two people—And moreover this sad example is still fresh in the memory of all Spain. There has been little persecution on account of political opinions, and the plan proposed to be followed seems to be that of conciliation and the uniting of all parties, which is undoubtedly the best, and at the same time the most politic. Justice, however, has been done to those who have suffered for the Constitutional cause; those who were deprived of their offices on the return of the King from France, have been reinstated, and those who assisted in the re-establishment of the Constitution have been provided for."

"The late conspiracy in Madrid turns out not to have been of such moment as was at first supposed; and its precise object is still unknown. All opposition seems to be at an end, and those great ones, who, it is known, are inimical to the new system, are obliged to 'hide their diminished heads.' The King, by a royal order, has appointed eight aids de-camp to be near his person and have entrance at all times into his private apartment, and three more to transmit his orders. They are Ballasteros, Camperello, O'Donaju, Villacampa, Zayas, Quiroga, Riego, and the Count of Almodovar—all of them, of course, tried constitutionalists. All the troops in Andalusia are to be united, under the command of gen O'Donaju. Quiroga is to be second in command, and Arceoguerio chief of the staff. Riego is employed in organizing a small constitutional army near Seville. A royal order has been issued, suspending all embarkation of troops or officers for America, even as volunteers; and there is no doubt that orders have gone out for an immediate suspension of hostilities there, and proposing the establishment of negotiations. This question is the great stumbling block, and I think will give rise to much difficulty, and must finally be settled at the point of the bayonet, unless Spain herself yield the point of independence, which, I am persuaded, will be insisted upon by the provinces. The business has already been agitated in the public papers here, and did time and leisure permit, I could furnish you with some curious productions on the subject. Meanwhile, several impatient privateers are cruising in the Mediterranean, and making many prizes. No minister has yet been named for the

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, July 1.

To the politeness of Capt. Waite, of the ship Ann Maria, from Liverpool, who arrived last evening in the office, we are indebted for Lloyd's Lists to the 10th London papers to the 15th, and Liverpool to the 20th of May, inclusive. Great and splendid preparations were making for the coronation of the king, which it was said will take place on the 1st of August. The expense it is said will exceed one hundred thousand pounds sterling. The price of a coronation dress for a peeress is estimated at one thousand pounds. On the 15th of May, in the court of King's Bench, sentence was pronounced upon Hunt and the other defendants, convicted at the last assizes for York. A number of affidavits were offered by the parties, endeavoring to shew their innocence, and it would not do. Mr. Justice Bailey, after hearing them read, proceeded to pronounce the judgment of the court on the several defendants. After commenting on the nature of the offence of which they had been convicted, the learned judge said, the judgment he was instructed to pronounce upon the several defendants was as follows:—The defendant, H. Hunt, was sentenced to be imprisoned two years and a half in his Majesty's goal at Newgate, in the county of Somerset, and at the expiration of that term to find security for his good behaviour for five years, himself in £1000, and two sureties in £500 each. The other defendants, J. Johnson, J. Healy, and S. Bedford, were severally sentenced to be imprisoned one year in Lincoln Castle, and at the expiration of that term to find security for their good behaviour for five years, themselves in £200, and two sureties in £100 each, and to be further imprisoned till such security should be entered into.

Sir C. Wolesey and Parson Harrison were then brought up to receive the judgment of the court, which was, that Sir C. Wolesey should be imprisoned for one year and a half in his Majesty's goal at Abingdon, and at the expiration of that term find security for five years, himself in £1000, and two sureties in £500, and that Harrison should be imprisoned at Chester for one year and a half, and at the expiration of that time to find security for five years, himself in £200, and two sureties in £100 each.

Hunt and Sir Charles Wolesey were conducted on Monday night to the King's Bench Prison, and were allotted an apartment over the Wine room, where they passed the night together. They were moved on Wednesday to their respective places of confinement. Harrison quitted London on Monday night, accompanied by Mr. Hudson, constable of Chester Castle, and arrived in that city on Wednesday night. The whole period of imprisonment to which Harrison is sentenced is three years and a half.

It is rumored, that the learned judges of the King's Bench are divided in opinion as to the propriety of granting a new trial in the case of Sir F. Burdett. The delay which has taken place in passing their judgment, confirms this report.

GERMANY.

The Elector of Hesse lately sent a commercial traveller to prison for six months for finding fault with the state of the roads! On the 21st of April a dreadful fire broke out at Brix, in Bohemia, which reduced to ashes the greater part of that town, which is a pretty large and well built. On the 24th another fire broke out at Milligen, an estate belonging to Prince Metternich, which being spread by a high wind, destroyed, in a few hours, the castle, the church, the school, and 40 houses.

BOHEMIA, APRIL 16.

Fall of a mountain.—On the night of the 21st of March, a terrible event took place in the circle of Sarez, in Bohemia. The upper part of a mountain detached itself, carrying away with it 16 houses and two churches of the village at Strolin; which it partly buried some fathoms deep in the loosened earth. The top of the mountain was about twelve hours in coming down, but so unequally that, in the space of an hour, some of the buildings slid down 10 paces, others 20 paces, till at length they all fell into the ruins, at the distance of 300 paces. Happily no lives were lost. The event seems to have been prepared by the wet seasons which have preceded the present year, and the heavy snow of last winter is supposed to have contributed to it. The spots over which the detached part of the mountain passed, presents the appearance of flakes of ice piled upon each other.

MONTREAL, JUNE 21.

BOUNDARY LINE.

We have been informed by a person of veracity, and possessing the means of accurate information, that the operations on line 45 are suspended during this summer, in order that Mr. Ellicott, an American astronomer, may have time to examine the calculations made last summer by our astronomer, Dr. Tarkenton. The latter gentleman is to employ this interval in ascertaining the position of some important places in New Brunswick, for which province he has since taken his departure by the route of Boston. Two assistants, Messrs. Hunter and Carlisle, the former of the U. S. and the latter of the British Commission, arrived in this city on Monday evening, and yesterday evening embarked in one of the steam boats for Que-

bec, on their route to New Brunswick. Our informant assures us that this suspension is totally unnecessary, as the U. S. astronomers had last summer every opportunity of observing Dr. T's operations; but that the American government are using every expedient to procrastinate a survey which must terminate in a loss of territory to them.

BEDFORD, JUNE 29.

On Thursday last, Patrick Cassidy, who resided at Sidelind Hill in this county, in a fit of insanity, as it is supposed, murdered a cousin of his named Patrick McCue, who resided with him. He threw the dead body of his cousin into a small run near the house, cove ed his face and breast with stones and laid his favorite dog, which he also killed, near the head of the dead man. He then made off through the woods, without coat, hat or shoes. When he arrived at the old Crossing's bridge, after conversing some time with a Mr. Blackhart, he lay down and fell asleep; during his sleep he began to cry murder—Blackhart asked him who he had murdered? He replied Patrick, and that he would find him in the spring run, with stones on his face and breast. When he awoke he would say nothing, but started off saying he was going to Newry. That night Blackhart could not rest; he was disturbed in his sleep by what Cassidy had told him—and before day went off to Mr. James Dennison and got him to go along. They found the murdered man and dog as above described. Cassidy was followed, and apprehended yesterday morning at a man's house of his own name, near Newry, in Huntingdon county, and brought to our prison, where he now is. His appearance is haggard and melancholy, and his feet and legs are lacerated in a most shocking manner.

DOYLESTOWN, (Penn) July 4. OLD SEVENTY SIXERS.

Conformably to a late Act of Congress, directing certain formalities to be observed by the Revolutionary pensioners, the citizens of this town had on Friday an opportunity of seeing a number of those men of our her times assembled in the Court-room. Twenty-five were present. Among them were some who had not met until now since they fought side by side forty years ago.—It was interesting to observe with what cordial greetings those veterans of the Revolution recognized each other.

A more striking illustration how frail is human life, how transient human prowess could scarcely be presented. Those men now so helpless with furrowed cheeks and silver locks, scarcely supporting on a staff their trembling steps, were lately the brave and hardy defenders of their Country.

DAVID LEWIS!

This noted robber, or some other desperado answering his description, with another villain in company, made their appearance in this county last week.—We learn that the hue of a Mr. Beans, of Buckingham was entered on Tuesday last, while the family were employed in hay-making, and about twenty dollars in cash, a bottle of wine, and some other articles stolen. The villains were pursued by 8 or 10 men, and overtaken—but they were armed at all points, (one having a rifle and pair of pistols) and threatened to shoot their pursuers, who left them to procure arms and a reinforcement of men, and they thus effected their escape. About 100 men have since gone in quest of these daring offenders, and it is hoped they may succeed in securing them.

SALEM, (Mass) July 1. PENSIONERS' MUSTER.

Last Wednesday, the 28th ult. a battalion of the invalid corps of revolutionary pensioners mustered in Court street, to make oath to their poverty, before hon. Judge Wetmore. After the ceremonies at the court house had passed, a detachment of these veterans paraded refreshments at the sign of the Eagle, and gave the following sentiments on the occasion:

- 1. Bunker Hill—A monument to the memory of Putnam, Prescott and Warren, and to the valor of New England Militia.
2. President Munroe—He bled for his country at Trenton, and he has a heart that can feel as well as bleed.
3. The memory of Gen. Washington—We claim no higher honor than to be called his fellow soldiers.
4. The "bloody 8th," Massachusetts regiment—in every battle "the first in, and the last out."
5. Col. John Brooks, of the 8th—At Bunker Hill, Saratoga and Monmouth, he shewed himself as terrible in battle as he is beloved in peace.
6. The memory of our generals, Knox and Lincoln, worthy of Massachusetts.
7. Our surviving solos—We have lived to see posterity—may posterity not forget us.
8. York town and Saratoga—The day has been we could lead armies captive; we now surrender to enemies none can resist: palsy, rheumatism, asthma, poverty, lameness, blindness, & a host of ills that beset us like armed men.
9. The 28th of June, 1778—At Monmouth court house we made our marks with our Bayonets—The 28th of June, 1820, at Salem court house we handle a goose quill to prove our poverty.
10. The memory of Gen. Wayne—The hero of Stony Point.
11. Gen. Rufus Putnam, of the 3d—The

soldier's friend; the pride of the army; may the rest of his days be happy.
12. The memory of generals Greene and Morgan—a match for Cornwallis and Tarleton.
13. The evening of our days—After our sleepless nights on the cold ground, our hard and toilsome marches, and our Valley Forge encampments, may the sunshine of public favor fall on our hoary locks till the end of life's campaign.

ST. LOUIS, JUNE 7.

Another speck.—A short time ago it was made known that a couple of United States soldiers had been killed by the Indians on the Upper Mississippi, in the neighborhood of the fort on Rock Island. The upper Missouri now exhibits a scene of the same sort perpetrated on a trading company from this place. Young Mr. Pratte, son of General Pratte, had made a very valuable commerce with the Maha's during the winter, and was descending the river in the month of May. Between 50 and 100 miles above the Council Bluffs, he was attacked at camp, at day break in the morning, had one man killed, three wounded, and a ball cut its depth across his own head. In firing 20 or 30 guns, the Indians ran in with their knives and hatchets, and the party of Mr. Pratte with difficulty saved themselves, with the entire loss of their rich cargo of furs. On their arrival at the Council Bluffs, capt. Magee, of the rifle corps, was detached in pursuit of the Indians. They are believed to be a party of Arica's, commonly called Ricocare's.—This nation lives below the Mandan villages, are noted for their frequent attacks upon the traders, also for their attacks on the United States' troops which attempted to carry home the Mandan chiefs who had accompanied Lewis and Clark in their return voyage from the Pacific, and they have much intercourse with the British establishments on the river Assinaboia and lake Winnipeg.

The Mandan Villages must be occupied by a regiment of United States' troops, unless the Congress intends to surrender the fur trade and the command of the Indians above the Council Bluffs to the British North-West company.—Enquirer.

From the Buffalo Patriot, June 27.

POSTSCRIPT.

The steam boat Walk in the Water, Capt. Rogers, arrived at Black Rock this morning from Machinaw. By this arrival we received a letter from a gentleman at Machinaw, of an interesting nature, of which the following is an extract:

Machinaw, June 20.

"A letter was received some short time since at Chicago, from Maj. Marston, commanding Fort Armstrong. It appears that the express communication had been cut off, and that the major availed himself of a Sack Indian to communicate with Major Baker, at Chicago. He states that two of his men had been killed by the Indians; that they had attempted to cut off his provisions, boats, &c. but failed; that they had made some thing like a regular attack, but were repulsed. His command was too small to think of leaving the fort in presence of the enemy. He had applied to Col. Leavenworth for aid, but the colonel's command was too small to afford any.

"The fact is, that great apprehensions are entertained for the safety of all the posts west of the Green Bay at Chicago. There are so few men at these places, that it must be a great temptation to those Indians, who, no doubt, view with concern the rapid strides we are making in their country.

Communicated for the Freeman's Journal.

Extract of a letter, dated

St. Thomas, June 20th, 1820.

Nothing new here—business mien in the way as usual. I wrote you. We have a great stock of flour on hand, at a moderate estimate, 25,000 bbls in store and about 25,000 to 35,000 have been the highest sales of late—if it continues to arrive as it has for some time past, it evidently will be much lower. Most of the vessels which have arrived recently from the United States, have had long passages, some of them 38 to 40 days, having experienced calms the most of the voyage. We are swarming here with the Independent privateers—they are to be seen almost every hour in the day; the trade between this and Laguna has been completely cut up by them; nearly all the regular traders have been captured. The last prizes we have heard of their taking, were two Spanish Guineamen, from the coast of Africa with about 280 slaves; these vessels have been sent to Margaretta—for the poor slaves it will be "out of the frying pan into the fire"—There are ten vessels missing, that were bound here from Laguna, which are supposed to have fallen into their hands—the cargoes of which were very valuable.

It appears that neither the united efforts of England nor America, can put a stop to or suppress the horrors and inhuman traffic of slavery. It was understood the United States had stationed one or two vessels to cruise between this, Porto Rico, and the Havana, with a view to intercept slave vessels, but they have been already withdrawn, for what reason we are at a loss to conjecture. The British cruisers in this direction are half their time in port, so that between one being absent, and the other in port, these trading galleons elude all vigilance except a chance one or so, that falls into the hands of the Patriots.

THE REPOSITORY.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 12.

The article, published in our last, stating a duel to have been fought between Messrs. Stuart and Dade, of King George county, turns out to be a fabrication. Letters have been received at Alexandria from both these gentlemen four days after the rencounter is said to have taken place.

We understand, (says the Richmond Enquirer, that the state banks have declared a dividend of 2 1/2 per centum on their stock, which, after deducting the bonus to the state, leaves only 1 1/2 per cent. to the individual stockholders. It will be remembered that the stockholders of these banks at the last general meetings ordered the surpluses then on hand to be accumulated until sums sufficient to cover the debts supposed to be lost, shall be accumulated, so as to preserve the capital stock of each in its integrity.

HUTTON AND HULL.

The uncertainty respecting the extension of the sentence of death on Hutton and Hull, the Mail Robbers, tried and convicted at Baltimore, is at length ended. Their death warrant has issued. The execution is to take place on Friday the 14th, in pursuance of their sentence, the justice of which, however, mercy may have pleaded for them, none can doubt.

Nat. Int.

From the Baltimore Patriot of July 10.

Yesterday afternoon, PERRINE HUTTON, one of the convicts under sentence of death, for Mail Robbery and Murder, was baptized in the Jail Yard by the Reverend James Osborne, pastor of the Third Baptist Church in this city. A large concourse attended; and the scene was solemn and impressive. The Rev. Dr. Welsh introduced the service with a short address—singing followed—prayer succeeded, by the Rev. Mr. D'Lesne, when the congregation were addressed by the Rev. Mr. Healy.—The ordinance was then administered; and the whole concluded with singing, and a prayer by the Rev. Dr. Welsh.

We are informed that the figure of Hercules was placed on the head of the ship now bearing the name of Ohio, before the Commissioners of the Navy were apprized of the means which would be resorted to in order to ascertain what name she should bear, and that they have since directed that it should be removed, and the figure of an Indian Warrior substituted, as one more appropriate.

We also understand that, in future, the figure heads of ships building will be emblematical of the different states after which they shall be called; and to this end it is desirable that the arms of the new states should be known.

Nat. Int.

From the Federal Repository.

BURNT CORK.

The season has returned when bilious complaints, and disorders arising from debility, which always affect the stomach, periodically make their ravages on human life. Let parents especially remember the simple remedy first published in your paper, a year ago, and make a timely application of carbon of Cork; there is nothing more harmless; it may be given to an infant, only observing that it be thoroughly burnt; pour a tea-spoon full of brandy on a cork thus prepared, and mash it well with loaf sugar and a little nutmeg, or pepper mint essence, and water. The publication of this receipt has already saved many lives in cases of Cholera, Malaria and bilious cholera, and for the "summer complaint," in children it is a specific if taken in time; the quantity may be increased at pleasure without the least danger. Every family should be provided with a supply, ready for the moment, for it often happens that a person is suddenly and violently attacked, perhaps in the night, when it is extremely inconvenient, if not impossible to prepare it.

MEDICUS.

FOURTH OF JULY, 1820.

HARPER'S-FERRY, JULY 5.

The ever memorable event which transpired on the 4th of July 76, was celebrated at this place yesterday with an enthusiastic zeal seldom surpassed in any village, on similar occasions. Precisely at the hour of 12 the inhabitants repaired to the Methodist Meeting Room, where John Strider, Esq. (the orator of the day) was in waiting to address them—he arose and delivered the following Oration:

My Friends and my Countrymen, When I view the importance of the subject presented to my mind on this occasion, when I view my inability to handle that subject according to its importance, when I view this enlightened audience, much as I desire to decide that I am to conceive, despite would be inevitable did I not believe you will patiently hear, kindly indulge, and rightly appreciate that which emanates from a good intention. The subject to which I ascribe importance, involves the Declaration of Independence, the anniversary of which we now commemorate.

rate, and that commemoration unavoidably brings to our recollection the fourth of July, seventeen hundred and seventy six—an important date in the history of the world—important to our fathers by breaking the chain of connexion between them and the kingdom of England—important to you to the full amount of all the blessings of liberty, and important to the whole race of man, by proving that supreme power naturally resides in the people and not in their government—that a nation, however chained in despotism, to be free, like the God of heaven in giving light to the earth, have only to will that freedom.

The honorable John Hancock, Samuel Adams, Benjamin Franklin, and their countrymen, who defended the independence of this country: Thomas Jefferson, the good and faithful servant digested that will, placed it in due form for the record of nations, and George Washington executed the deed by dispossessing George the third, and giving to the American people their rightful inheritance. To many of you independence is literally an inheritance, but to the people, not of Israel, but the wilds of America in general, it was the peculiar favor of God.—Although the water of the Delaware even in the night did not recoil upon itself at the approach of Moses the second and his chosen followers, and although the walls of Quebec were not thrown down by the sound of trumpets.

The opening of the Red Sea and the river Jordan, for the return of the Hebrews from Egypt to Canaan, and the strange demolition of the walls of Jericho, were wonderful displays of divine power, and if the Declaration of Independence was not an emanation from the same divinity, it was a great event in human affairs, and naturally inclines the mind to enquire into the causes which led to that event, the time it happened, and the effects it had directly or indirectly on the happiness of man. The usurpation of England impelled our countrymen to make that declaration—the fourth of July, seventeen hundred and seventy six, was the day on which it was made. The effects were, a continuation of a bloody war, the sacrifice of many lives; the destruction of much property; a complete annihilation of despotic rule in the colonies, and the foundation of a free elective government, now the admiration of the world.

To comprehend that the Declaration of Independence was an event of great magnitude, in which humanity was greatly concerned, does not require an extraordinary effort of understanding. For my part, when I survey the infant population of our country, engulfed in despotism—when I behold that part of that population ascending like the sun that rules the day, with an overwhelming power, which compels every opposing agent to recede or fall by vain emulation—when I hear them remonstrating against oppression and asserting their claims to freedom—when I see them like Sampson leaving down the pillars of tyranny and building upon the ruins a temple of liberty, and even the stranger finds an asylum, next best to heaven, I am ready to exclaim, venerable men, but only resembling their God in image, but not omnipotence.

That the sons of Columbia at that period should be keen in perception, eloquent in argument, and strong in battle, is by no means extraordinary, and you will not be astonished, if you recollect that the king of Great Britain and Ireland, quartered among them standing armies in times of peace without their consent, protected a number of those armed assassins by military trials from the deserved punishment, for murders committed on unarmed, innocent, and offending citizens; impeded the administration of justice by withholding his assent to acts of legislation absolutely necessary to carry into effect existing laws; cut off the trade of the colonies from all parts of the world; imposed taxes upon them without their consent; deprived them in many cases of trial by jury; transported them beyond the seas to be tried for pretended offences, and supported their legislatures, declaring that the mother country invested with power to legislate for them in all cases whatsoever.

These usurpations of the privileges, these violations of the rights, and these infringements of the liberties of the people, by their king, were so many breaches of that good faith, so many infractions of that fidelity which should be preserved inviolable, to give stability to government, respect to those who govern, and peace to the governed. For years before the revolution there was no tranquility among the subjects of the colonies, and finally no respect for their king; they respected him, they respected his authority, until he disregarded the compact between the crown of England and English subjects, and until his administration gave the most convincing proof of that disregard.

When I say that British subjects in America once respected the authority of their king, I wish not to be understood to admit, in the smallest degree, that there was any thing improper in withdrawing that respect, any thing illegal in the Declaration of Independence, or any thing wrong on the part of the people in carrying that declaration into the fullest effect. As Englishmen they stood justified by the single act of the crown, which taxed them without their consent, independent of the various outrages committed by George the third on the boasted freedom of the British constitution, and the well known rights of the subjects of England.

The revolution in England during the reign of Charles the first, was a precedent for our independence. The grievances of which the subjects complained were in general precisely similar. Forced loans, taxes without the consent of parliament; arbitrary imprisonments and the billeting of soldiers in private houses; not only contrary to the principles of the magna charta, but in direct violation of the statutes of England, enacted in the reigns of Edward the first, and Edward the third. Charles declared in a proclamation after dissolving several parliaments, that he would consider it presumptuous in any person to prescribe to him a time for calling together that assembly, and did not convene a parliament for more than eleven years. By these usurpations Charles the first lost his head, and by a similar administration George the third lost his colonies. This tenacity and love of power, exhibited by two kings of England, explain in nature no extraordinary phenomenon, but the most common principle of man. The more he possesses the more he wishes to possess—which has in turn pervaded Greece and Rome, and to remind you of those perfections I shall only name Philip and Caesar.

The bloody war which I have enumerated as one of the consequences of the Declaration of Independence, called equally upon the learned, the liberal, and the brave: the learned lay down the plan of operations, the liberal to supply the means, and the brave to apply those means to the end, which application produced the desired effect—which gives you the proud name of freemen—which leaves eloquence untrammelled, not only to condemn oppression but to punish the oppressor—which has removed your persons and properties beyond the power and grasp of tyrants, and deals to you the distinguished liberty of selecting your religion, of choosing the avenue through which you will advance to Heaven.

To whom are you indebted for those unequalled blessings? A host of patriots, eminent in the cabinet, in the field, and in the field. To name our Washington second, would be treason against the empire of truth, and rebellion against the feelings of this respectable audience. The world know, and fairly estimate his worth: Alexander and Bonaparte conquered for dominion, Washington for the happiness of man. His last military labour during the revolution in restoring harmony to a revolting army, gives to his name a triumphant superiority over the greatest of the great. The hearts of his countrymen will be the monument of his memory, and the last surviving man, who we may trace greatness of soul, patriotic virtue, and Spartan valor from the commanding general to the common soldier, in the revolutionary army. Those common soldiers who felt and cherished the fire of patriotism, who fought and bled in the common cause, have secured a name and a reputation, the fame of which can only be bounded by the utmost limits of the earth. Memorable patriots! their names remain for the reverence, their deeds for the emulation, and their virtues for the guide of your countrymen.

In ransacking the history of your country, you will find Thomas Jefferson to have been one of the first and strongest pillars of your liberty: he embarked early in the revolutionary troubles, weathered out the storm with much honor to himself and profit to his country:—Peaceful and eternal be his rest! the reward of the good and faithful.

The establishment of your constitution owes much to the names of Jay, Hamilton and Madison, two of whom have left the theatre of the drama in which they performed. May their dead rest in the kingdom of Heaven, and may the living, when the time arrives follow, and join his fellow labourers! Remember that your fathers have planned a system of independence, have matured, have realized that system, have founded the free government which I have heretofore named, and remember that it is your solemn duty to maintain the one by your blood, and support the other by your prudence and wisdom.—The disposition and power resides in the nation: the truth of which was plainly demonstrated in the late war with England, both in the council and in the field.

Now I must leave the land of liberty and sail to Europe, to address my beloved countrymen, Bayard and Clay. Most honorable Ministers, your pre eminent virtues are well known at home, and your diplomatic skill better known abroad—a grateful country will now and for ever do you justice.

To Mr Gallatin I give my sincere thanks for the services he has rendered my country. I can say no more: his birth comes not within the pale of America. In the last war with England we have discovered unparalleled firmness and nautical talents in our seamen, which surpass the greatest exaggeration of the most lavish historian. The battles of Salamis and Trafalgar, relatively considered, are like the twinkling of stars to the bright effulgence of the Sun, when compared to the victories of Perry, McDonough, Hull and Decatur, obtained upon the Lakes and upon the ocean.

If I was to pass over in silence the high claims of Pike, Brown, Scott, Genis, Ripley and their brave brothers in arms, who obeyed the call to war, and who shed much honour on the name of Columbia, I should commit a fraud, from the guilt of which you would indignantly refuse a pardon. General Jackson, the shield of Orleans, himself a host, has capped the towering pinnacle of our military fame. I cannot leave the army until I return to Sandusky, shake hands with Croghan, a youth, whom I delight to honour, his determined spirit would not dishonor the name of Leonidas.

I shall leave the decision of the question of pre-eminence between our very gallant sea and land warriors, to you who have a higher capacity to decide, did not intend to have touched upon any thing calculated to mar your peace or damp your feelings, but in surveying the events of the late war with England, I cannot pass the river Raisin—the tide swells with the reeking blood of my country—my indignation bursts upon the unfeeling friends, the inhuman actors of this murdering tragedy. No man concerned in this infernal deed, from the Prince Regent down to Elliot, who stands beneath Tecumseh and his brethren, can hope for Heaven—the doors are for ever closed against them—the redeeming blood of Christ falls to wash away their crimes—the vengeance of God is marshalled against their unpardonable sins. The sovereign of Heaven refuses them a hearing. They are to be adjudged by their peers according to the British constitution. Those peers reside in the region of hell—There they will be arraigned there tried, and there punished.

How different was the scene when fortune kicked the beam and turned the scale of victory for us. When General Harrison defeated Proctor on the Thames, and those learned pedagogians who performed at Raisin to become our prisoners, were they received good for evil; humanity was the first and last tender made to them by the conquering arm of our country. Such feelings of the victors towards the vanquished, can only dwell in the hearts of freemen, and such magnanimity can only grow in the soil of liberty. My love for my country and my zeal for the welfare of its citizens, urge me to point out some of the evils which have anciently proved the bane of liberty, but a thorough knowledge of my inability forbids an obsequiousness. To those who understand better than he who speaks can explain, the most concise comment is irksome.

Then, only permit me to exhort you, gentlemen, to pursue industry and economy, as the surest road to virtue and the strongest bar to corruption. Now, permit me to invite you ladies, to cheer those agents of industry, sustain and relieve their minds in the days of tribulation, and I hope, if the time shall come, (which I earnestly beseech my God to avert) that the situation of your dear country, should require the sacrifice, you will, in imitation of our ever memorable ladies of Germantown, cheerfully lay down your trinkets and even those curls which now adorn beauty, for means of defence.

I beg those who have influence in this happy land to encourage learning, to spread information through all ranks of the people, that every man may be qualified to adjudge his own rights, and the judgment of each dictate his political duty. In ending this feeble effort, I must render unto every man his due; the duties of a nation are distributed among its members, and he who performs with honour what is assigned him, no matter what profession makes his grade, deserves well of his country, and his claim shall always have my voice for its support.

The citizens of these states are a band of political brothers, linked together by the strongest chains of common interest—may the learned invent new ties—may the antipodes of Adam on the globe of chronology, sustain this union—and may the great temple of American freedom, await the general doom, when no trace of man or earth shall remain.

After which he was succeeded by Mr. Charles Wager, who read the Declaration of Independence in a chaste, handsome and impressive manner. These ceremonies having been performed, the citizens, forming a numerous concourse of ladies and gentlemen, proceeded to the Barbaque ground, along a beautiful walk to a most enchanting little island, in the Shenandoah river. They took their seats at a plentiful and well served table—all the luxuries that the season and neighborhood could afford were lavishly strewn on the festive board. The sweet smile of contentment which pervades the countenance of all at present, was a pleasing theme of conversation, and a sufficient indication of the peculiar feelings, which were involuntarily excited. When the cloth was removed the following toasts were drank:

- 1. The day we celebrate—May it be to its founders immortality—to their posterity ever dear.
2. The heroes of the Revolution—Their names are inscribed on the temple of Fame, to be lisped by unborn millions.
3. George Washington—Nature's boast, a wreath of immortal glory encircles the tomb beneath which the patriot sleeps.
4. The retired Chief Magistrate—In retirement respected and adored by the friends of liberty.
5. The people of the United States—May party spirit be forever buried in oblivion, union of sentiment prevail, and an enthusiastic love of patriotism exist to the end of time.
6. The heroes of the late war—The departed have flown upon the pinions of Fame to the starr'd realm above, whilst the living are slumbering, dearly beloved, in the hearts of their countrymen.
7. The Army—The guardian of our rights and the indefatigable barrier of the republic.
8. The Navy—While it teaches foreign nations to respect our rights on the ocean, it chastizes the insolence of Algiers, Tunis and Tripoli.
9. The Treaty of Ghent—While it affords to the votaries of freedom the most splendid specimen of negotiation, it will con-

stantly remind old England of the absurdity of her endeavoring to impose her "sine qua non" on the representatives of the United States.

10. The Legislature of Virginia—Our Father in the hour of danger, unto whose auspices the proud followers of the glorious precepts of Patrick Henry, are ever desirous to signalize themselves—and our Mother in time of peace, by whose wisdom and goodness we are enabled to suck the social sweets of plenty.

11. Commerce and Manufactures—The former tends to enlighten the understanding, may the latter be cherished as the Main Spring of our national glory and independence.

12. Internal Improvement—The promoter of civilization and the basis of a country's magnificence.

13. The American Fair—We respect and protect them when they frown, we love and adore them when they smile.

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

By Mr. T. B. Evans—The memory of General Henry Lee.

By Mr. Charles Wager. The U. States—Renowned for their illustrious achievements, famed for the excellence of their polity and for their virtues, the supreme chancellor of heaven has sanctified them in all their deeds.

By Mr. R. Gallaher. Patrick Henry—a statesman in deed, now slumbering in the tomb, over which the American Eagle hovers nursing the plant of Orotory for the exemplification of American progeny.

By J. Strider, Esq. Marriage—Supreme power to old Maids, in the kingdom of Bachelors.

By Mr. R. H. Williamson. The Orator of the day. In the evening the company assembled, agreeably to a previous arrangement, at the house of Mr. William Graham, where good music and refreshments were provided.—They retired in perfect peace and tranquility at about 12 after having all participated in an agreeable Ball.

DIED, in Philadelphia, on Wednesday 5th inst. the Rev. Moses Hoag, D. D. His friends in Shepherdstown and its vicinity, are informed that a sermon in reference to his death will be delivered in the Presbyterian church in Shepherdstown, on next Sabbath, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

DR. R. SMETHER, SURGEON DENTIST.

Offers his professional services in cleaning and whitening the teeth, and in preserving them from decay by separating and filling them, &c. Sets artificial teeth, either singly or by the whole set.

Dr S may be seen at his room in the house occupied by Mr. Fagg, in Charles Town. A line left at Mr. Filton's Hotel, or at the Post Office, will be promptly attended to. Ladies waited on at their respective houses.

Charlestown, July 12.

Bank of the Valley in Va.

July 1st, 1820. THE President and Directors of this institution, have this day declared a Dividend of three per cent. Two and a half per cent. will be paid on or after the 10th inst. to stockholders or their representatives. One half per cent. being retained, for the semi-annual instalment due to the Commonwealth, for the benefit of the fund for internal improvement.

LEWIS HOFF, Cashier.

July 12—3w.

CAUTION.

HAVING suffered considerable damage from the unlawful practices of persons, (on fishing parties,) turning their horses loose on my grain fields and meadow, I hereby forewarn all persons from fishing, fowling or ranging, or trespassing in any manner whatsoever, upon that part of the Blooming farm in possession of Cavalier Martin.—Those persons disregarding this notice may depend on being prosecuted to the utmost extent of the law.

JOHN DOWNEY.

July 12—3w.

4 Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living near Charlestown, on Tuesday the 27th ult. a negro girl named

SALLY,

about 16 years old—had on a cross barred cotton dress, and took with her two Gingham dresses. Said negro girl is the property of Mrs. Harding, and is supposed to be lurking about in the neighborhood. The above reward and all reasonable expenses will be paid for bringing said runaway home, or lodging her in jail.

SAMUEL WRIGHT.

JANE WOODS, In addition to her supply of Drugs & Medicines, WHICH SHE IS SELLING VERY LOW, HAS FOR SALE,

Cider vinegar, excellent. Liquid blacking—Jar Tamarinds, Durable ink—pewter sand, Sand paper—white wax, Sealing wax—wafers, Copal varnish—spirits turpentine, Writing Ink—common quills, Letter paper—Havana cigars, Rotten stone for cleaning brass furniture, CONFECTION, Ivory black—Paints.

She begs those who are in arrears to her of small sums (individually or by little importance, but momentous in the aggregate) to step in and save her the trouble of asking and them being dunned, for debts so small that each debtor could pay at any moment, and which a little reflection would teach them should be paid.

50 Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 7th ultimo, living near Snicker's Gap, Loudoun county, Va. a likely mulatto woman, named

NANCY,

five feet five or six inches high, well made, about 36 years old, and of quite a young look, and pleasing countenance when spoken to. She has a variety of clothing with her, of good quality, and dresses very neatly.

Trustees' Sale.

BY virtue of two deeds of trust executed to the subscribers, one by John Carlie, the other by Aquil Davis, to secure the payment of certain debts in said deed mentioned, we will sell at public auction, for cash, on Tuesday the 18th of July next, at the store room lately occupied by the said Carlie, in Charles Town, all his, the said Carlie's

STOCK OF GOODS, ON HAND,

Consisting of an excellent assortment of Cloths, Cassimere, Vestings, Silks, Hardware, Cutlery, China, Queensware, and Castings;

with a variety of other goods. Also one valuable Negro Boy aged about fourteen years, two horses, one saddle and bridle, two ploughs, a variety of household and kitchen furniture, such as beds, bedding, desks, tables, chairs, &c. &c. one cow, two ten plate stoves with pipe, and also the said John Carlie's interest in a certain

HOUSE AND LOT

in Charles Town, the same which was conveyed to him by John Anderson, and at present in the occupancy of said Anderson. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. and continue from day to day until all is sold.

M. RANSON, } Trustees. R. C. LEE, }

June 21, 1820.

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.

Trustees' Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from Nathaniel Myers, dated the 29th of March 1819, for the purposes therein mentioned, we shall, on Friday the 28th of July next, proceed to sell, at public auction, before the door of Fulton's Hotel, in Charlestown, to the highest bidder, for cash,

A certain Lot or Parcel of Land,

lying in the county of Jefferson, Virginia, containing

Thirty-nine Acres,

three fourths, and eleven poles, being the same land now in the occupancy of said Myers. On the premises are a good dwelling house, and a never failing spring of water. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M. Such title as is vested in us by said deed, will be given to the purchaser.

SAMUEL CAMERON, } Trustees. HUMPHREY KEYES, }

June 28.

Trustees' Sale.

PURSUANT to a Deed of Trust, executed by John Dorsey to the subscribers, on the 24th day of December, 1816, for the purpose of securing the payment of certain sums of money therein mentioned, to James Chipley, we will offer for sale, before the door of Robert Fulton's Tavern, in Charlestown, on Monday the 24th day of July next, two certain Lots of Land in the said Deed mentioned, being part of the estate of which Lancelot Lee, Esq. died seized, and which was sold and conveyed by the said Chipley, and Elizabeth his wife to the said Dorsey, to whose Deed reference is hereby made.

Sale to take place between 11 and 3 o'clock.

T. GRIGGS, Jr. } Trustees. R. C. LEE, }

June 28.

For Sale,

100 Barrels superior old Rye WHISKEY, For cash, wheat, rye or corn.

ALSO,

TEN TONS PLASTER, And any quantity of OFFAL, At my mill on Bulls-kn.

DANIEL KABLE, sen.

Avon Mills, June 12.

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, well grown, and very black, her hair grows low down on her forehead and temples, which gives her an uncouth appearance; her father and mother are the property of Mr. B. C. Washington, and it is supposed she is in that neighborhood, or in the neighborhood of Mr. W. Sinclair's. I will give the above reward for securing her in any jail so that I get her, and all reasonable charges I brought home.

JOHN O'BANNON.

Charles G. Stewart,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a Silver Smith Shop

in the front part of the house occupied by Dr. Griggs, where he will manufacture all work in his line in the neatest and best manner, and on the most reasonable terms. He hopes, from his knowledge of business, and strict attention, to merit a share of public patronage. Charlestown, May 31.

WOOL CARDING.

THE public are informed that Mr. John Heller's Carding Machines are in complete order for carding wool into rolls. Wool brought to be carded must be well picked and greased, or grease sent with the wool. If wool comes well prepared, strict attention will be paid to render general satisfaction, by THOMAS CRAWFORD.

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.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

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

all of which we pledge ourselves to sell on as good terms as they can be bought in this or the adjoining counties, for cash, or to our punctual customers on a short credit. Persons wishing to purchase, will find it to their advantage to give us an early call.

Wm. F. LOCK, & Co.

May 3.

Spring Goods.

THE Subscriber has just finished receiving and opening their assortment of NEW SPRING GOODS, which they offer remarkably cheap for cash, or to punctual customers on a reasonable credit. Their assortment consists of almost every article that they have ever been in the habit of keeping, (which has always been pretty general) also a variety of articles of quite a new and fashionable style.

We solicit all persons wishing to buy goods of any description to give us a call.

JOHN MARSHALL, & Co.

Charles Town, May 24.

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.

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.

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.

JUST PUBLISHED

And for sale at this office, an interesting sketch of the life of

Dr. Henry Todd.

It may also be had at the stores of Jefferson and Brown, Charlestown, John T. Cooks, Shepherdstown, and Humphreys & Wack, Harper's Ferry.

Blank Attachments FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

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 arrearages are paid. Advertisements not exceeding a square, will be inserted three weeks for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion. All advertisements sent to the office without having the number of times for which they are to be inserted, designated, will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

From the National Intelligencer.

PIRACY.

When, two or three years ago, we expressed our apprehensions of the effect of the system of Privateering, under foreign flags, on the morality of our citizens, we were snubbed by certain Editors at Baltimore and elsewhere, as being inimical to the cause of freedom, and what not besides. But our forebodings have been too fully realized.—To hold up the mirror to vice; to depict in their true colors the necessary consequences of the practices we have deprecated, we wish we could find room for the whole of an account of the cruise of the Buenos Ayres ship Louisiana, which sailed from Baltimore, where she was equipped and manned, just about the time we were blamed by the defenders of privateering for casting censure on it. We have not room for that; but we extract the following, of a still more atrocious character, to give our readers an idea of what Piracy is, in its most horrible aspect.

Extract from a Narrative of the circumstances that occurred on board the sloop Mary, of Mobile, on a piratical cruise.

"On the morning of the 28th June, 1819, we discovered several sail; one of them proved to be the British brig, Ann, of Scarborough. We were ordered by the captain to arm ourselves and man the boat. The following men were sent:—Peter Frederick Miller, who was to act as commander, Wm. Smith, John Farlow, James Chase, Thomas Shelton, William Johnson, John Read, and Chase Chamberlain (a black). When they left the sloop, the captain urged them to act bravely; he then presented each with a glass of spirits, and gave them the following instructions: when you get on board the brig, keep perfectly silent as respects your errand. If you should be asked to drink, resolutely refuse. If they should ask you any improper questions, or say that you were known, you must immediately shoot them. After having received these precautions, we set out upon our expedition to the brig; we came up to her about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The captain hailed us, and desired to know our business; we answered, 'that we would acquaint him when we got on board.' After some hesitation, he threw us a rope; we then ascended the brig, according to previous arrangement. Peter Frederick Miller took possession of the brig with very little ceremony, as prize master, and ordered her crew into the fore-castle. Captain Sunley, the master of the brig, was ordered aft.—James Chase was placed as a sentinel at the cabin door, to prevent the possibility of a rescue. The men told him that they could not get into the fore-castle, as it was full of coffee and sugar, and that, in consequence of this, that they all lived aft. Miller then ordered them down the hold.

"The self made prize master, Peter Miller, now exercised all the privileges of his office. He assumed the most determined authority, and ordered the men about as though they were slaves. Approaching the captain of the brig, he arrogantly demanded to know where he was from, and where he was bound. The captain, with the mildness and good breeding of a perfect gentleman, answered that he was from the Matanzas, bound to Falmouth, (E) for orders, when he expected to be sent to Havre or Hamburg. Miller then asked him of what his cargo consisted; he replied, coffee and sugar.—'Have you any money on board?' was another question, which our prize master thought was of too much importance to omit. Capt. Sunley replied that he had not any. But, retorted Miller, I know better than all that; it is not to be supposed that you would undertake a voyage so extensive, without having some money by you. You must, therefore, tell the truth, or suffer the consequences. The captain of the brig seemed now to feel all the horrors of his situation. Those dreadful forebodings which frequently agitate the mind under the influence of apprehension, appeared to press heavily upon him. And, alas! they were truly the presages of his own lamentable and unhappy fate. He was now in the power of a set of men whose feelings were callous as adamant, and in whose bosoms pity had long since ceased to reside. It was in vain for him to endeavor to save the property of his owners, which seemed to have been the prominent wish of

his heart. Nay, after he had informed them of what money he had on board, they still remained unsatisfied, and made their unbelief a plausible pretext for committing crimes of the most horrible nature.

"While these things were transacting on board the brig, the sloop came up. The prize master ordered Capt. Sunley and five of his crew to go on board. When the boat arrived within hearing, Capt. Neill hailed them; and, when alongside, they were all ordered on board, which order was immediately obeyed. Neill very haughtily addressed Capt. Sunley, in the following words, 'Pray, sir, are you the captain of that brig?' 'I am sir' (replied the other). 'Well, sir, you will then go on board and bring your papers for my inspection.' 'I have them with me,' (answered Sunley). 'O, you have; well, sir, suppose then you accompany me into the cabin, where I shall enter into a minute examination of them.' They then went into the cabin, where they remained about a quarter of an hour. At the expiration of this time they both came upon deck, where Capt. Neill ordered two of the brig's crew (James Carlan and John, the Dutchman) to come on board the sloop, where he confined them. He told Capt. Sunley that he might go on board the brig; and gave him instructions to the prize master (Miller) to alter the course of the brig, and to follow the sloop. After Sunley returned and delivered these compulsory orders, the brig hailed her wind, and stood for the sloop.—When she came up, Capt. Neill ordered them to send the boat aboard, which they did.—He then ordered Johnson and Read to return, and bring two more of the brig's crew (Ealy and Newton) and all hands, except Farlow, Smith and Miller. The brig's company consisted of the captain, seven men, and a boy; also a sick gentleman, passenger. Four were now on board the sloop. The manoeuvres of Neill may now be very easily divined: having two of the crew in confinement; (the other two he had seduced to follow his fortunes,) he sent Johnson and Read, (arming each with a pistol, making their number five,) with directions that 'each man should take his man.' When they got on board the brig, Johnson went up to the prize master (Miller) and informed him that it was the particular orders of Capt. Neill, that the crew of the brig should be despatched. Miller then, in secret, gave orders for each of the pirates to be ready, and, when he gave the word, they must 'each take his man.' A few minutes only elapsed before the cruel order was given—Miller himself setting the example by firing at, and wounding Captain Sunley. Farlow (at the same time) fired at the mate, but missed him; during which Johnson shot the carpenter, and Read the cook.

"As soon as Miller had made a commencement, the work of death went on without interruption. The signal being given, these three villains rushed, like the hungry lion, upon their defenceless prey. The innocent victims of their avicious cruelty were compelled to submit without even the appearance of opposition.

"As Miller, a second time, presented his pistol, Capt. Sunley, who, as we have stated, was already wounded, crawled on his knees, and supplicated, in the name of God, to save his life. 'I will give,' (said the unfortunate and suffering man) my vessel and cargo, if you will but spare my life, and also forgive the injuries you have done me.' But even these supplications, that would not be lost upon the brutal Miller. Wreapt in the mantle of hellish cruelty, nothing could divert him from the finishing of what he had begun.—'I spare your life!' replied he, (in answer to the supplication of the wounded Sunley), 'yes, I will spare your life;' and ended the sentence by plunging a dagger through his body. As this did not completely effect his purpose, he deliberately aimed his pistol at the dying man, and totally dispatched him! The sick man who was standing at the helm now invited their attention. There were three pistols discharged at him, at one and the same time, which but slightly wounded him. He exclaimed, 'Oh! for God's sake, shoot at me no more, and grant me the privilege of jumping overboard.' 'I shall not grant you even that privilege,' replied Miller. The poor wounded invalid dragged his body as far as the lumber irons; they fired at him again, when Miller perceived he was not yet dead, after firing at him six times, he ordered his associates to get spungy, and bind him hand and foot, which being done, they put a musket to his head and discharged it, but it did not quite kill him.—They then took him up and threw him overboard. Miller then walked forward to where the captain laid, and took his watch from his pocket; and Farlow also took his dollars. John Read took the hat off his head and put it on his own. Johnson then observed to Miller, 'it is a pity we should let him go to hell with that fine coat on;' to which Miller gave him no satisfactory answer, but ordered him to be thrown over-

board immediately. They then proceeded to the cook and cast him overboard, and with him the carpenter.

"By this time the mate (David May) had crawled forward to the hawser holes, and was endeavoring to get overboard; but, being badly wounded, was not able to accomplish it. When he perceived them approaching him, he, with the tone of distress and the most supplicating voice, implored them to save his life, for the sake of his wife and family. But this was not only denied, but treated with derision; for Farlow had scarcely suffered him to articulate this pathetic appeal, ere, with the anxiety of a demon, he lodged the contents of his pistol in his heart.

"The work was now done; after throwing him overboard, there was no victim left.—They had all been murdered for being men, and following the lot of life which Providence had assigned to them. Murdered for conducting their business and watching with anxious solicitude over the property of their employers. Murdered for ploughing the ocean, the common highway of nations. "After the bloody work was finished, Miller hailed the sloop, and informed Captain Neill that his orders were executed. Neill asked who addressed him; the other replied, 'It is I, Peter Miller,' and then discharged a pistol, this being the sign that he was to give when the business was concluded.—Neill then ordered Miller to have the brig's decks washed down; which he made his associates do immediately. After they had finished this, he sent Read and Johnson on board the sloop."

* Farlow was executed at Savannah, on the 28th April, 1820. He belonged to the Lawrence, and was one of the men who cut wood on the Florida shore.

HYDROPHOBIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON STAR.

Sir: The melancholy and lamented death of the late Duke of Richmond, and the frequent occurrences of the like nature, which present themselves to our notice, from the bite of a rabid animal, calls forth from me a few observations as to the best method of proceeding in future cases. I am induced to do so from having had three persons under my care, within the last seven years, all of whom recovered, through the means which were adopted for that purpose. There can be no doubt but the nervous system is the faculty acted upon by this horrible poison; the quickened perception, the instinctive dread, the spasmodic action of the muscles, all show it; hence it stands to reason, that whatever medical plan is pursued, must have the counteraction of this super-irritative impulse. The three cases which I allude to, recovered from the administration of a solution of acetate of lead, in doses of from eight to 20 drops every hour, during the paroxysms. The best mode of exhibiting is on a larynx of sugar. Every medical practitioner is thoroughly acquainted with the effects of this mineral solution on the nervous system—nothing, in fact, acts with such promptitude; not only the whole nervous energy of the body is obedient to its sway, but the absorbent system largely partakes of its influence, as is observable in those who follow the occupations of painters and preparers of white lead. In two patients out of three, the exhibition of this powerful remedy was instantly observable; by the reduction of spasms—a considerable nausea was excited, and a copious flow of saliva exuded, and a partial paralysis followed the effects of the medical treatment.

Should these cursory observations call forth from any member of the faculty further enquiry, I shall be ready to give to the public, through the medium of your respectable Journal, the full particulars of the cases alluded to. In the mean time, I have the honor to remain, sir, your most obedient servant.

ARNOLD T. FAYERMAN, Surgeon.

SCRAPS

From late London Papers.

The Letters from Frankfort of May last state, that sentence of death had been passed on Sandt by the court of Mannheim. His sentence had been confirmed by the government of Baden. A letter of the 2d of May, says, that the sentence cannot be considered finally determined until the decision of the Grand Duke is known. Sir It Ker-Porter has arrived at Petersburg, from a tour to Persia. He has presented to the Emperor Alexander, several remains of antiquity, among them are bricks from the ruins of Babylon, a piece of cement used in the building of that city, and a piece of marble from the ruins of Pericopolis. Jerome Bonaparte, his wife, and sister Eliza, and Fouché, are at Trieste. The Austrian government have given them permission to remain at that place. Five thousand pounds, which had been subscribed at Liverpool for securing the election of Mr. Canning, has been returned to the several subscribers.

An article from Nuremberg, under date of May 5, says 'that never were such immense quantities of English manufactures and goods here as at the present fair. There is no room for them in the warehouses, and the Hamburg and Dessau Jews are obliged to throw bales of calicoes in the street, that the purchasers may have room to move in the warehouses. The ruin of our German manufactures is at hand; the Saxon manufactures are in despair, for even their cheap goods cannot maintain the competition with the English. All the ready money now goes to England.'

Madrid advices of the third of May, announce that a squadron is about to sail from Cadiz for Venezuela and Cartagena, consisting of three frigates, a corvette, two brigantines, and other vessels. Some troops are to go out, but it is added, that the principal object of this expedition, is, 'by a show of force, to maintain negotiations with the insurgents.'

A living animal of the Antelope species, called a Nahee, having the head of a cow, the mane of a horse, and the hind part resembling a mule, has been brought to England, from the Cape of Good Hope.

A London paper (Morning Chronicle) of May 16, observes, that although the sessions

fore he left Philadelphia, again attempted, by entering a public sewer, to rob that or any other bank, insinuating that what was told him was the first he knew or heard on the subject.

Learnard is shrewd and capable of correct observation. On the magistrate remarking how it were possible that a man of his understanding, and who had so recently been released from prison, should again and so soon place himself in a situation to be committed, and in all probability as long as he lived, to the same prison, (for now certainly he could not entertain any hope of pardon)—He replied 'that somehow or other when a man is in prison he readily gets there again.' How do you account for that? 'He becomes naturalized to the society of the other convicts—does not think them so bad as the rest of mankind believes them to be; he is generally, when discharged from prison without a cent, as was my case; had I, when discharged, a little money, I should not have thought of the horse and chair. Then you think that the state prison system as it now is, is not well calculated to reform?' 'I do—I am certain it is not. If instead of sentencing a number of men for several years, and suffering them to associate together, and finally pardoning them at the expiration of two or three years, they were sentenced for a year or two to solitary confinement in cells and then discharged without being suffered to associate together, I am convinced the effect would be much more salutary—that very few of them would ever again place themselves in a similar situation.' Have you not known convicts confined in solitary cells, without the good effect you speak of being produced? 'I have—but instead of being discharged when released from the cells, they have been turned loose in the prison with the convicts, to serve their times out, which association destroys the effect produced on their minds long before they are finally discharged; they again become hardened and insensible to shame.'

Those opinions, the result of experience, may be deserving the notice of Legislators and Judges. It will be recollected that the governor of this state, and other Chief Magistrates, have recommended to the Legislatures of their respective states, the adoption of this system of solitary imprisonment, so well spoken of by this intelligent criminal. That some reform in our system of criminal punishment must shortly take place is certain—for if continued as it is, in less than fifty years it will require an immense taxation for its support, cover the land with criminals, and constantly employ a great proportion of the active population as jurors, trying offenders who will be incessantly returning on their hands, annoying and plundering society.

THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON STAR.

Sir: The melancholy and lamented death of the late Duke of Richmond, and the frequent occurrences of the like nature, which present themselves to our notice, from the bite of a rabid animal, calls forth from me a few observations as to the best method of proceeding in future cases. I am induced to do so from having had three persons under my care, within the last seven years, all of whom recovered, through the means which were adopted for that purpose. There can be no doubt but the nervous system is the faculty acted upon by this horrible poison; the quickened perception, the instinctive dread, the spasmodic action of the muscles, all show it; hence it stands to reason, that whatever medical plan is pursued, must have the counteraction of this super-irritative impulse. The three cases which I allude to, recovered from the administration of a solution of acetate of lead, in doses of from eight to 20 drops every hour, during the paroxysms. The best mode of exhibiting is on a larynx of sugar. Every medical practitioner is thoroughly acquainted with the effects of this mineral solution on the nervous system—nothing, in fact, acts with such promptitude; not only the whole nervous energy of the body is obedient to its sway, but the absorbent system largely partakes of its influence, as is observable in those who follow the occupations of painters and preparers of white lead. In two patients out of three, the exhibition of this powerful remedy was instantly observable; by the reduction of spasms—a considerable nausea was excited, and a copious flow of saliva exuded, and a partial paralysis followed the effects of the medical treatment.

Should these cursory observations call forth from any member of the faculty further enquiry, I shall be ready to give to the public, through the medium of your respectable Journal, the full particulars of the cases alluded to. In the mean time, I have the honor to remain, sir, your most obedient servant.

ARNOLD T. FAYERMAN, Surgeon.

SCRAPS

From late London Papers.

The Letters from Frankfort of May last state, that sentence of death had been passed on Sandt by the court of Mannheim. His sentence had been confirmed by the government of Baden. A letter of the 2d of May, says, that the sentence cannot be considered finally determined until the decision of the Grand Duke is known. Sir It Ker-Porter has arrived at Petersburg, from a tour to Persia. He has presented to the Emperor Alexander, several remains of antiquity, among them are bricks from the ruins of Babylon, a piece of cement used in the building of that city, and a piece of marble from the ruins of Pericopolis. Jerome Bonaparte, his wife, and sister Eliza, and Fouché, are at Trieste. The Austrian government have given them permission to remain at that place. Five thousand pounds, which had been subscribed at Liverpool for securing the election of Mr. Canning, has been returned to the several subscribers.

An article from Nuremberg, under date of May 5, says 'that never were such immense quantities of English manufactures and goods here as at the present fair. There is no room for them in the warehouses, and the Hamburg and Dessau Jews are obliged to throw bales of calicoes in the street, that the purchasers may have room to move in the warehouses. The ruin of our German manufactures is at hand; the Saxon manufactures are in despair, for even their cheap goods cannot maintain the competition with the English. All the ready money now goes to England.'

Madrid advices of the third of May, announce that a squadron is about to sail from Cadiz for Venezuela and Cartagena, consisting of three frigates, a corvette, two brigantines, and other vessels. Some troops are to go out, but it is added, that the principal object of this expedition, is, 'by a show of force, to maintain negotiations with the insurgents.'

A living animal of the Antelope species, called a Nahee, having the head of a cow, the mane of a horse, and the hind part resembling a mule, has been brought to England, from the Cape of Good Hope.

A London paper (Morning Chronicle) of May 16, observes, that although the sessions

FROM THE NEWARK CENTINEL.

A wife to her husband in Adversity.

Thou, thou wert ever only dear, In joy or sorrow, peace or danger, Then start not, love—'tis but a tear— Then start not at a trembling stranger! I weep not for the wealth we had, Or fashion's idle splendor fled; Oh no, 'tis that thou lookest sad— 'Tis for thy sighs so oft repeated!

Thou, dear one, smile, as once thou smil'd, If but for me thy tears are flowing; Some little eol—lone, simple, wild, Where nameless flow'rs 'round are growing, Shall shine a palace proud to me, If thou art there, to point my duty— Delightful scene! while blessed by thee, Each morn shall breathe of peace and beauty.

Tho' cheeks that glow'd, and hearts that vow'd, Are gone, when fortune fails to cheer thee— Yet, love, far happier from the crowd, One heart unchanged, is beating near thee! Tho' all those sunshine friends are flown, Who through'd our blooming summer bow'd— Oh! say thou art not all alone— I'll share, I'll cheer this adverse hour!

Nay, sigh not thus—though thou dost see 'Tears wrap my cheek in pensive sadness, 'Tis extasy to mourn with thee, Yet bid thee hope for days of gladness! Wealth is not bliss—look brightly round, Recall past scenes of peace and pleasure, When, on Passaic's banks we found, Love, simple love, life's true treasure.

How oft at twilight's holy calm, Beside that dear second year, We drank the valley breezes balmy! Was there one roving wish? O never, Then was the maple trembling green, With some lone fountain mildly sporting, Sweet emblem of the happy scene— Serenely bright and ever court'ing!

And love—true love—doth yet remain, With thy fond wife's unaltered bosom— Nor wilt thou feel regret or pain, While Heaven leaves one fadeless blossom! Oh! thou art lovelier far, to me— Far dearer in this hour of sorrow! For I can think of only thee— Wish for thy sake a brighter morn'g.

S. —, of New-Jersey.

A List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Harper's Ferry, on the 30th June, 1820.

- A. M. Robert Ayis, 2; Susanna Allen, Jacob Alstadt, William Adams. B. Armistead Beckham, Hozekiah Butt, Jonah Bunting, Elizabeth Bond. C. Jacob Cooper, Philip Coones, Joseph Carlow, Josiah Crampton, Peter Conaler, William Halliday, Enoch Chambers, Jacob Crowl, John Cozier. D. John Donway, George Richard, Joseph Daily. E. Levin Erwin, Elizabeth Evans. G. Jacob Green, Alexander Grim, 2. H. Michael Hines, Martin Hartman, George Henry, John Hinke. J. Rollin Jett, Henry Jacobo, Thomas Johnson, John Johnson. K. Thomas Keyes, William Kirby, Elizabeth Kercherall. L. Jane Lindsay, Derrett Long. R. HUMPHREYS, P. M.

Cabinet Ware.