

FARMERS' REPOSITORY.

CHARLES TOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, VIRGINIA, PRINTED BY RICHARD W. JAMES.

VOL. XIII.]

WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 1820.

[No. 64.]

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.

From the National Intelligencer.

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.

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.

"As soon as Miller had made a commencement, the work of death went on without interruption. The signal being given, these men, upon their defenceless prey, there was no arm of mercy to intervene.

"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.

"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.

"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 he slightly wounded him. He exclaimed, 'Oh! for God's sake, shoot at me no more, and grant me the privilege of jumping overboard.'

"They then took him up and threw him overboard. Miller then walked forward to where the captain laid, and took his watch from his pockets; and Furlong also took his dollars. John Read took the hat off his head and put it on his own.

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.

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.

New Shad

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.

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.

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,

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.

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.

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.

For Sale,

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

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.

Blank Attachments FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Trustees' Sale.

BY virtue of two deeds of trust executed to the subscribers, one by John Carlie, the other by Aquila 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

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.

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.

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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.

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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.

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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 of but little importance, but momentous in the aggregate) to step in and save her the trouble of asking and them of 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.

A HACK

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

CAUTION.

ALL persons are cautioned against passing and repassing through the Bulliken farm, belonging to the heirs of Bennett Taylor, as they may depend on being prosecuted to the utmost extent of the law.

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.

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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 around 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 bed, 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 morrow.

A List of Letters

- Remaining in the Post Office at Harper's Ferry, on the 30th June, 1820. A. M. Robert Avis, 2; Susanna Allen, 1; Jacob Alstadt, 1; William Adams, 1; Armistead Beckham, 1; Hezekiah Butt, 1; Jonah Bunting, 1; Elizabeth Bond, 1; Jacob Cooper, 1; Philip Coones, 1; Joseph Carlow, 1; Josiah Crampton, 1; Peter Connel, 1; Enoch Chambers, 1; Jacob Crowl, 1; John Cozier, 1; John Donway, 1; George Richard, 1; Joseph Daily, 1; Levin Erwin, 1; Elizabeth Evans, 1; Jacob Green, 1; Alexander Grim, 2; Michael Hines, 1; Martin Hartman, 1; George Henry, 1; John Hinckley, 1; Rollin Jett, 1; Henry Jacob, 1; Thomas Johnson, 1; John Johnson, 1; Thomas Key, 1; William Kirby, 1; Elizabeth Kercheval, 1; Jane Lindsay, 1; Derrett Long, 1. M. Louisa Malco, 1; Michael Malhorn, 2; James Moore, 1; George Maloney, 2; Charles Mills, 1; Hugh McCoy, 1; Nancy McDade, 1; William Maloney, 1; M. S. McDonald, 1; Joseph Miller, 1; Samuel Mitchell, 1; David Near, 1; John Nyeewanger, 1; James Russel, 2; Stephen Rigden, 1; Joshua Rodrick, 1; Elizabeth Rodrick, 1; Jesse Randall, 1; George Richard, 1; Susan Riley, 1; Zachariah Riley, 1. N. John Strider, 2; Samuel Sildman, 2; Simon Shover, 1; Frederick Sheelor, 1; James S. Scott, 1; John Sheaffor, 1; Cornelius Seaman, 1; Orren Smith, 1; Philip Snyder, 1; Leah Stevenson, 1; Mary H. Seelig, 1; Christian Stonbraker, 1. O. Christian Tomer, 1; Charles B. Tippett, 1; Solomon Tomer, 1. P. Charles Wagner, 1; C. W. Weaver, 1; Peter Webb, 1; Michael Weary, 1; Isaac Wood, 2. R. H. HUMPHREYS, P. M.

Cabinet Ware.

I HAVE ON HAND, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF Plain and Fancy Bedsteads, and other furniture, with prices annexed to suit the times, and elegance to suit the taste of this country. I would be glad if those who are in need of CABINET WARE, would call and examine my work. I am in need of Cash, and will give good bargains—Those who know they owe me much longer than the time promised to pay, will please to come forward, and if they cannot pay money, perhaps they have something else that I will take in its stead.

Match Horses

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.

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

Learned 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 if a situation is committed, 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 inelastic to shame."

These 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.

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, and 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 lump 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 in the reduction of spasms—a considerable nausea was excited, 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 Frankfurt 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 I 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 Perropolis. Jerome Bonaparte, his wife, and sister Eliza, and Fouche, 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 cheapest 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 Carthagen, 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 seasons

terminated but one week ago, we cannot but regret the amazing increase of crimes in the metropolis, as will be seen in the following statement.

STATE OF NEWCASTLE.		
	Males.	Fem.
Under sentence of death	32	1
Convicts sentenced	7	2
Transportation for life,	25	14
for 14 years,	14	13
for 7 years,	79	27
For felonies, misdemeanors, &c.	29	11
By the commissioners of bankrupts.	5	1
States prisoner (Gilchrist)	1	
For Assizes,	131	24
For Trial,	131	24

Among those to be tried are—Burglary, 4—Uttering forged notes, 18—Highway robbery, 7—Larceny, 71—Burglary, 1—Stealing money from a letter in the Post Office, 1—Perjury, 3—Stealing in a dwelling house, 4, &c.

This number is, however, exclusive of those who, during the setting of the Grand Jury, may be committed for trial.

Phœnician Navigators—A discovery was recently made in the environs of the Cape of Good Hope, which must be interesting to the historian; while digging a cave, the workmen found the hull of a vessel, constructed of cedar, which is said to be the remains of a Phœnician galley. If this supposition is just, there is no longer room to doubt that the bold adventurers of Tyre had reached the south point of Africa.

Calcutta Journal.
Bayonne, May 2.—A loan of 40 millions of rials has been opened in Madrid, and will soon be filled, owing to the conditions and securities it offers. The interest is 10 per cent. and the special mortgage is on the tax called the Royal Third. The shares are 4, 8 and 12,000 rials, and may be endorsed over. Subscribers will not be wanting, for our neighbors are going on in a way to merit the confidence and esteem of every one.

Deputies from the several Juntas of the Provinces are assembling at Madrid, to unite with the Junta of the Capital, till the meeting of the Cortes. This will increase the security of the nation. General Campana and Valdez, as well as the Colonels of the regiments of Guides and Lealtad, so much implicated in the Cadiz affairs, have been arrested.

Selling a Wife—One of those disgraceful and demoralizing exhibitions, the sale of a wife, was witnessed at Canterbury the last market day. A labouring man (or rather a brute) in the neighborhood, brought his wife, a buxom young woman, into the market-place, with a halter round her neck and white cord in her bosom, offering her to the highest bidder; but most of the cognoscent happened to be sellers, and she was knocked down at length for 5s, which sum the seller, purchasers and purchased, drank out at a neighboring alehouse before parting.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

NEW-YORK, JULY 12.
By the arrival at this port on Monday, of the schooner Nancy, Crowell, from St. Johns, N. B. we received our regular files of papers to the 27th ult. One of which contains London dates to the 23d of May.

The following are the only articles of interest.

Two of the vessels that had been despatched by government, with emigrants, had arrived at the Cape of Good Hope.

The resignation of the Earl of Liverpool is talked of, and Lord Grenville named as successor. The retirement of Mr. Vansittart was also spoken of, and Mr. Huskisson named as successor.

The Queen's birth day was celebrated at the different public offices, and other places under the control of the Executive, with the respect due to her Majesty's station.

Mr. Hunt had been removed from the King's Bench prison, and carried to Hchester goal, under escort of a body of horse.

LONDON, MAY 23.
On Monday the Grand Jury found a bill of indictment for high treason against Edward, the spy, an instigator of the Cato-street conspiracy. Mrs. Thistlewood, Mrs. Brunt, Julian Thistlewood, the son, and other witnesses, were examined in support of the charge. Edwards has absconded. It is reported also that Mr. Harmer, solicitor, is authorized by some individuals to offer 100l reward for the apprehension of Edwards. Evidence from undoubted authority has, it is said, been procured, that all the pikes which were found in the premises of the Cato-street conspirators were manufactured by Edwards' order, and that, for every one of them, the manufacturer was paid by Edwards. The manufacturer himself has come forward to prove this fact.

BREXNOCK, MAY 26.
The Paris Journals which have been received, of the date of Saturday last, take notice of the Queen's journey. It has been ascertained that all the reports relative to her Majesty's supposed departure from Geneva, have arisen from the journey of the Marchioness of Bute, who arrived at Paris on Wednesday evening, and found it difficult to assure some of the populace that waited on her with complimentary garlands, that she was not the Queen of England. It will be observed, that the French journals assigned to her Majesty the incognito title of Marchioness of Bute.

BRUSSELS, MAY 1.
A young man has been tried at Leige for having killed one of his comrades in a duel.

He was defended with great ability by Mr. Sauvage, but after a trial that lasted three days he was, on the 26th ult. pronounced guilty of voluntary homicide, but provoked to it by great violence to his person. He was condemned to three years' imprisonment.

WISBADEN, April 23.

An event as deplorable as extraordinary, has thrown our city, the most important place in the Duchy of Nassau, into consternation. We possessed, as it is well known, an admirable spring of hot water, which supplied our baths. These, which were considered among the most salutary of any in Germany, draw here every year a considerable number of foreigners and strangers. For the convenience of our illustrious visitors, we had been constructing a large edifice, destined to receive eighty new-baths. The work was finished, and in order to bring the water necessary to supply these baths, they dug an aqueduct and a well, which was to draw its waters from the principal hot spring. But suddenly this magnificent spring ceased to flow. The source was probably deranged by the digging, and the waters have dispersed themselves in some other way, into the bosom of the earth. Expresses have been dispatched in all directions to communicate this sad intelligence. His Royal Highness the Duke of Nassau, who arrived in haste from his residence at Biberich, visited the spot, and sought to quiet the distressed inhabitants. But the latter say, they would rather have seen the whole city of Wisbaden in flames, than lose their hot spring. The newly dug aqueduct and the well have been filled up without delay, but the old fountain has nevertheless remained dry, and our spring has disappeared. All the scientific men in the neighborhood have been summoned to give their opinion, and we await with the most lively impatience the result of their conferences, in hopes that some remedy may be found to our evil.

AMERICA AND SPAIN.

NORFOLK, JULY 10.

Our last letters from Spain inform us, that the Message of the President to Congress, recommending a suspension of hostile proceedings against Florida, in consequence of the embarrassment of the Spanish government, has gone the rounds of the Spanish papers, (which are now free, even to licentiousness, with comments, in every instance, highly honorable to the magnanimity of Mr. Monroe, whom the Spaniards, in the fullness of their joy, declare (says our correspondent) "has a soul, and, though a heretic, may get to Heaven!") Nevertheless, we are given to understand, that in the midst of their acknowledgments of his forbearance in this instance, they do not forget to ascribe it, in some degree, to the extraordinary and pressing interference of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia.

In a late Madrid paper (says our correspondent) a curious article appears, which would seem to be intended as a lesson for the next Minister who shall have the task of negotiating with the United States, and is certainly a fair portrait of Spanish diplomacy.

"The political conduct of the old Secretary of State (Pizarro) is under review, when, among other things, the writer makes a serious charge against him for ratifying the convention of 1802, and again in 1818, and expressly states his want of talent in not being able to shuffle on as his predecessors had done for 16 years—and that, by his imprudent ratification of that treaty, he had acknowledged and stamped our claims, and, consequently, was chargeable with all the responsibility of the subsequent treaty of 1819, as a natural consequence of the other. The language used by the Minister, &c. in 1806, was just as warlike as that used in 1819, and, if Don Onis had not actually signed the Treaty, we might have negotiated on the same subject for 10 or 15 years longer, &c."—*Herald.*

NEW-YORK, JULY 12.

The following article was prepared and put in type for last evening's paper, but suspended, at the particular request of a number of friends. However, as the fact was stated in one of the evening papers, and has been repeated this morning, we presume the suppression of the information, on our part, is no longer of consequence.

Another Blow up!—We yesterday announced the resignation of David I. Greene, Esq. as Cashier of the Phenix Bank in this city. The resignation was understood to have taken place in consequence of a reduction of his salary of 1000 dollars. It was whispered, however, last evening, that there were other and more powerful causes for the measure adopted by Mr. Greene; and this morning Wall street, and the business part of the city, were struck with astonishment at the intelligence that Mr. Greene had not only absconded, but had over-drawn his account to an immense amount. We understand that a view of the affairs of the bank has just been concluded, and that the actual deficiency is ascertained to be one hundred and forty seven thousand five hundred dollars!

We also further learn, that the counsel of Mr. G. has appeared before the Directors, admitted the defalcation, and offered to assign over claims in favor of Mr. Greene, against certain persons, to nearly the full amount, provided they would exonerate him from all debts and liabilities. To this proposition the Directors refused to accede. Various rumors are in circulation respecting

this most unexpected occurrence. Among others, it is said to have been ascertained that the deficiency has, in part, been of several years' standing, and has been increasing for the last three or four years.

Since writing the foregoing, we learn that Mr. Greene took breakfast in New Haven on Saturday morning. He left a statement of property, book debts, notes, &c. to the amount of 137,000 dollars, conditionally; that about 7000 dollars private claims should be paid; the residue to go to liquidate the bank debt, provided the Directors would not commence a criminal prosecution against him, and would give him a discharge.

Com. Adv.

FROM THE EVENING POST.

SPLENDID PAINTING.

The surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown, painted by Colonel Trumbull for the United States, is now exhibiting at Washington Hall, previous to its being sent to the seat of government. The size of the canvas is 12 feet by 18, and contains 34 portraits of American and French; among which are the likenesses of Gen. Washington, Gen. Lincoln, Marquis La Fayette, Baron Steuben, Gen. Wayne, Gen. Knox, Col. Hamilton, Colonel John Laurens, of S. C., T. Nelson, governor of Virginia, Count Rochambeau, Count de Grasse, Duke de La Rochelle, Duke de Lauzun, Baron Viomenet, Count de Baras, and 19 others, all distinguished officers of the American army. Of the British officers, the painter has, from motives of delicacy, avoided giving resemblances. The painting represents the moment when the principal officers of the British are passing between the French and American generals to the place where they grounded their arms, and from whence they returned to their quarters. The American troops are seen formed on the right side of the road leading to York, Gen. Washington, with the American officers, at their head; the French troops on the opposite side of the road facing them; Count de Rochambeau, with the principal officers of the French navy and army, on their left. Gen. Lincoln, who was appointed by Washington to conduct the ceremonies of the day, occupied the fore ground of the piece, with the British officers and their commander at the side of his horse. This honor was assigned him in consequence of the unworthy treatment he had met with from Lord Cornwallis in reverse circumstances, when he was compelled to surrender to him at Charleston about 18 months before, after sustaining with great bravery a siege of five days, for which he would have been applauded by a generous enemy, and have been as much as possible spared every circumstance mortifying to his feelings; but instead of that his Lordship malignantly caused his army to case their colors and the drums to beat a yankee march. Little did he think that a stinging retribution was so near at hand. To Gen. Lincoln, therefore, was assigned the duty of superintending the submission of the British army under Lord Cornwallis, at Yorktown, in precisely the same way that his own had been conducted about 18 months before at Charleston, "with shouldered arms, colors flying and drums beating a British or a German march;" and the whole is faithfully represented in this picture. In the center and in the distance are seen the entrance of the town, with the captured troops marching out; and also a glimpse of York river and the entrance of the Chesapeake, as taken on the spot.

Such is the general and hasty outline of one of the finest pictures this country has ever produced, both as a performance in the art of painting, and as a subject upon which no man, who boasts a drop of American blood in his veins, can look with indifference; can look without feeling it grow warmer at his heart, as he fixes his eyes upon the sight before him, and becomes animated and raptured at the trait of our association it calls to mind. It does honor to our country, the patriot heart that designed; and the skillful hand that executed it; and we should be wanting in our duty to our fellow citizens, did we not urge every one to avail himself of the present opportunity to witness the elegant specimen of the fine arts, by a native American, before its removal. It is in the large ball room at Washington Hall.

HARRISBURG, JULY 8.
LEWIS & CONNELLY—Captured!

These desperadoes for some time past had become so presumptuous and fortunate with all, in their depredations through the country, as to flatter themselves probably, that the day of retribution would never overtake them. In the latter part of last week, we are credibly informed, a wagon loaded with sundry store goods, was robbed near Potter's Mills, in Centre county, which induced the owner, with eight or ten hardy sons of that neighborhood, to go in quest of the robbers. After traversing several of the neighboring mountains, they crossed over to Seneca county, in Clearfield county, where residing the other of Lewis; and on Sunday morning last, while approaching the cabin and which presented a vast sheet of water, they observed several men amusing themselves at shooting; when the party discovered themselves, they were threatened with being shot if they attempted to approach the cabin, but the requisite measures had been already taken by the party to prevent escape, and they now began to circumscribe the premises, which produced a shot from Connelly, without effect, when several others followed on both sides, and ended with it, supposed, mortally wounding Connelly, Lewis

is also severely wounded, one arm literally shattered to pieces, and a severe wound in his thigh. Our informant supposes that Connelly could not survive long; and taking into consideration the extreme heat of the weather and his distance from any surgical aid, it is highly probable that Lewis's career of villainy likewise is nearly completed. Our readers may rely on the authenticity of the above.

Since the above was in type we have received the Bellefonte Patriot, on the margin of which is indorsed "Connelly is killed, in the attempt to take him—Lewis mortally wounded, supposed,—he is now in our jail, Orade.

LAND SALES IN ALABAMA.

A correspondent at Huntsville, in the state of Alabama, gives us a curious account of what took place recently, in regard to the sales of Public Lands. If there be any error or misrepresentation in the subjoined extract of a letter to the editors from that place, it is hoped the editor of the Alabama Republican will take the trouble to point it out, that the mis-statement may be corrected.

HUNTSVILLE, (Alab.) June 20.

Previous to commencing the sale of public lands, on the 6th instant, at this place, as ordered by government, a number of gentlemen, mostly settlers at a place called Big Spring, then coming into market, entered into a combination to bid off all the lots laid out and offered for sale at that place, and to sell them again to settlers on the premises. When the sale came on it was discovered a similar combination had been formed in Huntsville for the purpose of speculation. A union of the two companies was agreed upon, an obligation drawn forming a compact, and signed by 200 individuals, each advancing fifty dollars, for the purpose of paying the first instalment, or as a forfeit to the company, should they recede from their engagement. A committee of three were appointed to manage the concern, and nine of the company selected as bidders, the better to conceal the object, and carry a show of competition, to buy the lots at government price, or a small advance, and to put down if possible, all opposition from individuals who might wish to purchase of government. This powerful and overwhelming combination being discovered by the Register and Receiver, induced them very properly to suspend the further sale of lots at this time. Of 865 lots laid off at Big Spring, 219 were sold by them to individuals, for cash, the day after the government sale was stopped, bringing an advance, in the aggregate of between two and three thousand dollars. Had the sale continued, the speculation might indeed have been a very fine one, as many of the unsold lots are very valuable, and the company had no opposition of consequence to contend with.

The disappointment to many worthy and well meaning citizens, wishing to purchase lots, and who had made preparations for buildings on them will no doubt be great. The disappointment of those concerned for speculation, has called forth much unmerited censure on the conduct of the Register and Receiver, who it is believed by every disinterested person, have acted with due regard to the duties of their office and the interest of government."

EASTON, MD JULY 4.

SPICIAL COURT.

On Monday 26th ult a special Court of Oyer and Terminer was held at Cambridge, for the trial of *Jesse Griffith*, for the murder of Hinson Tull, (both of Dorchester county) in the year 1818. He was then committed, but subsequently broke jail and evaded justice out of the state; but lately taken up in the state of Delaware and returned to Cambridge, when after a trial of nearly two days he was found guilty of murder in the first degree, and sentence of death passed on him. The day of execution being with the Executive, time will be allowed (if used) for that repentance which the violated laws of God and man call from one of the most hardened of his species.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman who

recent passenger in the Lake Erie Steam Boat "Walk in the Water," on her first trip for this season, to Michilimackinac, dated

BLACK ROCK, June 27.

"We were only absent from this place about 16 days on our voyage, including stoppages at Detroit, Mackinac, and other places of between six and seven days; and had a most delightful trip of it—the weather being calm most of the passage, was favorable, as the boat having a powerful engine, passed through the water with astonishing rapidity. We left Detroit on the morning of the 11th—passed the lake St. Clair before noon and entered a delightful river of that name of forty miles in length, and arrived at fort Gratiot about 7 o'clock, P. M. where we remained the night. On the morning of the 15th, about sunrise, we entered Lake St. Clair and which presented a vast sheet of water, that would have astonished you. I forgot to mention that as we passed fort Gratiot, a national salute was fired in honor of Maj. Gen. Macomb, and other military officers who were on board the boat. The land was soon out of sight, and nothing appeared very striking and singular, being situated on the straits between Michigan and Huron—Towards the north, at a considerable distance on the Island, and about 350 feet above

the surface of the water, stands fort Holmes, below which, and near the town, is fort Mackinac, also about 200 feet above the water. The town which stands on the margin of the lake is delightfully situated; the water here is perfectly transparent, and as clear as crystal, you can discover a shilling at the bottom at the depth of several fathoms.

What added much to the novelty of the scene on our approach to Mackinac was an encampment of Indians, at least, 1500 strong located on the beach in their wigwags, having their bark canoes arranged along the shore. This island presents the greatest variety of scenery I ever before held—rising as it by magic, from a fertile plain, a rock 150 feet high, from the top of which there is a most horrid precipice. The arch rock is a great curiosity—the curve is about 180 feet, through which you ascend and view a fertile country; and from the summit of fort Holmes you can see the lakes Michigan, Huron and Superior. The Mackinac trout are the finest I ever saw, and the most delicious—they weigh from 5 to 50 lbs each.

"This boat makes another trip this season and will leave this place on the morning of the 9th of August next. Her accommodations are superior, and not excelled by any other boat in the United States. Her captain is the most attentive and obliging fellow I ever saw; he informs me that should sufficient encouragement offer, he will on the next trip proceed to the falls of St. Mary's (about 60 miles beyond Detroit), where you have a full view of lake Superior. I hope your leisure will permit you to make this voyage.—I know you would be gratified."

Paulson's (Phil.) Amer. Adv.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, JULY 1.

One full swoop.—Hitherto, the banks, one by one, and two at once, have been sliding down the current of oblivion; but now, at once, the whole of the non specie paying banks have withered before the magic touch of specie. The bank in this town has resumed specie payments; and nearly all the paper that was in circulation here is shut out of bank and sunk in value.

It is instructing, if not gratifying, to witness the revolutions of THINGS, as well as of men. A few years since, a small pile of specie laid on the counter of a banking house, was like the deity of Midas, that turned whole bundles of rags into gold and silver! But now, this same metal rod is "the spear of Ithuriel, which makes every [rag] return of force to its own likeness."

WASHINGTON CITY, JULY 12.

There is just about to be commenced, in this city, the building of two churches, the one Presbyterian, the other Catholic; and, adjoining the city, a Baptist Theological Seminary is about to be built. If we are not a religious people, it is not for the want of places of public worship—There are already ten churches and chapels in this city, and a Catholic Seminary, besides two or three other places in which persons occasionally hear divine service performed Georgetown which may almost be considered a part of the city, is not behind us in this respect. We do not know exactly how many churches in this city, but it is believed by every disinterested person, but there are at least five or six.

Nat. Intd.

THE REPOSITORY.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 19.

It is a proof of the rapid increase of population and wealth of the transmontane states, that a type foundry has been established at Cincinnati.—There was previously one in operation at Pittsburg. It is believed the first successful attempt to establish a type foundry in America, was made less than thirty years ago; and now this manufacture is branching out among our mountains, and will soon spread over the prairies. It may be proper to add, that one foundry, even a small one, is adequate to the supply of fifty or more county printing offices, with the necessary quantities of type.

The Philadelphia Gazette states on the authority of a gentleman whose means of information are unquestionable, that at no time has there been so much SPECIE in the country as at the present moment, particularly gold.—The mint has a full, nay, an overflowing, supply of gold bullion.

Money is abundant, says the London Englishman, in the principal commercial cities of Europe. In Hamburg, for instance, the rate of interest, is from one to one and a half per cent.; in Frankfurt it is two per cent. exactly; and in Paris it is three per cent. In London the discount may be termed four per cent. at present, though it seems to be finding its level with the rate on the continent, it having become, of late, an extensive branch of commerce to remit capital to England from those parts of Europe where the rate of interest is low, in order to obtain the superior advantages still held out by the money market of this country; a practice which must tend to approximate the price all over Europe to one standard.

A gentleman who has been through the great valley and the principal parts of Chester County, Penn. assures us that in that county a thousand men would find EMPLOYMENT in cutting down and getting in the present most abundant harvest—WAGES half a dollar a day and food and lodging.—*Dominican Press.*

Counterfeiting upon a wholesale scale.

A man was apprehended in Washington county, in this state last week, having in his possession \$500,000 in spurious bills, principally on the banks in this city. He was on his way from the great manufacturing establishment in Canada, when arrested, and exposed by one of his brothers in iniquity, who but a few days before had been taken into custody for the same crime.—*N. Y. Post.*

The following toast was given by Charles Shepherd, Esq. on the 4th inst. at Northampton, Mass.

Honry City, of Kentucky—A strenuous advocate of liberty, when he could do no good—and a powerful advocate for slavery, when he could do much mischief.

LATEST FROM BUENOS AYRES.

A vessel has arrived at Portemouth, N. H. from Buenos Ayres, which left that place on the 10th of May. Ramirez and Carreras, the mountain generals, who commanded 1500 or 2000 troops, had, a few days before taken possession of Buenos Ayres, and thrown Sarate, the governor, into prison. A stop was, in consequence, put to all kinds of business, and the inhabitants were fast quitting the place. Thirty families removed to Monte Video three days before this vessel sailed.

From a Montreal Paper.

It is somewhat surprising that none of the Quebec newspapers have mentioned the extensive and important fortification now in progress in that city. We learn from the authority of the most credible kind, that nearly four hundred men are daily employed in mining and preparing the site of a very strong work, which is to crown that already formidable fortress. At noon and 6 o'clock, P. M. when the workmen go to their dinners and cease their labor, a whole series of mines are exploded. The plan is said to be one of the most beautiful and defensive, to command every approach, and to have been projected by General Mann and Colonel Nichols, of the engineers, formerly in this country. It is to be carried into execution without delay. This is as it should be; a constant readiness for war being the best means of preserving peace.

EXECUTION.

BALTIMORE, JULY 14.
Between 11 and 12 o'clock this day, HUTTON and HULL were executed in the jail yard. They were attended upon the scaffold, by several of the Clergy, who prayed, and exhorted the culprits, in the most animated and fervent manner. The prisoners exhibited the utmost fortitude and calmness, particularly HULL. He took a general survey of the surrounding multitude, which was immense, and spoke to them at considerable length. In his address he displayed a strong and intelligent mind, and a good education. He adjusted the rope to his neck with particular care, and made deliberate calculation for each death; but HUTTON, who left the matter to the officer, died almost without a struggle, while HULL evidently suffered great agony for a time.

Soon after the criminals were swung off, a person of genteel appearance, was detected on the ground in picking a pocket. He was arrested and committed to prison.

(CIRCULAR.)

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, 2 RICHMOND, MAY 18, 1820.
SIR,
There is one general rule, the want of attention to which, though of such obvious utility, has produced much inconvenience. It is, that in every description of claim, which is presented by any other than the person named on the face of the document, supporting such claim, it is necessary that the holder thereof, should show in writing his authority to receive a warrant on the treasury. It is not of importance, except in particular cases, provided by law, whether the authority be given by a regular power of attorney, or by order, or assignment. If the original claimant be dead, a certificate of administration must be produced.

There is one general instruction, which it might seem needless to give, but which, if more strictly attended to, would relieve the transactions with this office from much difficulty. It is an instruction, not only applicable to clerks of courts, but also to clerks of regimental courts of enquiry, to sheriffs, commissioners of the revenue, and indeed to many others who are required to make returns here. In most cases the law lays down the manner and form in which such returns shall be made, and it is frequently by not attending to the form that the substance is lost sight of. Let the forms of the law then in every case be strictly complied with, unless special direction be given to the contrary, or where it would be palpably absurd to observe them. This instruction should particularly govern the sheriffs in having their lists of insolvents in the land and property tax, and in the militia fines so certified, as to be passed to their credit on the books of this office. In the former case, the law defines the mode of authentication with the utmost precision; in the latter, it is necessary that the names of the insolvents, as well as the amount of each fine should be stated, and besides the affidavit of the sheriff prescribed by the act of February 1820, it must appear by certificate of the clerk, that the court of enquiry, "believe the list to be correct, and that it ought to be allowed."

There is no little perplexity in the settlement of the militia fines with the sheriffs. The law directs them to pay the claims allowed by the courts of enquiry, which being in many cases illegal, are necessarily disallowed at the office. For the better information of the sheriffs, I subjoin an abstract of the allowances which are now authorized.

To the clerk for attending the regimental and battalion courts, not exceeding ten dollars per day.
For list of fines to be transmitted to this office, five dollars.
For list furnished the sheriffs with tickets, five dollars.
For two lists of insolvents to be posted, five dollars each.
To the adjutant for attending regimental and battalion musters, and the training of the officers, not exceeding six dollars per day.
To the provost martial, not exceeding three dollars per day for each day he shall attend the courts of enquiry.
To musicians, including buglers and trumpeters, for each day's service, not exceeding two dollars.

The sheriff should not pay any claim of the above description, unless the same be expressly allowed by the court of enquiry, and his services be particularly stated in the certificate of allowance. The draft of the commandant of the regiment for the purchase of drums, fife, bugle horns, and colors, will be sufficient authority to justify the payment.

The law directs that the clerks of courts of enquiry should transmit to this office, certified copies of the lists of fines put into the sheriffs' hands, with certified copies of the sheriffs' receipts. Yet many of the clerks inadvertently send the original receipts. The certified copies only, can be received.

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JAMES E. HEATH, Auditor.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, Richmond, 2 June 28, 1820.

A brief, yet comprehensive abstract of the laws concerning forfeitures, and sales of lands for taxes, within this commonwealth, showing how the same may be redeemed, will furnish useful information to those interested, particularly non residents, who may not have the means of recurring readily to the various statutes passed on the subject.

The law of February, 1814, directed that in 1815, and in every year thereafter, in the month of August, the Sheriffs of the counties, after advertising the same, should expose for sale all delinquent lands, or so much thereof as should be necessary to discharge the arrearages due thereon. The provisions of that law were only partially enforced, and no lands were either sold, or offered for sale, except in the following counties, viz:—Amelia, Amherst, Bath, Bedford, Bottetourt, Brooke, Buckingham, Campbell, Campbell, Charlotte, Chesterfield, Cumberland, Fluvanna, Frederick, Goochland, Grayson, Greenbrier, Greensville, Hancock, Henrico, Henry, Isle of Wight, James City, King and Queen, King William, Lee, Louisa, Lunenburg, Madison, Mason, Matthews, Mecklenburg, Monroe, Northumberland, Nottoway, Ohio, Orange, Pendleton, Pittsylvania, Powhatan, Prince Edward, Prince William, Prince George, Randolph, Rockbridge, Russell, Scott, Shenandoah, Stafford, Surry, Sussex, Spottsylvania, Tazewell, Washington, Wood and Wythe. In such of the counties as are in italics, there were no sales until 1816.

Such lands as were actually sold in August, 1815, and not redeemed within one year thereafter, are vested absolutely in the purchaser, and are now irredeemable. Lands offered for sale, but not actually sold, were forfeited to the Literary Fund, but may be redeemed at any time before the 23d February, 1822, by the original owner, or his representative, on paying the taxes due, together with ten per centum per annum damages thereon.

The lands which were actually sold in 1816, were redeemed by the Executive, in pursuance of the act of February 20, 1817, and the taxes and damages for which they were sold, refunded to the purchasers thereof. They are now indefinitely redeemable by the original owner, or those claiming under him, on paying the amount so disbursed by the Executive, together with damages, at the rate of ten per centum per annum thereon. Until such redemption is effected, the money so paid by the Executive, constitutes a lien upon the land. The lands that were offered for sale, but not actually sold in August, 1816, became vested in the president and directors of the Literary Fund, and may be redeemed in like manner with those which were forfeited to the said fund in 1816.

The aforesaid act of February 20, 1817, repealed so much of the law of 1814, as directed the annual sales of delinquent lands, and declared that the arrears of taxes and damages should be a lien upon the lands and lots upon which they were chargeable. Lands therefore, which have neither been sold nor offered for sale, upon which simple arrearages are due, may be redeemed at any time by paying the taxes with ten per centum per annum damages thereon, and a fee of fifty cents for each order of redemption.

The lands which were forfeited to the Literary Fund in 1815 and 1816, and those which were actually sold and re-purchased by the Executive, can be redeemed by payment into the Treasury only, on an order obtained from this office. Arrears due upon other delinquent lands may be paid either to the Sheriffs, or directly into the Treasury.

The situation of the lands in Virginia may be comprehended in the following classification. 1st. Such as were sold in August 1815,

and not redeemed by the owner thereof within one year thereafter; the title to which, may be considered as absolutely vested in the purchaser. 2d. Such as were offered for sale, but not sold from various causes. These became vested in the Literary Fund, and may be restored to the original owner, in the mode herein before stated. 3d. Such as were actually sold in 1816, and redeemed by the Executive—These are redeemable at any time. 4th. Such as have neither been sold nor offered for sale, but returned delinquent to this office—These also may be redeemed as above mentioned.

Proprietors residing without the limits of Virginia, or in a part of the state remote from the situation of their lands, would find it to their advantage to employ agents in the city of Richmond to superintend their interests, or else to correspond from time to time with this office. In their communications should be particularly stated, the quantity and situation of their tracts, together with the names of former owners, from whom such tracts may have been transferred. A prompt and regular redemption of delinquent lands, at this office, would not only avoid the accumulation of damages, but be attended with much less

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. 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. Flagg, in Charles Town. A line left at Mr. Fulton's Hotel, or at the Post Office, will be promptly attended to. Ladies waited on at their respective houses. Charlestown, July 12.

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. July 5.

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 vest, wool 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.

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.

THOMAS CRAWFORD. May 24. 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, Trustee. HUMPNEY KEYES, Trustee. June 28. Save your Rags! THE highest price will be given for clean linen and cotton rags, at the office of the Farmers' Repository. April 19.

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.

LIST OF LETTERS In the Post Office, Charlestown, Va. on the 30th June, 1820.

- A. Robert A. Lewis, Wm. H. Alexander, Jacob Allstadt, Joseph Andrus, W. Alexander, Francis Adolphberger, Abram Allison, John B. Allison, John Braden, Abram Bogardus, Charity Barner, David Bottingham, J. B. Blackburn, Richard Bayler, Uriah Bradshaw, Thomas Blackburn, Walter Baker, Christopher T. Baylor, John Barner, John Boley, Edward Blackburn, James Blaught, Mary Blackburn, Sally Beiler, 2; Penard, Seulis & Co. James M. Boyd, Jacobina Baker, Elizabeth Blackburn, Luranah Bennett, Benjamin Beeler. C. John Cross, John Campbell, Daniel Cramer, W. P. Craighill, 2; Colin Chadcock, 2; Thomas Cunningham, Eli Chamberlin, David Conroy, Thomas Campbell, Fleming Cobb, Elias T. Crowell, 2; J. P. Cushman, Thomas Crawford, Margaret Cameron, Wm. Caldwell, John Carlisle, 4; Fry Carney, Benj. Crutcheville. D. John Deven, Wm. Downey, Hannah Diggs, Joseph Daley, Danl. Dulany, Edward Downey, Ben. Davenport, Sinah Davis, Braxton Davenport, Joseph Daw. E. Adam Eichelberger, Geo. & A. Eichelberger. F. James Ferguson, Jacob Firavittig, Jno. R. Flagg, Wm. Farr, 2; John G. Fry, Edward Follin, Samuel Fransworth. G. Elizabeth Gibbons, Danl. Griffith, Thomas Gregg, Jr. Wm. Grove, 5; Elizabeth Grantham, Gilbert Gibbons, Mr. Gray, Charles Gibbs, Rachael Games, Thomas Griggs, 2; Mary Ann Gibbons, Frances Gwinn, Jno. L. Gibbons, James Gwinn.

HUMPNEY KEYES, P. M.

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, Sale to take place between 11 and three o'clock.

- H. John Heller, Wm. Hogg, David Humphreys, Saml. Hogg, John Hisket, Wm. Haskett, Mary Haines, Geo. Hemdon, John Haffbower, Nancy Hammond, Alexander Hammet, Benj. Heier, Samuel Holl, 2; Susan B. Hardins, Thomas H. Hoff, Joseph Hair. J. James Johns, 2; Catherine Johnson. L. Daniel Kable, 2. M. Martha Lee, Wm. Little, Wm. Lee, Hannah Holt, 2; Robert C. Lee, Wm. Lock. N. Vincent Miller, Bear & Nathl. Myers, Jno. McDonald, John McDaniel, Nimrod McKendree, Angus McKee, Charles McMullen, Battelle Muse, John Markwood, Wm. McGuire, Kitty Moore, Robert McDowell, John McQuinn, Saml. Mendenhall, John Markie, Wm. McGleary, John Mire, Lawrence McMullin, Jacob Mentle, Wm. McClelland, James Moore, John Moore, Elenor Miller. O. Robert A. Lewis, 2; Susanna Allen, Jacob Adlstadt, William Adams, 2; Charles Mills, Hugh McCly, Nancy McCado, William Maloney, M. S. McDonald, Joseph Miller, Samuel Mitchell. P. David Neer, John Nyeewanger. R. James Russell, 2; Stephen Rigden, Joshua Rodrick, Elizabeth Rodrick, Jesse Rodrick, George Richard, Susan Riley, Zachariah Riley. S. John Strider, 2; Samuel Stidman, 2; Simon Shover, Frederick Sheoler, James S. Scott, John Shealer, Cornelius Seaman, Oren Smith, Philip Strider, Leah Stevenson, Mary H. Seelig, Christian Stoenbraker. T. Christian Towner, Charles B. Tippet, Solomon Towner. W. Charles Wager, C. W. Weaver, Peter Webb, Michael Wean, Isaac Wood, 2.

R. HUMPNEY KEYES, P. M.

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, Sale to take place between 11 and three o'clock.

- T. GRIGGS, Jr. R. C. LEE. June 28. Trustees.

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

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. Cookus, Shepherdstown, and Humphreys & Wark, Harper's Ferry.

July 5. GEORGE MARKS.

Cabinet Ware. I HAVE ON HAND, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF Plain and Fancy Bedsteads, and other furniture, with prices annexed to suit the times, and elegance to suit the taste of this country. I would be glad if those who are in need of CABINET WARE, would call and examine my work. I am in need of Cash, and will give good bargains. Those who know they owe me much longer than the time promised to pay, will please to come forward, and if they cannot pay money, perhaps they have something else that I will take in its stead.

I will take two apprentices to learn the CABINET BUSINESS, from 12 to 16 years of age, healthy and active, of honest parentage, good morals, and brought up from their infancy to business. I carry on the business in a way that will not fail to give satisfaction to parents and be of lasting advantage to my boys. ANDREW WOODS. July 5.

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. Chopal varnish—spirits turpentine, Writing Ink—common quill, 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 but little important, but momentous in the aggregate) to step in and save her the trouble of asking and them of 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. She is much obliged to punctual customers, and hopes to receive further calls from them. July 5.

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

- A. Robert A. Lewis, 2; Susanna Allen, Jacob Adlstadt, William Adams, 2; Charles Mills, Hugh McCly, Nancy McCado, William Maloney, M. S. McDonald, Joseph Miller, Samuel Mitchell. P. David Neer, John Nyeewanger. R. James Russell, 2; Stephen Rigden, Joshua Rodrick, Elizabeth Rodrick, Jesse Rodrick, George Richard, Susan Riley, Zachariah Riley. S. John Strider, 2; Samuel Stidman, 2; Simon Shover, Frederick Sheoler, James S. Scott, John Shealer, Cornelius Seaman, Oren Smith, Philip Strider, Leah Stevenson, Mary H. Seelig, Christian Stoenbraker. T. Christian Towner, Charles B. Tippet, Solomon Towner. W. Charles Wager, C. W. Weaver, Peter Webb, Michael Wean, Isaac Wood, 2.

R. HUMPNEY KEYES, P. M.

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 35 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. She formerly belonged to John Mitchell, of Fauquier county. She has a free husband, Henry Thomas by name, and by occupation a blacksmith, who I believe will try to convey her to some of his acquaintances in Jefferson and Fauquier.

Any person taking up said mulatto woman in Loudoun, Fauquier, Frederick, or Jefferson, and giving me information so that I get her again, shall receive twenty dollars, and if taken within the states of Virginia or Maryland thirty dollars, excluding the four counties mentioned; and if in any other state fifty dollars, with all reasonable charges if brought home. GEORGE MARKS. July 5.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER. THE price of the Farmers' Repository is Two Dollars a year, one dollar in advance, 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. *All communications to the Editor on business, must be post paid.

From the Alexandria Gazette.

MR SNOWDEN: I beg leave, on the wings of your "flying folios," to convey to the parents of youth aspiring to literary pleasures, the following letter, which, it is hoped, will amply repay the few minutes spent in perusing it. It is from a lady of Richmond, whose superior mind and accomplishments have placed her, very deservedly, at the head of the first academy in the metropolis, for the education of young ladies. The friends of man can never sufficiently honor the instructions of the fair sex. When education begins with them it begins at the right end. As long as the young ladies continue ignorant, the young gentlemen will be sure to continue ignorant too. And while the former can roll their fine eyes, in ecstasy, only of ribbons and shawls and bonnets, the latter will be equally grovelling in their ideas of the accomplishments necessary to a wife. But, let the girls but once be bro't, by education, to learn the value of mind, and to relish the divine pleasure of knowledge, and the young men will soon get ashamed of their Wellington boots and fine jackets, and take to reading and intellectual improvement, if it be only, at first, to render themselves acceptable to their angel acquaintance. But, besides this almost divine honor which a girl of finely cultivated mind may acquire by thus enlightening and exalting the character of the gentlemen, it should never be forgotten what a wonderful effect it may have on her own fortune and importance in life. What young woman has not heard of Miss Ann Smith? And yet who was Miss Ann Smith originally, but one of the poorest girls in Maryland—an humble dependent on the charity of an aged grand mother? Hardly had she attained her twentieth year when her grand mother died. And now, possessing neither beauty nor fortune, what would have become of this helpless young female, had it not been for a liberal education, which, to her immortal honor, she had acquired chiefly by her own great industry, and early passion for learning. She spent a school in the country. Numbers of rosy cheeked little ones resorted to her for instruction. Selecting their lessons with skill, and sweetening them with all the charms of a sister-like tenderness, she conducted her little pupils along the flowery path of literature with a rapidity that rendered her the talk of the neighboring country. A larger school house was presently built for her—The fame of her usefulness taking the wings of the morning, she was invited to the distant county of Rockbridge, in Virginia, where a handsome academy was erected and called after her name. And now, while numbers of uneducated fair ones, who began the world with great estates, have fallen into poverty and neglect, this orphan girl, after diffusing the treasures of science to polished hundreds, is, I am informed, worth not less than fifty thousand dollars!

But, if female education has done such wonders in the green tree, then how much more in the dry? When deprived of their husbands by death, and left with large families and small fortunes, how often has the widowed mother, pressing her babes to her bosom, and strengthened by that holy embrace—how often, I say, has she called into requisition the literary acquirements of her juvenile days; and, from that unfulfilling bank, revived, abundantly, the means of bringing up her children to a useful and happy life? Among numbers, thank God, of this honorable class, it is felt, in some sort, a duty, to mention the excellent Mrs. Jane Taylor, sister of the Chief Justice. This lady, born with talents equal to those of her illustrious brother, and conducted by him, as is said, to a classical education, was early married to Geo. K. Taylor, Esq. an eminent barrister to Petersburg. On the death of this gentleman, whom nothing but his own public spirited virtues kept from being wealthy, Mrs. Taylor found herself in circumstances that called for good management, especially left as she was with a number of little ones. Like the celebrated Cornelia, mother of the Gracchi, she determined, at once, to become the preceptress of her own children. And happily, I trust, for at no time we live in, the thought also occurred that she would admit the daughters of her numerous acquaintance to participate in the same divine banquet with her own offspring. By this generous act, hundreds of accomplished young females will soon be added, to polish and ennoble the rising generation. And, in return for all

this sentimental wealth imparted to others, she is now making an elegant addition to the patrimony of her children, of probably, 30,000 dollars per annum. Having thus performed our part—dropping "a word to the wise," now for the letter: "SIR: You are pleased to ask my opinion of La Sagos' Atlas, lately translated from the original French, and printed in London, and now, by M. Carey & Son, reprinting in Philadelphia. In reply, I feel no hesitation in saying, that I know of no work that I can half so cordially recommend as this. In every other atlas we see nothing but the naked maps, but in this, we see not only the maps of all the countries on earth, but also an interesting history of the people inhabiting their origin—forms of government—religion—laws—revolutions—wars—great battles—and most other important notices, exhibited in tables so ingeniously arranged as to form a grand historical, geographical, and chronological panorama of the whole earth and its inhabitants, from the creation to the present day, and far more amusing and instructive than any thing I have ever seen. Soon as I saw this extraordinary publication advertised in one of the eastern papers, I sent, and, at a considerable expense, obtained a copy from New York; so that what I have said of it is from an intimate acquaintance with its contents, which I estimate so highly that I use it daily as a text book in my academy. It is but justice to M. Carey & Son, of Philadelphia, to add that, from what I can learn, their addition, though illustrated with several new maps, and much valuable matter, especially of South America and the United States, will come considerably below the price which I had to pay for a copy of the English edition. Wishing you great success in circulating this most entertaining and useful publication, I remain, Rev. Sir, Yours, respectfully, A. II

To the Rev. M. L. Weems.

COLD AND WARM BATHING. The following directions for the use of the warm and cold bath are extracted from an interesting treatise on the subject, by Dr. Coffin, of Boston:

There is considerable diversity of opinion respecting the best time for bathing, some preferring the morning, some the forenoon, and others the evening. The best time, however, for bathing, is the hour before dinner, and next to this is undoubtedly before breakfast; when, if there is any deficiency of warmth, the temperature of the body must be raised by any sufficient exercise.

It is always hurtful to bathe soon after taking food; it is, indeed, never advisable to bathe, except when the stomach is empty, or nearly so. After leaving the water, the body should be briskly wiped with a coarse towel, or piece of crash, and immediately covered with clothes sufficient to excite, or preserve the temperature of the body.

After bathing, it is well to take a moderate degree of exercise. But the invalid should be careful not to prolong the ride or walk, especially if exposed to the rays of the hot sun, so far as to produce sweating or lassitude; as this would counteract all the refreshment and renovated strength which would otherwise attend the practice.

To bathe every second or third day, is ordinarily sufficient for all the good purposes of bathing. Daily bathing is not unfrequently found to produce a degree of labor and aching of the body; but if no other bad effects arise, these symptoms will soon disappear after discontinuing the bath.

The shock of the shower bath is more formidable and unpleasant to most people than that of sea bathing; it has, however, several conveniences over the latter. This may be taken on rising from bed, without going from home, or costing any time worth regretting; and the quantity of water and its temperature can be easily adapted to the state of him who receives it. And as its impression is more transient than the effects of sea bathing, it may be used more frequently than the latter.

From what has been said, I would deduce the following rules, by which the practice of cold bathing should be regulated: 1. We are never to enter the cold bath when the temperature of the body is below the standard of health; if it is in a few degrees above this, the bathing will be proportionably more grateful and invigorating.

2. We should never remain long in the water, no longer than to secure a vigorous reaction. The common mistake on this point is, not only to remain in the water till the glow of warmth arising from the shock is established, but until it is dissipated by continuing in the water too long, or by returning to it too often.

3. We are to bathe before breakfast, or better before dinner.

4. We are to bathe when the stomach is empty, or nearly so. And 5. We are to bathe every second or third day only—or if our bathing depends on the

time, we may bathe several days in succession, and then omit it as many.

The warm bath should never be used, as recommended, or advantageously been, as a preventative or cure, before the invention of the thermometer, by which, when practicable, and by the feelings of the patient or bather, ought its temperature to be regulated. Where a thermometer cannot be had, the rule should be this: bring the water to the temperature which feels neither hot nor cold to the arm, or some part of the body usually covered, and after entering the bath at this degree of warmth, its heat may be raised to the temperature just mentioned.

Of commencing a course of warm bathing, the first thing to be attended to is the heat of the water. Any bath may be denominated warm, whose heat is sufficient to produce and continue the sensation of warmth, while we are in it.

But there is no one degree of heat that will always produce this effect, because the animal heat of different persons is not always the same, nor the temperature of the same person at all times alike, but varies with the different states and conditions in which he may be placed.

This fact is very important, though rarely noticed; it is important, because without attending to it we cannot so modify the temperature of the bath as to suit it to particular cases.

Whether the warm bath is, in any given instance, to be grateful or otherwise, hurtful or beneficial, must depend chiefly on its temperature and duration being properly adjusted to the state of him who bathes. The best temperature for persons in health, is that degree of heat which will produce the most pleasurable sensations.

This degree of heat corresponds, most commonly, to the 93d degree of Fahrenheit's thermometer.

We are, then, to bring the water to this temperature, before we enter the bath, and after being in the water two or three minutes, and attending to our sensations, we are to add hot or cold water, so as to bring the bath to the degree of warmth which is most grateful to our feelings.

It is better to enter the warm bath when it is too cool rather than too warm. If we enter it too warm, we lose the power of judging accurately, by our sensations, of that degree of heat which would be most pleasant at the time, and ultimately most beneficial; whereas, if we enter the bath below the proper temperature, it is easy to correct the only inconvenience that follows from the mistake.

Cases are recorded where the mistake and the injury have arisen from taking the bath at too low a temperature. The necessity of exercise before and after the warm bath, is every day convinced, where bathing is practised—and must be held as one of those general rules from which there are very few exceptions.

Every irregular nervous action to which the human constitution is liable, is known to be influenced by the medium in which we breathe.

The valetudinarian, whose health is tolerable under the mild atmosphere of Italy, or the south of France, passes a miserable season in regions less temperate and more variable.

Hence we can reason on the effects resulting from the repeated and well regulated use of the warm bath on diseased nervous sensations.

A bath of the same degree of heat as the animal temperature of the person using it, will, for a few minutes after immersion, increase that heat very considerably; even if it be 5 degrees lower than the usual standard which is 98 degrees, it will raise the animal heat to 100 degrees.

This proceeds from a cessation of the condensing process of evaporation from the skin, and the augmentation of heat occasioned by the medium in which the body is immersed, added to what is at the same time generated internally.

This fact instructs us to the proper mode of applying the warm bath in a variety of cases, where success depends altogether on the well regulated temperature of the bath, more particularly in nervous affections, in which the most minute attention should be paid to all the symptoms, and to the whole process of cure.

Therius is said to have lost his life by an improper use of the bath. Having spoken of the proper temperature of the warm bath, we may next consider the best time for taking it.

In general, the practice, as mentioned by Plutarch, and others of the Greeks, of using the bath previous to their principal meal, which corresponded in time nearly with our present dining hour, may be considered as preferable to any other.

Our healthy digestion has a very natural connexion with the salutary functions of the skin, and no stimulus can be so natural to it as a well regulated bath, at this particular time of the day—while the restlessness,

which it often occasions when used later in the day, will be avoided. It may sometimes be allowable to take a warm bath before breakfast—and sometimes in the evening, particularly after travelling in hot weather and dusty roads; but on most occasions the forenoon, after the morning meal is digested, is the best part of the day for bathing, whether cold or warm. The apprehension of being chilled, and of suffering from cold by exposure to the open air, after the warm bath, is not well founded; in numberless instances the usual occupations of life are pursued through the remainder of the day, not only without injury, but with renewed animation and success.

FROM THE NEW YORK COLUMBIAN. PENITENTIARY. The penitentiary on this island, which was finished only two years ago, is now so crowded that the magistrates of this city were compelled to discharge 62 of the prisoners on Friday last. The same thing occurred, with respect to the state prison, a few months ago, and light as the punishment in our country is for all crimes, except murder and arson, it is nevertheless true that few of the prisoners who enter these buildings ever serve out the time for which they are sentenced. The fact is, the penitentiary and state prison system is the worst that can be adopted, and has lost its terrors; and if this system is persisted in, we shall in time be compelled to build new prisons every year, and still have them crowded. It is well known that the government are now engaged in erecting large fortifications at Old Point Comfort, in the Chesapeake; also at New Orleans, and other places where they employ some thousands of laborers, at 7, 8, and 9s per day. Would it not be much better for the U. S. and a great saving and service to this state, if all the convicts in our prisons were delivered over to the authority of the United States, and made to work on the fortifications and other public works? Would it not be well for our citizens to petition for a law to authorize such an arrangement? There would then be some certainty that the convicts would be obliged to work out their time for which they are sentenced. They would work out doors instead of being stowed up in close rooms, and would at the termination of their confinement have rendered some service to the public in return for the injury sustained by the infringement of the laws. There are now, we are told, in the penitentiary nearly 30 boys, between 14 and 16 years of age. As this prison is so crowded at this time, would it not be expedient to send these boys into the U. S. ships of war and make seamen of them? We remember an arrangement of this kind took place some years ago, when capt. Ludlow selected nearly an hundred of these boys for the navy. The experiment was crowned with success; many of these boys are now among the best and most respected seamen in our service. you may reform a bad man by compelling him to live among those that are good; but, I do not comprehend how you can reform a rogue by placing him in the midst of thieves, robbers, and blasphemers. I sincerely believe those who planned and advocated the state prison and penitentiary system were actuated by the most humane and praiseworthy motives—but these philanthopists wanted that experience which has since taught us that few, if any, convicts are reformed by being incarcerated with old offenders. M.

FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER. Penitentiary system in the U. States. No. 1. That a government, founded on the principles of the United States, should remain so long in the practice of punishing offenders against its laws in the cruel and sanguinary way, the offspring of barbarous ages, is a matter of much surprise, with all considerations. When we see the great efforts that have been made, and are making, by the states, to establish a criminal code more conformable to the principles of their government, some of which have, to a certain degree, succeeded, it is impossible not to regret that the general government has done nothing towards ameliorating and softening the condition of the deluded victims to vice, who have offended against the peace and dignity of the nation. I am aware that there remains a riveted prejudice against the Penitentiary System in our country, and this, in some respects, is not to be wondered at, from the circumstance of a few of these institutions being wretchedly mismanaged. But this, I am persuaded, is not so much the defect of the system itself, as of the laws upon which the government is founded. It certainly is discouraging to engage in a subject when the individual states seem to meet with so little success as they have done in certain instances. But, to take a more perfect and impartial view, and to compare the advantages and disadvantages likely to result to so