

FARMERS' REPOSITORY.

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

VOL. XIII.]

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[No. 647.]

From Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine.

THE WOODLAND GLEN.

The sun is sinking behind the mountain,
The evening star is bright,
And the ceaseless gale of the willow fountain
Is heard, with calm delight,
By the spirit, that far from the homes of men,
Delights in the still of the woodland glen.

When the heart is sullen, and sad, and lonely,
Mid worldly toil and care;
When pleasure and friendship, and love forsaking,
Behind leave black despair,
Oh! fly to the lone, the sequestered spot,
Where Nature presides, and where man is not!

The hazel, the willow, and birch tree weeping,
With tresses long and drear,
Descending from slaty rocks, and steeping
Their boughs in waters clear;
The day of the night bird skimming by,
And the drowsy hum of the beetle fly.

The sound of the gentle rills, that tinkle
Down their pebbly beds;
The aspect of the stars that twinkle,
The azure globe that spreads,
Softens the troubled heart, and soothes
The waves of the spirit, till all is smooth.

If sorrow the blossom of manhood wither,
If fortune prove unkind,
If the world to thee is strange, and life bitter,
And breathe the fragrant wind,
And learn that far from the snares of men,
Peace and Liberty dwell in the woodland glen!

From the Connecticut Mirror.

Pensioners at Hartford.—On Tuesday last, the County Court for Hartford county commenced a special session, for the purpose of hearing the aged veterans of the revolution make oath to their poverty. On Wednesday, the business having been gone through, and the Court and Bar having declined any compensation for their services, martial music was procured, and these war-worn veterans formed under Major Curtis, who acted a distinguished part at the battle of Monmouth, with Capt. Miller by his side, equally distinguished in leading up the "forty-four tops" at Stony-Point. Col. Manross acted as marshal of the day. After having marched almost the whole length of Main street, they were conducted to the North market, where a dinner was provided by the citizens, and one hundred and twelve pensioners, together with the Judges of the Court, sat down to partake of the repast: Maj. Curtis presiding.

After the cloth was removed, the following sentiments were drunk, accompanied by cannon, and the whole scene was closed by the patriotic and Revolutionary songs of "God save America," in full chorus.

TOASTS.

1. The American revolution—the Jordan of death between the Egypt of oppression and the Canaan of Liberty—2 guns.

2. The departed heroes of the Revolution; fallen beneath the harvest sickle—but the sun shines not upon a wider field of Liberty than has sprung from their deeds.—2 guns.

3. GENERAL GEORGE WASHINGTON—our leader in battle here; may we all be mustered with him in Heaven.—[Drank standing]—2 guns.

4. The surviving Patriots of the Revolution—may they not survive the Liberty they won.—2 guns.

5. General Joseph Warren—"Hope for a moment bade the world farewell, And freedom shriek'd as Warren dar'd fell."

6. General Isaac Putnam—while alive, neither danger nor Treason dared look him in the face; even his memory has proved an overmatch for titled defamation—6 cheers and 2 guns.

7. The Battle of Lexington—"How great a matter a little fire kindleth."—2 guns.

8. Bunker Hill—let its thunders never cease to ring in the ears of our enemies.—6 cheers and 2 guns.

9. Captain Nathan Hale—the blood of such Martyrs is the sure seed of future patriots and heroes.—2 guns.

10. Our passions—"The broken soldier, kindly bade to stay—"Sat by the fire and talk'd the night away."

11. The spirit of '76—may it descend to posterity, and ever stand at 4th proof.—2 guns.

12. The Rising Generation—while they enjoy the blessings of liberty, may they never forget those who achieved it.—2 guns.

13. Ourselves—We must all soon meet where the poverty we now plead shall be our best title to a pension of eternal rest.—2 guns. [Drank silent and standing.]

VOLUNTEERS.

By Maj. Curtis—The citizens of Hartford—"We were hungry, and they gave us meat."

By Capt. Miller—The batteries of our enemies—may America never want brave souls to storm them.

By Maj. Hatch—May our sons never relinquish the liberties purchased by their Fathers at the price of their blood.

Anecdotes and incidents of the day.

An old officer to whom was assigned the duty of forming the company, after the line was formed, said with as much strength as size and infantry would permit—"Fellow soldiers! dress by the right!" finding that he was not heard upon the two extremes of his company, he exclaimed with new energy—"Look to the right; the soldiers' friends are also found on the right."

After the company was formed, they found themselves much annoyed by the spectators, whose eager curiosity led them to in-croach too close upon these old veterans upon which one of the sergeants stepped briskly forward—"Gentlemen," said he, "stand back; these men shall not want for room to-day—they shall have the whole city if

they want it; you may look at us if you will, but you must not press upon our ranks—the British never dared to do that."

In the morning after the troops were mustered, it was proposed to Maj. Curtis, an aged and venerable patriot, that he should march at their head, and a sword was accordingly procured for his use. When it was presented to him, he strongly declined it, saying that it was now an unfit instrument for his feeble, palsied hand—"Major," said he, "you did not behave thus at Monmouth—you raised the standard high at Monmouth battle—"Monmouth? Monmouth!" said the major, "let me feel of it," then raising the sword aloft, his hand trembling like the aspen, he added—"I once could wield it, I will try to carry it."

After a short march, the troops were halted a few moments in order to give the more aged and infirm an opportunity to rest.—The old major, mentioned above, after seating himself upon a stone, observed to the younger soldiers, "that it was pleasant to them to measure their steps once more to the martial drum and life," but, added he with feeling—"Hark! from the tombs, is now our appropriate music."

The second volunteer toast, which was given by Capt. Miller of this town, may be read with additional interest, when it is known that he was the hero who commanded the *forlorn hope* at the storming of Stony-Point. The story, as we heard it related by a pensioner, who was with him at the time, is worth preserving. Miller, upon seeing the enemy's works, from his small size was unable to reach the tops of the pickets; after making one or two unsuccessful leaps, and fearing that he should be preceded by his companions, exclaimed—"throw me into the fort with your bayonets," and he was literally tossed over with the muzzles of their muskets.

The age, infirmities and extreme poverty of these pensioners, was calculated to render the scene peculiarly affecting. Most of them, as appeared by their declarations, possessed little or nothing. A great part of the inventories fell short of fifty dollars, and many of them amounted to a much smaller sum; one, in particular, contained but one item, and that an empty tobacco box!

Ready Money.

CASH advanced on safe Bonds, Notes and Judgments, by calling at my house in Shepherdstown.

DANIEL MILLER.

Aug. 16.

To Stone Masons.

I WANT about five hundred rods of Stone Fencing put up in the best and most permanent manner, and will receive proposals for undertaking the same until the last week in this month. The contractor or contractors must pick up the stone or quarry them on the land. The stone is quite convenient.

J. S. LANE.

Shepherdstown, Aug. 16.

Trustees' Sale.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to the subscribers by Aquila Davis, on the 9th day of August, 1820, for the purpose of securing the payment of a certain sum of money therein mentioned, to Moses Gibbons and Clementine B. Davis, we will, on the 1st Saturday in September next, at the house of the said Aquila Davis, offer at public auction, for CASH, the following property, viz. one cow, one ten plate stove and pipe, one silver watch, all the interest which the said Aquila Davis has in the corn crop now growing on the farm of Col. Van Rutherford, on which the said Aquila Davis resides—one set of plough gears, and back band, one axe, one double-tree, two single-trees, two cleaves and rings, Walker's Dictionary, and 100 pounds of bacon. Sale to commence at ten o'clock, A. M.

R. FULTON,
R. C. LEE.

Aug. 16.

Fresh Supply

New Desirable Goods,
That we are now opening, which we shall run off cheap.

J. S. LANE & TOWNER.

Aug. 16.

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber are notified that their Bonds, Notes, and Accounts are transferred to Daniel W. Griffith and Robert C. Lee, Trustees for certain creditors in the transfer to them mentioned—and as it is wished that a speedy close should be made of my business, I request all indebted to come forward and pay, or otherwise satisfy the trustees. Should this not be done they are in duty bound to sue immediately.

JOHN CARLILE.

Aug. 9.

Fresh Goods.

JEFFERSON & BROWN,
Have just received a new supply of

GOODS,

which they are selling off very cheap for cash, or to punctual customers on short credits

July 26.

Boot & Shoemaking.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the

Boot & Shoemaking Business,

next door to Mr. Andrew Woods' Cabinet Ware House, in Charlestown, and desires his knowledge of the business, and a hope to please such as may favor him with their custom, will entitle him to a share of their patronage.

JAMES McCLEAN.

Aug. 9.

Stray Horse.

PURSUANT to a warrant, to us directed, we have this day viewed an stray horse shown to us by Jacob Castro, of this county; and do find the same to be a high sorrel, about fourteen and a half hands high, six years old, with a small star in his forehead, and nicked—without shoes, and do appraise the said horse to the sum of fifty dollars.—Certified under our hands this 3d day of August, in the year 1820.

CHARLES GIBBS,
SAMUEL RUSSELL,
WM. MORROW.

Aug. 9.

Trustees' Sale.

BY virtue of two deeds of trust executed to the subscribers, one by John Carlile, the other by Aquila Davis, to secure the payment of certain debts in said deed mentioned, we will sell at public sale, for cash, on the first day of the next court, to be held for the county of Jefferson, at the house now occupied by John Carlile, in Charlestown, one horse, one cow, ten plate stoves with pipes, a variety of household and kitchen furniture, such as beds, bedding, chairs, tables, &c. &c. the property of said Carlile, together with the remainder of the said Carlile's STOCK OF GOODS ON HAND AND ALSO his said Carlile's interest in a certain HOUSE AND LOT in Charlestown, the same which was conveyed to him, or his wife, by Jno Anderson, and at present in the occupation of said Anderson. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock and continue from day to day until all is sold.

ALSO.

On the first Saturday in September next, we will sell at public auction, for cash, at the house of Aquila Davis on the farm lately occupied by Mrs. Drusilla Rutherford near the Flowing Spring mills, one negro boy aged about fourteen years, one horse saddle and bridle, two ploughs and a variety of household and kitchen furniture, the property of said Davis.

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

Aug. 2d.

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

July 9.

WM. F. LOCK, & Co.
Have on hand, and are selling low for CASH,

Loaf and brown sugars,
Imperial and young hyson teas,
Chocolate, pepper, spice,
Raze ginger, cloves, mace,
Long pepper, turmeric,
Almonds, figs, limes,
Rice, Madder, Indigo,
Fig blue, coppers, alum,
Molasses—Madeira wine,
Teneriffe do.—Anechoves,
Cogniac brandy—Jamaica spirits,
New England Rum,
Gin and Good old whisky—

And a general assortment of

Queen's ware and China, Hard Ware and Cutlery, &c.

Charlestown, July 19.

Wants a Situation

IN A DRY GOODS STORE

A young man who is well qualified as a salesman and clerk, and if required can produce testimonials of character, &c. For further particulars enquire of the Printer.

Aug. 2—3w.

Fulling and Dying.

THE subscriber hereby informs the public that he has taken Mr. Beeler's Fulling Mill, at Mills Grove, about three miles from Charlestown, and intends commencing business on the 1st September; after which time Cloth will be full'd, dyed and dressed in the neatest manner, and on the shortest notice. Those who may favor him with their custom, may rest assured that every exertion in his power will be made to give them satisfaction. He will constantly keep on hand a Superior Quality of

DYE STUFFS,

and will dye any colour that may be required. The current price will be given for soft and hard SOAP, which will be taken in payment for Fulling, or Cash.

ISAAC PIGEON, Jr.

Aug. 16.

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.

ANDREW WOODS.

July 6.

GOODS

Selling Cheap for CASH.

WILLIAM F. LOCK, & Co.

Have received, and are now opening, an additional supply of

GOODS,

Suitable for the season, which added to their former supply, make their assortment complete.—All of which will be sold on such terms as cannot fail to please purchasers. The following is a list in part:—

London superfine cloths, and cassimeres,
2nd quality do. various colors & prices,
Angolo cloth—do, cassinet,
Cambric and common dimities,
Furniture do.
Prints, good cloths & fashionable patterns,
Nankeen and Canton crapes, plain and figured,
Canton crape shawls,
Silk and cotton do
Irish linens and lawns,
Plain and striped drilling,
Silk, worsted, and cotton hosiery,
Cambric, Jaconet, mull mull, Leno and book muslins,
8-4, 6-4 and 4-4 Diapers,
Russia do.
Ladies' silk, kid and beaver gloves,
Men's beaver and dog skin do.
Silk, thread and cotton laces,
Bandanna and other handkerchiefs,
Carlile and other Ginghams,
Stearns, grandurine, and cotton cassimeres,
Steam loom shirting,
Silks and Satins,
Blue and yellow Nankeens,
Marvelles vesting,
Florentine do.
Domestic cottons, plain, striped and plaid,
Irish sheetings,
Russia and Scotch do.
German linens, &c. &c.

Charlestown, July 19.

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 on each 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.

We have on hand

Ladies' fashionable straw bonnets,
Gentlemen's fur hats, made by Jacob Rogers & Son,
Do. Chip do.
Baltimore manufactured stone Pickling Pots,
Furniture ware of all kinds,
Cut and wrought nails,
Country steel, &c.

Persons wishing to purchase will please to give us a call.

WM. F. LOCK, & Co.
Charlestown, July 19.

BLANK DEEDS

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.

*All communications to the Editor on business, must be post paid.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

No. 2.

John Kizzell, mentioned in my first number, is a native of Africa; he was taken and sold as a slave, in South Carolina, when very young. He was taken by the British during the Revolutionary war, whilst they had possession of Charlestown, and carried by them, with other captured slaves, to Nova Scotia, and from thence removed, with the first settlers, to Sierra Leone, about the year 1791. He enjoyed the confidence of the colonial government, and was frequently employed by the Governor of the colony in several important missions, to the neighboring tribes.—His account of the country of Sierra bro, and of the inhabitants, which has been published in England, shews him to be a man of strong discriminating mind, of great prudence, and of accurate observation. He is represented as a man of piety, and has given proofs of his humanity by purchasing and releasing many persons from slavery. He purchased, of the natives, 500 or 600 acres of land, on the north-east part of Sherbro Island, in 1814, and built a small village in it, which he called Champeler, which was chiefly designed for the accommodation of his wife, a native of that country, and her friends, and for boiling salt. He has since settled several persons in the village, whom he had purchased from dealers in the horrors of the red water and foreign slavery. Shortly after Mr. Messrs. Mills & Burgess left that country, in the spring of 1815, Kizzell removed, with his family, from Sierra Leone, and has since resided at Champeler. He is considered as a chief or head man, in the Sherbro nation, and has great influence among them. Mr. Mills, in his Journal, says, "no death has ever occurred in the village (Champeler) since its settlement," that is, from 1814 to 1818. This village is now one of the largest and most populous towns in the nation; and it is stated by Mr. Bacon, the United States Agent, that there had been but two deaths in that settlement—and one of them was but lightning. So that, in six years, from 1814 to 1820, there had been but one death from disease in this place; and yet it is stated by the British officers, who had been cruising nine months on the coast, that this spot was "considered as one of the most unhealthy on the coast of Africa." The letters of the United States Agents—of Mr. Crozier, the Agent of the Society of D. Coker, and of the other people of color, who went out in the Elizabeth, all represent the country as healthy, and refreshed by the sea breeze.

In order to give force and currency to the reports of the British officers, the loss of the officers and seamen of the British vessels, during their cruise is mentioned. It will be recollected that these vessels had been cruising nine months on the coast of Africa, previous to the 4th of June. Those vessels must have arrived on the coast in August or September, during the rainy season, and at the most unhealthy season of the year.—When to this is added the habits of sailors, their long confinement in the ships, and other hardships and exposure incident to their situation during the cruise, the loss on board these vessels should have very little weight in settling the question of the healthiness or unhealthiness of the coast of Africa, particularly as it regards colored people; and none, in determining the question of the healthiness of the present season, and of the country of Sherbro.

The following is extracted from a letter of one of the Agents sent to Africa:—"Mr. Kizzell gave us a hearty reception. He has a church, lighted with two lamps—has a public bible and hymn book for it." "His people are all healthy and happy." "The water at Champeler is chalybeate; it is black and disagreeable, but the healthiness of this spot is attributed to the sea air and the quality of the water."

Extract from Mills' Journal, page 51:—"This land was once more populous. It is doubtful whether the population is now increasing, though the proportion of small children is very large. I think I never saw so great a proportion of healthy active children in any country. Great numbers of the youth, and the middle aged, are in foreign lands, and the relics of old age, the head and throngs of young children, are left behind." Many more extracts in the same purport from this and other travels, might be added.

FOREIGN NEWS.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the elegant fast sailing ship AMERICA, Capt. Rosseter, the editors of the N. York Gazette have received London papers to the 9th, and Liverpool papers to the 11th ult.

The papers continue to be occupied principally on the subject respecting the Queen. One of the papers observes, "The proceedings in parliament instituted against the Queen, occupy almost the undivided attention of the people of England, as well female as male. This extraordinary process, in every stage of its progress, is watched with extreme anxiety, and the power and influence of one party compared with the other helplessness of the other, except so far as innocency is her shield, imparts to the public mind a degree of watchful jealousy, that has never before been exceeded. It is this cause, combined with the constitution of the secret committee, that the report of that body has had very little influence in altering the favorable impression entertained in the country towards the Queen; and the bill of pains and penalties introduced into the upper house of Parliament, has been equally ineffectual in that way."

Many of the Italian witnesses against the Queen had reached London via Calais and Dover. The Coronation was postponed indefinitely. On this subject Lord Castlereagh, advertising to the views of the proceedings in the House of Peers against the Queen, observed, that it was desirable that they might be proceeded in with the least possible delay. The King had given orders for the postponement of the Coronation; but, to prevent misconception, with respect to the motives of the postponement, he repeated his observations on a former night, that the exclusion of her Majesty from the ceremony of the Coronation must not be understood as liable to be affected in any way by the result of such proceedings.

On the 10th of July, the House of Commons was to determine what day was to be fixed on for the second reading of the bill against the Queen, in which stage of it the witnesses on both sides were to be examined. It can easily be seen from the papers, and from verbal intelligence, that the Queen's party is acquiring strength. The postponement of the Coronation by the King looks as if he expected a tumult might take place, if that ceremony should be performed at the present time.

On the 4th of July, thirteen Italian witnesses against the Queen, landed at Dover from Calais, twelve men and one female, mean in appearance, and resembling the image sellers of the metropolis. No sooner had they landed, than the mob assailed them with gross epithets, spit upon and pelted them unmercifully. During their short stay at the Hotel, it was literally surrounded by the mob. Several of the windows were broken, and one of the witnesses badly wounded the riot act, and the mob was at last dispersed by the police, after a slight resistance.

Even the Captain of the Packet came in for his share of abuse, but he appeased them by saying "D—n the Italians, if I had not brought them somebody else would, and I might as well pocket the cash as any other person."

Mr. KEAN was completing his engagements at the Drury-lane Theatre, previous to his departure for America.

In the House of Commons, Dr. Lushington gave notice that he should move for a copy of all correspondence received from abroad, relative to the placing a Prince of the house of Bourbon on the throne of Spanish America.

The budget of ways and means occupies the attention of the French chamber of deputies. M. de Corcelles objected to a sum of 300,000 francs, which was charged upon the estimates, in favor of the widow of General Moreau. He acknowledged that it was a balance due to that great man, which had been retained by the state, upon the sale of his property to defray the expense of a too celebrated trial.—"But," observed M. de Corcelles, "if a life so indelimited as the victim of an iniquitous judgment, France is thronged with similar victims. Doubtless the ill-fated General had more than once led our battalions to victory; but French banners do not shade his tomb, and bitter regrets were mingled with his latest breath.—Let us not disturb his ashes, but let us never forget the lessons of our own history;—Bayard, when expiring under the murderous steel of the foes of his country thought himself more happy than the constable de Bourbon, triumphant at the head of an enemy's army."—Lively agitation.—General Foy and other liberal deputies called for the printing of the speech.

M. Castel Bajan observed, that Moreau fought and died in the cause of his sovereign. The affairs of the Queen occupy, of course, the undivided attention of the British nation, and will continue to do so, probably for many months. The most important event that had occurred during the three last days, was the determination of the King to postpone the Coronation—probably until the difficulties relative to the Queen shall have been finally settled, and the motion of Gen. Sir Ronald Ferguson, in the House of Commons, to institute an inquiry in the famous Milan Commission, which picked up the contents of the *Green Bag*.

The motion of Mr. Beaumont, relative to the postponement of the Coronation, is seemed to have been anticipated by the King, as Lord Castlereagh observed, in reply that, advertising to the state of the proceedings in the House of Peers against the Queen, and the desire that they might be proceeded in with the least practical delay, the King had already given orders for the postponement of the Coronation, but to prevent misconception with respect to the motives of such postponement, the noble lord repeated his observation of a former night, that the exclusion of her Majesty from the ceremony of the Coronation, must not be understood as liable to be affected in any way by the result of such proceedings.

It is said that after the Coronation is over in London, the King intends to visit his Hanoverian dominions, and be crowned there also. His Majesty, says the Hanover papers, was expected there about the middle of August, where he would remain until the last of September. The Hanoverians will be as sadly disappointed as the Canadians have been, where they have already celebrated the Coronation. The Queen will have the honor of making much trouble, if she accomplish nothing more.

The Times states, that the Queen has written to nearly one hundred persons in Italy, to whom are to give evidence, many of whom are of the first families. Six Italians, witnesses against the Queen, arrived on Thursday evening in the Dover coach, and remained the whole of Friday at the Blossoms Inn, Lawrence Lane; they are of the lowest order, and said they were waiting for Mr. Cook. It is said that the Attorney of Milan was with them; he assisted Mr. Cook and Mr. Powell, and was a man in the worst circumstances, but, since the Milan commission, drives a carriage. He frequently went about Milan, saying he had the crown of England in his pocket.

Lodgings have been taken for Lord Byron in Paris, where he is soon expected to arrive.

Extract of a letter from Cook, of July 3.

"The present distress is very great, and I fear it will long continue. Our bank failures within a range of 60 miles, we reckon little short of a million and a half sterling, besides a large one in Dublin. Our government have not yet agreed to suffer flour to be landed here for exportation."

LONDON, JULY 6.

The Dacia of Scotari, has by the order of the Grand Signior, marched against the revolted Pacha of Janina, with 15,000 infantry and 5000 cavalry. The Pacha has taken the town of Salona, which was garrisoned by the Turkish troops, put the garrison to the sword and sacked the city. The Turkish fleet has taken a vessel from Leghorn, with warlike stores for the revolvers. Ali Pacha had applied to Sir Thomas Maitland, to know whether the British would restrain the Turkish fleet according to some former arrangement. Two ships of the line have been lately launched at Constantino ple.

Accounts from Majora are to June 17, which state, "Pina continuing exempt from the disease which desolates San Servens and Arta, and it is much feared all the inhabitants in the latter place will fall victims."

The Algerine squadron remained in port June 2d, ready for sea. It was conjectured it was to cruise against the Spanish trade.

About one o'clock yesterday, Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt, by command of the House of Lords, waited upon the Queen with the Bill presented in that House on Wednesday.—The following account of his reception is copied from a morning paper:—"Her Majesty came into the room, and received the Bill with great calmness and apparent temper.—The words which she used were not distinctly understood, or have not been accurately conveyed to us. They were in substance or sound like the following:—"I am easy that it comes so late, as twenty-five years ago it might have been some use to his Majesty."—What followed was more audible:—"But as we shall not meet in this world, I hope we shall meet in the next, (pointing her hand toward Heaven, and then adding with great emphasis) where justice will be rendered me."—Sir Thomas requested Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt, if he had an opportunity, to convey these sentiments to his Majesty. Sir T. Tyrwhitt is said to have been much affected on delivering the Message to the Queen. He had not seen her Majesty since she was living in the King's house.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THURSDAY, JULY 6.

Mr. Howarth read a report of the proceedings in the house of Lords on Tuesday and Wednesday evening, relative to the Queen.

Lord Castlereagh then rose to explain the course he was about to pursue, but it was ob-

jected that another motion took precedence of his Lordship's.

THE MILAN COMMISSION.

Sir R. Ferguson then rose to bring forward his motion on the subject of the Milan Commission. From a review of the conduct pursued by Ministers towards the Queen, he said it was manifest that her majesty's great crime was landing in England; for immediately on that event taking place the green bag was produced. As the house of Commons had refused to open that bag, he could only speak of its contents from conjecture and report. This bag, he said, originated with the Vice-Chancellor of England, who had sent out a gentleman practicing in the court to Milan, whose principal recommendation seemed to be, that he understood no language but his own. This gentleman had collected a number of facts and put them together in a bag. He (Sir R. Ferguson) strongly objected to this mode of collecting evidence; he also complained of the appointment of a Secret Committee, and of the Bill which condemned her Majesty unheard.—The Milan Commission he said, had cost the country 33,000*l.* of which 11,000*l.* was drawn and expended in the first five months, a sum sufficient to destroy the character of any man or woman existing in Italy. The gallant General concluded by moving for a copy of the commission and instructions issued, for taking the depositions on the Continent since her Majesty's departure from England, and the sums expended, and by whose order issued.

Lord Castlereagh said, that the information asked for could not be consistently given at present. The commission was sent out in consequence of information which ministers had received from the Continent, and which they could not pass over without enquiry.—He defended the conduct of the Vice-Chancellor and of the gentleman sent to Italy, and complimented the purity of his manners—(a laugh)—He should be ready to give every information when the proper period arrived. After some further observations he moved the previous question.

Mr. Crevey contended that the present was the fit time for bringing forward his motion. The house had a right to have the Vice-Chancellor before them, as but for such intermeddling, the whole of the differences might have been settled. It was the officious Mr. Leach that had kept these unhappy differences alive, and the vindictive spirit of the King (Order. order)—Ministers had negotiated with the Queen at St. Omer's, and afterwards in London, after they had been in possession of these most serious charges.—The question betwixt the King and the Queen, was a private matter; and the King was to be put in the same state as any other man who applied for a divorce. To be entitled to that remedy, the King must come with clean hands into Court—(Order)—on such an occasion.

The previous question was then carried, without a division.

Lord Castlereagh must express his strong sense of surprise and regret, at the speech of the Hon. Gentleman, (Mr. Crevey), in which he had thought proper to make a personal attack on the sovereign. Such epithets no man was entitled to apply to that illustrious personage; for to no one could they be less applicable. Nothing could be less vindictive than the conduct of his Majesty. He (Lord C.) would now refer to the Message from the throne, which he intended to have done in the earlier part of the evening. In the house of Commons, the question he thought, should be kept open, and in a suspensive not in a concluded state. Though the House of Lords would probably send down a Bill to that House, yet, by possibility, the bill might be thrown out in the other House. He should move, that the Order of to-morrow, for resuming the adjourned debate, be postponed to the 15th of August, when, if the House was not sitting, as there was no likelihood, it would become a lapsed Order.

Sir M. W. Ridley said, that the question before the House was not a private but a public one; and according to his view, the parties before the public on the one hand, and the Queen on the other. He regretted that the address to the Queen had not been acted upon. But ministers had acted wrong in recommending a compromise, if they thought the charge against the Queen well founded. Was it consistent with justice to keep a second court of inquiry hanging over the Queen should she be acquitted by the first? He should move, that the first order be discharged.

Lord Castlereagh stated that no criminal proceedings could be founded on the green bag that had been laid on the table.

Mr. Bennett stated, that the country would go along with the sentiments that had been delivered by his hon. friend, (Mr. Crevey), and the ministers were bound to stand up for the character of their master; as, by their advice, he had entered into a compromise with a woman against whom such odious accusations had been brought. One, however, of the ministers differed on this subject from his colleagues; for the right

hon. gentleman opposite (Mr. Canning) had declared that his attachment to the Queen was still unabated, which could not possibly be the case if he believed her guilty of the crimes imputed to her. (Hear, hear.) His hon. friend (the member for Winchester) had in his possession a document, by the late Mr. Whitbread, recommending to the Queen not to leave the country; but she had preferred the advice of the right hon. gentleman, (Mr. Canning,) and that was the cause of all that had taken place. Her opponent was the King, who had a direct influence in the other House by means of ribbons and garters.

Lord Castlereagh rose to order, as it was contrary to the rules of that House to introduce the name of the Sovereign into the debate.

Mr. Bennett resumed. The people looked to the fearful odds against the Queen, and they had unanimously taken her part. He would vote for the motion of his hon. friend.

After some conversation on the part of Lord Castlereagh, Mr. Tierney, and the Speaker, the order for taking the King's message into consideration was discharged.

Friday, July 7.
Mr. Beaumont gave notice, that he should on Tuesday, move an address to his majesty, praying he would be graciously pleased to postpone his coronation for the present, on account of the pending inquiry into the conduct of the Queen.

Lord Castlereagh said, it was his intention to have proposed the postponement of the coronation, though that intention did not at all arise out of any circumstances relative to the Queen.

The Nengate Ghost.—The appearances which so alarmed the prisoners, and which excited so many exaggerated and ridiculous stories among them, are explained. They are now said to have proceeded from the contrivances of a convict of the name of Hay, who had taken it into his head to try whether five men, who had not been afraid to commit robberies day or night, would be afraid of a sound, and a light of a candle at night. There are five condemned cells in one passage, in each of which there is a prisoner. At 10 o'clock, it is said when all was dark, Hay entered the passage, knocked at the door of one of the prisoners, spoke a few words and thrust a lighted candle through a hole which is just large enough to admit it, and he suddenly withdrew it, to the consternation of the inmate who cried out, "O Lord have mercy upon us!" He did the same at the doors of the other four cells, and exclamations of fright were heard at each. He then stole away, after having uttered a deep groan which was echoed from the cells.

Scotch Adventurers.—The character which the Scotch have acquired, beyond almost any other people, for the art of pushing their fortune abroad, was never perhaps more singularly illustrated than by the following anecdote, which Dr. Anderson relates in his "Bee," on the authority of a baronet of scientific eminence.

The Russians and Turks, in the war of 1739 having diverted themselves long enough in the contest, agreed to treat for peace. The commissioners for this purpose were Marshal Gen. Keith, on the part of Russia, and the Grand Vizier, on that of the Turks. These personages met, and carried on their negotiation by means of interpreters. When all was concluded they rose to separate. The Marshal made his bow, with his hat in his hand, and the Vizier his salam, with his turban on his head. But when these ceremonies of taking leave were over, the Vizier turned suddenly, and coming up to Marshal Keith, took him cordially by the hand, and in the broadest Scotch dialect declared warmly that it made him "unco happy to meet a countryman in his exalted station." Keith started with astonishment, eager for an explanation of the mystery, when the Vizier added, "Dinna be surprised, mon, I'm o' the same country 'n' ye; yourself, I mind weel seeing you and your brothers, when boys passing by the school at Kirkcaldy, my father, sir, was bellman of Kirkcaldy." What more extraordinary can be imagined, than to behold in the plenipotentiaries of two mighty nations, two foreign adventurers, natives, of the very same village!—What indeed more extraordinary, unless it be the spectacle of a Scotchman turned Turk for the sake of honors, held on the tenure of a caprice from which even Scotch prudence can be no guarantee!

joined list, but upon their being refused, he very promptly exchanged them also for genuine notes. The Mayor considered the fact of fraudulent intention, sufficiently established by the testimony, committed him to trial at the next quarterly term.

The following is the list of all the money found on his person—in which the counterfeit notes are designated.

Genuine Notes.—No. 4485, letter A, on the Farmers' Bank of Virginia, at Lynchburg, dated 15th Jan'y, 1815, \$50; No. 457, letter B, on the same Bank, at Richmond, 20th April, 1815, \$2; No. 3472, letter A, Bank of Virginia, Norfolk, 31st March, 1814, \$5; No. 330, letter H, U. States' Bank, Norfolk, 8th May, 1817, \$10.

In Silver, 84 Dollars; in Gold, 2 Doubloons, 1 half do. 2 quarters do. one eighth do.

Counterfeits.—No. 1795, letter D, Union Bank of Maryland, 1st July 1815, 20 dollars; No. 2676, letter B, Bank of Pisburgh, 7th Oct. 1817, \$5; No. 259, letter E, Eagle Bank of New Haven, 1st June 1815, 10 dollars; No. 2004, Bank of Hudson, 10 May, 1817, 3 dollars; No. 2096, same Bank, and same date, 3 dollars; No. 3800, Merchants' and Mechanics' Exchange Company, New York, 1st Aug 3 dollars; No. 4003, letter A, Mechanics' Bank, City and County of Philadelphia, 6th Jan'y, 1815, 3 dollars; No. 3096, letter D, Bank of Niagara, 1st Oct. 1815, 3 dollars; No. 1916, New Haven Bank, 5th Aug 1817, 1 dollar.

TENNESSEE.

KNOXVILLE, Aug. 8.

A law has been passed "to prevent a sacrifice of real estate, and for other purposes." By this act property, real or personal, sold by execution, previous to December next, may be redeemed by the defendant paying to the purchaser, within two years after the sale, the amount paid for the property, with the addition of ten per centum. From what we have seen of this law, it appears that, if a man should buy a colt at sheriff's sale, for 5 dollars, he is obliged to keep the colt two years, and the original owner may show cause and get him back, by this time raised to be a valuable horse, by paying five dollars and fifty cents.

The Legislature has passed a law that the notes of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Nashville shall be taken in payment of debts, on the same terms as the notes of the State Bank and Nashville Bank are, when satisfactory security shall have been given by the stockholders to the county court of Davidson, for the discharge of all demands against that institution.—Register.

ST CHARLES, MO JULY 22.

Murder.—On Sunday last, at the town of Monroe, in Lincoln county, M T Ezra Sneed, late of Warsaw, Genesee county, N. York, was in an inhuman and savage manner killed with two stab of a butcher knife, by John McCoy. This most aggravated crime was perpetrated without objection, in presence of a number of citizens; notwithstanding which, the offender deliberately effected his escape, and has not yet been apprehended. Rewards have been offered for the apprehension of McCoy, and it is hoped he will not escape the pursuits of justice. The deceased resided some time in this town, was by trade a joiner and carpenter, a young man of the best character and disposition; he has fallen in the prime of life, much regretted by all his acquaintances.

NEWBURYPORT, AUG. 15.

Gen. McGregor.—We had not for some time heard any thing of this important personage till a gentleman who lately arrived here informed us he saw him, early in July, at Gonaves. He appeared to live rather secluded, and but few of those who had followed his fortunes remained with him; he had but one vessel, an old schooner, which was hauled up at Gonaves. But, notwithstanding all his disastres, he kept his spirits up, and was even contemplating a fresh expedition; for which purpose, he was assiduously engaged in procuring drawings and topographical information of the scene of his intended operations, which was understood to be on the Mosquito Coast. He spoke of and treated, Americans with much deference.

HERALD.

PITTSBURG, PA. AUG. 11.

Small Pox.—This loathsome and dangerous disease has again visited our city, at a season when we have too much to fear from its propagation. It has been brought by a family from Canada.

BALTIMORE, AUG. 22.

COUNTERFEIT NOTES.
The Mayor of this city, having received certain information, which led to the procedure; yesterday, in company with Judge Nesbit and Judge Brice, searched the house of HENRY FREDRICK, Baker, in Franklin street, and after a laborious search, found a stone jar, about a foot under ground, in the cellar, containing four large bundles of counterfeit money, of the following Banks. One bundle of one's on the Franklin Bank of Baltimore—one do. of two's, on the same Bank—one do. of three's, on the Union Bank of Georgetown—and one of the bundles also contained a variety of other notes. Mr. Noah Fowler and Mr. Pitt, another officer, were the indefatigable and active agents in

leading to the discovery of this villainy. FREDRICK has thus far eluded apprehension. Officers, however, are in pursuit; and, we trust, the culprit will yet be arrested. We understand, FREDRICK has recently returned from a tour of pleasure or business to the northern or western parts of New York and to Canada. The amount found was about forty thousand dollars.

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

ON HEAT AND CLOTHING.

We have all been for some time complaining so much of the heat, which so incessantly pours upon us, that I was induced to put together the following observations on radiant heat or fire calorific, and the manner in which the laws of radiation and reflection may be practically applied to the comfort of man in those seasons which are disagreeably warm.

Experiments have proven that rays of heat are transmitted to us from the sun, accompanying those of light, yet distinct from them in every respect, but that of the velocity of their flight and a nearly equal capacity of reflection.—In addition to this reflectibility, heat can also be radiated. By radiation in the contrary direction to reflection, is meant the tendency that heat has, to leave a body possessing it in a sensible state. This tendency like reflection is dependent on, and modified by the color and condition of the surface of a body; and is but little influenced by the internal conducting powers of the substance. Bodies that radiate heat well, absorb it also equally well, when radiated on them. They consequently heat sooner than other bodies.

By reflection of course is understood, the throwing back again from a surface those rays of heat which fall upon it, and cannot readily enter the substance, on account of its peculiarities of surface.—A curious difference obtains between the process of radiation and that of reflection; and it is in availing ourselves of this difference, that we may render the laws of heat subservient to our comfort. It is a fact that a color or surface which radiates or lets off heat well, reflects it badly; and on the contrary, a surface of a body, which from its gloss or colour reflects it well, radiates or loses its internal heat slowly. Polished surfaces and light colours reflect heat best, and resist our attempts to heat them; but when once heated they will retain their temperature longer, than substances with a rough surface, or a dark colour. But bodies of the latter description, radiate best what heat they contain, and of course cool soonest as well as heat soonest.

Hence we see that the prudent housewife does more than merely consult her taste, when she heats her coffee in a dark vessel, and then retains it hot on the table in a highly polished silver coffee pot or urn.—From this circumstance too, it is that a white painted or stuccoed house throws off so much reflected heat, and absorbs so little, that it is always cooler in summer than another house, and on the contrary it is always warmer in winter; as it will not so readily let the heat which it possesses pass out of it.—From the principles laid down, we should also infer, the propriety of white washing our sitting rooms in the winter, and dark washing them in the summer. And also that hats, umbrellas, parasols, and all other screens, intended to keep off the heat of the sun, should be of a white colour. But to apply these remarks to clothing; it will follow that when the external heat is as great or greater than that of the body, we should wear white or light colored clothes, to repel the flood of calorific rays that infringe upon us. Again if we are in the shade, where in hot weather the temperature is mostly below ninety eight degrees (the heat of the human body), we should wear dark clothes, to render ourselves more comfortable. This would let the superior temperature of the body be diminished by the free passage of heat from it. Heat always tends to an equilibrium, and an effect, if, where none of the above named obstacles are interposed.

If we wish then to keep our heat, we must wear non radiating or reflecting colours; and the same also when we want to keep off excessive external heat. A man whose occupation leads him to be more out of doors than in the house, ought to wear light colours winter and summer; whereas one who pursues his business under cover, ought to wear black clothes in the summer and white in the winter.

FRANKLIN.

July 7th, 1820.

GREAT NATIONAL PICTURE.

FROM THE BOSTON CENTINEL.

We gladly announce that TREMBULL'S celebrated picture, "The Surrender of Cornwallis," and his army, at Yorktown, in Virginia, in 1781, has arrived in town, and will be on exhibition at Ranelagh Hall this morning. Every one acquainted with American history, knows the high importance of the great event which Congress has directed to be immortalized in this picture, and which must be interesting to every man, woman, and child, in the community. The event depicted was effected by the admirable secret movements of the American grand army, directed by WASHINGTON, having as auxiliaries the fine French division under Rochambeau; and connected with the operations of a powerful French fleet, commanded by De Grasse, against a large British army commanded by Lord Cornwallis. In the result, the British army capitulated to the American Chief, and marched out of York-

town on the 16th October, "with shoulders aching, colors eaded, and the drums beating a British or German march;" through the American Grand Army, drawn up in two lines; one line formed of the American troops, and the other of the French troops. The painting represents the moment when the principal officers of the British army, headed by Gen. O'Hara, Lord G. being too sick to attend, conducted by Gen. Lincoln, are passing the two groups of the American and French Commanders in Chief, and Generals, on the right and left of the lines of the victorious army. By this arrangement, all the principal characters of the American, French, and British armies, are brought together, and sufficiently near to permit being portraits. Portraits are given of the following thirty seven officers, &c.

American.—Washington, Gen. Lincoln, Gen. H. Knox, Baron de Steuben, Marquis de la Fayette, Gen. Wayne, Gov. Nelson of Va., Gen. James Clinton, Gen. Guest of M. Gen. Hend. Gen. P. Muhlenberg, Col. Pickens, Qr. Mass. Gen. Col. Hamilton, Col. Cobb of Mass. Col. Trumbull, Sen. Col. Laurens, of S. C. Col. Stuart, of P. C. Fish of N. Y. and Col. Huntington of C. Senats.

French.—Count Rochambeau, Count de Grasse, Duke de Lauzun, Count de Barras, Marquis Chastellux, Viscount de Viomenil, Count Duport, Duke de Laval, Count Cusine, Gen. Choisy, Baron Viomenil, Marquis St. Simon, Count Person, and Count Charles Damas.

In the centre of the picture, and at a distance, are seen the entrance of the town, with the captured troops marching out. This picture is larger and more showy than that of the Signing of the Declaration of Independence.

Of the French worthies mentioned above, we believe only three are now living, the Viscount, now Marquis de Viomenil, a Marshal of France; Count Ch. de Damas, Lt. General, and commanding the 18th military division; and the Marquis de la Fayette, now a member of the Chamber of Deputies. Of the Americans, we know that Col. Pickering, Gen. Cobb, Gen. Stevens, Col. Huntington, and Col. Fish, are living.

*The unusual honor, of marching out with loaded artillery, colors flying, and matches lit, was denied to this army by Gen. Washington. These honors having, eighteen months before, been refused to Gen. Clinton, who gallantly defended Charlestown, S. C. against the same Lord Cornwallis. Gen. Lincoln was appointed to receive the swords of the surrendering army.

WASHINGTON CITY, AUG. 26.

MISSOURI.—We have received a copy of the Constitution of the new State of Missouri. The powers of government, as in most of our Republics, are distributed between three separate branches, Legislative, Executive, and Judicial.

The Legislature, or General Assembly, is to consist of two branches—a Senate and House of Representatives. The whole number of Representatives is not to exceed one hundred, to be chosen for two years, and to be not less than twenty four years of age.—The Senate is to consist of not less than fourteen nor more than thirty three members, to serve for four years, and one half of the whole number to be chosen every second year. The suffrage is to be universal, except that no soldier, seaman, or marine, in the Army or Navy of the United States, is entitled to vote. All votes at elections of civil or military officers, by the Legislature, are to be *in viva voce*, and to be published, with the names of the absentees at each vote. With respect to the powers of the Legislature, the grant is in general terms, with the exception of the clauses respecting slaves and their treatment, respecting which we find the following particular provisions:

Sec. 26. The General Assembly shall have no power to pass laws—

1st. For the emancipation of slaves without the consent of their owners; or without paying them, before such emancipation, a full equivalent for such slaves so emancipated; and

2d. To prevent bona fide emigrants to this state, or actual settlers therein, from bringing from any of the United States, or from any of the territories, such persons as may here be deemed to be slaves, so long as any persons of the same description are allowed to be held as slaves by the laws of this state.

They shall have power to pass laws—

1st. To prohibit the introduction into this state of any slaves who may have committed any high crime in any other state or territory.

2d. To prohibit the introduction of any slave for the purpose of speculation, or as an article of trade and merchandise.

3d. To prohibit the introduction of any slave, or the offspring of any slave, who heretofore may have been, or who hereafter may be, imported from any foreign country into the United States, or any territories thereof, in contravention of any existing statute of the United States; and—

4th. To permit the owners of slaves to emancipate them, saving the rights of creditors, where the person so emancipating will give security that the slave so emancipated shall not become a public charge.

It shall be their duty, as soon as may be, to pass such laws as may be necessary.

1st. To prevent free negroes and mulattars from coming to, and settling in, this state, under any pretext whatsoever; and,

2d. To oblige the owners of slaves to treat them with humanity, and abstain from all injuries to them extending to life or limb.

Sec. 28. In prosecutions for crimes, slaves shall not be deprived of an impartial trial by

jury; and a slave, convicted of a capital offence, shall suffer the same degree of punishment, and no other, that would be inflicted on a white person for a like offence; and courts of justice, before whom slaves shall be tried, shall assign them counsel for their defence.

Sec. 28. Any person who shall maliciously deprive of life, or dismember a slave, shall suffer such punishment as would be inflicted for the like offence if it were committed on a free white person.

The Executive power is vested in a Governor, who is to be, at least, thirty five years of age, a natural born citizen of the United States, or a citizen at the adoption of the constitution of the United States, or an inhabitant of that part of Louisiana now included in the state of Missouri at the time of the cession thereof from France to the U. States, and shall have been a resident of the same at least four years next before his election; to hold his office for four years, and to be ineligible for two successive terms.—There is also to be a Lieutenant Governor, qualified and elected in the same manner as the Governor, who is to be President of the Senate.

The Judiciary as to matters of law and equity is to be vested in a "supreme court," in a "chancellor," in a "circuit court," and in such other tribunals as the General Assembly may, from time to time, ordain and establish. The Judges are to be appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate. The powers and jurisdiction of the Chancery, Supreme, and Circuit Courts, are accurately defined in the constitution.

The Declaration of Rights is brief in form, but comprehensive in its scope, and contains such principles as do honor to the intelligence of the convention by which this Constitution has been framed. Nat. Intell.

FROM GIBRALTAR.

The ship American Hero arrived at Boston on Saturday evening from Lvaca, and 43 days from Gibraltar.

The U. S. ship Spacok, Capt. Brown, and Brig Sperl, capt. Perry, arrived at Gibraltar 26th June, from Leghorn and Algiers after taking, in provisions, sailed again on the 25th, to join Comm. Bainbridge at Messina. Captains Brown and Perry touched at Algiers on the 16th of June, and were informed by Mr. Shaler, the American consul, that a squadron, consisting of 2 frigates, 3 corvettes, and a gun brig, had sailed 3 weeks previous on a distant expedition. The day after they sailed, Mr. Shaler advised on the Dey and requested to be visited of their object. The Dey, however, declined the information, but gave him every assurance of their services being perfectly friendly to the United States. Mr. Shaler concluded by observing that the Algerine squadron, no doubt, was ordered to respect our flag; and that he was fully convinced they had gone to the westward. Capt. Brown requested Mr. Shaler to inform the Dey, that he would suffer no Algerine cruiser to board an American vessel, if it was in his power to prevent it. Capt. Brown immediately proceeded with the Spark to Gibraltar, but obtained no further information on the subject. On the arrival of Capt. B. at Gibraltar, he met the Dutch squadron consisting of 72, two frigates and a sloop of war—and having communicated to the Dutch Admiral the above information, the whole of the squadron proceeded up the Mediterranean the next day.

The Peacock touched at Malaga 23d June and Capt. Brown was informed by Mr. Barrell, the American Consul, that a few days previous, an English brig had been plundered by a long black schooner, mounting 16 guns, a short distance from Malaga, and that the pirates had taken every thing they wanted out of the brig, they put the crew into the boat, and sunk her. The boat being very leaky, sunk before they could reach the shore, and only two of the crew were saved, by a vessel that accidentally fell in with them, and took them safe into Malaga.

FROM THE LAGERSTOWN TORCHLIGHT.

Comparison of Ancient with Modern Times.
Mr. Bell, looking over an old pamphlet, printed at Philadelphia, I find the following prices current, July, A. D. 1781.

	s.	d.	cts.
Wheat per bushel	7	0	83
Rye	5	0	63
Oats	2	6	33
Indian Corn	2	7	34
Barley	4	7	03
Hemp, per lb.	6	7	37
Hog's Lard	7	12	48

Flour.—Superfine, per bbl. 37 6
Common 32 6
Middlings 27 6

From which we may perceive that these times are not harder than the days of yore; and, by dispensing with luxuries, and being content with conveniences, life may be enjoyed with as much satisfaction as it could be five years ago. Who can wish for better times? There is peace throughout the world, provisions plenty, wearing apparel to be obtained on reasonable terms, no famine desolates the land, no plague depopulates the country; in fact, we have all that the most craving could ask, viz: Health, Peace, and Plenty; yet, such is the depravity of human nature, we cannot be content: some are wishing for a universal I know not what species in Europe, in order to raise the price of grain which would, indeed, restore the Golden, but not the happy times.

THE REPOSITORY.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30.

The Reverend Mr. Sholl will deliver a sermon in the German language, in the Presbyterian Church in this town, on Sunday the 10th of Sept. at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Benjamin Davenport, Daniel Morgan, and Robert G. Hite, esqrs. are appointed, by the Governor, commissioners to superintend the election of Electors for a President and Vice President of the U. S. for this county. The election will be held on the first Monday in Nov. next.

No new case of Yellow Fever had occurred in Philadelphia on the 26th inst. It is believed to have entirely disappeared.

FOR THE REPOSITORY.

MR. WILLIAMS:

As a rainy day affords every farmer an hour of respite, so a few days ago, while a most refreshing rain was enlivening and invigorating the face of nature, I sat down at my antique desk to examine some old papers which I had thrown promiscuously here—

Amongst many others, of less importance, perhaps, I found a Repository, of June 7th, 1820, containing an address to "FARMERS & MILLEERS"—it found its way to me with so much energy, I at once decided disposing of my wheat and flour until an abundant new crop (the gentleman's prediction to the contrary notwithstanding) has crowded on the old one, and the price no better than it was the first of June: yet I will not despair—knowing as I do the writer of that address is not an idle observer of events, and that he has a thorough knowledge of what is going on in the commercial world, moreover his prognostications, in part, having been verified, I now call upon him in the name of every thing that is sacred, to inform me, when those recent events which are to take place, and those sooner or later circumstances will be brought about, that will ensure me a good price for my wheat and flour.

A FARMER.

The New Orleans Advertiser of the 21st inst., contradicts the story, in the N. Y. prints of June, of certain Pirates, executed at New Orleans, having confessed that they composed part of the crew of the pilot boat Patriot, who murdered Mrs. Alston. The Advertiser discredits the whole account, and upon the testimony of the Rev. Mr. Larned, who attended them in the prison from the day of condemnation to the moment of their being swung off from the gallows. "It did not appear that they had ever stained their hands with blood."

The last Raleigh Star, states the corn crops to be so promising in several of the western counties of North Carolina, that engagements for any quantity of that article may be made at one dollar per barrel at the stack, and in several counties 40 cents per bushel could not be obtained for wheat.

The Central Bank of Georgetown and Washington has ceased to do business. Arrangements have been made for the redemption of all its bills with specie or Eastern funds. The reason of its winding up is supposed to be the impracticability, in the present state of the country, of doing a profitable business. The truth is, we had too many Banks in the District, and a reduction of the number, without a reduction of the quantum of capital, would, in our opinion, essentially contribute to the prosperity of trade and commerce in the District.

Nat. Intell.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Another arrival at N. York from England, the Atlantic, Captain Malthack, 36 days from Liverpool, brings London letters to the 16th July, and Liverpool to the 15th.

The trial of the Queen is assigned for the 17th of August—or, in other words, the second reading of the bill of degradation and divorce, is to be moved on that day.

The Government has required a list of the witnesses, proposed to be produced against her—but this request, "so reasonable in itself, and so essential to her defence, has been resisted by Ministers, and refused by the House of Peers; though the claim was advocated by the powerful eloquence, and backed by the constitutional knowledge of Lord Bessing."

Every other subject in England, seems, naturally enough, merged in this important enquiry. It is said, some are very plenty in London; a state of things not unnatural, and tending to prove a commercial depression, in which capital cannot be advantageously employed.

Balt. Pat.

ON DRESS.

On the subject of dress, the following extract from a address delivered at the formation of the "FRENCH ASSOCIATION," in Yale College, contains sentiments not less just than sharply pointed.

"The primitive and proper ends of dress, undoubtedly, are convenience and decency. These being secured, all further solicitude concerning it is superfluous. As a criterion of merit, pitiful indeed are those distinctions which are borrowed at the dressing room and toilet; and methinks a mind, clothed with its own immortal dignity, and fitted for a dwelling in the skies, sinks infinitely beneath itself, if it stoops to all the vanities and whims of innovation."

But there may be conveniences and decencies in the contrivances of fashion, tho'

FULLING, DYING AND CARDING.

The subscriber hereby informs the public that he has taken the mill formerly occupied by Mr. Adam S. Henshaw, on mill creek, about three miles from Gerardstown, where cloth will be fulled, dyed and dressed, in the neatest manner and on the shortest notice. Any person wishing to have their wool carded into rolls can have it done in a superior style.

The subscriber having a saw mill also at the spot, will continue to keep on hand, boards, scantling, &c. Should any person want such stuff as he has not, by giving him a short notice they can be accommodated with any quantity or quality.

NICHOLAS WARD.

Aug. 30.

Rock Powder

For blowing rocks, of uncommon strength, by the keg or pound.

Aug. 30.

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold, at public sale, on Friday the 8th of Sept. next, at the late residence of Matthew Magarry, dec'd, near David Moore's Shop, Cows, young Cattle, Hogs, Household and Kitchen furniture, a Weaver's loom, with all necessary apparatus, Beds and Bedding, with a number of other articles. Six months credit will be given on all sums above five dollars, upon the purchasers giving bond and approved security. The sale will begin at 11 o'clock in the forenoon and due attendance given by

JOHN MAGARRY, Adm'or.

Aug. 30.

Nails, Brads and Sprigs,

Of all sizes for sale.

Aug. 30.

J. S. LANE & TOWNER.

FOR SALE,

A likely young Negro Woman, apparently stout and healthy. One third of her purchase Cash; the rest on a credit of nine to twelve months, if the purchaser wishes it. Enquire of the

Aug. 30.

Bar Iron & Castings.

We now have a complete assortment of Bar Iron and Castings:

The quality is much better than the generality of the Iron and Castings that has been in this place for several years past.

J. S. LANE & TOWNER.

Aug. 30.

I WISH TO SELL,

A House and Two Lots,

situated in the town of Smithfield, near the centre, and is an excellent stand for a mechanic of any description—the house is occupied as a hatter's shop at this time—I will take in payment for the above property, good notes, bonds, or judgments. Good security or a deed of trust on the property will be required to secure the payments. Possession may be had immediately.

HERMAN HAWKINS.

Smithfield, Aug. 30.

Bonds & Notes

Received in payment of Goods at our store in Shepherdstown, Aug. 30.

Aug. 30.

Stop the Runaway!

RAN away from the subscriber's farm, in Loudoun county near Hillsborough, Va. on Friday night the 25th ultimo, a negro man named

HENRY,

about 21 years of age. He is very black, stout, slow of speech, rather simple wion spoken to, and several scars on his arms and body occasioned by burns when he was very young. His clothing is not recollected except a fur hat about half worn. It is probable he has obtained free papers and may pass by the name of Sam Jackson. Whoever will secure said negro in jail so that I may get him again, shall receive a reward of FIFTY DOLLARS, and all reasonable charges.

LEWIS ELLZEY.

Aug. 30.

Was Committed

TO the jail of Jefferson county, on the 26th inst. a negro man who calls himself

The following stanzas are from the pen of the poet MONTGOMERY. They have never before appeared in print, we having been favored with them by a friend who received them from the poet. They evince, as indeed do all Mr. M's writings, that he is not only a good poet but a good man.

(Cathart Recorder.)

ON PRAYER.

Prayer is the soul's sincere desire,
Utter'd or unexpress'd;
The motion of a hidden fire,
That trembles in the breast.

Prayer is the burden of a sigh,
The falling of a tear;
The upward glancing of an eye,
When none but God is near.

Prayer is the simplest form of speech,
That infant lips can try;
Prayer the sublimest strains that reach,
The Majesty on high.

Prayer is the Christian's vital breath,
The Christian's native air;
His watchword at the gates of death,
He enters Heaven with prayer.

Prayer is the contrite sinner's voice,
Returning from his ways;
While angels in their song rejoice,
And cry, "Behold he prays."

In prayer on earth, the saints are one;
In word, in deed, in mind;
When with the Father and the Son
Sweet fellowship they find.

Nor Prayer is made on earth alone;
The Holy Spirit pleads;
And Jesus on thestial throne,
For sinners intercedes.

O! Thou, by whom we come to God,
The Life, the Truth, the way!
The path of prayer thyself hast trod—
Lord teach us how to pray!

MONTGOMERY.

From the Boston Palladium.

MISSISS EDITORS—The following letter from a parent to a child is believed to have been written in India. I conceive it calculated to do good; and you will gratify the feelings of a father, and may benefit others, by giving it a place in your paper.

LETTER FROM A FATHER TO A SON.

My Dear Son—As the last good I can do for you in this world, I now join to the trifles I leave you, these few lines, and which I beg of you, often to read for my sake, who ever loved you so tenderly. Above all things fear God, as the Supreme Author of all good; love him in your soul, and be religious, but detest every tincture of hypocrisy.

Guard against idleness; it is the root of every misery, to which bad company gives the finishing blow.

Love economy without avarice, and be ever thyself thy best friend.

Fly from the excesses of debauchery; they will enervate thy body, while they are a cancer in thy mind. To keep both sound, be never behind hand with thy correspondent, with thy creditor, with thy daily occupations, or with thy conscience, and thy soul shall enjoy peace.

By using air, exercise, diet, and reasonable recreation, thy body shall possess health and vigour.

Should fortune frown (which depend upon it sometimes she will), then look around on thousands more wretched than thyself, and who, perhaps, did less deserve to be so, and be content. Contentment is better than fine gold.

Wish not for death, it is a sin; but scorn to fear it, and be prepared to meet it every hour since come it must; while the good man smiles at its sting and defies its point.

Beware of passion and cruelty; but rejoice in being good natured, not only to man, but to the meanest insect; that is, the whole creation without exception; detest to hurt them but for thy food or thy defence. To be cruel is the portion of the coward, while bravery and humanity go hand in hand, and please thy God.

Obeys with temper and even pleasure, those set over thee; since without knowing how to be obedient, none ever knew how to command.

Now my dear boy, love thy mother and her children from your heart, if ever you had a real love for your father, who requested it of you. She has most tenderly proved a help in thy infant state; and while thou art a brother to the helpless ones, prove thyself also a parent and a guardian, by constant kindness and a proper conduct. Let that good sense, with which heaven has been pleased to bless thee, ever promote peace and harmony in my dear family; then will the blessings of Almighty God over-spread you and them, and we together with your beloved mother, have a chance once more to meet, where, in the presence of our heavenly benefactor, our joy and happiness shall be eternal and complete; which is the ardent wish, the sincere prayer, and the only hope of your loving father, thy tender parent, who, my dear child, when you read this will be no more, and rests with an affectionate heart,

Yours, &c.

ON SPIRITOUS LIQUORS.

We presume that it never was designed, by the Creator of heaven and earth, to have the staff of life converted into Ardent Spirits. Eye, Corn and Potatoes are nature's principal support; and can it be right, that the es-

ential support of life, (the greatest productions of our soil) should be converted into a liquor so deleterious to the human constitution, and so poisonous and destructive to the human family. Even if it were intended that those articles should be converted into ardent spirits by distillation, when we see the direful effects and the immoral tendency which it has, and the destruction which grows out of the imprudent use made thereof, it is not to be lamented, that we, as a civil and christian people, have not within ourselves a sufficiency of virtuous power to check on foil so destructive an enemy.

It is said, since hay-making and harvest is over, that Rye Whiskey can be bought for thirty cents per gallon, and at eight cents per quart. It is the labouring class of men who make the most use of spirituous liquors, and it makes but little difference what kind it is, so that it will bring the bread on a level with the feet. The drunkard always prefers the cheapest liquor, as it is generally the most powerful upon his senses. Admit that a poor man, who is a labourer, can purchase one quart of rye whiskey for eight cents; at this rate it costs only one cent per gill—half a cent a half gill. For a half a cent he can obtain as much liquor as is necessary at a time, for a cent he can get more than will do him any good, for two cents he can unlock his tongue, for three cents he can lock it up, for four cents he can get dead drunk. For eight cents he can be drunk a whole day, and the next day he is rendered unfit for labour, unless he can obtain more or less liquor. Thus he robs himself of health, his family of bread, and the community of the benefit of his labour.

Fulling and Dying.

THE subscriber hereby informs the public that he has taken Mr. Beele's Fulling Mill, at Mill's Grove, about three miles from Charlestown, and intends commencing business on the 1st September; after which time Cloth will be full'd, dyed and dressed in the neatest manner; and on the shortest notice. Those who may favor him with their custom, may rest assured that every exertion in his power will be made to give them satisfaction. He will constantly keep on hand a Superior Quality of

DYE STUFFS,

and will dye any colour that may be required. The current price will be given for soft and hard SOAP, which will be taken in payment for Fulling, or Cash.

ISAAC PIDGGEON, Jr.

Aug. 16.

Boot & Shoemaking.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the

Boot & Shoemaking Business,

next door to Mr. Andrew Woods' Cabinet Ware House, in Charlestown, and hopes his knowledge of the business, and a desire to please such as may favor him with their custom, will entitle him to a share of their patronage.

JAMES McCLEAN.

Aug. 9.

Ready Money.

CASH advanced on safe Bonds, Notes and Judgments, by calling at my house in Shepherdstown.

DANIEL MILLER.

Aug. 16.

To Stone Masons.

I WANT about five hundred rods of Stone Fencing put up in the best and most permanent manner, and will receive proposals for undertaking the same until the last week in this month. The contractor or contractors must pick up the stone or quarry them on the land. The stone is quite convenient.

J. S. LANE.

Shepherdstown, Aug. 16.

Trustees' Sale.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to the subscribers by Aquila Davis, on the 9th day of August, 1820, for the purpose of securing the payment of a certain sum of money therein mentioned, to Moses Gibbons and Clementine R. Davis, we will, on the 1st Saturday in September next, at the house of the said Aquila Davis, offer at public auction, for CASH, the following property, viz. one cow, one ten plate stove and pipe, one silver watch, all the interest which the said Aquila Davis has in the corn crop now growing on the farm of Col. Van Rutherford, on which the said Aquila Davis resides—one set of plough gears, and back hand, one axe, one double tree, two single trees, two clevises and rings, Walker's Dictionary, and 100 pounds bond. Sale to commence at ten o'clock, A. M.

R. FULTON,
R. C. LEE.

Aug. 16.

Fresh Supply

New Desirable Goods,

That we are now opening, which we shall run off cheap.

J. S. LANE & TOWNER.

Aug. 16.

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, Asthmas, sore Throats, and approaching Consumptions.

Charle 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 subjected 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 fevers, 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 great quantity of very small worms.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the ITCH.

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 Ware House, No. 68, Hanover street, Baltimore, and retail in almost all the principal cities and towns in the nation.

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.

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to me by Bond, Note or otherwise, are respectfully informed that they are left in the hands of Mr. William Stephenson for collection. All those who do not come forward immediately, suits will be instituted without respect to persons.

JAMES CLARK.

Aug. 16.

GOODS

Selling Cheap for CASH.

WILLIAM F. LOCK, & Co.

Have received, and are now opening, an additional supply of

GOODS,

Suitable for the season, which added to their former supply, make their assortment complete—all of which will be sold on such terms as cannot fail to please purchasers. The following is a list in part:—

London superfine cloths, and cassimeres, 2nd quality do. various colors & prices, Anglo cloth—do, cassinet, Cambric and common dimities, Furniture, Prints, good cloths & fashionable patterns, Nankeen and Canton crapes, plain and figured, Canton crape shawls, Silk and cotton do. Irish linens and lawns, Plain and striped drilling, Silk, worsted, and cotton hosiery, Cambric, Jaconet, mull, mull, Leno and book muslins, 8-4, 6-4 and 4-4 Diapers, Russia, Ladies' silk, kid and beaver gloves, Men's sealer and dog skin do. Silk, thread and cotton laces, Bandanna and other handkerchiefs, Carille and other Gingham, Satens, grandurills, and cotton cassimeres, Steam loom shirting, Silks and Satins, Blue and yellow Nankeens, Marseilles vesting, Florentine do. Domestic cottons, plain, striped and plaid, Irish sheetings, Russia, and Scotch do. German linens, &c. &c.

Charlestown, July 19.

To Millers and Mill Wrights.

WE now have a supply of the very best warranted

Bolting Cloths,

of all numbers and widths. Also, Large well made Twilled Bags, all of which are to be had cheap, at our store in Shepherdstown, Va.

JAS. S. LANE & TOWNER.

Aug. 16.

WM. F. LOCK, & Co.

Have on hand, and are selling low for CASH,

Loaf and brown sugars, Imperial and young beaver teas, Chocolate, pepper, spice, Raze ginger, cloves, mace, Long pepper, turmeric, Almonds, figs, limes, Rice, Madder, Indigo, Fig blue, coppers, alum, Molasses—Madrira wine, Teneriffe do.—Anchovies, Cogniac brandy—Jamaica spirits, New England Rum, Gin and Good old whisky—

And a general assortment of Queen's ware and China, Hard Ware and Cutlery, &c.

Charlestown, July 19.

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber are notified that their Bonds, Notes, and Accounts are transferred to Daniel W. Griffith and Robert C. Lee, Trustees for certain creditors in the transfer to them mentioned—and as it is wished that a speedy close should be made of my business, I request all indebted to come forward and pay, or otherwise satisfy the trustees. Should this not be done they are in duty bound to sue immediately.

JOHN CARLILE.

Aug. 9.

To be had at the Store of
JEFFERSON & BROWN,
REMARKS ON A
SERMON,
Lately published at Winchester, on the subject of
Ministerial Parity.
(Price 18 cents.)
Aug. 23.

Land For Rent.

The Shannon Hill Farm, on the Shenandoah, directly opposite the Shannondale Springs, will be rented for one or four years. This farm is divided into two, by the main road leading from Beele's to Kable's mill, each containing buildings for the accommodation of tenants, and will be rented separately or together as may be desired—for terms apply to the agent residing in Charlestown, who may be seen for a few days, at Mr. James Meiton's, near the above springs.

WILLIAM HICKMAN.

Aug. 23.

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to me by Bond, Note or otherwise, are respectfully informed that they are left in the hands of Mr. William Stephenson for collection. All those who do not come forward immediately, suits will be instituted without respect to persons.

JAMES CLARK.

Aug. 16.

FOREIGN NEWS.

EXTRACTS

From English papers, received at the Office of the New York Commercial Advertiser, by the Atlantic, Capt. Matlack.

LONDON, July 14.

STATE OF THE JEWS.

Mr. Hobhouse said, petitions had been presented, and notices had been given, of motions to relieve the Dissenters and Roman Catholics from the disabilities under which they laboured. There was another class of persons in the metropolis, labouring under still greater disabilities, he meant the Jews; and he wished to give notice, that he should early in the next Session, call the attention of the House to the situation of that unfortunate race of beings.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer gave notice, that on Monday he should move that the house should adjourn to Friday. Adjourned.

The Trafalgar, the largest ship in the British Navy, was soon to be launched at Chatham. It is said that the Duke of Clarence would be present at the ceremony of christening her.

In the House of Commons, July 14, a petition was presented from Olivia Serres. She stated herself to be the legitimate daughter of the late Duke of Cumberland; that she possessed a document to prove the solemnization of a marriage between her mother (who was Julia Wilmot, the daughter of the late Dr. Wilmot) and the late Duke of Cumberland, the brother of George III. in the year 1762. The Duke had subsequently married another lady, on account of which his marriage with the petitioner's mother was concealed. From this cause, the petitioner, who was born in 1773, had been deprived of property which should have descended to her. She stated that she possessed a document with the sign manual of his late Majesty, acknowledging the validity of the marriage of her mother. The petition was laid on the table.

The Paris papers of Tuesday have reached us this morning. They announce the arrival in the capital of M. Hyde de Neuville, his Majesty's Ambassador to the United States; but they do so, without the slightest remark of surprise at his Excellency's return, or of any suspicion that it has been the result of a misunderstanding between the two Governments. We know not, indeed, any question of policy at all likely to produce such a result.

The following are extracts:—

"PARIS, JULY 11.

"M. Hyde de Neuville, his Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, is arrived in Paris. His Excellency has obtained leave of absence.

"The Duke Decazes left Paris yesterday afternoon, at four o'clock, for London. His Excellency is accompanied by Madame the Duchess, his son, and Madame Priestob, his sister.

"The Sier Bartolomeo Pergami, who makes so important a figure in the Bill of Divorce and Degradation, translated yesterday in our Journals, is at this moment in Paris; he followed the Queen of England as far as Calais, but he has deemed it prudent to await in France the issue of the trial, which at this moment occupies the three kingdoms—La Quotidienne.

"The dissolution of the Chamber has been talked of during several days past; nothing, however, on this point, has been decided in the Council.—lb.

"The Journal of the Eastern Pyrenees gives striking details respecting the contagion in the island of Majorca. It is now confirmed that its character is identified with the plague in the Levant.

"The health report, from the 15th to the 20th June, is as follows:—

"At Arta, 191 deaths; 2 recovered; 2 convalescents; and 676 sick; of whom 455 are in great danger.

"At San Servera, 106 deaths, 9 recovered, 21 convalescents, 512 sick, of whom 337 are in a grievous state.

"At San Lorenzo, (where the infection first appeared, on the 17th of June) 7 deaths and 12 sick, of whom 3 are in danger.

"Arta is a small town on the seaside coast-

ing about 7,000 inhabitants; San Servera and San Lorenzo are only villages."

The following letter has been received at Hamburg, by way of Marseilles, from Algiers:—

"It was on the 7th of May that five corsairs put to sea from this port, it is supposed with the intention of cruising off the coasts of Spain, Portugal, and France, and capturing all North German Ships, and in general, the ships of all nations who have no treaty with this government, and are not represented by a Consul.—The red flag was flying when the squadron sailed.

"On the whole, the Algerines are as insolent and vain-glorious as they were before the visit of the combined squadron last year, and the declaration of the four great Powers. All this seems to have made no impression on them. Those nations which pay, will be left at peace. They dare not attack the ships of those nations which have an armed force in the Mediterranean.

"The plague still rages here. At Oran, where one half of the population was swept away last year, and where there is now only from 5 to 6,000 inhabitants, 50 die daily. The mortality is not so considerable at Algiers. We have this year, another plague, namely swarms of locusts, which ravage the country."

The individual named Bergami is now at Paris; he was seen a few days ago in the balcony of the Opera Buika. This man it is said was a member of the Legion, and he went into the service of Queen Caroline. He is known by enormous whiskers and mustachios, which scarcely leave any part of his countenance visible, except the nose.

Vienna June 27.—The Austrian Observer says, according to direct accounts from Turkey, Ali Pacha's situation is by no means favorable; and persons who are well acquainted with it are convinced, that far from being able to undertake offensive operations against the Porte, he will find no little difficulty to defend himself against the forces drawn together against him.

He appears, indeed, quite disposed to submit, and the only question relates to the conditions, upon which he shall be restored to favor!

Frankfort, July 2.—The ancient commercial town of Lieppa, in Bohemia, which was nearly burnt down in 1817, experienced a similar misfortune in the night of the 12th May. The fire raged with such impetuosity that the whole town and suburbs, except a few buildings in the latter, were reduced to ashes in a few hours, 519 dwelling houses being destroyed, together with the town house, the school, the Augustine Convent, with its beautiful church, the castle, several large manufactures, and two corn-mills.—Dutch paper.

Milan June 21.—The Jesuits have purchased, at Sebina, near Monte Leone, a considerable property, at a cost of 36,000 piastres, for the purpose of receiving such of this Holy Order as have been banished from Russia, or have quitted Spain, and wish to take up their residence in the Roman States.

The Spanish Ministry of Finance, has been new organized, something after the system introduced by King Joseph, which will admit of increased activity in the transaction of business, and impose a more direct responsibility on the heads of that department. All the Members of the Cortes were in Madrid on the 28th ult.—Three Bishops and some refugees in Portugal, have had the presumption to think of a counter Revolution in Spain, and with that view, endeavored to form an Apostolic Junta on the frontiers of Galicia. Their designs, however, cause no uneasiness whatever.

A traveller who has recently arrived at Paris from Trinity in the island of Cuba, gives a most distressing account of the situation of the French Emigrants and their families, who during the last two years have left Bordeaux to settle in that Island. They have been obliged to sell themselves for slaves, and have found it difficult to accomplish even that last and worst of self sacrifices.

Extract from German papers, and a Dutch Mail.

Brunswick, June 1.—The King of England has appointed Duke Augustus, General of the Hanoverian Cavalry, and has confirmed the Constitution, which was drawn up and discussed by the States of this Duchy. It has now been communicated to the Cortes and will be duly published. The Cortes will meet in the Autumn. A separate Board is to be appointed for the administration of the Taxes and the regulation of the Accounts; the members of which are chosen partly by the Prince, and partly by the States.

The merchants complain of the decline of trade, and probably, not without reason, because their relations with other States, are fettered and impeded.

HOUSE OF LORDS, MAY 26.

SUNDAY PAPERS.

Lord Kanyon said, that he was charged with a petition from the news venders in and

about the Metropolis, who complained of being, by the practice of trade, obliged to sell Newspapers on the Sabbath day. The petition, which was signed by 70 news venders, stated, that forty five thousand newspapers, at least, were circulated every Sunday, which again, were regularly read by three hundred thousand persons in and around London, to say nothing of those forwarded by a species of anticipation to various parts of the country; while the numbers of press men, distributors, master venders, and others of both sexes, thus employed on the Sabbath day, tended to a continuous breach of Divine and human laws. Another fact of momentous importance was, that public houses were frequented in consequence of such papers. By these and other considerations their lordships were called on to relieve, if they could not remedy, the effects arising from the publication of newspapers on the Sabbath day. The noble lord added, that in the present stage, he should simply move, that up petition lie upon the table of their Lordships House.

Lord Holland would not have spoken at this particular time, if he had not apprehended that it was designed to found something like a Bill upon the petition their Lordships had just heard; but if ever such a measure were introduced to the House, he should unquestionably feel it his duty to oppose it.

Indeed it was to be suspected that politics had rather more to do with the matter than religion. It was stated, in something like a prospecting vein, accidentally met his eye, and upon which, by the way, the present petition appeared to be founded, that the principles of disloyalty and sedition were diffused through the medium of the periodical press; and then followed an estimate of the supposed circulation of Sunday papers. It was natural to argue, in this case, that the objection went as strongly to the principles as to the diffusion, of Sunday papers; so that in common fairness, the petitioners ought to have communicated their names.

Earl Grosvenor said, that some years ago he was joined in the proposal of a Bill for prohibiting the publication of newspapers on the Sabbath day, together with Mr. Wilberforce, and that the publishers and venders of such productions then regretted the hardships they endured. Whether the principles they promulged were loyal or disloyal, was not the question now before the House; but the true question was, whether such publications did not eventually and necessarily lead to the destruction of morals and religion. He could conscientiously say, that he entertained the same opinion on this subject which he avowed some years ago; and he still thought that Sunday newspapers ought to be put to a stop.

The Earl of Lauderdale could not participate in the sentiments of his Noble Friend who had just set down. There appeared to him the bare possibility of being righteous overmuch, in such cases; to say nothing of the benefit the revenue had derived, and still needed, from the efforts of what was called, not unaptly, the Sunday press. But even the question of morality or religion, was viewed on this occasion in an erroneous light. Sunday no papers were printed, except Monday ones; and the petitioners if they really meant to provide for the observation of the Sabbath, should have proposed, not that no Sunday papers should be printed on Saturdays, but that no Monday papers should be printed on Sundays; for it was pretty well known, that all newspapers which appeared on the Monday morning were actually got up and printed on the preceding day. His sober wish was, at all events, that the matter of the petition should be well canvassed in the House.

SLAVE TRADE.

The following letter contains interesting information relative to the squadron on the coast of Africa:—

SIERRA LEONE, MAY 8th, 1820.

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LONDON, JULY 10—15.

The following placard has been extensively circulated within these few days:—

Glorious deeds of Women!—Woe be to the age wherein Women lose their influence and their judgments are disregarded.

Reflect on glorious and virtuous Rome.—It was there that the Woman honored the exploits of the renowned Generals.

All the grand events were brought about by Women.

Through a Woman, Rome obtained liberty.

Through Women, the mass of the people acquired the rights of Consularship.

A Woman put an end to the oppression of the Ten Tyrants.

By means of Women, Rome, when on the brink of destruction, was screened from the resentment of an enraged and victorious outlaw.

France was delivered from her Invaders and Conquerors, in the 14th century, by a Woman.

It was a Woman, that brought down the bloody tyrant Marat.

A Woman nailed the tyrant Sisera to the ground.

A Queen caused the cruel Minister, Haman, to be hanged on a gallows, 50 cubits high, of his own creating.

And a Queen will now bring down the corrupt conspirators against the peace, honor, and life of the innocent.

From late London papers.

COUNT PERGAMI.

The following particulars respecting the Count are extracted from an evening paper.

"The first introduction of Pergami to the Queen was one of pure accident. Her majesty was walking along the hall in an inn in Italy, when Pergami, who was there by chance, observed her train entangled, and with great address and humility, stooped down to disengage it. His manner pleased the Queen, who asked the people of the house about him, and was informed that he was a courier, in the service of Gen. Pino.—The General, on being sent for, gave the Queen so favorable an account of Pergami, that her Majesty engaged to take him into her service immediately, if Pino would consent to it. The latter who remained to dinner with the Queen, immediately consented, and on his return home saw Pergami, to whom he said, 'Pergami, I have made your fortune.'

"The occupation of Pergami for some time was that of a courier, but by degrees he acquired the confidence of his royal mistress, and was finally made Chamberlain of her household. Reports much to the Queen's disadvantage, had by this time been made in different parts of Italy, and the despatch with which Pergami was covered, gave great offence to a few of the old Italian nobility.—The rumours against her majesty at length became so serious that the Milan commission was appointed, the expenses of which are said to have been nearly ten thousand pounds in less than five months.

This commission was conducted with much delicacy; but it is rumoured that a person connected with the proceedings, clandestinely laid them before the agents of a certain illustrious individual, who was thus enabled to ascertain the full amount of the charges against her.

Pergami is the son of an Italian village apothecary, of good repute, but confined practice. The Countess, his sister, is represented as extremely beautiful, and to have owed her elevation as to title (for her husband is spoken of as a man of small fortune) to that circumstance. She has been a constant companion of the Queen, who, we believe, has at this moment one of her nieces

and San Lorenzo are only villages."

The following letter has been received at Hamburg, by way of Marseilles, from Algiers:—

"It was on the 7th of May that five corsairs put to sea from this port, it is supposed with the intention of cruising off the coasts of Spain, Portugal, and France, and capturing all North German Ships, and in general, the ships of all nations who have no treaty with this government, and are not represented by a Consul.—The red flag was flying when the squadron sailed.

"On the whole, the Algerines are as insolent and vain-glorious as they were before the visit of the combined squadron last year, and the declaration of the four great Powers. All this seems to have made no impression on them. Those nations which pay, will be left at peace. They dare not attack the ships of those nations which have an armed force in the Mediterranean.

"The plague still rages here. At Oran, where one half of the population was swept away last year, and where there is now only from 5 to 6,000 inhabitants, 50 die daily. The mortality is not so considerable at Algiers. We have this year, another plague, namely swarms of locusts, which ravage the country."

The individual named Bergami is now at Paris; he was seen a few days ago in the balcony of the Opera Buika. This man it is said was a member of the Legion, and he went into the service of Queen Caroline. He is known by enormous whiskers and mustachios, which scarcely leave any part of his countenance visible, except the nose.

Vienna June 27.—The Austrian Observer says, according to direct accounts from Turkey, Ali Pacha's situation is by no means favorable; and persons who are well acquainted with it are convinced, that far from being able to undertake offensive operations against the Porte, he will find no little difficulty to defend himself against the forces drawn together against him.

He appears, indeed, quite disposed to submit, and the only question relates to the conditions, upon which he shall be restored to favor!

Frankfort, July 2.—The ancient commercial town of Lieppa, in Bohemia, which was nearly burnt down in 1817, experienced a similar misfortune in the night of the 12th May. The fire raged with such impetuosity that the whole town and suburbs, except a few buildings in the latter, were reduced to ashes in a few hours, 519 dwelling houses being destroyed, together with the town house, the school, the Augustine Convent, with its beautiful church, the castle, several large manufactures, and two corn-mills.—Dutch paper.

Milan June 21.—The Jesuits have purchased, at Sebina, near Monte Leone, a considerable property, at a cost of 36,000 piastres, for the purpose of receiving such of this Holy Order as have been banished from Russia, or have quitted Spain, and wish to take up their residence in the Roman States.

The Spanish Ministry of Finance, has been new organized, something after the system introduced by King Joseph, which will admit of increased activity in the transaction of business, and impose a more direct responsibility on the heads of that department. All the Members of the Cortes were in Madrid on the 28th ult.—Three Bishops and some refugees in Portugal, have had the presumption to think of a counter Revolution in Spain, and with that view, endeavored to form an Apostolic Junta on the frontiers of Galicia. Their designs, however, cause no uneasiness whatever.

A traveller who has recently arrived at Paris from Trinity in the island of Cuba, gives a most distressing account of the situation of the French Emigrants and their families, who during the last two years have left Bordeaux to settle in that Island. They have been obliged to sell themselves for slaves, and have found it difficult to accomplish even that last and worst of self sacrifices.

Extract from German papers, and a Dutch Mail.

Brunswick, June 1.—The King of England has appointed Duke Augustus, General of the Hanoverian Cavalry, and has confirmed the Constitution, which was drawn up and discussed by the States of this Duchy. It has now been communicated to the Cortes and will be duly published. The Cortes will meet in the Autumn. A separate Board is to be appointed for the administration of the Taxes and the regulation of the Accounts; the members of which are chosen partly by the Prince, and partly by the States.

The merchants complain of the decline of trade, and probably, not without reason, because their relations with other States, are fettered and impeded.

HOUSE OF LORDS, MAY 26.

SUNDAY PAPERS.

Lord Kanyon said, that he was charged with a petition from the news venders in and

about the Metropolis, who complained of being, by the practice of trade, obliged to sell Newspapers on the Sabbath day. The petition, which was signed by 70 news venders, stated, that forty five thousand newspapers, at least, were circulated every Sunday, which again, were regularly read by three hundred thousand persons in and around London, to say nothing of those forwarded by a species of anticipation to various parts of the country; while the numbers of press men, distributors, master venders, and others of both sexes, thus employed on the Sabbath day, tended to a continuous breach of Divine and human laws. Another fact of momentous importance was, that public houses were frequented in consequence of such papers. By these and other considerations their lordships were called on to relieve, if they could not remedy, the effects arising from the publication of newspapers on the Sabbath day. The noble lord added, that in the present stage, he should simply move, that up petition lie upon the table of their Lordships House.

Lord Holland would not have spoken at this particular time, if he had not apprehended that it was designed to found something like a Bill upon the petition their Lordships had just heard; but if ever such a measure were introduced to the House, he should unquestionably feel it his duty to oppose it.

Indeed it was to be suspected that politics had rather more to do with the matter than religion. It was stated, in something like a prospecting vein, accidentally met his eye, and upon which, by the way, the present petition appeared to be founded, that the principles of disloyalty and sedition were diffused through the medium of the periodical press; and then followed an estimate of the supposed circulation of Sunday papers. It was natural to argue, in this case, that the objection went as strongly to the principles as to the diffusion, of Sunday papers; so that in common fairness, the petitioners ought to have communicated their names.

Earl Grosvenor said, that some years ago he was joined in the proposal of a Bill for prohibiting the publication of newspapers on the Sabbath day, together with Mr. Wilberforce, and that the publishers and venders of such productions then regretted the hardships they endured. Whether the principles they promulged were loyal or disloyal, was not the question now before the House; but the true question was, whether such publications did not eventually and necessarily lead to the destruction of morals and religion. He could conscientiously say, that he entertained the same opinion on this subject which he avowed some years ago; and he still thought that Sunday newspapers ought to be put to a stop.

The Earl of Lauderdale could not participate in the sentiments of his Noble Friend who had just set down. There appeared to him the bare possibility of being righteous overmuch, in such cases; to say nothing of the benefit the revenue had derived, and still needed, from the efforts of what was called, not unaptly, the Sunday press. But even the question of morality or religion, was viewed on this occasion in an erroneous light. Sunday no papers were printed, except Monday ones; and the petitioners if they really meant to provide for the observation of the Sabbath, should have proposed, not that no Sunday papers should be printed on Saturdays, but that no Monday papers should be printed on Sundays; for it was pretty well known, that all newspapers which appeared on the Monday morning were actually got up and printed on the preceding day. His sober wish was, at all events, that the matter of the petition should be well canvassed in the House.

SLAVE TRADE.

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