

FARMERS' REPOSITORY.

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

VOL. XIII.]

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1820.

[No. 648.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

THE price of the FARMERS' REPOSITORY is Two Dollars a year, one dollar to be paid at the commencement, and one at the expiration of the year. Distant subscribers will be required to pay the whole in advance—no paper will be discontinued, except at the option of the Editor, until arrears are paid.

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

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

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 453 are in great danger.

"At San Servera, 100 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.

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 Beeler'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.

Aug 15.

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,
- Cambrie 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,
- Cambrie, 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,
- Sateens, 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 hyson 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.

Save your Rags!

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

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 vast 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 Warehouse, 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 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.

essential 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 one 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.

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.

MESSRS 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 requests 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 befriend 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. 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.

The following stanzas are from the pen of the poet MOSCOWSKY. 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.

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.

MESSRS 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 requests 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 befriend 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. 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.

been at Sierra Leone, where she arrived in company with the Myrmond. The American Captain, on being acquainted with the demise of his Majesty George III. lowered his flag and pendant, and kept them so during the day. The Myrmond, Morgiana, and Snapper, are lying at Sierra Leone; the Thistle is at the Isle de Los; the Pleasant in the Bay of Benin. Sir George Collier, has ordered the brig to the windward coast, the slave ships to leeward, being too powerful; several of them had actually fired upon the Snapper, occupying such favorable positions, that had it not been for her long 24 pounder amidships, they would have disabled her very much. The Snapper has been very unfortunate: she has lost her Commander (Lieut. Henderson), Assistant Surgeon, Mr. Wilson, and Mr. Marshall, Admiralty Midshipmen; she arrived in Cape Coast in great distress for want of medical assistance. The Pleasant had captured a brig with 200 slaves in the month of October, and sent her to Sierra Leone, but, unfortunately from whatever cause we know not, she has never been heard of. Mr. Wilkes, Surgeon of the Myrmond, fell overboard, and was drowned at Sea in April last. There is not at this moment a Surgeon on the African station, and only one Master—Sir George Collier, in the Tartar, is daily expected here.

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 Emperor, with which Pergami was connected, 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 a title (for her husband is spoken of as a man of small fortune) to that circumstance

under her immediate protection. With respect to the decorations worn by Pergami, and which have given such offence to the old Italian nobility, it is but justice to observe, that they might have been attained by him when in the army as a private soldier, as no distinction of rank was made by the Italian authorities under Bonaparte, in the distribution of the Croixes. It is, however, more probable, that they were purchased by Pergami, for it is a fact, known but to few, that titles and decorations may be obtained in the Papal and other States, for certain stipulated sums, which are paid to persons holding high official situations.

The price of a Roman Knighthood, purchased of the agent in Paris, is (English money) £166 13s. 4d.; the title of a Count £666 13s. 4d.; of a Marquis, £1000.

An Italian lady of rank, who knows the person of Pergami well, from having seen him repeatedly at Milan, assures us that he was lately in London, and that he left it only a few days since. We do not pledge ourselves for the authenticity of this statement.

According to general report, the Count is one of that description of persons, who are occasionally imported from Italy to sing the tenor notes in some of our theatres.

ed the 17th of June, advising the same, that Brigadier Don Thomas de Cires and Don Domingo Duarte, were appointed Commissioners to proceed for this Capital, to solicit the union of these Countries to the Constitutional Monarchy of Spain: and that the afore-mentioned gentlemen would make known to it, the grounds of the reconciliation proposed by the nation:

Resolved, in public session, on the 11th inst. that I should transmit to your Excellency, the following DECREE: "The Sovereign Congress of Columbia, desirous of establishing peace, will hear with pleasure all the propositions, that may be made on behalf of the Spanish Government, provided they have for their basis, the acknowledgement of the Sovereignty and Independence of Columbia; and will not admit of any, that should deviate from the principles so often proclaimed by the Government and the People of the Republic."

The President of the Congress has the honor to be, Your Excellency's, Most obedient servant, (Signed) FERDINAND BENAVER, President of Congress.

PHILIP DELBRIAN, Secretary. Palace of Congress, New Guayana, 12th of July, 1820—and 10th. To His Excellency Don Pablo Morillo.

CHARLESTON, AUG. 22.

LATEST FROM THE PATRIOTS.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Gazette.

ST. THOMAS, JULY 23.

"Here you will receive a translation of an article communicated to the Editor of the 'Orinoco Courier,' which at once will give you satisfactory evidence, to judge what will be the answer the Columbian Government will give to the Commissioners that have sailed hence for Angostura, the residence of that Government.

"They are resolved to support with firmness the dignity of the glorious cause of absolute independence, which they have unceasingly been struggling to achieve ever since the memorable 19th of April, 1810. As I mentioned to you in my communication of the 19th of June, that the South Americans never would accede to any thing else, but that which should permanently establish and consolidate their absolute independence of Spain, you will perceive by the sentiments expressed in said article, that I was not mistaken in my surmise, of what would be the line of conduct they would steadily pursue, until the desired object should be accomplished. The accounts which I have received from Angostura, as late as the 21st of June, state most positively, and which by the way coincide with those I have obtained from Caracas, until the 6th inst. that Gen. Paez had crossed the Apure with 12,000 men, and Bolivar was in advance from Manacuez with 8000 men.

"Calahozo has been evacuated by the Spaniards, and General Bolivar was in the advance from thence towards Caracas. St. Carlo has likewise been abandoned by the Royalists. The foregoing information may be relied upon, as I have it from the best authority. The vessel that carries this is under weigh—I will cite you again in very soon, and trust give you very important intelligence."

Extract of another letter to the editor, dated ST. THOMAS, JULY 25th, 1820.

"The few lines I wrote you on the 23d, which accompanies this, were dispatched for the vessel that ought to have carried them to Baltimore; it had made sail, and they were left behind.

"I now forward the same by way of New York, and have only time to observe, that a schooner arrived here from Margarita the 23d instant, in the afternoon, in 68 hours passage, by which we learn that the Spaniards had sent a flag of Truce from Cumana to that Island, requesting an Armistice, and they were answered that the Government of that Island had no authority to accede to any thing of the kind, as he was only a subaltern, and that they ought to have made the application to the President of the Republic. Gen. Arismendi has been re-appointed Captain General of Margarita, Cumana, &c. who directed the aforesaid answer to be returned to the Spanish commander in Cumana. By a flechera which arrived at Margarita, three days previous to the sailing of said vessel for this place, from Angostura, we are informed that dispatches were received from General Bolivar, who was already in the Province of Caracas, on his march for the Capital.

"N. B.—The vessel, in which the Spanish Commissioners embarked from this for Angostura, was obliged to put into St. Bart's in a very leaky condition, and will have to undergo a thorough repair. A piratical schurr, which had plundered several American vessels near Crab Island at Porto Rico, had been captured and carried into St. Bart's, and all found on board put in irons. God grant they may all be hung."

To an address of Gen. Morillo, dated Caracas, 17th June, 1820, proposing a reconciliation, grounded on the changes in Spain, the following answer was returned:

ANSWER TO MORILLO.

The several Members of Congress who were in the Capital, being assembled, returned the following Answer: "The Sovereign Congress having assembled, by an extraordinary Convocation, to take into consideration the Letter which Your Excellency forwarded from your Head Quarters in Caracas, dat-

NORFOLK, AUG. 25.

Extraordinary Suicide.—On Thursday afternoon last, about sunset, a decent looking man, a stranger, standing on the deck of a vessel at Taylor's wharf, enquired of a bystander what o'clock it was? and upon being informed, he observed, "It is time for me to be going," and immediately plunged into the river and disappeared. Several persons were near the spot at the time, who, at a loss to account for so strange a proceeding, stood by the place where he went down, for some time, waiting for his reappearance, in order to assist him, should it be necessary. But he rose no more! On Saturday his body was found near the spot where the rash act was committed, and after the usual forms, decently interred. From a paper found in his pocket book, it appeared that his name was Nathaniel Lemont, of Bath, (Maine) aged 28 years—a letter was also found in his pocket, from his father in Bath, dated in 1819.

From the Norfolk Beacon, August 21.

TRUENAM PARKER.

This person, who was committed by the Mayor's Court on the 16th inst. to take his trial at the quarterly court, now sitting on a charge of uttering counterfeit notes, and against whom the Grand Jury found a true Bill on Monday, was yesterday brought to trial and ACQUITTED, by a jury of his countrymen.

Extract to a gentleman in Norfolk, dated SAVANNAH, AUG. 18, 1820.

"There is a great mortality in this town at present.—The yellow fever has set in most dreadfully. Regularly these two weeks past, the deaths are from 8 to 10 a day, mostly old country people. I was at four funerals yesterday. The town is deserted; at no other period has this unfortunate place been so unhealthy.

CHARLESTON, AUG. 16.

Specie.—The Revenue cutter Gallatin, captain Matthews, brought up this morning \$40,000 from the French ship Apollon, which vessel is still at anchor off our bar.

PETERSBURG, VA. AUG. 29.

Another Fire.—The painful duty again devolves upon us of recording the destruction of the property of our fellow citizens by fire. On Monday night, about the hour of 11, the alarm was sounded in our streets, and the flames were seen bursting out of the wooden building situated at the north-west corner of market square. Our citizens, with the greatest alacrity, repaired to the scene of conflagration; and no time was lost in extending a line to the river. But, in a few minutes, the fire had taken so firm a hold as to render vain the hope of extinguishing it, and to set at naught all the efforts of our engine companies to stay its progress while there remained one of the adjoining buildings in its way. Two of the intermediate houses became, therefore, the instant objects of attack; and, after their removal, which was soon effected, the flames were suppressed without difficulty. Thus, in about an hour's time, seven tenements, extending along the north side of Market-square, and inhabited chiefly by retail grocers doing business in a small way, were burnt to the ground. Only the house at the west end of the row is left standing; however, none of the rear buildings are burnt.

The fire originated, no one can tell exactly how, yet generally supposed in an accidental way. The whole row being of wood, and very combustible, the work of destruction was soon over, and but little time allowed the unfortunate occupants to save their effects. Some have lost considerably, and all have suffered.

BALTIMORE, AUG. 29.

Daring attempt at Escape from the Penitentiary in this city.—Between the hours of seven and eight o'clock, yesterday morning, Mr. Williams' attention was called to the west wing of the Penitentiary by a noise heard on one of the stair cases. This was planned to entrap him. He was attend-

ed by two of the keepers—and while engaged in hearing the parties, one of the convicts came and told him, some were getting over the wall. He proceeded to the spot, and gave directions to the guard to fire, when three white and two black men were shot. One white man died about 9 o'clock. We understand eight are in confinement in the cells as active in the plot, in which it is supposed about 20 were concerned, not one of whom escaped. They took a long table, with nails and splinters, converted it into a ladder, which they placed between the gate house and the west wing, being completely screened from the sight and fire of the guard, four of them succeeded in getting over the wall into the court yard, where they were fired at; one broke his leg by falling from the wall—they were all instantly secured, and not so wounded placed in the cells. Two much praise cannot be given to Mr. Williams and his assistants for their bold and spirited resistance; and we are happy that they succeeded so completely. It was generally understood that Mr. W. was gone to Belle Air, and this they thought the most favorable opportunity for their attempt.

AWFUL CALAMITY.

Between nine and ten o'clock yesterday morning two distinct explosions were heard in this city, accompanied by concussions, such as have been before experienced after the blowing up of Powder Mills. The appearance of an immense volume of smoke in the direction of the Bellona Powder Works, left little or no doubt of what had taken place, and excited much anxiety for the fate of the men employed in the works. To the politeness of several gentlemen who repaired to the place immediately after the explosion was heard, we are indebted for the following details.—The house which was first blown up was the Stamping Mill.—One of the workmen states that he was not conscious of the explosion until he found himself lying in the mill race hard by—neither did he know his thigh was broken until he attempted to walk. In this mill there were two others, one of whom is mortally wounded, the other escaped unhurt. About fifty yards from the mill stood the Drying Room, in which six men were at work. The fire of the explosion was violent, forced in to the windows of this house, containing about six kegs of powder. The workmen had only time to precipitate themselves in the mill-race, near the door, when this house was also destroyed, with a most awful explosion! Adjoining this house stood the Grainery, containing also a large quantity of powder. In this there were three men at work, two of whom were killed, having been thrown to the distance of eighty yards. Their bodies were shockingly mangled and burnt. No traces of the third workman were discovered when our informants left there. The roof of the Packing House was removed, but the powder stored in it fortunately did not take fire. As far as the injury extends, the premises exhibit a scene of awful and utter desolation. This is the fourth time since their first erection that the Bellona Powder Mills have experienced this destructive calamity. A *Courier's* Inquest was held by JAMES B. STANBURY, Esq. on the bodies of Joseph Kelly and Owen O'Neal, the two workmen killed by the explosion. Thomas Fuller is mortally wounded; Edward Guineaman has a leg fractured; William Logue is missing. Since the above was written, it is said that the two wounded men have expired—and that a coroner's inquest was held over the body of William Logue, the person stated above to be missing, by LAMBERT THOMAS, Esq.—the verdict of the jury was, that he came to death by the blowing up of the Powder Mill, he being blown near four hundred yards therefrom, with the loss of his head, both legs and one arm, and his entrails all out—about 25 years of age.

HUNTSVILLE, (ALAB) AUG. 4.

The Crops.—Our foreign readers will doubtless be gratified to learn that the crops of cotton, corn, &c. in this part of Alabama, are uncommonly fine. The whole country of the Tennessee valley has been highly favored with seasonable showers and fine growing weather, during the spring and summer, and the crops were never known to be so promising.

The assessor of this county, (Madison), while taking the census, has ascertained the number of cotton gins, and the quantity of cotton ginned and packed at each, of the last year's crop. The accurate result we have not been able to procure, but expect to do so for next week's paper. The quantity exceeds four millions pounds picked cotton, which will make near fourteen thousand bales, averaging 300 lbs. each, and at 10 cents per pound, will produce \$400,000.

The present crop will, in all probability, yield an increase of at least 25 per cent. in quantity, from the same ground; and, as there is an increased quantity in cultivation, we may, with some degree of certainty, calculate, that the cotton grown in this county alone will not fall much short of twenty thousand dollars.

What an astonishing production for a little tract of country, (about 20 miles square), which has been reclaimed from a wilderness within the last ten years!—*Repub.*

NEW YORK, AUG. 24.

CURIOUS LAW CASE.

The following singular case, we are credibly informed, occurred a few weeks since in the western district of this state. A farmer's meadow was grievously infested with grass hoppers. Dreading the complete destruction of his crop of hay, he collected all his sons, cousins, &c. armed with drums, files, tin kettles, and frying pans, and drove the troublesome insects into the field of his next neighbor. The crop of the latter was, of course, in a few days completely destroyed. He commenced an action for trespass, and the jury—second Daniel—found a verdict for the plaintiff of \$11—damages and costs.

IMPORTANCE OF A TERREVENUE PHYSICIAN.

PHILADELPHIA, AUG. 30.

On Saturday evening last a young physician in this city, was called to see a woman in low circumstances, who had a large family of children, her husband being also sick. In a fit of insanity or despair she had swallowed a large quantity of laudanum. When the Doctor arrived, he attempted to administer an emetic, but she resolutely clenched her teeth, and refused all assistance. He then procured an iron spoon, and, with much exertion, forced open her mouth, occasioning her the loss of two upper and two lower teeth, owing to her extraordinary resistance. The emetic was then poured down, and was immediately spewed back into the Doctor's face. "Death and the Doctor" were now fairly at issue, but the odds were on the side of Death, who was so stoutly backed by the patient. But our young Eccelesias was not to be thus deprived of his victory. Hastily wiping his face, he posted off with all speed to the nearest druggist, where he procured a long elastic tube and a syringe. Thus armed, he quickly returned, having in his return the druggist and two stout black men, whom he engaged for the approaching combat. Madam was immediately laid on her back in the floor, sans ceremonies, her head and limbs being well secured, and refusing to let the tube be passed through her mouth, our courageous Doctor inserted it into her nose, and passed it through the orifice in the roof of the mouth, quite into the stomach, and with his syringe quickly pumped out the contents of her stomach. The laudanum thus pumped out was estimated at two ounces.

It was by such persevering exertions, that this humane and skillful young Physician saved a fellow-being from destruction. She is quite recovered.—*Free Journal.*

CHAMBERSBURG, AUG. 29.

On Tuesday afternoon last the Powder Mill of Mr. Thomas Johns, situated on the Conococheague, about a mile below this borough, was blown up, by which accident Mr. Alexander Porter, who attended the mill, was so severely burnt that he died the next morning.—It appears that Mr. P. had incautiously put into the mortar some coals which had been recently burned—imagining that no danger was to be apprehended, should there be a few sparks of fire among them, as the other ingredients were wet.—Mr. Porter was a sober, honest industrious man, and has left a wife and a family of small children. *Franklin Repository.*

SPANISH NEWS.

PORTSMOUTH, AUG. 22.

Letter from the American Consul in Cadiz, dated Cadiz, July 15, 1820.

This town has been for the last six days a theatre of quiet and rejoicing. On the 9th instant, an express arrived from Madrid, in 48 hours, stating that the Cortes of the Spanish nation had had their first session on the 9th; that they had appointed Mr. Esquivos, one of the most enlightened and liberal Deputies of the former Cortes, President.—Gen Quiroga had been appointed Vice-President. Immediately after the nomination of the four Secretaries, a committee was appointed, of 24 members, to inform the King that the Cortes were actually and legally constituted. A letter was written to the Secretary of State, in order that he might ascertain when it would be agreeable to his Majesty to receive the committee from the Cortes, and the King answered that he was willing to receive the same without loss of time. The committee called on his Majesty, who received them most graciously, and who fixed the 9th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. to appear before the Congress and make the solemn oath to the Constitution.

On the 12th, at day break, another express arrived from Madrid, in 60 hours, which brought the Gazette with the official account of his Majesty's appearance in the Cortes, and his oath to the Constitution on the morning of the 9th, before all the princes of the blood, the diplomatic body, the Ministers of State, the Council of State, the Supreme Court of Justice, in fact all the authorities of the town, an immense number of officers of the army and navy, and about 2,000 spectators, which is more than the galleries can conveniently hold. His Majesty read a speech, in which he attributed all the evils which had happened for the last five years in Spain, to the bad counsellors who surrounded him; that Providence had at last condescended to open his eyes, and that he trusted that the Cortes would assist him in promoting the general welfare. His Majesty appeared to be full of satisfaction; he spoke with energy, and without embarrassment. The President of the Cortes made a very sensible reply to the King; to which his Majesty answered that he thanked the Cortes for the expression of their feelings towards him, and that he flattered him-

self that a new era was about to reign in Spain from that moment. His Majesty then retired, amidst the acclamations of the people, the tears of all the spectators.

NEW ORLEANS AND MOBILE.

Extract of a letter.

"I was in New Orleans but a short time, saw but little, but heard enough to convince me that gambling and sensual pleasures were practised to such a degree as nearly to destroy domestic happiness and tranquility. It is a fact, that there are a great number of gambling houses licensed, where hundreds resort to every day, and where many, principally young bucks from the Northward, are ruined. A young gentleman of prepossessing accomplishments, and from one of the most respectable families in New-York, who was fellow passenger with me, left the ship in the river with some others, the day before I arrived at New Orleans; he went the same night to one of those houses, and merely for amusement proposed to play, and was suffered to win \$150; with good luck, he went again the next night, and lost the whole, with \$500 of his own money, and \$300 he borrowed, and was then stripped of all he had, and left to be supported by the hospitality of his friends.

"I have been several times at Mobile; the customs, &c. of that place, although on a small scale, are very similar to those of New Orleans; both may with great propriety be called sinks of filth, which in hot months contaminate the air, creating diseases, prostration and death; both are hot beds of sensuality, which debase the mind, enervate the body, and weaken the ligaments which bind well regulated and virtuous societies together, thereby causing a premature death to virtue, public tranquility and domestic happiness. I have no doubt but there are many in those towns, who have not bowed the knee to Baal," nor offered incense to the god of sensuality, and who would do all in their power to bring about a rational reformation.

"It is impossible for me to describe the dreadful mortality, which took place in those cities the last season—while walking the streets my amazement has been, not why so many died, but how so many, in such low and filthy situations, could have survived.

"The thermometer since December, has been several times up to 84, and but once or twice down below 40. The 15th of February, the plum and peach trees were in full blossom; they, like the ladies of the country, have not that rich, sweet, fragrant, blushing bloom of our Northern ones in May."

EXTRAORDINARY CASE.

It is a singular fact, that of the numerous children of the late King of Great Britain, not one of them has a legitimate child living, except the late duke of Kent, who has left an infant daughter.—Should the present king be taken away, the crown would pass to the duke of York, and from him to the duke of Clarence, &c. and ultimately, unless the duke of Clarence should yet have an heir, or some other of the royal family be so fortunate as to have male issue, the infant child above mentioned, will probably come to the throne. It is not unlikely that the anxiety of the ministry to divorce the present queen, may arise from an expectation that the king would marry some one of the German princesses, and thus possibly prevent any difficulties that might hereafter arise in the succession of the crown. It has been hinted in some of the foreign papers, that in the event of a divorce of the present queen, his majesty would be invited by parliament, to marry one of the Austrian arch-duchesses, of whom there are three or four single.

There is little doubt, that the present king was privately married by a catholic priest, to Mrs. Fitzherbert, before he married Caroline, of Brunswick. The duke of Sussex was also married, at Rome, in 1783, to lady Murray. A son, (Augustus Frederick), aged 26, and a daughter, were the fruits of the connection. Both marriages however, were illegal, as being in violation of the statute of 1772, which, among other things, "to guard effectually the descendants of his late majesty King George the III (other than the issue of princesses who have married, or may hereafter marry into foreign families,) from marrying without the approbation of his present majesty, his heirs or successors; enacted, that no descendant of the body of his late Majesty, (other than the princesses who have married, or may hereafter marry into foreign families,) shall be capable of contracting matrimony without the previous consent of his majesty, his heirs or successors, signified under the great seal, and declared in council, (which consent to preserve the memory thereof, is to be set out in the licence and register of marriage, and to be entered into the books of the privy council,) and that every marriage of any such descendant, without such consent, shall be void and null."

Of the five daughters of the late King living, but two have been married, and neither have issue. The princess royal was married in 1787, to the late King of Wurttemberg.—She became a widow in 1818. The princess Mary was married in 1816, to her cousin, the duke of Gloucester.

We have just opened a late London Examiner which brings an extraordinary case before the public in relation to a more remote branch of the Royal family, than those of whom we have been speaking. The editor states that he has seen a regular succession of documents, which he fully convinced him, that the late duke of Cumber-

land, a brother of George III, was actually married to a clergyman's daughter, previously to his acknowledged union with Mrs. Horton; that a child was born of this first marriage which was of course legal, the act of parliament, quoted above, not having been then passed; that it was solemnly agreed, for reasons of state, not to disclose the marriage and its fruits during the lifetime of the late king; and that the offspring of the marriage, if living, is entitled to the same princely honors as are enjoyed by the daughter of the late duke of Gloucester, who married the countess of Waldegrave. The documents, the London editor says, "are signed with the names of the clergyman in question, who is to be observed, married his child to the duke—of the late earl of Warwick, as having been present at the marriage, and proxy to the birth,—of the late earl of Chatham,—and (not to mention another still more curious) of his royal highness the duke of Kent, who writes, a little before his death, that he will see his 'cousin' righted, if he recovers from the illness under which he is then laboring. What readers those documents the more striking, is that a formidable mystery of Junius is closely concerned in them, and certainly there is a passage in one of his letters, which would seem to be explained by the fact they profess to record."

"Since reading this article, we have turned over the page of Junius, and find a letter to Mr. 102, of his miscellaneous letters, which was addressed to the Duke of Cumberland in his marriage with col. Luttrell's sister, Mrs. Horton, who was the daughter of lord Carhampton, a note which was first written by Junius, and inserted in Woodfall's Public Advertiser, announcing this marriage. In the note, Junius says: "It is now happily for this country, within the limits of possibility, that Luttrell may be king of Great Britain." The letter to the duke, to which this note is added, is dated November 12, 1771; and the communication was most likely published about the same time. In latter part of the regular series of Junius, in which he is singularly bitter upon the duke on account of this marriage, he says upon his own veiled *ipse dixit*, that "a Luttrell shall never succeed to the crown of England." This public letter is dated November 23, 1771.—It is fair to conclude, therefore, that in the intervening time between the dates of these personal virulence of Junius, and, it may be, added, the personal security which he enjoyed; for it is one of the least mysterious things about the writer in the Iron Mask, especially to those who know the gossiping and prying nature of courts and interested courtiers, that even royalty itself appears not to have been able to get him hunted out.—But this is a secondary matter to the subject in hand. The Examiner says "there is a lady living, not unknown, it seems, to the royal family; who says that she is the offspring of the marriage in question. Her identity would of course, be among the matters to be ascertained; but unless the existence of the child can be disproved at once, we cannot but think that there are unanswerable reasons on the face of the documents, for an investigation of the truth of what they assert. In the mean time the lady has resorted to legal advisers; and here the matter for the present rests. We must mention however, before we conclude, that a debt for which she was arrested the other day, is represented by her as being a debt of the late earl of Warwick's; and she adds, that the Earl's family are responsible to her for a considerable sum left her by the duke her alleged father as his lordship acknowledges in one of the documents. Another contains a special injunction of the present king to liquidate this debt," "as he values the honor of the family; but his lordship has not attended to it."

N. Y. Com. Adv.

THE REPOSITORY.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6.

LAUNCH AND ECLIPSE.

It is a singular circumstance, noticed in the Philadelphia Gazette, that the Ship of the Line at the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, is to be launched on the 7th of this month; the day on which the Eclipse of the Sun is to take place. The writer concludes with an appropriate wish, that "this noble vessel may never be eclipsed in time of trial; but proceed triumphant, in spite of all intervening obstacles." *Bull. Pat.*

Thomas L. Moore has been elected to Congress from the Fauquier district, Virginia, in the place of Mr. Strother, resigned, by a majority of 193 votes over John Love.

Mr. William Cobbett.—It is stated in the London Times, that Cobbett "is a prisoner in the rules of the King's Bench, with a view of taking the benefit of the insolvent act." Mr. Cobbett and Mr. Benbow are accused of causing placards to be posted up about the city.

Seven hundred and eighty Slaves arrived at Havana, in four days, from the 27th of July to the 1st of August.

Mr. Madison in Europe.—A Cork (Irish) paper, of the 27th of June, announces the arrival on the preceding day, of Mr. Madison, late President of the United States of America. "This eminent individual, (says the Cork paper,) after having filled, with great dignity, the office of Chief Magistrate of, unquestionably, the most free and civilized, and we believe, the largest, country in the world, and guided her councils in war with

vigor and glory, and in peace with wisdom, is now seen, in the quality of a private gentleman, visiting Europe. Mr. Madison, we understand, is about to take a tour of the entire country, and will visit the Giant's Causeway."

Mr. Madison, we suspect, is quietly cultivating his farm in Virginia. It is possible that some impudent pretender has assumed his name, for the purpose of attracting a little more attention than is bestowed upon ordinary travellers; but it is more probable that the editor, and the London editors who have copied the paragraph, have been hoaxed. That's all—*Com. Adv.*

African Intelligencer.—The publication of a monthly journal, of this title, has been commenced in Washington city, under the superintendance of Mr. J. Ashmun. It is intended to be an auxiliary in forwarding the process of civilization to the country black population of our states; and is entitled to the support of all who feel an interest in this object, or are willing to receive information on it. The Prospectus gives the following view of the plan of this work:

"The contents of the intelligencer, by a natural distribution, will be arranged under three distinct heads.

"The first, of General Intelligence, will embrace such notices of Africa, and its inhabitants, including the Geography, natural history, and productions of the former, the physical and moral character, history, and present condition of our states, as will present to readers a distinct and extensive view of the great objects, to which the exercise of African philanthropy may be most profitably directed.

"The second division will be devoted to articles explanatory of the history, nature, and consequences of the Slave trade, and the means employed for suppressing it; with a journal of the current operations, of our own and European governments, to effect its entire annihilation.

"The third division of the journal will be occupied exclusively in recording and detailing the history, proceedings, and correspondence of the American Colonization Society, at home and abroad."

The price of the work, stitched in monthly numbers, and delivered to subscribers, is two dollars and fifty cents per annum.—*Nat. Int.*

INTERESTING ELECTIONS.

KENTUCKY.—The latest returns give to Judge Logan and Gen. Adair, the leading candidates for the office of Governor, about 14,700 votes each. It is now supposed that Gen. Adair has succeeded.

For Congress, we learn, in addition to the six members already mentioned, that Anthony New, Benjamin Hardin, Francis Johnson, and Thomas Montgomery, are elected. Out of the ten members elect, six are not members of the present Congress. Anthony New was a member of the last Congress and has been in Congress, off and on, whenever he chose, first from Virginia, and more recently from Kentucky, for twenty five or thirty years.

ILLINOIS.—The election for Representative to Congress has just taken place in this state; and it is believed that Daniel P. Cook is re-elected, though seriously opposed by Elias K. Kane.

MASSACHUSETTS.—An election has been just held to fill the vacancy in the representation of that state in Congress, occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Dawes; and from the returns we have seen, it appears that William Easton, formerly Secretary of War, and the late Minister to Holland, is elected.

MASSACHUSETTS.—On Monday the 21st inst. a vote was taken, throughout the state of Massachusetts, on the expediency of calling a convention to amend the Constitution of that state, in particulars wherein, by the abscission of Maine, it has become defective, and in other particulars if they think it necessary. The vote in the town of Boston was, Yeas 1,029, Nays 50. The vote throughout the state will have been nearly in the same proportion, and the Convention will of course be duly authorized. The Delegates to compose it will be chosen on the 16th day of October next.

FROM THE UTICA PATRIOT.

Expert Driving.—The following is one of the most remarkable instances of presence of mind that we ever heard of:

As one of the Stages belonging to Mr. Powell, was on the way from Utica to Albany, about two weeks since, and was on the point of turning a curve of the road, which was dug from the edge of the bank of the river, in short distance below Pelatine Bridge, on the summit of a hill, and very narrow, it was met by a large six horse team, which was passing diagonally across the road, in order to ascend the hill with less difficulty, the horses in the stage were going at a round trot, and came in contact with those of the large wagon on the lower side, and in such a manner that it was impossible for the driver to stop the horses quick enough to prevent the stage interlocking with the large wagon and inevitably being over-ruined down the bank of the river, which was very steep and descending about thirty feet. At this juncture the driver very promptly wheeled his leaders, reared them by the whip, and drove in a straight line down the bank into the river, which at this place was quite shallow. This

act in all probability, saved the lives of the passengers, and the horses. Maj. Gen. Scott, of the United States army, who was one of the passengers, immediately presented him with five dollars, as a reward for his great resolution of mind, and skill as a driver.

Present Prices of Country Produce in Baltimore Market.

Actual sales of Wheat—White, 85 to 90 cents.—Red, 80 to 85 cents, ditto.—Corn, 40 to 41 cents—Rye, 40 to 42 cents—Oats, 20 to 25 cents—Hay, per ton 14 to 15 dollars—Straw, 9 to 11 dollars.—Herrings, No. 1, 2 75 to 3 dollars—Do. No. 2, 2 dollars. 12 1/2 to 2 dollars 50.—Shad, No. 1, 6 dollars to 6 50—Do. No. 2, 5 dollars to 5 50—Pork, prime, per cwt. 14 dollars to 14 50—Beef, from 11 dollars to 12 50—Flour, from 45 to 55 cents—Butter, per lb 20 to 25 cents—Eggs, per doz 12 to 15 cents—Veal, per lb 6 to 8 cents—Lamb, per quarter 37 1/2 to 50 cents—Beef, prime pieces 8 to 10 cents—Hams, 14 cents—Middlings, 10 cents—Live Cattle, 6 dollars—Chickens, per doz 2 dollars 50—Potatoes, 37 1/2 to 50 cents—Bacon, hog round 7 to 8 cents—Lard, 11 to 12 cents—Pork, prime 12 to 14 cents—Black eye Peas, 65 to 70 cents. Shingles, best, Deep Creek, 8 dollars 50 cents. Do. small, 4 dollars, 75 cents to 5 dollars. Feathers, 50 to 62 1/2 cents—Cotton, Upland 20 to 21 cents—Maryland Tobacco, actual sales, the last week, 5 lbs. from Poplar Springs, Anne Arundel County, 2 crop, at \$7—1 do. do. at \$10—2 do. seconds, at \$8—5 hds from Friendship, Anne Arundel, 2 crop, at \$10—2 do. at \$13—4 hds. from do. fired, at \$11 and \$12, 2 at \$16 25 cents—4 hds. from do. unfired, at \$8 25. No sales of Vir. Tobacco that we know of.

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Littleton, Mr. SAMUEL ATWELL, of this county, to Miss ANN FERGUSON, of Frederick county.

On Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Hamilton Jefferson, Mr. MICHAEL LANOO, to Mrs. MARY TULLY, of this place.

DIED.

On Friday the 1st inst. in the 20th year of his age, Mr. JOHN FISHER, son of Mr. Jacob Fisher, of this place.

NOTICE.

LOVE AND HOPE.

SWISS AIR.—BY THOMAS MOORE.

At morn, beside yon summer sea,
Young Hope and Love reclined;
But scarce had noon-tide come when he
Laid his back leaping smilingly,
And left poor Hope behind.

I go, said Love to sail a while
Across this sunny main;
And then so sweet his parting smile,
That Hope, who never dream'd of guile,
Believ'd he'd come again.

She linger'd there till evening's beam
Along the water's way;
And over the sands in thoughtful dream,
Of traced his name, which still the stream
As often wash'd away.

At length a sail appears in sight,
And t'ward the Maiden moves;
'Tis wealth that comes, and gay and bright,
His golden barque reflects the light;
But ah! it is not Love's.

Another sail—'twas Friendship's glow'd
Her night lamp o'er the sea;
And calm the light that lamp bestow'd;
But Love had lights that warmer glow'd—
And where, alas! was he?

Now fast around the sea and shore,
Night threw her darkening chain;
The sunny sails were seen no more:
Hope's morning dreams of Love were o'er;
Love never came again.

Passage across the Isthmus of Darien.

FROM THE NASHVILLE CLARION.

Baron Humboldt offers nine points, which have each been suggested as suitable points, from which a canal across the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean could be made. General Amherst made some minute surveys on the same subject, some years ago, and laid his calculation and estimate of the labor before the British ministry; but nothing has been done. It is supposed that in case an independent government should be established in Mexico, the project would be revived. The waters of the Gulf are said to be considerably higher than those in the Pacific ocean, owing to the trade winds, which blowing from the east, head them up and force them to escape through the straits of Florida, thereby occasioning what we call the Gulf Stream.

By cutting a passage across the Isthmus of Darien, or rather through a flat country between the head of Nicaragua, in 12 degree north latitude, says Dampier, and the coast of Niego, where there are no mountains, would make only twenty miles across a savannah country, covered with trees; then the waters would rush through the opening, and by degrees wear a fine and wide channel; till the two oceans would become nearly on the same level.

The navigation to the East Indies would be shortened near 2000 miles. The waters would recede from the coasts all round the gulf, and increase the territories of the bordering countries.

The West India islands would grow every day, while the channel was wearing. Mariners would no longer go by the Gulf Stream from Florida to Newfoundland. Let all the nations of the world, who are interested in accomplishing this object, make a joint attempt, and the work would be soon completed. We hope statesmen will reflect seriously on this point, which is brought to our remembrance by a resolution of the Ohio Legislature.

FRENCH WOMEN.

From sketches of French Manners and Customs.

The women do not, as in England, employ themselves solely in household and nursery affairs, but they mix themselves in all the cares of their husbands, and assist them in their trade and business, whatever it may be. Thus they are constantly found in the counting houses and shops, and they know as much, and often more, of the details of a trade than their husbands. In Dieppe, every variety of shop and trade had a woman assisting in it, who, from her appearance, might generally be considered as the mistress of the family. At a blacksmith's shop, for instance, I saw a neatly dressed woman, with a very clean cap, shoeing a horse; and, passing a second time, I saw her filing at a vice. I expressed my astonishment to the neighbors, but they seemed rather disposed to laugh at me, than to join in my laugh at the woman. I learnt that she was a widow, and thus keeps up her husband's trade, to rear a large family. In Paris, I complimented a pretty wife of an eminent bookseller for her knowledge of the prices of paper, printing, and engraving, in which she several times corrected errors of her husband. I remarked that the French ladies must have great talents thus to learn a trade in the honey moon, which had employed their husbands during an apprenticeship of seven years; and that I supposed she would be equally expert at any other trade, if, on becoming a widow, she married a husband in some other line. "Ah! Monsieur," said she, "we endeavour to assist our spouses in every way in our power—it is our only pleasure; their cares are our cares, and their interests are ours; and, if it is our calamity to become widows, and we meet with another good husband, we do the best we can for him also."

HUMOROUS.

At a late session of our Legislature, a law was passed to amend an act incorporating this village [Canandaigua] but by the inattention of the engrossing committee, and the hurry of the council of revision, (where private bills are often passed by merely reading their titles) several words were omitted,

Rock Powder

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

J. S. LANE & TOWNER.

Aug. 30.

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.

Any person 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.

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.

JEREMIAH HAWKINS.

Smithfield, Aug. 30.

Bonds & Notes

Received in payment of Goods at our store in Shepherdstown.

J. S. LANE & TOWNER.

Aug. 30.

Was Committed

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

SPENCER,

about 24 years old, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, dark complexion. Had on a dark roundabout, linen pants, dark waistcoat, and an old fur hat—has with him a variety of other clothing. Says he is the property of George Williams, of Fairfax county, Va. His owner is desired to apply for him, or he will be disposed of as the law directs.

J. SPANGLER, Jailor.

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 when 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.

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.

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold, at public sale, on Friday the 8th of Sept. next, at the 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'r.

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.

Shepherdstown, Aug. 30.

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 Beeler'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 Charles-town, who may be seen for a few days, at Mr. James Melton's, near the above springs.

WILLIAM HICKMAN.

Aug. 23.

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. cassinett, Cambric and common dimities, Furniture do. Prints, good cloths & fashionable patterns, Nanken and Canton crapes, plain and figured, Canton crape shawls, Silk and cotton do. Irish lincens 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 Gingham, Sateens, grandurills, and cotton cassimeres, Steam loom shirting, Silks and Satins, Blue and yellow Nankens, Marselle vesting, Florantine do. Domestic cottons, plain, striped and plaid, Irish sheetings, Russia and Scotch do. German lincens, &c. &c. Charlestown, July 19.

Fulling and Dying.

THE subscriber hereby informs the public that he has taken Mr. Beeler'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 fulled, 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 PIDGEON, Jr.

Aug. 16.

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—Madera wines, Terebitha 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.

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.

JAS. S. LANE & TOWNER.

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.

Ready Money.

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

DANIEL MILLER.

Aug. 16.

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.

FOREIGN NEWS.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 1.

The Minerva, Smyth, arrived last evening in 31 days from Liverpool. Capt. Bennett has favored the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser with Liverpool papers to the 26th, and London papers to the evening of the 27th July.

It appears that a complete revolution has been effected in the kingdom of Naples, without bloodshed, and that a constitutional government, similar to that of Spain, was immediately to be adopted. On the 6th of July the King issued the following decree:—

"The general wish of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies for a Constitutional Government having manifested itself, we consent to this, of our full and entire will, and promise to publish the basis in the space of eight days.

"Till the publication of the constitution, the existing laws shall continue to be in vigor.

"Having thus satisfied the public wish, we order the troops to return to their corps, and every individual to his ordinary occupation.

FERDINAND.

NAPLES, JULY 6.

On the same day, the King abdicated the throne to his son Francis, who the next day issued the following proclamation:—

"By virtue of the Act, dated yesterday, by which his Majesty, our august Father, has transmitted to us, with the unlimited clause of the Alter Ego, the exercise of all rights, prerogatives, pre-eminence, and faculties, in the same manner as they can be exercised by his Majesty:

"In consequence of the decision of his Majesty to give a Constitution to the State:—

"Wishing to manifest our sentiments to all his subjects, and to second at the same time their unanimous wish:—

"We have resolved to decree, and do decree, as follows:—

"Art. 1. The Constitution of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies shall be the same that was adopted for the kingdom of Spain in 1812, and sanctioned by his Catholic Majesty in March, 1820, saving the modifications which the national representation, constitutionally convoked, shall consider it suitable to propose, in order to adapt it to the particular circumstances of the States of his Majesty.

"We reserve to ourselves to adopt and make known all the arrangements which may be necessary to facilitate and accelerate the execution of the present decree.

"3. All our Ministers, Secretaries of State, are charged with the execution of the present decree.

FRANCIS, LIERT. Gen."

Naples, 7th July, 1820.

A letter from Paris says, accounts have been received from Milan of the 13th July, which speak of a gathering storm in that part of Italy. Several arrests have recently been made, and the Austrian government have had information of a secret society, composed of nearly 200 officers, who served under Bonaparte, and the greater part of whom are now living in Piedmont. The Austrian resident at Sesto Callenda has been instructed to allow no person without a passport to cross the Maggiore, even for an hour. This order is rigidly enforced, but the watchers and watchmen are equally infected with the revolutionary spirit.

It is stated that the Dutch and American squadron have sailed in pursuit of the Algerines. It was the opinion of the American officers that they had gone against Tunis—others suppose against the weakest of the Italian states.

LONDON, JULY 18.

The Court of Common Council passed their Resolutions yesterday against the mode of proceeding commenced in Parliament, with respect to her Majesty, and a corresponding petition was actually presented to the House of Commons.

Extract of a letter from the agent to Lloyd's at Gibraltar, dated 25th June:—

"By the arrival of the United States vessels of war Peacock and Spark, from Leghorn and Algiers, we learn that information was given to them at Leghorn, 19 days ago, by the American Consul, of an Algerine squadron being at sea, consisting of two

sloops of war, two brigs, one schooner, and one row galley, and that war had been declared by the Regency against Tuscany. The Peacock and Spark went, in consequence, to Algiers, and ascertained this information to be true, but could get no tidings of the course the squadron took, although they boarded every vessel they met on their way down here. It is the opinion of the American officers that the operation of this force is directed against Tunis, with which state the Algerines are in hostility."

The House has sent a communication to the Queen of Lords, stating her intention to be present every day during the investigation which is to take place, and requesting that a seat may be provided so situated that she may hear distinctly all the evidence that may be produced.

LONDON, JULY 27.

The Paris papers of the 24th have arrived. They are filled almost exclusively with the affairs of Spain. On the 10th the Cortes approved of an address to the King. This document, after congratulating the King, &c. thus refers to the South American territories:—"The intimate union of the Cortes with your Majesty's government, the re-establishment of the constitution, and the faithful accomplishment of promises, by removing all pretext for distrust, will facilitate the pacification of our transmarine possessions. The Cortes, on its side, will let no opportunity escape to propose and adopt the necessary measures to re-establish tranquillity in those regions, in order to unite the Spains of both hemispheres in one happy family."

After the reading of the address, the minister of pardons and justice announced that the King had deemed it necessary to secure the persons of the sixty-nine individuals who had signed the address to his Majesty against the constitutional system in 1812, and that they were confined in various convents.

FROM NAPLES.

Extract of a private letter received at Paris.

NAPLES, JULY 10.

The delay of eight days, which the King had assigned in his first proclamation, of the morning of the 6th, to propose and publish the fundamental articles of the Constitution, appeared too long for the impatience of the army, or rather of those who direct it. Hence, the Insurgents of Avellino hastened to send deputations, while here even their friends, their associates formed committees, and supported their demands. They wished to have adopted, without delay, the constitution of the Cortes of 1812, and to have it signed by the King in 24 hours. Negotiations took place with them on the morning of the 7th, and about mid day appeared a rescript from the King, addressed to the Duke of Calabria, in which his Majesty alleged that the state of his health did not permit him to undergo the fatigue of the duties of his royalty exacted, and named his Royal Highness his Vicar General in the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, with all the rights attached to what is called here the Alter ego.

Soon afterwards there was published a proclamation from the Prince Vicar General, promising the Spanish constitution such as it was demanded. But this did not appear sufficient to the Insurgents. They demanded that the King should promise it, and sign it himself. Towards evening there appeared a new proclamation, by which the King confirmed the promise of the Prince his son, and bound himself, upon the faith of a King, to swear to the constitution before the provisional junta which was about to be formed, till he could swear to it before the General Parliament, lawfully assembled—To this proclamation was affixed a decree of the Prince Vicar General, which promulgated the establishment of the constitution, reserving such modification as the National Representation might introduce into it.

The same evening several regiments returned to Naples, in good order. All the inhabitants exerted themselves to maintain tranquillity. It was only threatened by the effervescence of a crowd of young people, who demanded arms with loud cries, and who in part were satisfied. The lower people took no part in the different movements; they showed themselves so passive that one might believe them dissatisfied with what had taken place.

Yesterday, the 9th, General Pepe entered Naples with a part of his army, which is called the Constitutional Army. These forces, composed of troops of the line, of national militia, and armed peasantry, fled off before the Prince Vicar General, and all his family who were in the balcony of the palace. The General afterwards ascended to offer his homage to the Prince, who received him very well, and conducted him to the quarters his apartments. He suffers, it is said from rheumatic pains.

Since the flag a tri colored flag, (red, black, and blue) has waved from the guard house of the vicar guard. The troops of the line still preserved the red cockade; but the arrival of the Constitutional Army decided the adoption of three colors. The Prince himself assumed them yesterday, and caused all

the military to wear them. General Pepe has been named Commander in Chief of the Neapolitan army. He announced that he would keep that post as long as the public safety exacted it.

The Provisional Junta announced in the last proclamation of the King, was formed yesterday, at least partially. It was to be composed of 15 persons, and five only have yet been named. These will present to the Vicar General a list of 20 other names, from which he will choose ten, to complete the Junta. There has thus been formed a committee of Public Safety for the city of Naples. However, no one dreads troubles, and particularly no danger is apprehended to the Royal Family.

For some days no vessel has left the port, which leads to the supposition that there has been a general embargo.

The Ministry has not remained composed such as I told you it was on the 6th. The interior has been given to Count Zarlo, who held this post under Murat; and there has been placed provisionally at the head of the finances, M. Macedonia, who, under Murat, was Intendant of the Royal Household.

Decree for the formation of the Provisional Junta.

FERDINAND, &c. &c.

We, Francis, Hereditary Prince and Lieutenant General of the Kingdom, in virtue of the authority which has been given to us by our august Father and Sovereign:—

Having in our act of the 6th inst. proclaimed for our states, and promised to swear to the Constitution formed in 1812 for Spain:

Wishing solemnly to fulfil our promise, and to convolve, with the shortest possible delay, the National Parliament of our Kingdom according to the forms of the above cited Constitution:—

Wishing that all the acts which should precede the convocation of Parliament may emanate from persons honored with the public confidence:

We have resolved to decree, and do decree, as follows:—

Art. 1. There shall be a Provisional Junta, composed of 15 members, and before whom we and all the Princes of our family shall take the oath to the new Constitution of the Monarchy—an oath which shall be repeated before the National Parliament after its legitimate convocation.

2. Until the installation of the National Parliament we will consult the Provisional Junta respecting all the affairs of government, and we will publish all the acts agreed upon with that Junta.

3. In order that the choice of those who are to compose that Junta may fall upon persons the most eligible by their merit, and the most capable of fulfilling our wishes and those of the nation, we appoint the Lieut. Gen. D. Giuseppe Parisi, the Chevalier D. Melchior Delio, the Lieut. Gen. D. Eleonoro Pepe, the Baron D. Davide Winspeare, and the Chevalier D. Giacinto Martucci, who, assembled in committee, shall present to us a list of twenty other persons, from amongst whom we shall choose ten, who, joined to those above named, shall form the Junta charged with the functions above indicated.

4. Our Minister of Foreign Relations is charged with the execution of the present decree. Naples, July 9, 1820.

SPAIN.

A letter from Madrid, dated the 11th inst. contains the following particulars:—"A decree, dated the 30th of June provides that the pardon granted to the foreigners made prisoners in the service of the South American Insurgents shall not extend to Englishmen who may have entered into such service after the 3d of July, 1819, the day on which the foreign enlistment bill was passed by the British Parliament. Other decrees have been issued in the King's name, ordering the full and complete execution of a great number of decrees passed by the Cortes at Cadiz. The most remarkable of these enactments are the following:—The re-establishment of the national order of St. Ferdinand; the abolition of the torture; the organization of the council of state and the supreme tribunal; the suppression of the Inquisition, and every authority of that kind, with the destruction of all emblems and monuments relating thereto; the reservation of the title of Majesty to the King alone; the fixing of the annual donation for the royal household at 40,000,000 of reals; the suspension of the exercise of other functions, by the Deputies, during the session; the establishment of the liberty of the press, and the juntas of censorship (but which exercise no previous censorship); finally, the regulation of the article of the Constitution relative to the appointment of a regency during the King's minority, and the transmission of the supreme authority by the Regency to the King, on his coming of age. The Government Gazette merely recapitulates the titles and dates of those decrees, some of which, as may be seen, are of great importance. There are others of a nature which must astonish those foreigners who reason

on what passes in Spain without knowing the country; for example, a decree of the Cortes, of the 28th June, 1812, declares St. Theresa patroness of the Spains. One renews the prohibition against printing the Constitution without the authority of government.

LONDON, JULY 25.

The report of the committee appointed to search for precedents relative to the best means of enforcing the attendance of the members of the House during the trial of her Majesty, was presented to the Earl of Shaftesbury. The decision of the House, conformably to this report, was, that any Lord not giving the required attendance shall be fined £100 per day for the first three days, and £50 per day for every day after, during the continuance of the trial; that no excuse be allowed, save those of disability, from the age of 70 years and upwards, or from sickness, or being out of the realm on the 10th day of July, being the day on which the order for the second reading of the bill was made, and continuance out of the kingdom, or being in his Majesty's service, or absent on account of the death of a parent, wife, or child; that the Lord Chancellor shall write to each peer, enclosing him a copy of the resolution, and requiring his attendance on pain of incurring the displeasure of the House. The committee further reported, that they had been attended by John Soane, Esq. architect of the board of works, and had proceeded to consider of the accommodations to be provided for the above occasion; and that they were of opinion that an humble address should be presented to his Majesty, praying, that he would be pleased to give directions that a gallery be erected for the accommodation of peers, and a space raised off below the bar, for the accommodation of the counsel, agents, solicitors, and witnesses, whose attendance may be necessary on the occasion. This resolution was also adopted by the House, and the address recommended immediately voted to his Majesty.

—NEW YORK, SEPT. 4.

FROM CURRACOA.

By the arrival last evening of the schr. Cordelia, Capt. Auger, in 27 days from Curacao, we have received a regular file of papers from the 1st of July to the 5th of August, from which we have made the following extracts:—

His excellency Dr. Petrus Bercardus Van Starckenbor, governor general and commander in chief of Curacao and its dependencies, died on the 18th of July, in the 68th year of his age. The government has deputed upon his honor Dr. Isaac Johannes Elsevier, who has been proclaimed governor.

Accounts from the Maine, state, that four commissioners from the independents in Curacao, lately arrived at Cumana with offers from the inhabitants of the former place to unite themselves with the constitutional monarchy of Spain. The governor of Cumana not being able to give a decisive answer, had dispatched two of them to the head quarters of Morillo, to consult with him on the subject.

It is also stated, that a suspension of hostilities had taken place between the Spanish troops in the interior of Venezuela, and the independent general Paez, and that mutual civilities had passed between the troops of both parties. It was thought that the forces under Paez, would embrace the offers held out to them by Morillo, and join his standard; it is even added, that Paez himself was not inimical to the change.

We are told that a late Curacao Gazette contains an account of an attack made by the troops, which adhered to Brian after the evacuation of Rio de la Hacha, upon St. Martha, and that they were defeated with considerable loss. The Gazette in question was read by a gentleman, in Puerto Cabello.

A letter from St. Thomas, dated 5th July, states, that Col. C. S. Bould, diplomatic agent appointed by the President of the United States, near the republic of Columbia, at Angostura, was at that place.

Letters from Angostura, announce that Gen. Paez had orders to advance towards Calabozo, with 2500 fusiliers, and 3000 cavalry. Monagas has destroyed the canton of Solana at Guere near Avana.

Com. Aruy is stated to have lately made an attack upon Truxillo, in which he was defeated with severe loss.

A new paper has appeared in Curacao. The first number was issued on the 27th July. For several years past, there has been

nothing but the military to wear them. General Pepe has been named Commander in Chief of the Neapolitan army. He announced that he would keep that post as long as the public safety exacted it.

The Provisional Junta announced in the last proclamation of the King, was formed yesterday, at least partially. It was to be composed of 15 persons, and five only have yet been named. These will present to the Vicar General a list of 20 other names, from which he will choose ten, to complete the Junta. There has thus been formed a committee of Public Safety for the city of Naples. However, no one dreads troubles, and particularly no danger is apprehended to the Royal Family.

For some days no vessel has left the port, which leads to the supposition that there has been a general embargo.

The Ministry has not remained composed such as I told you it was on the 6th. The interior has been given to Count Zarlo, who held this post under Murat; and there has been placed provisionally at the head of the finances, M. Macedonia, who, under Murat, was Intendant of the Royal Household.

Decree for the formation of the Provisional Junta.

FERDINAND, &c. &c.

We, Francis, Hereditary Prince and Lieutenant General of the Kingdom, in virtue of the authority which has been given to us by our august Father and Sovereign:—

Having in our act of the 6th inst. proclaimed for our states, and promised to swear to the Constitution formed in 1812 for Spain:

Wishing solemnly to fulfil our promise, and to convolve, with the shortest possible delay, the National Parliament of our Kingdom according to the forms of the above cited Constitution:—

Wishing that all the acts which should precede the convocation of Parliament may emanate from persons honored with the public confidence:

We have resolved to decree, and do decree, as follows:—

Art. 1. There shall be a Provisional Junta, composed of 15 members, and before whom we and all the Princes of our family shall take the oath to the new Constitution of the Monarchy—an oath which shall be repeated before the National Parliament after its legitimate convocation.

2. Until the installation of the National Parliament we will consult the Provisional Junta respecting all the affairs of government, and we will publish all the acts agreed upon with that Junta.

3. In order that the choice of those who are to compose that Junta may fall upon persons the most eligible by their merit, and the most capable of fulfilling our wishes and those of the nation, we appoint the Lieut. Gen. D. Giuseppe Parisi, the Chevalier D. Melchior Delio, the Lieut. Gen. D. Eleonoro Pepe, the Baron D. Davide Winspeare, and the Chevalier D. Giacinto Martucci, who, assembled in committee, shall present to us a list of twenty other persons, from amongst whom we shall choose ten, who, joined to those above named, shall form the Junta charged with the functions above indicated.

4. Our Minister of Foreign Relations is charged with the execution of the present decree. Naples, July 9, 1820.

SPAIN.

A letter from Madrid, dated the 11th inst. contains the following particulars:—"A decree, dated the 30th of June provides that the pardon granted to the foreigners made prisoners in the service of the South American Insurgents shall not extend to Englishmen who may have entered into such service after the 3d of July, 1819, the day on which the foreign enlistment bill was passed by the British Parliament. Other decrees have been issued in the King's name, ordering the full and complete execution of a great number of decrees passed by the Cortes at Cadiz. The most remarkable of these enactments are the following:—The re-establishment of the national order of St. Ferdinand; the abolition of the torture; the organization of the council of state and the supreme tribunal; the suppression of the Inquisition, and every authority of that kind, with the destruction of all emblems and monuments relating thereto; the reservation of the title of Majesty to the King alone; the fixing of the annual donation for the royal household at 40,000,000 of reals; the suspension of the exercise of other functions, by the Deputies, during the session; the establishment of the liberty of the press, and the juntas of censorship (but which exercise no previous censorship); finally, the regulation of the article of the Constitution relative to the appointment of a regency during the King's minority, and the transmission of the supreme authority by the Regency to the King, on his coming of age. The Government Gazette merely recapitulates the titles and dates of those decrees, some of which, as may be seen, are of great importance. There are others of a nature which must astonish those foreigners who reason

on what passes in Spain without knowing the country; for example, a decree of the Cortes, of the 28th June, 1812, declares St. Theresa patroness of the Spains. One renews the prohibition against printing the Constitution without the authority of government.

LONDON, JULY 25.

The report of the committee appointed to search for precedents relative to the best means of enforcing the attendance of the members of the House during the trial of her Majesty, was presented to the Earl of Shaftesbury. The decision of the House, conformably to this report, was, that any Lord not giving the required attendance shall be fined £100 per day for the first three days, and £50 per day for every day after, during the continuance of the trial; that no excuse be allowed, save those of disability, from the age of 70 years and upwards, or from sickness, or being out of the realm on the 10th day of July, being the day on which the order for the second reading of the bill was made, and continuance out of the kingdom, or being in his Majesty's service, or absent on account of the death of a parent, wife, or child; that the Lord Chancellor shall write to each peer, enclosing him a copy of the resolution, and requiring his attendance on pain of incurring the displeasure of the House. The committee further reported, that they had been attended by John Soane, Esq. architect of the board of works, and had proceeded to consider of the accommodations to be provided for the above occasion; and that they were of opinion that an humble address should be presented to his Majesty, praying, that he would be pleased to give directions that a gallery be erected for the accommodation of peers, and a space raised off below the bar, for the accommodation of the counsel, agents, solicitors, and witnesses, whose attendance may be necessary on the occasion. This resolution was also adopted by the House, and the address recommended immediately voted to his Majesty.

—NEW YORK, SEPT. 4.

FROM CURRACOA.

By the arrival last evening of the schr. Cordelia, Capt. Auger, in 27 days from Curacao, we have received a regular file of papers from the 1st of July to the 5th of August, from which we have made the following extracts:—

His excellency Dr. Petrus Bercardus Van Starckenbor, governor general and commander in chief of Curacao and its dependencies, died on the 18th of July, in the 68th year of his age. The government has deputed upon his honor Dr. Isaac Johannes Elsevier, who has been proclaimed governor.

Accounts from the Maine, state, that four commissioners from the independents in Curacao, lately arrived at Cumana with offers from the inhabitants of the former place to unite themselves with the constitutional monarchy of Spain. The governor of Cumana not being able to give a decisive answer, had dispatched two of them to the head quarters of Morillo, to consult with him on the subject.

It is also stated, that a suspension of hostilities had taken place between the Spanish troops in the interior of Venezuela, and the independent general Paez, and that mutual civilities had passed between the troops of both parties. It was thought that the forces under Paez, would embrace the offers held out to them by Morillo, and join his standard; it is even added, that Paez himself was not inimical to the change.

We are told that a late Curacao Gazette contains an account of an attack made by the troops, which adhered to Brian after the evacuation of Rio de la Hacha, upon St. Martha, and that they were defeated with considerable loss. The Gazette in question was read by a gentleman, in Puerto Cabello.

A letter from St. Thomas, dated 5th July, states, that Col. C. S. Bould, diplomatic agent appointed by the President of the United States, near the republic of Columbia, at Angostura, was at that place.

Letters from Angostura, announce that Gen. Paez had orders to advance towards Calabozo, with 2500 fusiliers, and 3000 cavalry. Monagas has destroyed the canton of Solana at Guere near Avana.

Com. Aruy is stated to have lately made an attack upon Truxillo, in which he was defeated with severe loss.

A new paper has appeared in Curacao. The first number was issued on the 27th July. For several years past, there has been