

Three or four days afterwards, he heard them say that the mate and cook were only fattening to be killed. Tardy assumed the command, and Felix was to keep the books, and he also had some little knowledge of steering. Tardy showed the witness the false papers, obtained in Havana for the vessel, and said they cost him 25 doubloons. The reason he gave the witness for saving his life was, that he was his countryman; that he had been a Pirate for a great while, and had never injured a Frenchman, and should not commence then. The same pretext was given to this witness as to Dobson for the massacre, and of the ulterior views of the party. When near St. Mary's Tardy proposed to let him go on shore, and to give him \$50 to bear his expenses by land to N. York. He had strong hopes of being spared, until he saw the Spaniards one day making a dirk of an old knife—but Tardy gave him the most solemn assurances of his safety, in which he had some hope, as he recollected how he had made him stand by him at the helm, and protected him during the butchery. He told the same story with the mate's as to their arrival in the Chesapeake, the pilots, the conduct of Tardy, and the escape of Dobson in the boat at Old Point Comfort. As soon as Dobson made off in the boat, Tardy appeared to be greatly alarmed, said two or three words to Dobson who replied in one word; none of which he understood. Tardy then told him he was a *lost man*. An American vessel had anchored not far off, and Tardy spoke it, and obtained from it the use of their long boat to send to the shore for his own and two hands to row it. In this boat the three Spaniards embarked—after getting some distance they returned, saying they could not get the boat; but Tardy ordered them to proceed, and they did so; but the Spaniards not going where the boat was, Tardy became more alarmed, expressed his dreadful apprehensions of the consequences, and announced his determination to cut his throat. (It was conjectured that the Spaniards were sent off to secure or despatch Dobson, but preferring their own safety, made their escape.) The witness and Tardy went into the cabin, when the witness took possession of some articles that belonged to him, & then returned on deck, in a few moments he understood from the Negro (the cook) that Tardy had cut his throat.

Mr. Joseph Brough was the next witness examined. He was the pilot that went on board the vessel and conducted it to Old Point. His testimony corresponded with that of Dobson and the last witness, as to events after his going on board. He witnessed the tragical end of Tardy, and upon rushing upon deck and calling out for assistance, saw the officers from Old Point boarding the vessel.

Captain N. G. Dana, who was temporarily in command at Old Point, and to whom the story of Dobson had been related, after its extravagance had gained some credence with the subaltern officers gave the necessary orders for Dobson's confinement, for boarding the vessel, &c. &c. Dobson having told him the vessel was built at Troy, and that her name was effaced, and having satisfactorily answered a few questions as to the locality of Troy, with which the captain was acquainted, he went on board with a party of armed men, and found that Tardy was only alive. The Surgeon was sent for, and pronounced him, beyond the reach of his skill. Necessary measures were then adopted to pursue the Spaniards, to secure the vessel, and to have an inquest over the body of Tardy, who lived but a few minutes. The prisoners had lost no time in effecting their escape.

They had passed over many creeks and inlets, and over a long and devious route; had crossed James river in a canoe near its mouth, and penetrated many miles into the interior, round the bays & inlets on the South side, before they were overtaken. They were aiming for Norfolk—and would not have been overtaken but for the praiseworthy zeal and exertions of the party in pursuit, who were aided by the inhabitants with fresh horses and one or two recruits. Mr. Servant, Col. Jones, and Lt. Robert Anderson were examined as to these particulars. Mr. Westwood, the Custom House Officer at Hampton, proved the identity of the papers found on board the vessel. An inquest was held over the body of Tardy, and he was buried on the beach at high water mark, with his face downwards.

The trial under the indictment for piracy, commenced on Monday and closed on Wednesday. On each day one of the prisoners was tried. In all the cases, the testimony was submitted to the jury without argument from the bar; and the jury, a separate one in each case, after a retirement of but a few minutes, returned with a verdict of *guilty*.

Coincidence.—The house of Mr. Penny in Savannah, was struck by lightning a short time since. On the same day and within a few minutes of the same hour his house at Greenwich, about five miles from Savannah, was also struck, and a horse and cow which were near it, both killed.

MR. JEFFERSON'S OPINIONS.

To the Editors of the Virginia Advocate.

GENTLEMEN.—In reply to your written application for a statement of certain political sentiments uttered by Mr. Jefferson, some time in the year 1825, I must remark that I do not now consider myself at liberty, after your request to withhold it from your paper. My opinion has ever been this, that in a free and equal society, upon public matters of such extreme importance, the public are entitled to demand, through any of their organs of communication, the sentiments of public characters of long and high standing, from themselves, and most assuredly so after their decease, from persons to whom they have been unreservedly made known.

I was induced to relate what I had heard, the first time I did relate it, by some illiberal expressions applied to Gen. Jackson; a conduct which would have been perhaps still more revolting to my feelings in regard to Mr. Adams; for both are fully worthy in my estimation of the high honor they receive from their fellow citizens at present; but the former I have never yet seen.

The occasion of which you speak, when we were all present at the reading of General Jackson's reply to Mr. Clay, was, I candidly think, the second time I ever mentioned the fact in question. I am very sure I did hear Mr. Jefferson say, and I think it was about the last of July, or the first of August, 1825, but it might have been in December, that it was fortunate for the country that General Jackson was likely to be fit for public life four years after; for in him seemed the only hope left of avoiding the dangers manifestly about to arise out of the broad construction given to the constitution of the United States, which effaced all limitation of powers, and left the general government, by theory, altogether unrestrained. That its character was plainly enough about to be totally changed, and that a revolution, which had hitherto been indistinctly contemplated at a very great distance, was now, suddenly and unexpectedly, brought close to our view. Of General Jackson Mr. Jefferson often said, that he was an honest, sincere, firm, clear-headed, and strong-minded man, of the soundest political sentiments; which he knew well, from having observed his conduct while a senator of the United States, when he was Vice president himself. He had no doubt that if General Jackson should be brought into office to correct the alarming tendency towards formidable evils beginning to develop itself in the administration of the general government, he would be entirely faithful to that object. This conversation took place either immediately after the convention in Staunton, of 1825, or in December following; and it was the last free expression of his sentiments, I ever heard. A calamitous change in the private affairs of both having occurred shortly after, which prevented my being much with him, by placing him through imperious circumstances, in a situation requiring him to be unfriendly to my greatest interests.

Having been an elector myself, in 1824, when Mr. Crawford's personal condition was deemed so very doubtful, I know certainly that Mr. Jefferson did then prefer Mr. Adams after him. Indeed I never heard Mr. Jefferson speak of Mr. Adams, from the year 1782, without acknowledging that he was an able, learned, and honest man; to which he often added, before the period mentioned, that Mr. Adams would make a safe Chief Magistrate of the Union, and was the most fit of all the New England men. Towards Mr. Clay, as a politician, he constantly manifested a very strong repugnance, and often said that he was merely a splendid orator, without any valuable knowledge from experience or study, or any determined public principles, founded in sound political science, either practical or theoretical. With this impression on my mind I left Mr. Clay at Montecello, when I went to the legislature, three days before the meeting of the electoral colleges, in 1824. I had heard some little discussion between him and Mr. Jefferson of those important points of constitutional doctrine, and political economy upon which they differed so widely. I went determined to vote for Mr. Adams in case Mr. Crawford should be acknowledged indisputably out of condition to serve. It did not appear to me that Mr. Jefferson ever viewed Mr. Clay in the light he is now viewed by numbers, as a man likely to be dangerous to the Union from his principles; or that he ever contemplated for him any other elevation than that which he had already enjoyed in the house of representatives. Should Mr. Clay demonstrate to the world that Mr. Jefferson underrated him, I shall be among the first to acknowledge a genuine feeling of civic pride at it; for he is a Virginian, and my strongest public attachment of all is to the prosperity, and honor of Virginia. If what I have said should excite resentment, I shall hold Mr. Clay, and him only, responsible to me for any improper expression of that feeling.

With great respect,

TH: M. RANDOLPH.

THE GREEKS.—A crisis appears to be fast approaching in the affairs of this unhappy people. The long talked of "pacification of Greece," is at length in the progress of consummation. But it is such a pacification as can scarcely be more acceptable to the heroes of Missolonghi, than even their present desperate condition. The Greeks are to obtain peace, but at a price which no Greek can pay, that of absolute vassalage to the Turk; they are to obtain freedom, but it is such freedom only as the Holy Alliance deem the common herd of mankind worthy of—it is indeed the freedom of the Eagle in an iron cage. The Greeks are to be free and independent, but they are to pay an annual tribute to the Turk; they are to choose their own rulers, but the Turk may confirm or reject their nominations! This is the sum and substance of the treaty for the pacification of Greece, entered into by the "high powers" of Europe, and it remains to be seen, whether the Greeks will not rather persevere in the desperate conflict until their last warrior shall have fallen in the cause of freedom, than accept of such degrading terms. This world, however, is a world of policy, and no one seems to suffer in its estimation, from the adoption of means, however degrading, that policy may dictate to effect a desired object. Therefore, policy may induce the Greeks to accept the olive branch, and the wreath of freedom, though the one be a branch of thorns, and the other a chaplet of iron, until they shall have had time to renovate their exhausted powers, and become able not only to pay the Turk his tribute in the coin in which the United States paid theirs, but to spurn the proffered friendship of nations whose notions of the rights of man admit the idea of paying tribute for freedom.

Baltimore Patriot.

ICE-HOUSES.

Extract from sketches on Agricultural concerns—by Mr. Boardley, of Maryland.

Ice is applicable to economical purposes in hot weather, especially in country families. Some years ago I made an ice-house, on the principles and in manner following: Vent was an essential object; and dryness with coolness, led me to the design of insulating the mass with a bed of straw, surrounding a pen of logs, which was to contain the ice. The pit was dug on a spot open to wind and sun, for the sake of dryness. It was nine feet deep. Within it was the pen of logs, of that depth, and nine feet square in the clear. It contained but a little more than 700 solid feet; only half the quantity stored in common ice-pits. A house was over the whole, rather for excluding the rain than air. The sides of the house were five or six feet high; the eaves, were boarded up, but not close, and the principle vent was at the top of a pavilion roof.

Straw is a considerable resistor or non-conductor of heat. Let it be clean, sound and dry, tread it down close between the logs and bank; lay an abundance of it upon the ice. The small mass of ice stored in the above insulated pen (700 feet) was daily used of, very freely, and lasted near as long as double the quantity stored in a close ice pit, as commonly constructed.

The sink for receiving water from melting ice need only be five or six inches deep and seven or eight feet square. Logs are laid across it. An ice pit of 1400 solid feet, if insulated, would keep more ice than any private family could want; supposing the pit is not deeper than ten feet, and the ground is dry. A pit eleven feet square and ten deep, contains 1200 feet. If this should not be sufficient, in another year heap on it another foot more in thickness; it will then be 1320 solid feet; another foot makes 1440; another foot 1560. These additions are above ground. Ice in ice-houses, melts more at the bottom and sides than on the top, unless it may be otherwise in very close pits seldom open. A pen of ten feet cube and three feet high of ice, added at the top, gives 1300 solid or cube feet; and the house over it need be but 17 or 19 feet square.

The winds most injurious to the ice are from the south to the east. The door being on the north side, needs no passage. Rats to be guarded against; the eaves are to be closed against them; but openings are to be left on the north side, at the eaves, for admitting the steam to pass out there as well as at the common vent on the top of the roof. These openings may be from lattice work in wood or wire; or a plank may be projected below the opening and beyond the reach of rats. All the building materials are to be put on the spot.

The following proclamation, copied from the Kentucky Reporter, proves that Thomas Clark, who was lately tried for blasphemy, is not the only pretender, of the present day, to divine authority and powers; for in it, Gabriel Crane calls upon the Preachers of the Gospel, in the name of God, to send him money in order to enable him to fulfil the sovereign purposes of God's Grace. It appears that this same Crane, some time ago, called upon all Editors of Newspapers, through the medium of the Scioto Gazette, to give him pecuniary aid. The

Editor of the Scioto Gazette, remarking upon this proclamation, observes: "It is not indeed very surprising, that his attempts to get money should prove unsuccessful; when instead of calling upon those who abound in worldly goods, he applies first, to the Editors of newspapers and next, to the Preachers of the Gospel—two classes of persons who are but seldom overburdened with 'the Mammon of unrighteousness'—for the means of discharging his holy functions." Our Brethren, we admit, are not usually overburdened with *filthy lucre*, and in applying to them, our prophet certainly displayed but little discernment. His present requisition from the "favored servants" of the most High, is, in our opinion, better timed; for the Preachers of the Gospel, in almost all countries, have usually succeeded in accumulating at least their share of "the Mammon of unrighteousness." N. Harmony Gaz.

WAYNESVILLE, OHIO, JULY 15, 1827.

A DIVINE PROCLAMATION!

I am that I am—My name is Jehovah.

In the name and by the grace of God, the Lord, Creator of Heaven and Earth, Be it known to all to whom (as will appear) these presents are especially directed, that he is now upon the earth in an especial manner, for the better execution of His purposes hereunto relating, and hath appointed me to be the organ of His will for the occasion.

And further, Be it known, that to accomplish those his sovereign purposes of grace and good will to man at this time, money is considered necessary, and to obtain it, I am directed to call upon his favored servants, the Preachers of His Gospel throughout the United States, in the manner following:

In his name and through His grace, they are therefore all and severally, called upon and required, to transmit to me through the post-office, without unnecessary delay, such sums as in all due faithfulness of mind, may to each seem meet on the occasion, according to their respective circumstances; any suggestions of spirits, natural or supernatural to the contrary notwithstanding—for non-compliance there will be allowed no excuse, no exoneration, no justification.

And now, in further compliance with the will and direction of the Lord, the Creator and Sovereign Ruler of Heaven and Earth, after the manner of a witness as foretold in scripture, I testify, considering myself in His immediate presence, that herein I have told the truth and nothing but the truth.

GABRIEL CRANE.

N. B. All printers are required to give this an immediate and conspicuous insertion in their respective papers with large type. The Lord Jehovah requests none, but requires obedience of all; and cursed is he that doth deny me, saith the Lord God Omnipotent. G. C.

Negro Joshua.—This unfortunate wretch was hanged at Morgantown, on the 17th inst. About 4,000 persons, it is said, witnessed the execution. He behaved with composure, and appeared entirely resigned to his fate.

The following is an extract of a letter dated

Morgantown, August 26, 1827.

"On Friday week there was a negro hung here, for committing a rape on a Mrs. Collins, whose husband the negro said, compelled him to commit the crime; threatening, if he did not, to shoot him or send him to New-Orleans.

"If this be the case, and I have no doubt of it, Collins must be one of the greatest villains that 'ever went unhung.' He has escaped and it is uncertain where he has gone. The negro declared under the gallows, and when on the point being swung off, that all he had said was true. He was only about seventeen years old." Wheeling Gaz.

The following is a letter from the captain of the supply brig Tontine, to the Greek Committee of Philadelphia.

On our arrival in the Gulf of Napoli, we were boarded by a small boat from the Greek frigate Hellena, with a letter from Lord Cochrane, requesting that if we had provisions or munitions of war for the Greeks, we would please stop at Spezzia, as Napoli was then in the hands of a man who would take out our cargo, without consulting the government, and convert it to his own private purposes, as he had done with others, and therefore destroy the good intentions of our voyage. I accordingly hove too off the port of Spezzia, and went on board of the frigate, where I had the pleasure to see both Cochrane and Miaulis. They both advised me to go to the island of Peros. As there were the constituted authorities, and as it was but a few hours sail, I accordingly made sail for this place and arrived safe on the 18th inst. I hope it will meet with your approbation. On my arrival, found the U. S. frigate Constitution here; and it is captain Patterson's opinion with whom I have consulted, that I have done perfectly right. We have now nearly 3-4ths of our cargo out, and shall commence to take in ballast as soon as possible, so in all probability we shall be ready for sea in 8 or 10 days. I shall proceed with all possible despatch for Trapanio. There is no

news of the Chancellor yet, so that I fear there has something happened to her. The Constitution left here three days ago for Napoli, to fill her water casks, as it is very scarce here, after which she is to meet me at the island of Hydra, & give me convey clear of the Archipelago.

Fear Trees.—During the two last years the pear trees were affected, with a disease, which withered their foliage, suspended the circulation through the branches, and left the marks of death and decay to attest its destructive power. Many attempts at explanation were made. One distinguished agriculturalist attributed the blight to the operations of an insect preying on the heart. Others considered it as the result of a suspension of circulation occasioned by the extraordinary dryness of the season. It has recently been attributed to the exhausted condition of the tree, following rapid growth or abundant production of fruit. That the latter cannot be the correct account of the source of that evil so destructive to the orchard, is evident from the fact, that trees which have never produced fruit are sorely afflicted and those whose growth has been slow are miserably withered, while others, whose branches have been bent with the weight of the delicious harvest, in successive seasons, flourish in health and vigorous freshness. To whatever cause the origin of the evil is to be attributed, there seems no doubt existing of the measures to be adopted to check its progress if not work its cure. All writers agree, that the pruning knife, must be used on the affected parts, with unsparing hand, and the diseased branches cut off as soon as possible. The operation where the blight has fastened itself firmly, is one of melancholy effect on the beauty and symmetry of the tree, and rendered more dangerous from the season when the wounds it occasions are to be exposed to the burning sun of summer; but the preservation of the life of the tree may well be procured by the sacrifice of fair proportions and goodly shape.

Wor. Egis.

Recipe to defend the Roof of a House from the Weather, and from Fire.—Take one measure of fine sand, two measure of wood ashes well sifted, 3 of slacked lime ground up in oil. Lay the mixture on with a painter's brush, first coat thin, the second thick. I painted with this mixture and it adheres so strongly to the board, that it resists an iron tool, and put thick on a shingle resists the operation of fire; I used only part of this mixture; what is left is in an iron pot. Water has laid on the mixture for some time, without penetrating the substance which is as hard as a stone.

Jews-Harps.—A Mr. Fuleinstein, a professor of the Spanish Guitar, in London, has improved this simple instrument in such a manner as to be able to produce from it full and fine harmonies, and combinations of tones, which have excited much admiration. He has arrived at this perfection by inventing a method whereby four harps can be used at the same time. He connects them by a silk thread, and places two on each side, where they are held between the lips. The four tongues are struck at the same time, or singly, and the breath acts upon them so as to vary and prolong the notes in a delightful manner. The music thus produced has been compared to that of the Aolian harp, and to some tones of the finest musical snuff boxes while it sometimes swells forth with the rich melody of a distant choir.

Singular Verdict.—A poor ragged urchin was tried (at the last Westmoreland sessions,) for stealing an old jacket from a lime kiln: proof was strong as Holy Writ, the chairman summed up with clearness and precision the evidence, and the wisdom of the yeomanry was now to be condensed. After a long deliberation on this knotty point, they turned round; "Gentlemen, have you agreed upon your verdict?" asks the clerk of the Arraigos, when the foreman peeped cunningly from beneath a shaggy front, with about as much intelligence in it, as that contained in the face of the orang outang and said, "Not guilty! but he ought to be severely reprimanded for stealing it."—Westmoreland Gazette.

A Southern editor thus announces his return home, and the resumption of his editorial duties:

Our editor has returned, and considering all things in tolerable good condition. He arrived here last Sunday week: since that time he has had two attacks of fever, one attack of the gravel, one attack of violent and unprovoked abuse, and once robbed. So, all things considered, he has seen a little trouble upon the heels of his frolic.

TENNESSEE.

Gen. Samuel Houston is elected Governor of this state by a majority of ten thousand votes, over his opponent, Col. Cannon. The next representation in Congress from that state, is composed of the following persons. Those in *italics* are new members.

First District—John Blair. Second—Prior Lea. Third—James C. Mitchell. Fourth—Jacob C. Isaacs. Fifth—Robert Desha. Sixth—John Bell. Seventh—James K. Polk. Eighth—John H. Marble. Ninth—David Crockett. Augusta Herald.

Large Tree.—About 14 miles from Pittsburgh, on the bank of the Ohio, stands a Sycamore tree, in which a family consisting of seven persons, resided all winter, having been detained by the freezing over of the river while ascending it.