

an Irishman, and seaman, William Robinson, gunner, Michael Summer, sailmaker, of Baltimore, Samuel Wright, carpenter's mate, George Belcks & Nicholas Welcome, seamen, & John Thomas, gunner. The above named William Robinson is an old offender, and has before been engaged in a mutiny, on board the Buenos Ayres brig Vigilancia.

There is no doubt but they will capture and rob indiscriminately, every vessel she may fall in with. It is, therefore, hoped this notice may be made as public as possible, to the end that the villains may be brought to justice, and that the armed vessels of all nations may be on the alert to capture those pirates.

There was ten thousand dollars on board, besides several bales of cochineal and indigo, dry goods, cocoa, and sugar, in all worth about twenty-five thousand dollars.

Juan Griego, Island of Margarita, 20th May, 1820.

DAVID M. MILES.

We also learn, by capt. Zeill, that the Spanish schooner Josephus, from Laguira for St. Thomas, with a cargo of coffee, indigo, and specie, valued at 60,000 dollars, was captured off St. Croix a few days previous to the sailing of the Gleaner, by the celebrated De Boye.

Philadelphia, June 23.

Every day we must add something fresh—some new variety of a hundred times repeated story—to the catalogue of marine barbarities. We have thought of pasting them in a row, in order to see, at the end of the year, their length, (which we imagine might festoon the whole demicircle of the Legislative hall;) but the idea discouraged us from the undertaking. The extract which we now make, respecting the fate of Mrs. Allston, reminds us of another transaction connected with the New-Orleans' pirates, which was lately communicated to us by a resident of New-Orleans, who had every opportunity of knowing the particular facts, and which we do not remember to have seen in print. In 1812, a packet sailed from New Orleans, bound, we think, to France, in which a number of ladies and fewer gentlemen embarked. Among the former was a French lady whose known wealth was perhaps the cause of a disaster, which in all its details is still left to be imagined, tho' there is little doubt of its nature. Some months passed away and no intelligence was received from the vessel or its ill-fated passengers; but as a married daughter of the lady whom we have just mentioned, was one morning walking the streets of New Orleans, she saw (and fainted at the sight) her mother's jewels on the neck of a woman whom common fame reported to be the mistress of Lafite. This man stoutly denied that he had any hand in the deed by which they fell into his hands, but alledged that he won them by gambling with the pirates, whose seat was then at the island of Barataria. Vessel or passengers were never seen or heard of; and if their bodies were suffered to have a grave in the ocean unpolluted by those ruffians, it is not doubted in New-Orleans that they were each and every one murdered. Whether the fifteen recently reprieved, or any of them, were stained with this piracy we know not; but we presume the facts can be ascertained; and if they be allowed to them, it

will be so much the greater, but if punishment be demanded, it will be the better deserved.

Union.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, July 1.

To the politeness of captain Waite, of the schooner Ann Maria, from Liverpool, who arrived last evening in the offing, we are indebted for Lloyd's List to the 16th, London papers to the 18th, and Liverpool to the 20th of May, inclusive.

On the 15th of May, in the Court of King's Bench, sentence was pronounced upon Hunt and the other defendants, convicted at the last assizes for York. A number of affidavits were offered by the parties, endeavoring to shew their innocence, and if possible escape the lash of the law, but it all would not do.

Mr. Justice Bailey, after hearing them read, proceeded to pronounce the judgment of the court on the several defendants. After commenting on the nature of the offence of which they had been convicted, the learned judge said, the judgment he was instructed to pronounce upon the several defendants was as follows:—The defendant H. Hunt, was sentenced to be imprisoned two years and a half in his majesty's jail at Ilchester, in the county of Somerset, and at the expiration of the term to find security for his good behavior for five years, himself in 1000, and two sureties in 500 each. The other defendants, J. Johnson, J. Healy, and S. Bamford, were severally sentenced to be imprisoned one year in Lincoln Castle, and at the expiration of that term to find security for their good behavior for five years, themselves in 200, and two sureties in 100 each, and to be further imprisoned till such security should be entered into.

Sir C. Wolseley and Parson Harrison were then brought up to receive the judgment of the court, which was Sir C. Wolseley should be imprisoned for one year and a half in his majesty's jail at Abingdon, and at the expiration of that term find security for five years, himself in 1000, and two sureties in 500, and that Harrison should be imprisoned at Chester for one year and a half, and at the expiration of that time to find securities for five years, himself in 200, and two sureties in 100 each. The whole period of imprisonment to which Harrison is sentenced is three years and a half.

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

From the Albany Gazette, of June 21.

Fire at Troy.—Yesterday, about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, a most awful and desolating fire broke out in the city of Troy, which has laid in ruins one third of that flourishing city. The number of buildings destroyed is about 120—among which are some of the best dwellings, and a great proportion of the largest and substantial fire proof stores and store houses. On River or Main-street, all the stores and buildings of every kind, on the west side, and extending to the water's edge, from Gale's store to Dr. Corning's, both of which are saved; and on the east side from Congress street to and including Parker's bookstore, are destroyed; as are all the build-

ings, except two, (the Troy bank and a dwelling house,) on the west side of Front on Second-street, to the same extent as on the east side of Main-street; and the estimated loss is a MILLION OF DOLLARS.

It was about sunset when the news reached Albany; many of our citizens immediately went to the assistance of their unfortunate neighbors, and several of our engine companies with their engines. It was near 11 o'clock before the fire was got under.

The following particulars have been politely furnished to us by a gentleman who was at the fire.

It commenced at Mr. Davis's stable and wood house, from a cook stove; and spread in different directions both sides of River (or Main) street, all but two houses burnt on the west side of Front (or second) street, from Congress-street to Thru's tavern.

New York, June 22.

DEADLY FIRE.

This morning about 4 o'clock a fire broke out in Mr. Jacob Gram's Distillery in the rear of 287 Broadway, between White and Walker streets, which, in about two hours, destroyed and injured between 20 and 40 buildings.

Fortunately the wind was very light from the W. S. W. or a much larger amount of property would probably have been destroyed, as a great proportion of the buildings in that neighborhood were single roofed, and as there was a difficulty in procuring water in the immediate vicinity. The members of the different companies, particularly signalized themselves on this incendiary occasion.

The loss, (which will chiefly fall on the Insurance Offices,) is supposed to be about 870,000.—We have since learned, that the insurance on all the property amounts to \$42,000.

We witnessed with much pleasure, the liberality of many of our fellow citizens, who supplied the firemen, with various kinds of refreshments.

INDIAN FEROCITY.

Mr. Chandler, the gentleman who was tomahawked by the Indians at the time Capt. Davis of Nashville was killed, in a boat descending the Mississippi, has just returned to his residence in Jessamine county. He states that after the outrage had been committed by the 2 Indians, that 3 chiefs were seized by the whites, confined, and retaliation upon them threatened unless the murderers were given up. This produced their surrender. The two murderers were confined with chains and a small padlock, lodged in a room and a guard of five men placed round the building.

In the morning the guard heard a pistol fired into the room, and immediately repaired to the door which they opened. The first man who attempted to enter was knocked down by one of the Indians, who had during the night gnawed off with his teeth the hasp of the lock so as to leave the chain on one wrist only, which he used as a weapon & with which he successively knocked down the four first of the guard who approached the door when the 5th shot him through the body, & he fell. On entering the room, they found the other Indian, who was a young man, shot through the body. It appears the two Indians had agreed to kill each other, rather than to be hanged by the whites but after the elderly one had shot the younger (with a pistol which he had concealed) and the guard approached he determined to have revenge on them. The wounded Indian was carried some distance on his way to be tried, but his repeated attempts to do injury, although badly wounded, induced one of the guard to send a ball through his brains.

Mr. Chandler states that the Indian who was most active in arresting the murderers, who belonged to the same tribe, (the Seminoles) claims protection of the United States fearing his own people would put him to death should they take him.

Lex. Pub. Ad.

HORRID MURDER.

On Wednesday last, in Woodford

county Ky, two men, one named Nathaniel Peters, the other Darnell, had a quarrel, which produced a personal encounter. Some short time after which, Peters laid himself on the bed and fell asleep. Whilst in this state, Darnell entered the room, and gave him two strokes with an axe, which entirely split his head open. Darnell fled, but was soon arrested, and committed to the jail of Woodford county. What renders this murder more horrid, is the near blood relationship which existed between the parties—they being full cousins.

1st. Ad.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 29.

We have at this moment before us a piece of *Jaconet muslin*, of a fabric so perfect in every particular, that we may safely assert it to be equal in every respect, to any thing of the kind produced in any part of the world.

Familiar with the finest webs of Asia, we can confidently assert, that the piece before us is equal, in beauty, evenness, and much superior in the finishing, to the fine *muslin* of Hindostan.

This piece is the first experiment made at the factory of Messrs. Thorp & Shidell, of this neighborhood, yet it will bear inspection and comparison with any foreign production of the same *number of yarns*.

This *jaconet* rivals in beauty and texture the *lawn* of Flanders, and for cravats, ruffles, or fine dresses, has no superior; and we earnestly recommend the products of those ingenious manufacturers to the notice and patronage of every friend of American prosperity.

Why do our females—our mothers of families, and those rising into life, who are to be the parents of the next generation; why do our young females hold back their devotion to the interests and prosperity of their native land? Every nation that has been renowned for its virtues, has derived distinction from the example of its females; the Roman matrons and virgins were ever conspicuous in promoting, by their disinterestedness and patriotism, the glory and safety of their country.

The matrons of America, and the sex generally, whose influence so naturally sways mankind, could derive no honors so desirable, no joys more solid, than by consulting the interests and the honor of their country; the glory would be theirs, in giving the *virtue of social virtue*, and while so many are so honorably employed in protecting the deserted orphan, how much more noble would it be to prevent poverty by preferring domestic industry to that of strangers.

Messrs. Thorp and Shidell are not confined to this single article; their checks and shirtings are equally perfect.—*Aurora.*

A new Market for Cattle.

Some citizens of this county have contracted with the Earl Selkirk to deliver him an hundred and twenty head of cattle, principally cows, at his establishment at the confluence of the Assinaboin and the Red river of the Lakes. The drove is about to set out. They have a long road through the woods, and many tribes of Indians to pass; and an attack on the way may not be placed among improbable events.—The Earl's establishment, consisting of a small agricultural colony of Scotch, a fur trading company, and a military garrison, is in latitude 50° long. 23° west from Washington city in a direct line about nine hundred miles; the cattle will probably travel 1,100 or 1,200 miles, the Indians willing.—*St. Louis Enq.*

MADISON.

JULY 27, 1820.

The annual election is speedily approaching. Monday week will be the first Monday in August. It is the great day of our liberty. It is then we will be called to the polls to exercise our liberty as freemen of giving our suffrages to those who wish to be our public servants. Let us then go forward with "clean hands and pure hearts," unbiased by selfish or self-aggrandizing views. Let us put aside all animosity and party spirit, and like a generous, independent, and wise people, give our votes to those men who possess talents, moral goodness (we do not mean that it is a necessary qualification to be attached to any particular church or order,) and patriotism. It is by this course alone we shall be able to hold fast the liberties and privileges, we now enjoy. Fools and knaves only, are tyrants.

We have received a criticism on Dr. Downey's oration, delivered in this place on the 4th instant, which will be found in this day's paper over the signature of "Rusticus." We at all times feel an inclination to gratify literary correspondents, as long as they keep in view the moral reputation of the object of their satire. Any reply to Rusticus will be published with equal cheerfulness. We shall endeavor to do all parties in all cases equal justice.

COMMUNICATED.

Messrs. Editors,

From the literary taste of the gentleman who pronounced the oration in Madison on the 4th inst. I anticipated much pleasure in perusing his production. I expected to find his language classical and perspicuous, and his style chaste and correct; but I have been disappointed. It abounds in tautology, incongruity, bombast and metaphors most horrid! It betrays a lively imagination and an exuberant fancy unrestrained by any rhetorical rules. If he would learn "to lop the excessant parts" of his composition and confine it to the rigid rules of grammar, he might become a pleasing and correct writer. But uncultivated or depraved indeed, must be his taste, who can listen with pleasure to that kind of fustion which violates every rule of correct writing and outstrips common sense.

The Orator commences by reminding his audience that they have assembled "for the purpose of celebrating the natal day that gave birth to our National Independence." In this sentence the word "is" is superfluous and ought to be omitted. In the succeeding sentence, there is a redundancy of words to express the idea, "Forty four times has the revolving earth roiled her ample circuits round, since that era was ushered in that we now celebrate." In advertizing again to the same period, he says, "let us take a precursory view of the deeds and events that led to this ever memorable epoch." We may take a retrospective view of deeds and events that were precursors of that epoch, but how we can take a precursory view of deeds and events that are past, I cannot conceive. Again he says, "That brow which had long been coronated with the glittering diadems of royalty, that breast which long throbbed amidst the tributes of homage, he whose breast had so often