

CONNECTICUT COURANT.

VOL. LVI.....NO. 2693.]

HARTFORD.....TUESDAY, JULY 4, 1820.

[2 Dollars per annu in payable in advance.]

CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Printed by
GEORGE GOODWIN & SONS,
Fifteen rods North-West of the State-House,
Hartford.

Price Two Dollars per annum, payable in advance. A liberal discount made to companies. Advertisements not exceeding a square inserted three times for one dollar. Every after continuation Twenty Cents. No accounts will be opened for advertisements sent from a distance.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

1820.	R.	S.	R.	S.
4 Tuesday	4	31	7	29
5 Wednesday	4	31	7	29
6 Thursday	4	31	7	29
7 Friday	4	31	7	29
8 Saturday	4	31	7	29
9 Sunday	4	31	7	29
10 Monday	4	31	7	29

Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic Pills!!!

W. T. CONWAY—Sir, I deem it my duty to the public, as well as you in particular, to make known my case that others may have the benefit of a valuable Medicine. I was a long time afflicted with a violent cough, with extreme difficulty of breathing, and was at last reduced so low that my life was despaired of, when I was advised by a friend to make a trial of your "Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic Pills;" by taking them three days according to the direction, I was enabled to walk out and was cured by one box only.

PETER RICHARDSON.

Roxbury, (Mass.) Sept. 29, 1818.
When a cure for one dollar, or at most for two dollars, can be obtained for a cough, cold, asthma, difficulty of breathing, tightness of the chest, wheezing, pain in the side, spitting of blood, a strained stomach, &c. must it not be a matter of surprise that we see the obituary daily swelled with deaths occasioned principally by colds? On an average at least one Hundred and Fifty Thousand persons die annually of consumptions originating principally from taking cold, commencing with cough, then with difficulty of breathing and pain in the side, at length the lungs become affected, consumption ensues, and death closes the scene. Alas! too often does protracted life seem to ensue, and adopting the opinion of others, prevail; thereby preventing the trial of such medicines as might afford relief, under the idea that no relief can be obtained. Scarce a case occurs that may not be relieved by the timely application of
Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic Pills.
As a proof of which the following interesting cures are submitted for public perusal:

Mr. Stetson of Hanover, was nine years afflicted with violent pain in his right breast, attended at times with great difficulty of breathing, and wholly incapable of attending business, was cured and his health perfectly restored by two boxes of these pills.

An elderly Lady, her daughter and granddaughter, of Boston, were each dreadfully afflicted with asthma and difficulty of breathing, were all of them cured and restored to perfect health by seven boxes.

Judge _____ of Salem, had been many years severely afflicted with a violent cough and difficulty of breathing, was cured by two boxes, his sleep was restored on the second night, which had been broken for many years.

A Lady, of Boston, turned of sixty, was severely afflicted with cough, pain in the side, at times spitting of blood, could not lie down in bed for four years, could not sleep but at short intervals, was restored to perfect health on taking three boxes.

These Pills give instant ease in all coughs, colds, asthma, difficulty in breathing, wheezing, tightness of the chest, strained stomach, consumption, pain in the side, spitting of blood, chills and shiverings, the fore-runners of malignant fevers, &c. Common colds are removed in a few hours, the aged will experience relief equally agreeable and instantaneous, even when the lungs are affected. Ask for "Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic Pills." One box containing twelve pills, frequently effects a cure. To prevent imposition the outside printed wrapper is signed "W. T. Conway." Observe this as you value health! Prepared and sold wholesale by the proprietor, W. T. Conway, Chemist, No. 1 Bunkerhead Place, Common-street, Boston, and at retail by special appointment by
DANIEL P. HOPKINS,
druggist, Main-street, near the Little Bridge, sole agent for the City of Hartford, and wholesale agent for the State of Connecticut—South-may & Co. Middletown—Myer & Hawes, Windham—Green, New-London—Lewis, Litchfield—Mygatt, Danbury—Nichols, Bridgeport—Beltz, Norwalk—Whitney, Mason & Batch Providence—Vinson, Newport—Holmes, Worcester—Clark & Sons, and E. Hunt & Son, Northampton—and most druggists and booksellers of respectability. Also, by most post-masters, throughout the Union; where many have had all their justly esteemed and highly approved Medicines, prepared by "W. T. Conway."—A large discount to country physicians, traders, &c.
Pamphlets of many extraordinary cures, accompany each bottle.
April 25. 820w13

15 SCYTHES, &c.

Doz. of Blanchard's steel back'd Scythes
10 Doz. of Torrey's Do.
These of Blanchard's stamp have been highly approved of the two seasons past.

1 Pipe of Port Wine of a superior quality, just received and for sale, by

CYPRIAN NICHOLS,
Hartford, June 19. 91

FOR SALE.

A four wheel Chaise,
At a very reduced price. Enquire of
DAVID WATKINSON and Co.
June 16. 91

J. GRAHAM,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has opened a House of Public Entertainment in Morgan-street, situated a few rods west of the Bridge. The house is large and spacious. Citizens and travellers can be well accommodated and their patronage solicited, as every exertion shall be made to please them.
General Boarding and Lodging may be had on the most reasonable terms.
The tables are in excellent order, and shall be well attended to.
Hartford, June 8. 91

DANIEL P. HOPKINS,

Has lately received a supply of fresh
Drugs and Medicines,

MAKING his assortment very extensive and worthy the attention of country traders, physicians and all others who wish to buy genuine articles at very low prices. The following, with many other articles, will be sold uncommonly cheap.

Real Spanish Arnatto in baskets.

Fresh Hoco.
Alcohol in barrels.
Superior American Castor Oil.
Refined Camphor.
Rhubarb, equal to any ever imported.
Powdered Peruvian Bark.

do. do. do. Sanford's,
A great variety of Apothecaries' Glass Ware.

Elegant Wedgewood, Glass, and Iron,

Copper Scales.
Surgeons' Instruments in pocket cases.
Instruments of every description procured or repaired at short notice.
Hartford, June 19. 91

Wanted Immediately,

1000 Bush. CORN.
10 Likely smooth Shipping Horses.
Enquire of
NORTON & STOCKING,
10 rods west great bridge.
June 20. 91

BE ON YOUR GUARD.

HAVING detected JOHN C. MORRISON, No. 105 Green-street, New-York, vending spurious Bilious Pills in imitation of my "Genuine Patent New-London Bilious Pills," and having also discovered the mechanics who manufactured the boxes, stamps, and direction papers, under the name of John C. Morrison, and on account of the said John C. Morrison, notice is hereby given to all Druggists in the United States and West-India, as well as the public generally to be on their guard, and avoid purchasing any Bilious Pills under my name at his store, or of any other person or persons who purchase of him, as they cannot be genuine but a fraud upon the public.

These persons who have purchased any Bilious Pills under my name of the said John C. Morrison, within six months past, are hereby requested, in justice to themselves, and duty to the public, to return the same to him, and advise me of the quantity and amount so returned. Mechanics are hereby cautioned against placing my name upon any boxes or bills as aforesaid, upon the pains and penalties of forgery.
SAMUEL H. P. LEE, Patentee.
May 20, 1820.
N. B. My genuine Pills may be had wholesale and retail, at the Drug Stores of Dr. Isaac D. Bull, Dr. Joseph Lynde, and H. Seymour & Co. in Hartford.
June 19. 91

NOTICE.

THE copartnership of Catlin & Crane is this day dissolved by consent of parties. All persons indebted are requested to make payment to **Bradley Catlin, Executor**, who is authorized to receive the same.
BRADLEY CATLIN, Executor.
Hartford, June 13, 1820. 91

THE subscribers being appointed by the Hon. Court of probate for the district of Simsbury, commissioners on the estate of MICHAEL GOODWIN, late of New-Hartford, deceased, represented insolvent, give notice that six months from the date hereof, is limited by said court for the creditors of said estate to exhibit their claims; and that we will attend to the business of our appointment at the late dwelling-house of the deceased, on the first Tuesdays of September and October next.

AARON AUSTIN, } Commissioners.
**ELIJAH GOODWIN, }
ASA GOODWIN, Exec'r.**
New-Hartford, June 1, 1820. 91

NOTICE.

THE hon. court of probate, for the district of Sharon, has allowed six months from the date hereof, for the creditors to the estate of **EMERIL WOODFORD**, late of Winchester, deceased, to exhibit their claims for settlement. Those who neglect to present their accounts, properly attested, within said time will be debarred a recovery. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to
Erastus Woodford, } Exec'r.
**Lester Woodford, }
June 5, 1820. 91**

NOTICE.

THE hon. court of probate, for the district of Sharon, has allowed six months from the date hereof for the creditors of the estate of **Simson LYMAN**, late of Sharon, deceased, to exhibit their claims against said estate to the subscribers. All claims not legally exhibited within the time aforesaid, will be debarred a recovery.
Isaac Lyman, } Admin'r.
**Simson Lyman, }
Sharon, May 31, 1820. 91**

NOTICE.

SIX months from the 13th day of June 1820, are allowed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the district of Granby, to the creditors of the estate of **JAMES HUGGINS**, late of Granby, deceased, represented insolvent, to exhibit their claims to us the subscribers, commissioners on said estate; we will attend to the business of our appointment at the late dwelling-house of said deceased in Granby, on the first Tuesdays of November and December next, at 1 o'clock P. M. on each of said days: No claims will be allowed unless legally attested.
ASA HUBLEY, } Comm'rs.
**NATHANIEL PRATT, }
Granby, June 8, 1820. 91**

TAKE NOTICE.

WHEREAS I the subscriber, having contracted with the selectmen of the town of Canton, to board **JOSIAH CLARK**, a pauper of said town, until the 1st of December next: The said Clark has absconded from me and gone to parts unknown, without my leave or consent to the selectmen. This is therefore to forbid all persons boarding, doctoring, clothing, or harboring him on my expense, or the expense of said town, as we shall pay no charges made on his account.
ASA CASE.
Canton, June 8, 1820. 91

STRAYED.

FROM the subscriber about the first of May, one two-year old, silver-haired, no artificial mark. Whoever will take up said Heifer and give information that she may be found, shall be reasonably rewarded.
DANIEL S. WOODRUFF.
Southington, June 13, 1820. 91

WILLIAM WATSON,

HAS this day received from New-York, a new supply of Goods, and offers the following articles very cheap, at Wholesale or Retail:—

FIGURED Nankin Crane Dresses.

Black and Colored Canton Crapes.
Black Saranets and Sinechaws.
Silver Gray and changeable Sinechaws.
Green Lustrings plain and Figured.
Mul, Leno and Book Muslins.
Figured Cambric Muslin.
Light and Dark Calicoes, Carlisle Ginghams.
Superior 8-8 Steam Loom Shirtings.
5-4 Irish Sheetings, 4-4 Irish Linens; Brown do.
7-4 and 8-4 Damask Table Linen.
One Balu Russia sheetings—Downs.
Linen Cambrics—Men's Jaconet Cravats.
Green, Crimson and Blue Silk Velvets.
Black, Blue, Green and Crimson Tabby do.
Furniture and Common Dimity.
Fancy silk Hdks.—4-4 Damask Indiano.
4-4 Black Twill'd India Hdks.
Silk Flap and Bandanna do.
Cotton Flap Hdks.—Madras do.
White, striped and Figured Mersilles Vestings.
Black Silk Florentino do.
Black and White French Crapes.
Garniture and plain Ribbons—Childrens Fans.
London superfine Cloths and Cassimeres.
do. Fine do. do.
Low priced Cloths, do. do.
Best Black and Blue Silk Twist, end Black, Blue and colored Sewing Silks.
do. and do. Silk Braids.
Gilt Coat and Vest Buttons—Suspender do.
Twist Buttons—White Millinet.
No. 43 and 5 pins—Pins in Fancy Boxes.
White, Black and colored Knit Gloves.
English and French Silk do.
One case Hols's 3 Cord Thread in Skeins.
Strip'd Twill'd Nankens—No. 11 & 25 Tapes.
1 Case Russia Quills. Low priced Vests.
Fronting Morgan's }
Bridges. } 6w89

SHAD.

The subscribers offer for sale very low,
300 Bbls. and half bbls. MESS and PRIME SHAD,
Put up in the best manner and warranted.
S. and H. FOWLER.
Morgan st. 6 Mo. 6. 6w89

Turks-Island SALT, 6w89.

THOMAS K. BRACE,
Offers for sale
A Cargo of Turk's Island SALT: It is white, coarse and heavy.
June 17. 91

CASH

Paid for RED and DAMASK ROSES.
by **THOMAS G. HART CO.**
Hartford, June 19, 1820. 9

PAINTING.

In the room nearly opposite to C. Pond's Exchange-Office, Main-street.
C. ANDROSS,
RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public, that he continues to carry on the Painting business in all its various branches. As it is his wish to merit and receive a share of patronage, he is determined none shall exceed him in close application to business, or in a steady attention to the wishes of those that may employ him, or in exertions to give satisfaction.

SIGN PAINTING, AND FAN LIGHTS.

Hartford, June 19. 91

Notice is hereby given,

THAT a special County Court for the county of Hartford, will be holden at the State-House in Hartford, on the first Tuesday of August next, to be opened at 2 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of receiving, examining, &c. the exhibits of persons claiming the benefit of a late law of the United States, made in addition to an act entitled "An act to provide for certain persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States in the Revolutionary War," passed on the 18th day of March, A. D. 1818. The applicants are requested to come to Court with their papers prepared, that their business may be discharged with as little delay as possible.
JONATHAN BRACE, Chief Judge.
June 15th, 1820. 91

NOTICE.

KNOW all men, by these Presents, That I, **Alexander Norton**, of Goshen, in the county of Litchfield and State of Connecticut, have obtained Letters Patent from the United States of America, bearing date May 6th, 1820, for an improvement in packing Cheese in cases; of which I claim to be the original Inventor. And I hereby forbid all persons using said improvement, unless duly authorized by me, in penalty of the Law.
Rights for towns, or individuals, can be obtained of the subscriber, upon reasonable terms.
ALEXANDER NORTON.
Dated at Goshen, this 23d day of May, A. D. 1820. 91

A By Law regulating the assize and price of Bread.

BE it ordained by the mayor, aldermen, common-council and freemen of the City of Hartford, That there shall be an assize and price of bread, hereafter to be sold within the limits of this city, which shall be fixed by the court of common council, who are hereby authorized and empowered to fix and to vary the same from time to time, as occasion may require, and that no bread shall be sold within the limits of this city, but in conformity to such a size and price.
And be it further ordained, That if any person shall sell, or offer for sale, any bread within the limits of this city, contrary to the provisions of this law, he or she shall be fined and pay a fine of twenty-five cents to the treasurer of this city, for each and every loaf of bread sold or offered for sale.
The foregoing By-Law was made and passed in a court of common council on the 12th day of June A. D. 1820.
and approved in city meeting, on the 12th day of June A. D. 1820.
Attest. **J. BROWN, Clerk.**

E. & R. TERRY,

Offer for sale,
50 Hhds. St. Croix RUM.

4 " N. E. do.
30 " Molasses.
140 Bbls. superfine southern Flour.
30 Chests Hyson-Skin }
10 " Hyson and Young-Hyson }
10 " Souchong and Bohea }
5 Pipes Cognac Brandy.
2 do. Naples do.
2 do. Holland Gin.
10 Hhds. Old Spirit.
10 Casks Lisbon and Malaga Wine.
8 Hhds. 1st and 2d quality Brown Sugar.
12 Bbls. do.
18 Bags East-India Sugar.
4 Hhds. Lump do.
1500 lbs. Coffee.
12 Bags Pepper and Pimento.
20 Kegs Ginger.
17 " and 20 boxes fresh Raisins.
4 Tierces Rice.
150 lbs. Nutmegs and Cloves.
30 Mals Cassia.
10 Kegs first quality Tobacco.
20 Jars Malt Snuff.
4 Bbls. Scotch Snuff—Paper Tobacco.
800 Quinab's Coffee.
600 Bushels coarse Salt.
12 Tierces Liverpool Blown do.
50 Boxes 6 by 8 and 7 by 9 Window-Glass.
40 Casks cut and wrought Nails, assorted sizes.
Lump Oil, Cart and Waggon Boxes.
—A180—
A complete assortment
IRON and STEEL.
Hartford, April 24. 11 83

CHARLES SEYMOUR,

Offers for sale,
20 Chests Hyson-Skin,

5 " Souchong, }
5 " Imperial, Hyson & Y. Hyson }
10 Hhds. St. Croix and W. I. Rum. }
2 " Old Spirit. }
2 Pipes Cognac Brandy. }
2 " Holland Gin. }
20 Kegs. cash Lisbon, Vidonia } WINES.
Colman and Malaga }
20 Hhds. reining Molasses.
10 " Alscovado and N. Orleans Sugar.
8 " India do.
1 " Lump do.
1000 lbs. green Coffee.
2 Boxes Chocolate.
20 Casks and Boxes Raisins.
10 Kegs GINGER.
140 lbs. Nutmegs and Cloves.
100 " Cassia—Mace.
60 Boxes fresh Lemons.
500 lbs. Filberts.
300 " Almonds.
4 Kegs sweet scented Tobacco.
Lorillard's Snuff and Tobacco.
15 Casks cut and wrought Nails.
25 Boxes Window-Glass.
20 Kegs Shit-Gunpowder.
2 Tierces Lump Oil.
A small assortment of Paints.
A full assortment of Paints.
IRON AND STEEL.
Russia, Swedes, and Eng. Iron.
Cart, Wagon, and Chaise Tires.
Band Iron—Horse Nail Rods.
Axtle-Drifts, Shave-Moulds,
Crowbars, Sleigh-Shoes.
Cart, Wagon and Chaise Boxes.
English and American Blistered and German Steel.
Hartford, May 1. 11 84

ELISHA SHEPARD & SONS,

Have just received and offer for sale,
25 Hhds. Antigua and St. Croix RUM.

25 " first quality Molasses.
5 " Old Spirit.
5 " N. E. Rum.
2 Pipes Cognac Brandy.
2 " Holland Gin.
2 " and 4 qrs. cash Vidonia } WINE.
Lisbon and Malaga }
4 Hhds. and 6 bbls. 1st and 2d quality Muscovado Sugar.
2 " Lump do.
2 Bags India do.
12 Chests Hyson, Young Hyson, } Peas.
Hyson skin and Bohea }
6 Bags green Coffee.
10 Kegs Malaga Raisins.
40 " Bloom Raisins.
10 Kegs Ginger.
100 lbs. Cassia, Nutmegs and Cloves.
10 Boxes Sicily Lemons.
300 lbs. Bengal Indigo.
20 Boxes Shaving Soap.
2 Boxes Chocolate—2 bbls. Ghee.
2 Tier. Leipers & Lorillards Scotch Snuff.
10 Jars Macebray do.
Lorillard's cut Tobacco.
2 Casks cut and wrought Nails.
30 Boxes Eng. & American Crown Glass.
30 Cwt. Coffee.
6 Tierces Long-Island Flax Seed.
500 lbs. Flax—280 bush. T. Island Salt.
—LIKEWISE—
10 Tons Russ's, Swedes and English Iron, flat and square bars.
1 Ton Nail Rods.
Band Iron Shave Moulds.
Axtle-Drifts.
Cart, Wagon and Chaise Boxes.
Hollow Ware—Shovels and Spades.
English, German and American Steel.
April 10. 11 81

NEW GOODS.

WARD & BARTHOLOMEW,
HAVE lately received a new addition to their iron stock, which they flatter themselves are as low as the market affords, and will be sold on the most accommodating terms. The Goods consist of
MILITARY GOODS,
BRASS WARE
WATCH MATERIALS,
JAPANESE WARE,
PLATED WARE,
BRITANNIA WARE,
HOLLOW WARE,
BRODUCLOTHS, &c.
Hartford, Jan. 4. 11 67

For Sale or Exchange for a good Farm,

A Good Flour Mill, House, Saw Mill and Felling Mill, conveniently situated for selling, separate or together, with water and run sufficient for more extensive fixtures if required, all within half a mile of a good landing on the Hudson River, and less than four miles south of the dwelling town of N.burgh; where it is confidently expected the great water depot will be established.
RICHARD B. WILLIAMS.
Newburgh, May 1. 6w89

Cash paid for clean col-

lors and linen Bags by G. Goodwin & Sons

PUBLIC ACTS,

MAY SESSION, 1820.

An act prescribing the number of judges of the several county courts in this state.

§ 1. BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That the county courts in the several counties in this state, shall consist of a chief judge, and two associate judges, to be appointed and commissioned for that purpose, any two of whom shall constitute a quorum; and that the powers and duties by law appertaining to a judge of the county court shall devolve upon and be exercised by such chief judge, and that the powers of the quorum, shall devolve upon, and be exercised by such associate judges; any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

§ 2. And be it further enacted, That when, and so often as it shall happen, that by reason of the necessary absence of, or just exception against the chief judge, or any of the associate judges in any county, there shall not be a sufficient number of them to hold such court, or try any cause, the quorum shall be supplied by any of the justices of the peace of that county, to which the court belongs.

§ 3. And be it further enacted, That the fifty seventh section of the act entitled "An act for constituting and regulating courts, and appointing the times and places for holding the same," and the act entitled "An act prescribing the number of judges and justices of the several county courts in this state," passed in May 1819, be, and the same hereby are repealed.

General Assembly, May Session, 1820.
DAVID PLANT, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JONATHAN INGERSOLL,
President of the Senate.
Approved, May 18, 1820.
OLIVER WOLCOTT.

An act establishing the sessions of the superior and county courts, in Tolland county.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That from and after the first day of October next, the superior court, in the county of Tolland, shall be holden at Tolland, on the fourth Tuesday of December, and on the third Tuesday of April; and the county court, for said county of Tolland, from and after said first day of October next shall be holden at said Tolland, on the third Tuesday of September, and on the third Tuesday of February, in each year, instead of the times now established by law.

General Assembly, May Session, 1820.
DAVID PLANT, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JONATHAN INGERSOLL,
President of the Senate.
Approved, May 18, 1820.
OLIVER WOLCOTT.

An act in addition to an act entitled "An act for constituting and regulating courts and appointing the times and places of holding the same."

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That the towns of Newtown and Brookfield, be and remain one probate district, known by the name of the district of Newtown. Always provided, That all matters and business relative to the office of a court of probate, that have already been begun or entered in the court of probate, for the district of Danbury, shall be completed in the same.

General Assembly, May Session, 1820.
DAVID PLANT, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JONATHAN INGERSOLL,
President of the Senate.
Approved May 23, 1820.
OLIVER WOLCOTT.

An act in addition to and alteration of an act entitled "An act in addition to an act for constituting and regulating courts, and appointing the times and places of holding the same."

§ 1. BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That in all matters of law, decided by the supreme court of errors, wherein the judges shall not publicly assign the reason of their judgment, it shall be the duty of the judges to cause the opinion of the court to be reduced to writing, and lodge the same with the clerk of the supreme court of errors in the county where the case is tried, previous to the session of the superior court next succeeding the session of the court of errors in the county where the trial is had.

§ 2. Be it further enacted, That the first section of the act to which this is an addition, passed at the October session of the General Assembly, A. D. 1809, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

General Assembly, May Session, 1820.
DAVID PLANT, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JONATHAN INGERSOLL,
President of the Senate.
Approved, May 26, 1820.
OLIVER WOLCOTT.

An act in addition to an act directing the sessions of the county and superior courts to be held at Brooklyn.

§ 1. BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That all actions which shall be depending before the aforesaid courts at Windham, and all writs which shall have been made returnable for trial before the aforesaid courts at Windham, which shall be pending before said courts at Windham, when the court-house and goal at Brooklyn shall have been finished and accepted, according to the provisions of the act to which this is an addition, shall be transferred to and heard before said courts holden at Brooklyn.

§ 2. Be it further enacted, That as soon as convenient after the court-house and goal in Brooklyn shall have been accepted or approved, according to the provisions of said act, the sheriff of said county is hereby authorized and directed to remove all prisoners, who may then be confined in the goal at Windham or on the limits of said prison, to the goal in Brooklyn, and them commit to said goal in Brooklyn, at the expense of said county; and thereafter the goal in Brooklyn shall be used as the only prison within and for said county, any law, usage, or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

General Assembly, May Session, 1820.
DAVID PLANT, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JONATHAN INGERSOLL,
President of the Senate.
Approved May 26, 1820.
OLIVER WOLCOTT.

An Act altering the session of the superior court in the county of Fairfield.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That the superior court for the county of Fairfield shall be holden at Danbury, in said county, on the fourth Tuesday of September annually, instead of the third Tuesday of September, and all appeals taken and suits returnable to said court, and all actions pending in the same, shall be entered and proceeded with in the same manner as if said court had been held on the said third Tuesday.

General Assembly, May Session, 1820.
DAVID PLANT, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JONATHAN INGERSOLL,
President of the Senate.
Approved, May 29, 1820.
OLIVER WOLCOTT.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF RELIGION.

A Narrative of the State of Religion within the bounds of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH: and of the General Association of Connecticut, New-Hampshire, Massachusetts Proper, and of the General Convention of Vermont, during the last year, delivered at Philadelphia, May 1820.

The Church is the house of the living God. For this Church Christ died; in this Church God dwells. It was erected to be a lasting monument of the richness of his grace and the greatness of his power. Its preservation is the dearest care of providence, its increase the riches of the world, and its final consummation shall be the wonder and the praise of heaven. The presence of this Church is the best safeguard of nations, and its growth and stability the sure pledge of their prosperity and strength. It has pleased God to place an important section of this his Church in our favored land; and whether as Christians or as patriots, we have a deep concern in whatever affects its welfare.

Of the Church of God in these United States, that portion under the care of the General Assembly constitute a large and in every point of view a highly important part. Extending already over almost every portion of the Union, and going on to increase with a rapidity continually augmenting, it presents to the contemplative mind a spectacle of the deepest interest, and to the Christian heart an object of the most solemn and solicitous regard.

From the general view of the state of our Church presented to the Assembly at its present meeting, we perceive that the numbers within its communion are increasing daily. Entire Churches, and that in large numbers are yearly added to those already formed; while at the same time, these latter have, in some cases, more than double the number of their members within a single year. We are gratified to observe a growing attachment to Presbyterian Church Government; and we rejoice to believe that this has been produced by the benign influence of that form of government on the preservation of order and peace, and its happy adaptation to the genius and habits of the American people. The evidences of ministerial fidelity and zeal exhibited by the state of our congregations generally, afford an encouraging ground of hope for the interests of truth and righteousness throughout

recapitulation of religious instruction, afforded by these little nurseries of truth, has been embraced by many members of the Romish communion, who were prohibited from entering a Protestant place of worship.

That spirit of multifarious benevolence which so eminently marks the present era throughout Christendom has, of late, addressed its compassionate regard to the condition of our Seamen. Not only have Tracts and Bibles been distributed in numbers among our shipping, but places of worship have been opened in our Atlantic cities expressly for the use of sailors and their families. The result has been gratifying beyond the most sanguine hope. Not only have those long neglected classes of men shown themselves sensible of this mark of Christian remembrance, and willing to attend on public ordinances (a privilege from which they thought themselves in a great measure excluded by their dress and appearance,) but they have listened with deep earnestness to the word preached to them; tears have flowed over their hardy cheeks, and hearts which no hardships could move, nor storms appal, have been broken and melted under the Gospel's gentle voice.—The gratitude and affection they manifest towards their religious teachers, and the solicitude they evince for further instruction, and an interest in the prayers of Christian people, are truly affecting, and pungently rebuke the luke-warmness and apathy of those better taught and more highly favoured.—The effect upon their moral habits is immediate and striking, and has drawn expressions of the most astonishment from their former employers. The Assembly would suggest whether these men might not be made of essential use in the diffusion of the Scriptures, and the furtherance of the Missionary cause.

The Missionary spirit is another distinguishing characteristic of the age. Dissolving the worst rigours of sectarian bigotry, the spirit of missions, which is emphatically the spirit of heaven, has directed towards the miserably perishing millions, that zeal which had been worse than wasting itself in contest between the members of Christ.—The Assembly witnessed with exultation the triumph of this spirit in the formation, three years since, of the United Foreign Missionary Society; and they now rejoice in being able to state, that the exertions of that Society, have, at length, produced a mission which, from the marked circumstances of Providence in preparing its way, the spirit of devoted zeal which distinguishes its members, and the abundant prayers and offerings of God's people which have thus far accompanied its steps, bids fair for accomplishing the greatest and the happiest effects. A mission family consisting of seventeen adults and four children, and containing two ordained ministers, a physician, and a number of pious persons acquainted with agriculture and the mechanic arts, have taken their departure for the Arkansas River, with the design of forming a permanent missionary establishment among the Osage tribe of Indians. The Chiefs of the tribe approve and invite the mission, and the paternal smiles of our general Government have encouraged a design so directly calculated to promote their civilization and moral improvement.

But while regarding on one hand the much injured Aborigines of our own land, the Church has not been unmindful, on the other, of a race among us who have a claim no less imperious to our compassion and our prayers. The Colonization Society have at length enjoyed the long wished for gratification of seeing a ship depart from the American coast, bearing to Africa a company of her descendants, enlightened and free, and destined, as they hope, to provide upon her bright shores, a sanctuary both for liberty and truth. The ship was sent out by government and accompanied by an armed vessel for her protection. She has safely reached Sierra Leone, on her way to Sherbro, which is contemplated as the site of the proposed colony. The Assembly, while contemplating these efforts abroad, think it right to add, the condition of slaves in several districts of our own country, is not without circumstances which in some measure relieve the picture of their general condition. Their religious education is, in some cases, assiduously attended to; they worship in the families of Christian masters; and numbers of them give the clearest evidence of being Christians themselves.—Some of our Southern Churches contain in their communion, some three, and some four hundred slaves.

The cause of Domestic missions continues to receive that assiduous attention which its importance to our country so imperiously demands. The settlements on our extended frontier, and the destitute parts of our country in general, have received a large amount of missionary labour. Yet it is with equal pain and surprise the Assembly are compelled to state, that although the field for such labour has, during the year, been widely extended, the funds of the Board, instead of a proportionate increase, have experienced an alarming declension; inasmuch that a less amount by one fifth of missionary service must be distributed this year than was the last. They regret that the plan proposed by the last Assembly for the formation of societies auxiliary to the Board has operated in a manner very different from what was contemplated; and they earnestly exhort the Presbyteries which have taken this auxiliary form to use their most assiduous efforts that the collections for the general fund of the Board shall not be impaired by that arrangement.

We now turn to a subject which awakes the liveliest emotion in every Christian bosom the subject of religious revivals. If religion be, as it doubtless is, the highest interest and best happiness of man, the extension of its influence and the augmentation of its power must constitute the most invaluable of all human blessings. The enemy of genuine revivals of religion cannot be the friend of man, and has little reason to account himself the child of God. It is with gratitude and heart-felt joy, the Assembly are enabled to declare that on this subject the past has been a year of signal and almost unprecedented mercy. So extensive indeed, is the general religion, and so multiplied the peculiar spots in it, which have felt this blessing that we are at a loss to particularize. Between seventy and eighty Churches are mentioned individually in the reports of their respective Presbyteries as having been visited with special seasons of refreshing from the presence of God. The most copious of these effusions of the spirit have been experienced within the bounds of the Presbyteries of Onondaga, Oneida, Otsego, Albany, North-River, Hudson, Jersey and Grand-river. Of the congregations within these portions of the Church those which appear

are those of Homer and Smithfield in the Presbytery of Onondaga; Geneva in the Presbytery of Geneva; Utica, Whitesboro, New Hartford and Clinton in the Presbytery of Oneida, Cooperstown, Sherburne and Pleasant Valley in the Presbytery of Otsego; Stillwater, Malta, Ballstown, Galway, Schenectady and Amsterdam, in that of Albany; Pleasant Valley and Malboro, in the Presbytery of North River; Hopewell in the Presbytery of Hudson; Elizabethtown in Jersey Presbytery; and Jamestown and Ellicott in the Presbytery of Erie. While in the Presbytery of Grand River no less than fifteen contiguous towns have felt these quickening visitations of the Spirit of God. In some of the congregations enumerated above one hundred members have been added at a single communion.

The general characteristics which seem to have marked these revivals of religion, are a deep and solemn stillness—pungent and humbling conviction of sin—an insatiable thirst for social religious exercises—a spirit of importunate and persevering prayer; an ardent concern for the welfare of others; and a general zeal for the cause of truth and the interests of religion. The blessing has fallen on persons of all ages and of all conditions; nor has it been confined to those of any one religious denomination. The advocates of error, as well as the slaves of vice, have felt its power and demonstrated its effects: the Universalist has abandoned his fallacious dependence; the Socinian has owned the divinity of Jesus; the Deist has bowed to the inspiration of the Bible; and even the avowed and hardened Atheist has followed before the throne of God. Strifes and animosities have suddenly disappeared: Drunkards and gamblers have been effectually reformed; and many of the abandoned and profane converted into blessings and ornaments of society. These glorious displays of grace and power have for the most part had this general impress of Jehovah's work, that their beginnings have been small and seemingly insignificant. An obscure prayer meeting, thinly attended by some of the humblest and poorest of the Lord's people, or a small and forgotten country school, has often been chosen as the theatre on which the operations of his Spirit have been first perceived; while, in other cases, the meeting of parents with their baptized children, has been honoured of God for the pouring out of his richest blessing upon both. In some of the Churches days of fasting and prayer have been observed for the express purpose of seeking a revival; and in many instances such seasons of ardent and united supplication have at length received an evident answer from on high.

The spirit of active and inventive benevolence, a benevolence which seems to seek and to watch for new forms of human want of suffering only that it may meet them with new forms of pity and aid, continues to make the period in which we live, and notwithstanding the pressure of the times, in a very honourable degree to characterize our beloved and happy land. Female hearts and hands take, as heretofore a prominent share in all these works of love. So many indeed are the associations throughout our country for humane and pious purposes of every form, that charity which it has but a solitary offering, is almost bewildered in its choice. Among the institutions of this kind to which the past year has given birth the assembly notice with pleasure the establishment of a school lately formed in Philadelphia and which is now the third in our country, for the education of the Deaf and Dumb.

The Bible cause is flourishing. The late annual meeting of the American Bible Society presented a report which is calculated to gladden the heart of every believer.—That noble institution continues increasing; to unite the affection and concentrate the efforts of Christians of every name, and to evince the same spirit of enlarged philanthropy and of vigorous enterprise which so gloriously distinguished the parent society in Britain. May its means become as great as its plans are extensive and its efforts like its wishes know no bound but the limits of the world.

From communications made by delegates from the General Associations of Massachusetts, Connecticut and New Hampshire, and the general Convention of Vermont, the Assembly are happy to learn that the Redeemer's cause continues to flourish among our eastern brethren. Many of the Churches in their respective connections have been visited with the special influences of the Holy Spirit. The Theological Seminary at Andover is represented as in a flourishing condition, and the spirit of Christian benevolence is increasing.

In closing this report the Assembly congratulate the Churches on the increasing proofs of the divine goodness which have been experienced through the last year; they are not indeed without many reasons for humiliation, especially in the prevalence of intemperance in some of the districts of our country and the prevalence of lukewarmness in others; but though human sinfulness be but too conspicuous, divine mercy is paramount throughout the scene. Yet, while they cannot but turn a eye of serene satisfaction on the growing strength and spiritual prosperity of that religious society over which they preside, they earnestly deprecate that strength should tempt us to presumption, or prosperity to pride. The extent of our communion, while it necessarily increases our influence as a body, exposes us to many countervailing evils. If the demon of party should ever haunt our councils; if sectional jealousies should hereafter arise to divide our strength; if, in wordy contest about what the gospel is, we should forget the charity and lose the influence of the gospel itself; or if, in seeking charity we sacrifice truth;—this church, great and wide and flourishing as it is, may become a great and wide desolation, a spirit of ruin; waded by error and dilapidated by decay, our children may have to lift up their hands over its departed glory and exclaim, "Alas, that great city!" That melancholy fate (a fate which has already passed on many a Church as a confidant of perpetuity as we can behold) shall never be the lot of the Presbyterian Church of these United States, the Assembly confidently hope; but their hope rests not on man but on God. The period of the world, the voice of prophecy, the aspects of providence, the relative situation of our country, all seem unitedly to point to a future glory of Zion upon our shores, yet in the soul-cheering prospect, let us not forget present duty, nor lose sight of our absolute dependence upon God; but with meek hope and chastened joy, let us watch, let us labour, but above all let us pray.

Published by order of the General Assembly, WILLIAM NEILL, State Clerk. Philadelphia, May, 1820.

NEWPORT, (A. I.) JUNE 17.

RELIGIOUS CAMP MEETING.

A Methodist Camp Meeting was held from the 8th to the 13th inst. at North Kingstown, about three miles from the village of Wickford. The Providence Journal of Monday last, says:—

"At this Meeting there were present twenty-six Methodist preachers, and a number of Rev. Gentlemen of other orders. The congregation on the first day was about 2500; the second day about 4000; the third day about 6000, on Sunday the fourth day of the meeting the congregation became immensely large, when, according to the best calculation that could be made, about 15,000 souls were judged to be present; but as the ground of the encampment would contain but about 10,000 people, another stand was erected about a quarter of a mile from the encampment, where five sermons were delivered during the Sabbath.

The solemnities of each day commenced with singing and prayer in each tent, after which they usually repaired to the public ground and joined in a general prayer meeting; next preaching about 7 o'clock in the morning, which was followed by other religious exercises; and in the intervals between the hours of preaching the religious part of the congregation spent their precious moments in circles of prayer with those who were mourning under a sense of sin.

The ground was well illuminated by night with lamps which were kept burning through the whole encampment, and in every tent during the night, and guards kept a steady watch that no one might intrude to create disorder, or disturb the quiet repose of the devout worshippers.

CONNECTICUT LEGISLATURE.

The committee of Finance made the following REPORT.

To the Honorable General Assembly, now in session.

The committee appointed on the subject of Finance, having attended to the duties of their appointment, beg leave respectfully to Report. That your committee are of opinion that the expenditures or demands on the Treasury for the current year, will not amount to \$80,000; and may be estimated as follows, viz.

1st. Ordinary expenses of Government.	\$9,600
Debentures of General Assembly, &c.	17,400
Contingent Expenses,	6,300
Judicial Expenses,	12,440
Support of State papers,	8,000
New-Gate Prison,	8,000
Quarter Master General Department,	680
	62,420
2d. Allowance of 2 dollars on 1000 to Schools, on list of 1819,	8,200
3d. Appropriations due to the Baptist denomination,	7,687
4th. Allowance due to Schools on list of 1818,	960
	\$79,267

The funds of the State which are applicable to these expenses, may be estimated as follows, viz.

Cash in the Treasury, March 31, 1820,	\$13,894
Balance of taxes,	570
One year's interest on the funded debt,	5,524
Duties on writs,	4,000
Duties on Retailer's Licenses,	4,500
Forfeited bonds, avails of courts, &c.	2,000
	30,488

To which the committee would recommend the appropriation of the dividends on Bank Stock, (which has been done for two years past,) and will amount to about 15,500

Although the annual State tax hitherto imposed on the people of this State has generally amounted to not less than \$47,000, and although the Grand List of the State is reduced in one year about one million and an half dollars, yet your committee are happy to find that a tax of one cent on the dollar will be abundantly sufficient to meet all demands on the Treasury, and will raise about 35,400

Being about 12,000 dollars less than was raised by tax the last year.

After paying all demands on the Treasury the current year, there will probably remain unexpended on the 31st of March 1821, above \$2,000

To which may be added the foregoing estimated allowance of 8,200 dollars to Schools; provided the Commissioner of the School Fund can, by dividends of interest, refund the Treasury therefrom, which it is confidently believed he will. 8,200

There will then remain in the Treasury on the 31st March, 1821 10,200

As the proposed State tax will not be paid in to the Treasury till near the close of the current year it will not be received in sufficient season to meet its demands as they arise on the Treasury.—The committee, therefore, recommend that the application of the reimbursement of the funded debt of the United States, heretofore appropriated for the purchase of Bank Stock, be suspended until after the State tax has been paid into the Treasury—which will supersede the necessity of a temporary loan, as has been heretofore practiced; for which purpose the committee herewith submit the necessary Resolve.

Your committee cannot close their Report, without congratulating the Legislature upon the retrenchments which have been made in the public expenditures; particularly by the late organization of the Courts—dispensing with the full session of the Legislature—reducing the expenses of New-gate Prison—and the further retrenchment which will be made the year ensuing, under the act of the present session, for the support of State Papers.

Respectfully submitted—Per order,
R. L. INGERSOLL,
House of Representatives—
Accepted and approved.
Attest, N. JOHNSON, Clerk.

land, This valuable instrument is of such simple construction, that those who are the least expert with tools, might supply themselves with it. It is composed of a piece of scantling, 3 by 10 inches long, and 10 feet long, into which 25 teeth horizontally; 8 pins 4 inches in length, are driven perpendicularly into the scantling, and three are also attached to it two handles of similar form as those of a plough. The horse is connected by a chain at each end. The cost of material to make a rake of this description, including the cost of the horse, and the expense of a carpenter or wheelwright could afford them farmers employ them for making hay into windrow; but although it is an expeditious mode, the land rake is more cleanly.

"This instrument is most important in the grain field, after the harvest of 1816. It not only breaks the stubble, and gives the grass a much better opportunity to grow, but it gives an astonishing quantity of grain. The subjoined statement obtained from persons of respectability, who thus glean their fields, are sufficient to establish the reputation of the horse rake, and ought to recommend it to universal adoption.

Be assured of my respects.

ROBERT VAUX.

"Statement of gleanings, after the harvest of 1816, in the north east part of the county of Philadelphia, accomplished by the use of horse-rakes."

A. W. from 10 acres, 14 bushels, part of which was raked twice; I. S. from 9 acres, 6 bushels; L. L. from 7 acres, 8 bushels; R. W. from 7 acres, 10 bushels and 3 pecks; J. M. from 4 acres, 3 bushels less 2 quarts; P. J. from 9 to 10 acres, 12 bushels; J. B. from 6 acres, 7 bushels. Total 82 acres, 88 bushels 3 pecks."

There is probably not less than 30,000 acres of wheat and rye raised annually in the county of Hartford, a considerable portion of which is harvested with a cradle, (a wasteful method.) In many towns, the grain is permitted to stand in the field until it becomes dead ripe, and considerable quantities of it, by the rains and wind, or becomes entangled, and is lost to the reaper. From the statement of Mr. Vaux it appears, that at least one bushel to the acre is lost, unless collected and saved by means of the horse-rake. This being the fact, the aggregate quantity thus lost in the county of Hartford is not less than 30,000 bushels! which, in years past, would be worth as many thousand dollars. The expense of a horse-rake, with the time and trouble of collecting, would not be very great; as one rake might answer for several farmers, and many a rake could be made in this way would probably be sufficient to pay the expense of supporting nearly all the town poor in the county. If individuals do not feel disposed to try the experiment, it is suggested whether towns might not make it an object worth their attention to procure rakes and employ persons to glean the extensive grain fields in many parts of our county, for the benefit of the poor. The owners of those fields could probably have no objection to this being done, as it would be a benefit to them rather than an injury.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

For the COURANT.

Review of Legislative Proceedings.

No. II.

A MAN possessing the least spark of pride for his native state, cannot but feel mortified to observe the many inaccuracies and blunders which occur in laws enacted by our legislature within the last two or three years, and which strongly evince the incapacity of the framers of them. "The want of clearness and precision in public laws, frequently leads people into errors and mistakes, and often involves them in difficulties and expense.

I have before me a short act passed at the last session, "relating to the inspection of beef and pork." The law as it heretofore stood, required that all barrels and half barrels in which beef and pork were packed for exportation, should be made of white oak staves and heading. Our legislature, at their late session, in their great wisdom thought proper to pass a new law on this subject, which is thus expressed: "Be it enacted, &c. that all barrels and half barrels containing beef or pork of any description, may hereafter be made of good seasoned white oak, rock oak, or white ash staves and heading not free from sap!" Of course, if these articles are packed in rock oak or white ash barrels or half barrels, it must be such only as are made of sap free oak heads having the faces of the staves, &c. The act "regulating the fees of probate courts," comes next in view. To restrict the judges of these courts from demanding and receiving exorbitant fees, more than was allowed by law, was doubtless necessary and proper. But upon what principle have these fees been raised, as they are by this act, a hundred per cent. or more from what they stood at for many years past? Do the numerous newly appointed judges possess such worth double to that of their predecessors? But as economy is the order of the day, perhaps this is what Mr. Channing would call retrenchment. It will be remembered that these fees are generally paid by widows and orphans; the public treasury is not therefore affected by the measure—the popularity of the law is of course not so much to be regarded.

An important act relative to the "support of state papers," was passed at the last session and is worthy of particular attention, as the provisions of it are somewhat extraordinary. "That state shall incur expense in relieving or supporting any person not an inhabitant of this state or shall be entitled to a reimbursement out of the state treasury, at a rate not exceeding the sum of one dollar per week for all persons over fourteen years of age, and fifty cents for children under fourteen years of age." The effect of this act will be, that no state pauper will be supported for a less sum than the law allows; this will swell the expense instead of diminishing it in many cases. In other cases this provision will operate extremely unjust, as it respects towns or individuals. A large proportion of the expense for the support of these paupers, arises from particular cases, where these miserable wretches happen to become suddenly sick or lame, and unable to move, which creates a large bill of expense in a few days or weeks. They are often visited with disorders of the most loathsome nature, and it is difficult to induce people to take care of them at any price. The allowance of one dollar per week includes the expense for every necessary, clothing, medicinal aid, physic, attendance and support. Now, it is well known that cases not unfrequently occur, when these expenses amount to more than a dollar per day. Who, I would ask, is to pay them? It is believed there is no law obliging towns to pay it—they are required to support their own inhabitants only. But if towns are liable, the law is very unjust as it respects them. If individuals, into whose houses these unfortunate beings chance to fall, are to have no recompense except what is to be paid them under this act, it will be still more unjust as it regards them. Are these poor and miserable beings to lie down and die by the way side? This would be inhuman, yet this will in some instances be the consequence of this law it is to be feared.

The law is also very deficient in its provisions, as it contains no safeguards against fraud and impositions. The consequences will be, that these wretched objects of charity will be pushed and kicked from one town to another.

The interest of every town will be to crowd them into the next adjoining town; places situated on the sea-coast, or on the landing public roads, will feel the effects of impositions of the kind, and be made to suffer greatly by the measure. If the intention of our humane legislature is, that this description of human beings shall not have an existence in the state, why not make laws effectually to prevent it, and not adopt a plan so partial and unjust for the purpose of claiming merit to themselves in reducing the expenditures of the state, by shifting the burthen of taxes upon towns, which are already borne down with expenses. But this is one among the various arts made use of to blindfold the people and aid a committee of finance to boast of the savings they have made. Of this I shall say something hereafter.

Another ill advised act adopted at the late session, is one directing that the electors of president and vice-president of the United States, be chosen by a general ticket in town meetings. I doubt whether the electors of this state will deem this a privilege. The legislature, composed of representatives from the various towns, necessarily possessed more information in regard to the selection of proper candidates for this trust, than the great body of their constituents can possibly have, are the most proper body to make this choice. The great and wise men who framed the federal constitution, foresaw the necessity and propriety of guarding against undue influence in the election of the first and second magistrates of the nation, and to prevent combinations and cabals amongst the electors of the various states, and guard against the intrigues and designs of ambitious men, cautiously provided that these electors should be all chosen within thirty days next preceding the day on which the choice of president was to be made, and thus prevent, by the shortness of the time, any dangerous combination to be formed, or intrigue to be extended. Had it not been for this guard, the probability is that Thomas Jefferson would never have been president of the United States. Let us now see what will be the consequence of referring the choice of electors to the people, for electors of the state at large. A list of candidates for electors will be made out by some caucus, or in some other illegal way, and be made public and circulate through the state some time before the limited time for the choice. Candidates thus nominated will, in the present state of things, be as sure of being elected, as though they were already chosen; and thus the wise constitutional check will be destroyed. Should a list of candidates be thus made out, as there doubtless will be, how are the voters to judge of their fitness for the trust? If a ticket should not be circulated, how wild might the choice be? The law requiring only a plurality, and not a majority of votes to make a choice, these electors might be chosen by a small minority of the voters, perhaps not even by one fifth part of them. The trouble and expense of holding town meetings throughout the state, the printing and circulating blank forms, and returning them when filled up to the secretary's office, together with other necessary charges for carrying the law into full effect, will cause no inconsiderable item of expense. All this was done out of pure love for the people, and to save expense. But mark, reader, care was taken not to restrict the state for this choice of electors. SIDNEY.

THE MAIL ROBBERS.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the American Daily Advertiser, dated BALTIMORE, June 24.

"Knowing the interest the humane inhabitants of your philanthropic city took in the fate of young Hull, one of the mail robbers, I can now inform you that his life will most probably be spared. The governor and his council have adjourned without coming to any conclusion upon the subject, and do not meet again until the first Monday in September. The latter, it is said, advised the execution of both, while the former contended for his prerogative of commuting the punishment. This the council denied; and the governor refusing to sign the warrant, has spared the lives of these unhappy men until another governor and council shall be appointed, which will not take place until the month of December next.

It is hinted here, that the United States feel very sore upon this subject, and that it is probable the attorney general will be directed to prosecute the culprits to conviction; but there is no state in the union so jealous of its rights as that of Maryland, and the interference of the general government, therefore, would be most strenuously resisted. In fact the refusal of the postmaster general to pay the reward for their apprehension, which his agent here had offered, would give but little claim to an interference in their punishment.

HOSTON, June 28.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

We have received by the Commerce our London files and lists to the 12th May.

The close columns of the London prints, so long occupied with details of State Trials and Executions, are now crammed with debates in Parliament, on the Corn and Criminal laws; Commercial Restrictions and the Wood Trade; Contested Elections, and the Catholic Emancipation; the Civil List and Catholic Emancipation. The Ministry have a decided majority in their ranks; but the Opposition are treated with the utmost respect and attention. "The friends of philanthropy will hear with pleasure, that the criminal code of England is about to be amended, and the sanguinary statutes which inflict the penalty of death, are to be much abbreviated.—The Coronation of the King is to take place the 1st of August; and it is expected that the part of the usual oath to maintain the Protestant supremacy will be omitted.—Though the business was dull, and hard times complained of, the Public Stocks continued to rise, and the price of specie to fall. We have late letters from Liverpool, which say, "There is nothing politically important stirring here. Every thing is very quiet; and, if possible, the Government stronger than ever."

Very little was said in Europe on American affairs; but that little was flattering to our institutions.

The eyes of the Statesmen of Europe were fixed on Russia; but nothing had appeared in the policy of ALEXANDER to shake the general confidence in the continuance of the existing Peace.

In France things appeared alternately feverish and cool.—But the Government was daily taking higher ground, and appeared to be supported by most of the talent and influence of the departed dynasty. Attempts, however, continued to be made to murder the royal family; by subalterns and soldiers of Bonaparte's disbanded army; and it was feared they would not end until they were sent into exile like their master. News from St. Helena was published at Paris as freely as advices from America. Bonaparte was sick well in March last. The reports of his sickness, &c. are now proved to have been gross fabrications, intended to produce some effect on the policy in Europe as it respected England. But the day of such hazards appears to have passed. Europe knows that Bonaparte is not the prisoner of England, but of the great Allied Powers; and that they appear determined that the "little rock in the midst of the ocean," shall be his Mausoleum.

Spain was quiet. Expectation was fixed on the meeting of the Cortes (in June) to consolidate the new order of things, and give the nation a new impetus. Most of the people now in office in Spain, are decided Constitutionalists. All the old Members of the Cortes have been appointed to places of trust, particularly the patriotic orators; and the King continued to heap honors and titles on QUESADA and RIZZO.

the WASHINGTON and GREEN of Spain. There were, however, some fears and some expectations of a counter-revolution. Central.

The following melancholy facts have recently been communicated to the Editor of the Philadelphia "Union":— "Surveys," adds the "Prose Journal," "the land is mourning for the blood of the unfortunate victims of unrelenting cruelty. The masters had no pity—they have spared neither age, nor sex, nor rank. The land is polluted with blood, and requires purgation."

From the Union.

"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, though 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 N. Orleans, she saw, (and faints at the sight) her mother's jewels on the neck of a woman, whom common fame reported to be the mistress of Lafitte. This man stoutly denied that he had any hand in the deed by which they fell into his hands, but alleged that he won them in gambling with the pirates, whose seat was then the Island of Barataria. Vessel or passengers, were never seen on board of, and if their bodies were suffered to have a grave in the ocean, unpolished by these ruffians, it is not doubted in New-Orleans that they were each and every one murdered.—Whether the fit teen recently reported, or any of them were stained with this cruelty, we know not; but we presume the facts can be ascertained; and if mercy be allowed to them, it will be no much the greater, but if punishment be demanded, it will be the better deserved."

JUDICIARY OF MAINE.

The Legislature of Maine has not yet adjourned. It probably will be in all this week. Gentlemen of intelligence from Portland inform us that the Judicial Appointments would be made before the adjournment, and that it was confidently reported, the Hon. PRAESTER MILLES, will be Chief Justice, and the Hon. WILLIAM P. PARBLE (the United States District Attorney,) and Hon. NATHAN WESTON, Jun. of Augusta, Justices. This appointment will give universal satisfaction.

NEW-LONDON, June 26.

A fever of a malignant nature has for several weeks prevailed among a small christian society in Groton, well known as "Roger's" from their founder, Mr. John Rogers. Their tenets forbid the use of medicine. Nine have already died, among whom is Mr. Timothy Watrous, their late leader, or elder. We understand the Selectmen of Groton have found it necessary to interfere their authority, and provide for the sick.

PHILADELPHIA, June 27.

New Wheat—A cargo of the wheat from North-Carolina, of 1200 bushels was sold yesterday in this market at 94.1-4 cents cash.

Mad Dogs.—We understood a boy was yesterday bitten by a dog, in Market-street, which exhibited every indication of madness.

Accident.—Yesterday afternoon one of the workmen employed in repairing the roof of the Pennsylvania Hospital, fell from the scaffold, and expired a short time afterwards.

CINCINNATI, June 13.

Missionaries.—The missionaries to the west arrived in this city on Monday evening 5th of June, just before the meeting of the different churches for the monthly concert of prayer.—They were invited to attend, and the prayer meetings of the First and Second Presbyterian Churches united. The evening was spent in prayers for the prosperity of Zion, & particularly for the success of the mission family present.

On Tuesday evening a meeting was held expressly for the missionaries in the First Presbyterian church. A large number attended, and it was a pleasant time for the children of God. After singing and prayer, Mr. Vail, the head of the family, delivered a sermon from these words: "It is high time to awake out of sleep." On Thursday morning they departed from this place; the Christians of different denominations assembled at the water's edge. It was a most interesting spectacle to see their faces no more in this world, drew away from all eyes in the assembly.

Thus has the missionary family left us, concerning which we have heard so much; they are bound to a region at least 1000 miles west of this, and may the God of grace crown with success their labors of love.

They have appointed Messrs. John F. Keys and Robert Bond, Jr. as agents for them, who design occasionally to send a steam-boat to their station with supplies.

SALEM, June 30.

Latest from Spain.—Arrived at Marblehead, on Monday evening, brig Dido, Hessom, 43 days from Cadiz, having sailed 13th May.

The message of the President, recommending forbearance as to measures against the Floridas, &c. was received at Cadiz the day before the Dido sailed, and gave great satisfaction.

Cadiz was in an unsettled state, parties running very high. The Priests, since the adoption of the Constitution, had become more opposed to the King. Some of them had quit the country for France.

On the 10th of May, a great Bull Fete was given at Cadiz in honor of the adoption of the Constitution; in the midst of the scene, the staging erected for the accommodation of the multitude, gave way, and 150 of the people were killed. This was attributed to a design of the Priests, and it caused considerable commotion in the city.—Reg.

The Alms-House on Salem Neck, was struck by lightning during the shower which commenced about 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon. It first struck the chimney, tearing away a few bricks, and passed down the N. W. corner of the building to the ground, with no other damage than splitting one of the cornices.

The lightning also struck, about the same time, a Barn in the part of Beverly called Montecarr, belonging to Mr. Hoberly; the barn, together with 2 or 3 tons of hay, two carts and a number of farming utensils, were totally consumed.

At Hamilton, Ipswich and Essex, in this county, the same afternoon, they experienced heavy showers of rain, thunder, lightning and hail. At Hamilton the hail stones were of a large size, and various shapes. Some windows were broken, some corn and vegetables beat down, &c.

At Roxford, about 5 o'clock, on Sunday afternoon, the house of Mr. Julius French, formerly of this town was struck by lightning. It first struck the chimney, when it apparently separated, one branch entering the chimney, and the other passing outside the house, tearing off the shingles, &c. in its progress.

Mr. French was sitting at a front window, the lightning shattered the casing against which his head was resting; he was thrown by the shock senseless on the floor, and remained speechless about fifteen minutes, every one supposing him to be dead, and his hair was considerably burnt. But he gradually recovered, and is now doing well. Several other persons in the house were stunned by the shock, but not severely injured.

The lightning also struck in a pasture at Roxford, and instantly killed an ox. [Reg.]