

Zebulun Rockway, of Lyme, calls on his editors in the following good humoured style:

Wants.—Perhaps there is no word better understood than *want*, for "all persons have their wants." Some want a new Governor in Connecticut, some want to continue the old one; some want petty offices, (if they cannot get better) some want such to be disappointed; some want wives, and some want to get rid of them; some want one thing and some want another.—For my own part, I want my pay of those who owe me; the reason is, my creditors want their pay of me, and I want to pay them. The lawyers want business, and they may want for all me, if those indebted to me will settle their accounts by the first of June next; but if they do not settle by that time, I shall think they want to be sued, and WANT will compel me to supply such wants without further notice."

On Friday last, the Baptist association for this district, convened in the city of Richmond. Most of the orators of the Church have appeared on this occasion, and for the two last days, have addressed themselves to crowded audiences. The times have gone by, since the Baptist ministers were forced to address their hearers from the windows of a jail. Their persecution has gone to the same tomb with colonial governors, colonial legislatures, and an established Church.

On the present occasion the Baptist ministers have not only had the use of the Capitol, but the Methodists and the Presbyterians have thrown open their houses to them all, members of the same Christian family but under a different name.

Richd. Eng.

FROM THE SALEM REGISTER, JUNE 21.

Interesting news from Oronoko.

By the brig Augusta, Lee, which arrived yesterday from Angostura,* which place she left on 20th May we have the following interesting intelligence:—

That on the 10th of March, the royalists about 2000 strong, under Morales, who had proceeded from Angostura, to attack the patriots at a place called the Missions, 100 miles below Angostura, were totally defeated, and cut to pieces, only six men escaped including Morales, and 2 other officers. All who were not killed on the field of battle were afterwards shot, and among them, Sheruty, formerly Governor of Angostura.

After the battle, the patriots, under Gen. Prial approached Angostura, where they threw up a breast work, upon which the guns of the fort could not be brought to bear, and immediately commenced firing upon the town within half musket shot, and the firing had been continued day and night. They had made several attacks upon the place, but without great loss on either side. One of the officers had gone for cannon, more effectually to attack the works.

The Patriots had completely surrounded the place and the inhabitants and garrison were reduced to the most wretched and pitiable condition for want of provisions. Great numbers had actually died of starvation. Horses, mules, jackasses, dogs, &c. had been consumed, and the Governor himself, had actually paid 3 dollars for a Cal!

A great number of the inhabitants had left Angostura, and fifteen hundred, principally women and children in the most pitiable condition, sailed the same day the Augusta left, in Spanish vessels. The men were not allowed to depart. Our informant thinks it impossible that the place could have held out more than two or three days after he left, unless relieved in some unexpected manner.

Guayana was still in possession of the Royalists; it was strongly fortified, and no probability of its being taken except by starvation.

Fitzgerald, the Governor of Angostura, who had been arrested and sent to Caracas on suspicion of treachery, had been ordered back, and was still in command of the place. The most sanguinary measures were adopted at Angostura in regard to suspected persons. Eight men were shot at one time about the first of May, on suspicion of being friendly to the revolutionary cause.

The forces of the patriots were estimated at from four to six thousand men, all mounted, and they had complete possession of the surrounding country.

The Tiger of this port was the only American vessel at Angostura; she carried but a small quantity of provisions, which were immediately taken possession of by the Government.

*Angostura, a city in South America, nearly 400 miles up the river Oronoko. It is the only point of entry on the river. It stands on a high point of land, and commands a beautiful and extensive prospect of the river and country. The place contains about 1000 houses, built of stone, (Monroe's Gaz.)

ON THE MEXICAN REVOLUTION.

From the Kentucky Reporter.

The magnanimous effort the people of Mexico are now making to establish their equal rank among the independent nations of the earth, justly excites the interest and admiration of the lovers of liberty throughout the universe; but the people of no nation can feel the same deep concern in the success of this revolution as the citizens of this fortunate republic. America being the only nation among those who have character and rank, that deny the European doctrine of "Legitimacy," must view, with mingled emotions of joy and satisfaction, the successful struggles of this people, our neighbors, and who are identified with us in interest to establish self-government; and that upon the same principles with our own.

Should their independence be established, in them we will find a powerful friend ever ready to unite with this republic in the assertion and maintenance of those just principles of national rights, which the monopolizing powers of Europe have constantly denied and usurped. Not only this; but in them we discover a people inhabiting one of the finest countries in the universe, who will rely upon us to transact for them their foreign commerce, and who will look to our country probably for a century to come, for supplies of the coarser articles of manufactures, which they much stand in need of, and which we shall abound.

Mexico, situated as it were in the centre of the world, between its two great seas, great in extent of territory, possessing a soil and climate inferior to none, at present having a population of seven millions of people, and having the ability to maintain a population of more than twenty times that number, is not to be viewed without consideration by the world, much less by the United States, whose interests are more allied with her's by nature and reason, than those of any other nation. How then can we look on with indifference at her exertions? The justice of her cause no friend of human rights can deny. She has a thousand times stronger inducements to resist the Spanish monarchy than we had that of the English. It is unnecessary to state to any person of information the object condition in which the colonies of Spain have been held for more than three centuries: It is however known to all who have read, that the Africans transported to the West Indies have not endured greater oppression.

But if considerations of this character will not operate upon us, others of a different one may if we refuse aid to Mexico; it is a fact known to the writer of this article, ascertained from a correct source, that another government, the inveterate enemy of ours, stands ready to detach her affection from us by rendering that assistance her imperious circumstances demand. This fact, it is believed, is also in possession of the American cabinet. But from a source entitled to the highest respect it is learned, however, that these struggling republicans are not without great intrinsic resources. From Doctor ROBINSON,* a native of our country, distinguished by the zeal and ability he has displayed in their cause, and who has just arrived from that country, we learn by conversation with him, the following to be the substantial condition of that new republic: The republican forces, eighteen thousand strong, well organized and disciplined, and under the direction of efficient leaders, occupy the heart of Mexico—covering an extent of territory which embraces a population of one million of souls—this section of country is under the government of a general congress regularly selected by the inhabitants—that their military enterprises are more successful than hitherto—and that a proper supply of arms done would give them complete success. The Dr. says, moreover, that they have taken the United States for their model—that they respect and admire the great Washington and the leaders of our Revolution as we ourselves do—and that nothing but dire necessity would induce them to allow any other than this nation to aid them.

*Lest some of our readers may not be acquainted with the character of that gentleman, it may be well to publish from the Journal of the lamented General his observations upon it. They are in the following words:—"The Doctor marched alone to Santa Fe, and was uncertain whether this gentleman would ever join me again, I at that time committed the following testimonial of respect for his good qualities to a paper, which I do not at this time feel any disposition to efface. He has had the benefit of a liberal education, with having spent his time, as too many of our gentlemen do, in colleges, viz: in skimming on the surface of sciences without even endeavoring to make themselves masters of the solid foundation. But Robinson studied and reasoned, with these qualifications he possesses a liberality of mind too great ever to reject any hypothesis because it was not agreeable to the dogmas of the schools; or adopt it because it had all the eclat of novelty—his soul could conceive great actions, and his hand was ready to achieve them; in short, it may be truly said, that

nothing was above his genius, nor nothing so minute that he conceived it entirely unworthy of consideration. As a gentleman and companion in dangers, difficulties and hardships, I in particular, with the expedition generally, owe much to his exertions." *Pike's Journal*, p. 195.

It is believed that so early as the year 1812, this gentleman determined on embarking in the Mexican service, and that there then was an understanding between him and General Pike, that so soon as the war with Great Britain closed, their destinies should be united in that service. Alas! the fortune of war has determined otherwise. Pike is no more—and Robinson continues to exert himself alone in that great cause. His determination is inflexible—he never will abandon it whilst there exists a ray of hope for its success—of which at present there is every prospect. He is on a visit to his family in the Missouri territory, whence he shortly returns to Mexico, where may glory and success attend his laudable efforts.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser, June 20.

Latest from the Brazils.

The brig Agenoria, which arrived on Wednesday, at quarantine in our harbor, left St. Salvador, May 8. Every thing remained quiet at that place, and no resistance had been made to the royal government, though there were symptoms of disaffection and jealousy between the government and the people. No disaffection however was shown openly. Nothing of any importance had been heard from Pernambuco; except that the blockading squadron were not very vigilant in performing their duty, and do not appear to have given much trouble to the republicans. No news had been received at St. Salvador of any revolution at Rio Janeiro; so that the report from Basseterre, Guadalupe, May 15, said to be direct from St. Salvador, that the people had "risen and driven off the Prince Regent," cannot be true. The distance from St. Salvador to Guadalupe is about 2000 miles. Prices at St. Salvador were low.

Dreadful Occurrence.—A dreadful occurrence took place at Wighton on Sunday se'night.—Anne Graham, the wife of W. Graham, blacksmith, murdered two of her children by strangulation, left another for dead, and afterwards cut her own throat! The following particulars will clearly show that the wretched woman laboured under strong mental derangement. On the preceding day she dressed herself, and took her children for a walk, a circumstance with her very unusual on such a day. She went with them to a small stream of water, and looking into it remarked that "it was not deep enough, and they would come another time." On Sunday morning, she strongly persuaded her husband to go to church; and when she laid out his Sunday clothes, she gave him a black silk handkerchief, instead of a white one; he inquired the reason, and asked her to let him have a white one. His wife immediately said to him in a singular tone—"What would you not wear it if we all lay dead?" Graham took no particular notice of this wildness, and went to church. As soon as he was gone, she called the children into the house and locked the door. After washing them, she gave the eldest (a boy about nine years of age) an infant to hold, which was sucking at the breast, and then took one of the other children into "an adjoining room, put it to death by strangling it with her hands, and then laid it into a bed. She returned for another, which she strangled in the same manner. When she came for the third, the boy before mentioned inquired what she was doing, and observed; he thought she was killing the children. She replied, that she would let him soon see what she was doing with them, and went into the room with the third, which she also strangled. The boy being alarmed laid the infant on the floor, and got into the blacksmith's shop by a door which communicates with the dwelling-house, where he concealed himself under the large bellows. His mother followed him into the shop, and searched but could not find him. After she returned into the dwelling-house, the boy escaped from the shop by drawing the bolts which secured the great door. He met his father as he was returning from church, and told him the dreadful tale; assistance was immediately procured, and on entering the house, the unhappy woman was found with her throat dreadfully cut, without any signs of life—the infant was lying on the floor un hurt; and the other three children were found in bed, two of them quite dead; the other showed symptoms of life, and by proper care has been much recovered.

Boston, June 12.

By the brig George, which arrived at this port on Tuesday from Havre, we have received Paris papers to April 28. The king on the 27th, has just recovered his health as to attend divine service at the chapel of his palace. This was the first time that he had gone abroad for some months.

A paragraph dated Naples, April 5th, mentions, that very interesting discoveries had lately been made at Pompei. Near the

temple, a rectangular public edifice, of 260 palms in length and 120 in breadth, with a portico of 50 columns in the interior has been discovered, and in it several remarkable pieces of statuary and other works of art. It is hoped that this enclosure may prove a productive mine of objects of art.

Castlebar, April 23.—A dreadful murder, which, (from every thing we have been able to collect of the former character and habits of the perpetrator,) we are disposed to attribute rather to the unfortunate dominion of unrestrained passion than to any murderous intention or pre-conceived malice, was committed in Westport, at about one o'clock on the morning of Friday last. Bernard Duffy, a cooper by trade and a publican also, being in the act of beating his wife, his son a lad about seventeen or eighteen years of age, interfered to prevent her from receiving injury, when the infuriated and wretched father seized a knife, and plunged it into the boy's right breast, which immediately produced his death. The unseasonable hour in which the crime was committed favoured the offender's escape from the vigilant police of Westport, who have been since actively engaged in pursuit of him.

[From the Raleigh (N.C.) Star.]

Williamsborough, (N.C.) April 5, 1817.

Mr. SAMUEL LOCKHART,

My dear Husband—You have left me, your dutiful and affectionate wife, and taken to your bosom Mrs. Elizabeth Atkins, of Petersburg, (Va.) a woman less virtuous, less affectionate, less industrious, and less economical than myself.—When your reason has power to exercise itself, which I expect will succeed that glow of fascinated amour with which you have forsaken me, I hope you will return to your lawful wife. Your lavish presents to your harlot, Mrs. Atkins, and neglect of business by your attention to her, have incurred debts, that will exhaust all the property you have left behind. But when I took you first, you were penniless and I made you rich; you were comfortless and I made you happy.—Return and repent.—That kind Providence, which restored our first exertions, I pray may continue, and we may be restored to happiness and plenty.

Your loving and dutiful wife,

SALLY LOCKHART.

N. B. I have not any money to pay to editors for publishing the above letter; but those of the United States (for I know not to which of the states my husband has gone) who will give it several insertions, shall have the prayers of a distressed woman to that throne of grace from which all rewards flow.

SALLY LOCKHART.

May 9, 1817.

Valuable receipts for family use

Instead of cutting off the whole head of a cauliflower, leave a part of the size of a goose-berry, and all the leaves; second, and even third, heads will be formed, and thus they may be eaten for 2 or 3 months; when, at present, by cutting the head completely off, the bed of the cauliflowers are gone in 2 or 3 weeks. They should be planted in good moist ground, and treated in the same manner as celery. Laying straw under strawberry plants, keeps the roots moist and the berries clean; and they grow larger with less watering.

SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF CAPTAIN AMBROSE SPENCER,

(KID-DEN-CAMP TO GENERAL BROWN)

Who fell at the Battle of Erie.

BY ALEXANDER COFFIN, Jun

Beneath this stone a hero sleeps,
Far from the dreadful din of arms,
And o'er his tomb a willow weeps,
And guards it from the wintry storms,

'Twas in the bloom of martial pride
He buckled on the shining steel,
Which hung most graceful at his side—
Emblem of Freedom's last appeal.

At length his country gave command,
His shining steel sprang from its sheath;
He grasp'd it with his dexter hand—
It wav'd triumphant till his death.

At last he fell, and by his side,
At Erie, fell his trusty blade,
He grasp'd it firmer as he died,
And in the tomb 'twas with him laid.

Tread light, ye strangers, on the earth
That rests upon the hero's grave:
His country claim'd his hero's birth;
His life he for his country gave:

Youth of Columbia! bear in mind
How Spencer fought—how Spencer bled—
And when your country claims your aid—
Like him, fly to the tented field.

Sale of Real Estate.

By Virtue of a Decree of the Orphans' Court of the County of Salem, will be sold at Public Sale, on the premises, in the Township of Pittsgrove, on the 9th day of August next, between the hours of 12 and 5, P. M.

A House and Lot of Land,

Containing about twenty acres, more or less; late the real estate of Mary Richman, deceased, and sold for the payment of her debts.

Jeremiah Wood, Adm'r.

June 30, 1817.—4t

