



Execution of German Banditti.

In the early part of last year we announced to our readers the conviction and execution of the leader and principal of a desperate gang of banditti, which had for several years previous held the inhabitants at the mouth of the Elbe, and its vicinity, in constant terror by their frequent and lawless outrages, for the following particulars of the execution of these wretches, which are curious, as they exhibit a picture, perhaps new to most of our readers, of the criminal process in that part of Germany, we are indebted to the common-place book of a gentleman who was an eye-witness of what he describes.

This band of desperadoes, about thirty in number, had for many years practised the most alarming and extensive midnight depredations upon the south bank of the Elbe, their numbers either defying attack, or their dexterity eluding the vigilance of the officers of justice sent in pursuit of them. At length the cruelties inflicted by them upon their victims, most frequently unprotected females, and of a description too indelicate to relate, for the purpose of extorting a discovery of concealed property, roused the neighbourhood to exercise and led to the detection of the offenders. The leaders and chief proportion of these wretches, proved to be farmers, many of them wealthy, and residing in a line extending along the Elbe, from Stickenbüttele and Cuxhaven, through the town of Otten-dorf and Nergerhouse to Eribergh, embracing a tract of about 30 English miles.

Their operations were usually conducted upon a system, which in a few hours, would collect a gang, and enable them to carry on their villainous design on a most extensive scale. Their chief named Koster, with his lieutenant, Lunder, and his own son, third in command, all lived on their respective farms, at Stickenbüttele. Koster wore a cocked hat, and very appropriately assumed the title of Napoleon, by which he was usually addressed by his comrades.

The apprehension of the six principal miscreants had taken place as long since as the latter end of the year 1815; but having been tried by the laws of Hamburg, according to the established practice, the whole of the evidence, with the sentence, was submitted to the head professor of the university of Gottingen, whose confirmation of judgment is seldom obtained in less than from one or two years, leaving the culprits in a state of suspense, which usually terminates in indifference or forgetfulness of their approaching fate.

The late fire at Copenhagen, of which we gave an account at the time, lay hid several days amongst the ashes, and then broke out again, but by great exertions, animated by the king in person, all damage was prevented.

We learn from Vienna, of the 16th of May, that a loan of thirty millions of florins is just contracted for by the Austrian government. Messrs. Baring, Hope, Boham, Parish and Geymuller, are the contractors; 5 per cent. at 70, the terms. The paper money rises in public opinion.

Several wine merchants in Paris have been fined by the tribunal of Police for having adulterated wine, and materials for adulteration. Besides the fine, the wines have been ordered to be spilt in the street.

Yesterday capt. Delano and Skinner, and an agent for the Spanish Patriots, were brought before the Hon. B. Livingston, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, charged with a violation of the law passed at the last session of Congress, entitled "an act in addition to an act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States, &c."

The charge was for fitting out two vessels calculated for ships of war, in the port of New York, and intended to be employed in the patriot service in South America. After hearing counsel, viz. Messrs. Emmett and Wells on the part of the prosecution, and Messrs. Hoffman and D. B. Ogden for the defendants, the judge decided the mere building of vessels, calculated for ships of war, and preparing to send them out with the view of their being employed in the manner above mentioned, was not an offence against the late law of the U. States, but in order to render the parties liable to the penalty, such ships must be actually armed and equipped.

From Hayti.—A letter from Samuel Huntington, Esq. to his brother in this town, dated Jacquemel (St. Domingo) July 2—says "Christophe is but 13 leagues from Port-Au-Prince, on his way to make war with the Republic, with most of his army. The people here are in high spirits—ready and anxious to meet him, and confident of success.

The produce of this country is so exceedingly scarce and high, that many vessels which have been here several months from Europe, are obliged to wait for the crop for their cargoes.

The Flamingo.—A gentleman in the vicinity of Charleston, S. C. lately shot a Flamingo, a species of water fowl measuring six feet high, being it is believed, the first of the kind ever seen alive in this country. It has been placed in the Charleston museum for the inspection of the curious.

Wool.—62 Fleeces, Full Blood Merino Wool. 25 do. 7-8 do. 25 do. 3-4 do.

Apply to the Subscriber, Louis Maillard, Deerfield, August 5, 1818—6t

British Emigration. We have had to touch more than once on this painful topic, and we are again impelled to revert to it. Whatever may be the real cause, it is too true that the mania has taken deep hold of the population of this port and the neighboring parts round its environs, of which many are resolved and are resolving to become inhabitants of the American land.

In Germany the 24 hours confinement is reckoned as two days; the criminal being liable to be put to labor either in the day or night, the real term is thus shorter by one-half than the nominal term of the imprisonment.

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ACCIDENTS, CASUALTIES, CRIMES, &c.

The dead body of a man was found on the 27th of June, on a road near Downingtown, Pa. His clothing consisted of a snuff colored broad cloth surtout coat, &c. It appeared that he had called at several of the neighboring houses in the course of the day, and stated that he had been a soldier in the northern army, enquired the way to Frenchton; expressed a wish to see a Col. Pearce, in hopes he would help him to some money. There were no papers found in his possession to shew his name or place of residence.

On the 15th inst. a gin distillery, the property of Col. Ephraim Bowen, was destroyed by fire, which originated in consequence of the bursting of a hoghead of gin.

On the 25th June, several persons were engaged in raising a barn a few miles from Dayton, Ohio, Mr. Richard Throll, was instantaneously killed by a log which accidentally fell from the building on his shoulders and precipitated him with his breast against the stump of a sapling.

A person was drowned in the Delaware on Saturday evening, from a brig lying in the stream; it is supposed he fell overboard in a state of intoxication.

A heavy thunder storm was experienced at Three Rivers, Lower Canada, on the 17th of June, accompanied with wind and hail. Several barns were unroofed, a number of bridges carried away, many trees levelled with the ground, and most of the gardens destroyed.

Near Harrisburg, Pa. on the 11th inst. a laboring man by the name of Leonard Corbin, lost his life by taking an immoderate draught of cold water, while overheated in pitching hay.

James Haney, the soldier who killed Maliski P. Varian, in a duel fought with muskets some time since at Sacketts Harbor, has been convicted of manslaughter, and sentenced to ten years imprisonment.

Eight wooden buildings were consumed in Boston on Saturday evening last. They were situated in the vicinity of the Rev. Dr. Baldwin's church, which caught fire several times in the roof, and was preserved with difficulty.

On the 13th inst. Mr. Samuel White-more, house joiner, was drowned whilst bathing in Okegon creek, near Martinsburg, Virginia.

In German, N. Y. on the 2d inst. Mr. Edwin Wells, taking down a loaded gun, carelessly struck the lock against the threshold of the door, when it went off in an instant; his head was blown to pieces.

On the 13th inst. on the Jersey shore on Delaware, a barn of Mr. Judgett, filled with the produce of the new harvest, was struck by lightning, and burned to the ground.

William J. Stanley, a youth of 11 years old, was drowned in Lake Erie, on the 18th inst. by falling overboard from a vessel lying at Fort Erie.

When the news first reached us of the unfortunate attack on the friendly Indian village of Chehaw, by a party of militia headed by capt. Obed Wright, we expressed our earnest hope, that the government would, as far as in its power lay, redress the injuries inflicted on this hapless people.

We now learn, from an authentic source, that, upon Gen. Jackson's representation of the unauthorized destruction of the Chehaw village, prompt measures were adopted to relieve the sufferers from their distress.

The Agent was also directed to assure the warriors, that measures would be immediately adopted to bring the commander of the expedition to trial under the laws of the United States.

From La Belle Assemblée, December 1817. Maternal Tenderness. The superiority to all selfish considerations which characterises maternal tenderness, has often elevated the conduct of women in low life, and perhaps never appeared more admirable than in the wife of a soldier of the 53th regiment, serving in America during the campaign, 1777.

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Princes Charlotte.

An ingenious writer in speaking of the death of the late lamented Princes Charlotte, introduces some singular coincidences with respect to the letter C. Her mother's name is Caroline—her own was Charlotte—that of her consort Coburg—she was married at Carlton House—her town residence was Camelford House—the late owner of which, Lord Camelford, was untimely killed in a duel—Her country residence was Claremont—so long ago the property of Lord Clive, who terminated his own existence. She died in Child-bed, and the name of her accoucher was Croft, who lately committed suicide in a fit of desperation.

INDIANA, July 15. The Lost Man, Found.—We have great pleasure in stating that Mr. H. SHRY-OCK was found, alive, on Thursday evening last, in the wilderness, about four miles from the Cherry Tree.

Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon the citizens of this borough, generally, and on Capt. Meek Kelly and John Evans, Esq. of the vicinity, for the lively interest which they took in the fate of this man, and the great bodily fatigue they underwent in their endeavors to find him, many of them being out 5, 6, 7 and 9 days, and as many nights in that inhospitable country.

Sea-Serpent.—An Express arrived in town last night, to announce the appearance, at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, off Rockaway Beach, of the Sea-Serpent and her two young ones.

MARRIED, On the evening of the 28th ult. by Jacob Shull, Esq. Mr. Cooper Madden, of Port Elizabeth, to Miss Martha Miller, of Millville, both of Cumberland county.

DIED, On the 19th July last, at Beaver Dam, in this township, Mr. Joseph High.

On the 28th ult. near Mullica Hill, Mrs. Susannah Burt, wife of Mr. Richard Burt, formerly of Fairfield.

NEW STORE.

James B. Potter, & Co. Have taken that large and commodious new Brick Store, near the Bridge, on the west side of the creek, and opposite Dr. Francis G. Brewster's—inform their friends and the public in general, that they have now opened, and intend keeping an elegant and extensive assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c. &c.

SIX CENTS REWARD. AN away from the Subscriber about the 1st of October last, an indentured man to the weaving business, named William Franklin Whiteker, (or Francis McGuer as I have been informed he has since called himself,) about 19 years of age, of a light complexion, 5 feet 3 inches high, of a slender make, any person or persons, delivering said apprentice to the subscriber, residing in Bridgeton, Cumberland county, New Jersey, will be entitled to the above reward, but no charges—All persons are forbid harbouring him at their peril.

SOILS. Sandy soils as well as gravels, have no cohesion of their parts. They too readily admit the heat of the sun to the roots of the plants, by which they are scorched and destroyed, and have not sufficient tenacity to afford security against severe colds and hard frosts.

CLAY SOILS. Clayey soils differ as materially as sandy soils.—The oiliness and earthy particles of some kinds of clay, are so closely combined as to retain water, which is permitted to escape only by evaporation.

A LOOMY SOIL. Loom is a medium between light and stiff soils; and differs in quality materially as either.

Black and hazel coloured soils are generally the richest and most proper for the support of vegetables, as they contain a sufficient degree of cohesion, and at the same time are so friable as readily to admit the roots and fibres of plants to extend themselves in search of nourishment.

Red and other colored soils, generally contain a mixture of iron, copper or lead, or some acid which is poisonous to vegetation. A proper application of quick-lime (as aeretore directed, with an increase of quantity as exigencies may require) will effectually dissolve and destroy those pernicious particles, and with the assistance of dung and sufficient ploughings, will render the most barren soils fertile.

It must be remarked, that according to the quantity of metallic particles impregnated with the soil so in proportion should the quantity of lime be accordingly applied.

APENNA FARMER.

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Pensacola.—The National Intelligencer informs us that government has decided to return the fort of St. Marks and Pensacola, lately occupied by the American Army to the Spanish authorities.

General Jackson has been censured by many for what they are pleased to term an unauthorized war against Spain. A due regard to the circumstances in which he was placed, we think, presents this brave officer on the same commanding height now, that he has ever occupied.

Attempts have been made to excite our sympathy in favor of Arbuthnot and Ambristie; who were capitally punished, under his orders. Jackson, has ever been branded by certain famous apologists of England, with the name of murderer.

Ambristie, has been already celebrated as a 'British officer' and a 'fine intelligent man,' and we may expect soon, to see Arbuthnot held forth, as a 'pattern of piety' and patriotism. The gallant Capt. HART of Kentucky, so savagely murdered at Rains, is generally forgotten.

The frigate Guerriere, capt. Macdonough sailed from Boston on Thursday last, with Mr. CAMPBELL and his family, for Russia.

An Election for members of the 16th Congress took place in the state of New York, as far back as April 1st. I have seen no printed list of the members elected, and as some anxiety has been manifested by some of the editors of newspapers for one, I send you the enclosed, with a request that you would copy it in your paper.

Table with 4 columns: Number of the district, Name of the representative in the 16th Congress, Name of the representative in the 15th Congress, Name of the representative in the 14th Congress, Name of the representative in the 13th Congress.

On Education.

Having attempted to form an idea of an improved mode of education, which, while it cultivates the understanding, extends also to the regulation of the heart; and having compared the method of instruction, now in common use, with the system in contemplation, and marked wherein the former is deficient; then

1. There ought to be an appropriate and definite portion of time devoted to the inculcation of the principles and obligations of religion and morality. Man is a compound being; allied, in his corporeal appetites, to the brute, and connected, by his mental powers, to the world of spirits.

and prejudicial to the interests of the state, and of the union. Since the last census, New York has been entitled to 27 members of the House of Representatives—and in noticing the result of the four last elections, the singular fact is presented that no less than ninety individuals have been returned as members, that one only (Mr. Taylor) has been chosen at each of those elections, and that but two (Messrs. Comstock and Wendover) have been honored with three successive ones.

It is therefore of the utmost importance, that the young should be taught such truths, and be required to perform such duties, as are suitable to their weak understandings, and tender years. Abstract ideas, and abstruse doctrines, are above their comprehension; but the most important and necessary truths are happily so simple, that even a child may understand them.

Some may object to this mode of treating youth, as having a tendency to wind the shackles of early prejudice round the understanding, and cause it rather to repose on the dogmas of a system, than on the dictates of truth. I am, for my part, willing to concede, that it is improper to prejudice them for or against any sect or name whatever.

From the National Intelligencer, July 17. The president of the United States has, we understand, decided, that Pensacola and the other Spanish posts, which have been taken by Gen. Jackson in the Florida campaign, shall be restored to the Spanish authority; but with a requisition that the king of Spain shall, hereafter, keep such a force in those colonies, as shall enable him to execute, with fidelity, the fifth article of the treaty between the United States and Spain.

Notwithstanding this unexpected collision in the Floridas, we trust that the relations of amity between the two nations will be preserved, nor can we abandon hope, that their differences may yet be settled, on fair and honorable conditions. We may even indulge the hope that the incidents which have grown out of the Seminole war, however adverse their tendency may have appeared to be, may contribute essentially to produce that happy result.

pressly, to restrain, by force, all hostilities on the part of the Indian nations lying within their boundaries, so that Spain will not suffer her Indians to attack the citizens of the United States, nor the Indians inhabiting their territory; nor will the United States permit these last mentioned Indians to commence hostilities against the subjects of his catholic majesty, or his Indians in any manner whatever.

On the strict execution of this article, on the part of Spain, it is understood that the president rigorously insists; and that it was the failure to fulfil it, which produced the necessity of crossing the Spanish boundary, during the present war, with the Seminole Indians.

This consideration becomes the stronger, when it is remembered, that it was owing to the acknowledged incompetency of Spain to fulfil the stipulation of her treaty with us, by restraining the hostilities of the Seminoles by force; that the United States were compelled to take up arms in their own defence. Yet such was the delicacy of our government towards Spain, that the first order issued to the general commanding in that quarter, expressly forbade him to cross the Spanish line.

In attacking the posts of St. Mark and Pensacola, with the fort of Baranca, general Jackson, it is understood, acted on facts, which were, for the first time, brought to his knowledge, on the immediate theatre of war; facts, which, in his estimation, implicated the Spanish authorities in that quarter, as the instigators and auxiliaries of the war; and he took these measures on his own responsibility, merely. That his operations proceeded from motives of the purest patriotism, and from his conviction, that, in seizing and holding those posts, he was justified by the necessity of the case, and was advancing the best interest of his country, the character of general Jackson forbids a doubt.

The president, no doubt, sees, in common with his countrymen, the great advantage which the United States would derive from the entire possession of the Floridas; but, confessedly great as these advantages would be, he is not willing to gain them, but by the sanction of an act of congress. To have retained the posts, under present circumstances, would certainly have had the effect of being a strong measure; but we hope never to see a president of the United States disposed to be stronger than the constitution of his country; for that is the palladium of interests far more sacred, and of infinitely higher, import to the general cause of human liberty, than any acquisition of territory, however vast or advantageous.

