

at home,  
AG, JUNE 3.  
painful duty de-  
we now to per-  
death of Mr.  
house of Mark and  
circumstances at-  
unfortunate youth are  
Monday morning, about  
ing in his usual cheerful  
ands, he left his store with-  
by his brother, who resided  
hours elapsed before any  
t as to what had become of  
usual long absence began now  
se and to suggest some fears in  
his brother. A search was imme-  
ened upon the premises, and en-  
of some of the citizens of the town,  
ut effect. The hour of dinner at  
rived and past, and no tidings of him  
een yet received, his absence began to  
some dreadful forebodings of his fate,  
especially as his watch and the hat he u-  
wore when from home, were discovered o-  
the house. A other search was made  
horrible to relate, about 3 o'clock, he was  
in his warehouse suspended by the neck  
om one of its beams! He had effected his  
purpose by tying two handkerchiefs together,  
and fastening one end thereof to a stick, which  
was then passed through a hole in the beam;  
with the other he made the fatal noose, and  
having ascended a stair-case a few steps threw  
himself into the arms of death.

What could have led this unhappy youth to  
commit this rash act, must remain unknown, as  
there is not even ground for conjecture.

**HORTICULTURE.**  
*A Remedy for the Canker and other Wounds  
in Trees.*

The damaged parts of the tree must be cut  
or peeled off in the spring and the places must  
be rubbed in a fine sunny day with turpentine,  
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tree will speedily recover. By this simple and  
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year an entire cure has been effected.

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**FROM THE CHARLESTON CITY GAZETTE, MAY 30.**  
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*Kingston, Jan. May 10.*  
I have only time to write you the following im-  
portant notice:  
**CONFIRMATION OF THE DEATH OF GEN. MORILLO.**  
By the arrival here yesterday, or rather at Fort  
Royal, of H. B. M. brig Hoffman Capt. Duff, from St.  
Martha, the news of the death of the blood-thirsty  
and Spanish General, DON PABLO MORILLO,  
from his wounds, is confirmed.—The heroic defenders  
of liberty, and the cause of humanity and justice, have  
reason to celebrate the demise of such a cruel and  
barbarous warrior; one, who having made a dear bought  
conquest of Carthage, mar had without opposition, I  
may say, (on account of the apathy and inconstancy  
of the Directors) of the unfortunate people of the Kingdom,  
a people heartily disposed to fight in defence of the  
glorious cause they were embarked in, but owing to the  
duplicity and fear of their leaders, were taught to a-  
bandon their arms, or submit without opposition to the  
handful of old Spanish, and some few indignant Creole  
soldiers, sent to subjugate them, to the Capital of the  
Kingdom, St. Fe de Bogata, where in imitation of the  
horrid scenes resorted to in Carthage, he filled with  
terror and gloom the Capital of Continencia, where,  
for a time, ought but the expiring groans of her patriot  
sons, were heard to rattle the air, victims to the rapacity  
and hostile inclemency of a despot's supreme will.

**KOSKUSKO.**—The London Courier says, a  
curious dispute has arisen respecting the pos-  
session of the remains of the venerated patriot  
General Koskusko. The Prince Taborow-  
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[We re-publish the following article from the  
Philadelphia Centinel, for the purpose of intro-  
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suggestions of the writer. That Colonel  
Trumbull entertains the sentiments which he  
here expresses on the subject of native genius  
and talents, we are perfectly assured from a  
long acquaintance with that gentleman. In-  
deed, the liberality with which he cherishes  
genius, and encourages young artists, among  
his countrymen, is so well known, and so un-  
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had the pleasure of his acquaintance, that the  
above remarks may be considered superfluous.]  
*N. Y. Daily Adv.*

**FROM THE AMERICAN CENTINEL.**  
It appears by a publication in the New-York  
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National Painting, commemorative of the De-  
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to multiply copies of this national picture, Col.  
T. proposes to procure it to be engraved in Eu-  
rope, provided a subscription for the prints shall  
be filled, which will justify him in hazarding  
the expense."

"As an American (but not a prejudiced one),  
I feel chagrined that Col. T. should so meanly  
estimate the arts of his native country, as to  
resolve upon sending this picture to Europe, for  
the purpose of being engraved!—This resolu-  
tion is the more to be regretted, when it is  
well known that the art of engraving has at-  
tained to as high a degree of perfection here,

as in any part of Europe; and the skill and  
genius of American engravers is not a jot infe-  
rior to that of their transatlantic brethren—  
though they are not distinguished by slave-col-  
ors, titles, &c.

"Every thing about this great national pic-  
ture should be American; and, if Col. T. choos-  
es, I am sure he can have no difficulty in find-  
ing American engravers, in all respects equal  
to the task of engraving it, and that too, in a  
style of excellence, equal at least to the much  
vaunted skill of European artists."

"As an American—as an admirer of the ge-  
nius of Col. T. I do most sincerely hope, that  
for the honor of his own country, he will re-con-  
sider the resolution of sending his picture to  
Europe, and confide it to native artist, who are  
certainly not unequal to the task of copying  
this splendid painting."  
**"RITTENHOUSE."**

Col. Trumbull assures Rittenhouse, that no  
man in America can so sincerely regret as he  
does, the necessity which he feels himself un-  
der of employing an European artist to engrave  
the plate from his picture of the Declaration of  
Independence;—for in addition to all patriotic  
feeling, in which he who executed the original  
work can hardly be supposed to be deficient,  
he in the first place, must expose the small pic-  
ture, which is valuable to him, to the risk of  
twice crossing the ocean in addition to all o-  
ther risks; and in the next, he must give up  
the very important advantage of a personal  
superintendence of the work during its pro-  
gress.

He is fully sensible to the merits of several  
engravers, natives of this country; and he has  
long had the pleasure of a personal acquaint-  
ance with some gentlemen, who, had they de-  
voted themselves to the study of the higher  
branches of engraving, would probably at this  
day have been equal to any artist living. But  
it is well known, that for many years, the en-  
graving of bank note plates has been in this  
country, so much more profitable than any o-  
ther work, that almost every man of talent has  
been fully and advantageously employed on  
them; and this branch of the art has certainly  
been carried to an unrivalled degree of excel-  
lence.

But between engraving well the devices and  
writing on a bank note plate, and executing e-  
legantly a large historical subject—there exists  
much the same degree of affinity as between  
herald painting and historical painting: the  
herald painter may employ the same colors,  
and apply them with perfect neatness of touch  
to all the whimsical shapes and figures which  
his art requires, and yet make but an impotent  
attempt at historical composition. The com-  
plexity of the human form, and the varieties  
of character and expression, would present in-  
superable obstacles to the success of his first at-  
tempts, although the mechanical facility which  
he had acquired might assist him to make a  
rapid progress.

No prudent engraver, however perfect in the  
mechanical part of his art, that is in cutting  
lines of every curve, and of every variety of  
lightness or of strength on copper, would wil-  
lingly attempt a large and complicated work  
like the one in question, requiring an intimate  
knowledge of the human figure, character and  
expression, until he had previously tried his  
strength on smaller subjects of a similar na-  
ture, lest by failure, he should injure his own  
reputation as essentially, as the interest of his  
employer.

It is pleasing to know that one native Amer-  
ican, has devoted himself to the study of engra-  
ving, under the direction of the celebrated  
Morgen, at Florence, and with a fair prospect  
of rising to eminence;—but it will be a poor  
apology for delay on this occasion, if Mr. T.  
should say to his subscribers, that he waited for  
the completion of this young gentleman's stud-  
ies, and his return to America, in order that  
the work might be purely American.

**Law Intelligence.**  
**FROM THE N. Y. POST, JUNE 1.**  
**Law case.**—Yesterday came on the cause of  
the people vs. Henry B. Hagerman, before his  
Honor the Mayor and Alderman Thorpe and  
Munson. It occupied the court from noon  
till half past one in the morning, when the  
charge of the court was delivered to the jury.  
The indictment contained two distinct charges;  
the first for an assault and battery, and sec-  
ondly, for an assault and battery with an in-  
tent to murder. The court, in charging the  
jury, took the same distinction respecting the  
word intent, in the indictment, that was taken  
by the late mayor, in Rogers' reports, name-  
ly, that there is an actual intent and an im-  
plied one; and gave his opinion that there  
was no evidence of the former, and it was left  
for the jury to judge whether there was any  
of the latter; for his own part, he was in-  
clined to think there was not. The jury re-  
turned into court after an absence of twenty  
minutes, and by Mr. Eckford, their foreman,  
delivered the following verdict. "That the  
defendant is not guilty of assault and battery  
with an intent to murder, but guilty of an as-  
sault and battery of the highest nature."

As we understand there is a report of the  
trial at length preparing, which will shortly  
appear in a pamphlet form, we refrain, for  
the present, at least, from going into the facts.  
The jury was one of the most respectable that  
was ever drawn out the box, and, we are in-  
formed, were unanimous in their feelings and  
sentiments. The counsel for the prosecution  
gave specimens of bar eloquence, more bril-  
liant and powerful than is often witnessed.  
Messrs. Price and Griffin for the prosecu-  
tion, with equal success appealed to the hearts  
of the jury, and scorched with their terrible  
and unsparring invectives the shrinking nerves  
of the defendant.

The counsel for the defendant were Mes-  
srs. Munro, Anthony, Bogardus and Van  
Wyck; the latter two of whom summed up

the cause, and in doing so, Mr. Van Wyck  
was permitted by the court to indulge in a  
number of remarks very impertinent and im-  
proper. Mr. Van Wyck was once recorder  
of this city; and I took the liberty of telling  
the public he charged more fees than I thought  
he was by the statute entitled to.  
"Hæret latteri, lethalis aruido."

**Trial of the murderers.**—An examining  
court was held in this place on Monday last,  
and continued by adjournment until Tuesday  
evening, for the trial of the negroes charged  
with the murder of Dr. Robert Berkley, as-  
sisted in our last. The mass of testimony ex-  
hibited, and the necessity of recording the same  
verbatim, for the consideration of the executive,  
in whom the power of pardon is vested, ren-  
dered it impossible to finish the trial of but  
four of the offenders; two of whom, London  
and Sarah, were found guilty of the murder in  
all its aggravated circumstances, and are to be  
executed on Friday the 10th of July next. Bar-  
naby and Robin, who were not present when  
the murder was committed, but aided somewhat  
in furnishing fuel for the burning of the body,  
were also convicted of murder and sentenced  
to be executed, but were recommended by the  
court and prosecuting counsel to the clemency  
of the executive, for transportation.

The Statement given in our last, has proved  
literally correct. London was sent to the  
house to inform the doctor, Randolph had re-  
turned; on the doctor arriving at the cabin  
he found Randolph there with a large club  
in his hand, which he attempted to take from  
him—a scuffle ensued—the negro extricated  
himself and gave his master a blow which  
brought him to the ground; the blows were at  
short intervals repeated until their object was  
accomplished. The principal actors in this  
part of the tragedy, were Randolph, Lon-  
don and Sarah, who, from all the testimony,  
it appeared were the only three present at the  
commission of the murder, and who, it was  
also very evident, contrived the plot. London  
and Sarah were then despatched to the dwell-  
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the house, where, in a sideboard, she found a  
large sum of money, it is believed not less than  
from ten to twenty thousand dollars, part of  
which has been recovered; but it is feared the  
remainder has been destroyed. The trial of  
the remaining part of those engaged in the  
murder, except Randolph, the principal, was  
postponed until this day;—Randolph is to be  
tried on Monday—he confesses all the circum-  
stances. Three will undoubtedly be hung, and  
probably three transported. It gives us pleas-  
ure in reference to the character of the de-  
ceased, to say, though it was irrelevant to be  
subject at issue, that the most ample and re-  
spectable testimony, was exhibited, which placed  
his character as a man in a very exalted  
point of view. He was represented by sev-  
eral highly respectable witnesses as treating  
his slaves with the utmost humanity, and in-  
deed, excessive kindness.—Winchester Gaz.

**Walergh:**  
FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 12, 1813.

**General Jackson.**—I have information that Gen. Jack-  
son has returned to his residence at Nashville—and that  
he considers the active Seminole war as concluded. A  
Georgia paper states that the general is about to resign,  
that he has had a misunderstanding with Gen. Scott,  
and purposes proceeding to New-York to offer Scott a  
challenge. But I think little credit is to be given to  
these rumors. The general is not considered to be a  
man, who foolishly threatens before he is ready to strike.  
It may, however, be true, that he intends to resign.

**Minister to Russia.**—The Hon. Geo. W. Campbell, who  
takes the place of Mr. Pinkney at the court of St. Peters-  
burg, has passed on towards Washington city for the  
purpose of embarking for Russia.

**FOR THE MINERVA.**  
Mr. Editor,—By giving publicity to the enclosed let-  
ters you will gratify a friend to B. B. Societies.

*Balergh, June 3, 1813.*  
REV. AND WORTHY DEAR SIR,—Your affectionate pupils,  
including the Enterpean Society, anxious to evince their  
grateful sense of your paternal care for their improve-  
ment, have solicitously sought a permanent expression  
of their gratitude, and as such, they unitedly present  
your acceptance of a free will offering, a life mem-  
bership in the American Bible Society.  
May you, Rev'd and very dear sir, live long to fill your  
extensive sphere of usefulness, and descend to posterity  
the grace of your fathers. A

**Committee in behalf of the Students.**  
STEPHEN FRONTS  
WESTON R. GABLES

**Committee in behalf of the Enterpean Society.**  
ALFRED HARTWELL  
JOS. H. SAUNDERS

\*The sum of \$30 constitutes a member for life  
To the Students of the Academy including the Enterpean  
Society.

**YOUNG GENTLEMEN,**  
The very generous and unexpected token of your  
regard, communicated on yesterday, was received with  
emotions of no ordinary character, and shall be  
carefully remembered.

To be a member of the AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY  
constitutes a highly honorable distinction, but  
your preceptor to owe this distinction to the liberality  
and affection of the pupils whom he has had the honor  
to instruct, in his view doubly enhances its value.

May your donation, which embraces in its object  
the diffusion of the Word of Life, be accepted  
your Heavenly Father, and conspire, with others of a  
similar nature, to spread light, and truth, and holiness  
among the destitute millions of our race, and that the  
earth shall be filled with the knowledge of the glory  
and Jesus Christ his Son.

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