hitful repose, accompanied by a con-
ousness of the power of exertion, which
stitutes the highest animal enjoyment
which we are capable.

Dr. Marchard has satisfactorily demon-
ated that the warm bath in many cases
debility from spasms, pain, anxiety and
er causes, as well as to hectick and e-
nciated persons, is generally of eminent
vice, and almost the only means of re-
ring their health and prolonging their
es. Instead of heating the human bo-
, as has erroneously been asserted, the
rm bath has a cooling effect, inasmuch
it obviates the quickness of the
reduces the pulsation in a re-
ble degree, according to the length
the patient continues in the water.
the body has been overheated by fa-
e from travelling, violent exercises, or
whatever cause, and likewise after
at exertion and perturbation of mind,
pid bath is excellently calculated to in-
rate the whole system, while it allays
se tempes uous and irregular motions,
ich otherwise prey upon, and at length
uce the situation to a sick bed. Up-
the whole it were more to be wished
t the use of the warm baths were more
eral among all classes of people. Con-
ered as as pecies of universal domes-
remedy, as one which forms the basis
leanliness, bathing in its different forms
y be pronounced one of the most exten-
e and beneficial restorers of health and
or.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 28.

The United States' frigate Constella-
n, Captain Ridgeley, arrived here yes-
day afternoon, in four days from Nor-
k She came up before the wind "all
l set" in handsome style. When pas-
g the seat of the Vice President on Sta-
Island, his steam-boat Nautilus, with
umber of passengers on board, put off,
sed under the frigate's lee, and gave
three cheers. The compliment was
ll understood by Capt. Ridgeley, whose
d returned the salute with a national
—and the Constellation and Nautilus,
e and side, were borne to the city by a
lling tide and favorable breeze.

The Constellation remains here but a
days to complete her crew, and then
ceeds to—with Col Forbes.

A gentleman who left Gibraltar on the
h ult. informs us that news was receiv-
there that day of Mr. Forsyth's return
Madrid, from a short visit to France.

A terrible accident occurred at the Cir-
in Cadiz on th 3d of May, at a Bull
ht, given for the benefit of the sol-
rs of Quiroga's army. A wall of the
phitheatre, on the side appropriated
he lower order of the spectators, sud-
ly gave way, and fell, killing & wound-
several hundred persons.

FRACAS IN ALABAMA.

HUNTSVILLE JUNE 9

We feel ourselves reluctantly called up-
o give publicity to a transaction, which
hold daring violence, and contempt of
try; and which, we are happy to say,
seldom occurs in the State of Alaba-

On Monday last, as a great concourse
he most respectable citizens from the
ining counties in this state and Ten-
see were collecting at the sale of public
ds and town lots, a short time before
sale commenced, Mr Rice, a merchant
is town, of the firm of Rice & Jones,
e an attack upon Mr. Clay, a planter
awrence country. Each was armed
pistols and a dirk. As Mr. Rice
in the act of shooting his adversary,
Mm. Fleming, of this county who
d near him, with a view of preventing
injury, knocked the pistol up with his
d, and accidentally recived the bullet
s chin: Rice then attacked Clay with
k and gave him several severe stabs
re Clay could extricate a pistol from
pocket, when he discharged a heavy
of buckshot against Rice's side: by
time the parties were separated.
or Fleming's wound is a most shock-
ne: the ball passed along the jaw bone
tudinally, and fractured it in two
es transversely; many pieces of the
were taken out at its first dressing,
is surgeon has hopes of his recovery,
his face will be horribly disfigured.
Rice sincerely regrets this uninten-
l injury to Major Fleming; but what
be his feelings for having in this rash
p, inflicted upon an innocent and an
able man a wound which must embit-
is whole life, and which he will carry
grave! If Mr R. in impetuous rage,
garded the mandate of God and the
of man, a sense of propriety should
taught him not to endanger the life
hers by making a furious attack on
lversary, with deadly weapons, on
blic an occasion.

r. Clay received several stabs with a
in his side and back, one of which
e time was supposed to be mortal.
e are now told he has a prospect
covery Mr. Rice fortunately es-
l any material injury; the buck shot
were discharged against his side
ot penetrate the skin, although they
ely bruised it. It is supposed the
was too heavily loaded with lead,
being the marks of ten or twelve
shot on the skin, which dropped
as he undressed himself.

Agricultural.

ECHO OF THE PLOUGH,

*Reflections drawn from reading an ac-
t of the last Holkham Sheep Shear-*

difference in profit to the United
between good and bad cultivation
primary object, which cannot be
rendered too manifest to our cultivators
our statesmen, and our men of industry
of every description. We not only have
our own experience, knowledge, and learn-
ning, and the gradual introductions of
rice, indigo, cotton and sugar, which
were not cultivated in the metropoli-
tan countries, from which our popu-
lation has been principally derived, but
by a sufficient knowledge of the language,
of the modern civilized nations, by means
of good books of travels, translationss
and especially by means of written work,
from our late sister states.—In the books
and example of England, we have a most
entertaining and profitable mass of knowl-
edge in agriculture, and all the relative
arts courting us to mental pleasure, in-
dividual profit and national honor and
prosperity.

This strain of reflection has been pro-
duced by the perusal of a copy of the
report of the agricultural entertainment
of three days, given in the first week of
July, 1817, by Thomas William Coke,
Esq. of the parish of Holkham, and coun-
ty of Norfolk, in Great Britain.

This distinguished British farmer came
to his paternal estate, all in that county,
in the year 1775, when its whole annual
rents amounted to *l*2200 sterling. A
large portion of this estate, which was
situated in several adjoining parishes
was then let at three shillings sterling
per acre, free of tythes on a long lease.
Another lease was attempted, for 21
years, at five shilling per acre. But the
tenant declined it from mere prudence.—
At that time *wheat was not raised in the
district*, and Norfolk is not a country for
maize, grape vines, and other produc-
tions of France, Spain, and the United
States. *It was believed that wheat would
not grow there.* The system of farming
was very bad, and the produce was of
little value, so late as the year 1775.—
Now, in the wettest summers scarcely a
weed is to be seen on Mr. Coke's estates,
for he extirpates them by every care and
means, as *the wasters of the nourishment
of his various crops.* After reaping his
wheat, of which he makes noble produc-
tion, his ground is as clean, as his barn
floor. Young men from Germany, are
sent over to reside with this gentleman's
tenants to *learn the noble art of culture*,
for his fame has extended to the European
continent. Since Mr Coke came to this
state, he has been able to advance his
rents in Norfolk to *l*20.000 sterling per
annum, having made his old or poor
farms of 3*s* and 5*s*. per acre, worth 30*s*
sterling per acre, though he is not in the
vicinity of any large town. *English
South down Sheep*, for fine wool and car-
cass, common turnips, swedish turnips
called the *Ruta Baga*, the yellow Scotch
turnip, mangel wurtzel, saint-foin, the
clovers, large and excellent crops of
wheat and barley, the succession of four
or even of five different crops, the use of
the pulverised grape seed oil-cake as ma-
nure, improvements in the whole system
of manure, irrigation wherever practi-
cable, the drill and horse-hoeing husband
ry, liberality in the quantity of seed, the
Devon breed of cows, immense *planta-
tions* of 1500 acres of wood land or for-
est trees, building for himself and his ten-
ants from his own wood and timber, im-
provements in the instruments, imple-
ments, and utensils of agriculture, in-
creased population, the finest breeding
animals flagging thin grounds with grass
sods of 3 1-2 inches, and all the modern
novelties and improvements in culture in-
vented or imported by Great Britain, have
been the means of his great improve-
ment of Mr. Coke's estate. The best
moral consequences have accompanied
this increase of value, crops and rents,
one strong proof of which is the actual
demolition of the poor house, always be-
fore necessary in the three adjoining par-
ishes, is no longer requisite for so well
employed a population. The number of
separate farms on the estates is twelve
more than when Mr. Coke received them,
by descent, or purchase, for he has bought
more lands with his profits and extended
his improvements to them. The merino
sheep of the country, exhibited to the
numerous guests at the shearing by a res-
pectable neighbour, were admitted by a
large company of proprietors, farmers
and tenants from the three kingdoms, to
be the best they had ever seen.

It appeared to be an object of the Brit-
ish government, promoted by this great
farming assembly, to send some of the
most judicious farmers of the east of Eng-
land over to the Netherlands, to examine
into and learn wisdom from the farming
of that rich and highly cultivated country.

The most valuable writings on Agri-
culture, were topics of conversation a-
mong the noblemen, gentlemen, clergy,
physicians, lawyers, officers of the army
and navy, and other persons of reading
collected at Holkham! Such as Sir John
Sinclair's *code of agriculture*: Sir Hum-
phrey Davy's *elements of agricultural
chemistry*: the voluminous and important
publications *of the British Board of Ag-
riculture, &c. &c.* The questions of pre-
ference between ploughing with oxen and
horses.—the drill and common plough
husbandry—the merino and South down
sheep—long and short, leases—the union
of capital and skill, or large and small
farms—with many others important to
Agriculture were agitated.—*Am. Farmer.*

From the Poughkeepsie Herald, June 21.

Astonishing profits from ten Apple trees.
—Mr. Joseph Waddle, of the town of
Washington, Dutchess county, has sold
at the New York market, during the last
six weeks, the produce of ten apple trees
for the almost incredible sum of three
hundred and sixty nine dollars—They
were of the species called Summer Rus-
setts; the quantity 50 barrels—the sale
were as follows:

1st trip	6 bbls.	40 dollars
2d do	6 do.	30 do.
3d do	11 do.	77 do.
4th do	12 do.	96 do.
5th do	15 do.	120 do.
	50 bbls.	369 dollars
Freight 2s per bbl.		12 50
Clear gain,		$356 50

These apples grew on ten trees which
altogether occupy less than one quarter of
an acre of ground.—When the apples
were first gathered last fall they filled 53
barrels and on being picked over this
spring, preparatory to sending them to
market, they were reduced to 50 barrels.
One of the Messrs. Waddills informed us
that at least one half of these apples grew
on three of the trees. One tree produced
about ten barrels, which at the average
price of the whole 50 barrels, would a-
mount to seventy one dollars and thirty
cents after paying freight.

Foreign.

LONDON MAY 3.—*Biography of
some of the Conspirators.*—Thistlewood.
During the French Revolution, Thistle-
wood, who was a Lieutenant in the Lin-
colnshire Militia, Married Miss Worsley,
as before mentioned; she had a fortune of
30.000*l*.—When he was united to her, he
believed the money would be at her own
disposal when she came of age; but he
found that it was settled upon her in such
a manner that the interest was only for
her use during life, and the principal re-
verted to her relations at her decease. So
that after Thistlwood had been married
sixteen months—his wife dying in child-
hood—he was left almost without a shil-
ling of his wife's property. After his
wife's death he came to London, and formed
an acquaintance with a number of young
Military Officers and was speedily intro-
duced into all the alluring vices and dis-
sipation of the metropolis, and gave loose
to his passion for intrigue and gaming.
On one night he was filched by the notori-
ous black leg, ———, and some of his
companions, at one of the "hells," in the
neighbourhood of St James's of upwards
of 2000*l*. His money being nearly all
gone, in a fit of despair he without obtain-
ing a passport, took passage on board a
packet to France.

Thistlewood's evil genius followed him
still, for the moment he set his foot on the
French shores, he was, for having no
passport, sent by the police to the dun-
geon, where he remained a considerable
time before he obtained his liberation.—
The cause of Thistlewood's long confine-
ment was his conduct when in gaol. He
had always expressed himself a hater of
oppression and justice. An Englishman,
named Heely, was arrested without a pass-
port, and conveyed to the same prison
where Thistlewood was confined. Upon
Thistlewood and Heely receiving orders
from Paris for their liberation, Heely us-
ed some insulting language to the officer
who brought him to prison; the officer
struck him with a cane, and Thistlewood
knocked the officer down with his clench-
ed fist in consequence of his outrage they
were thrown again into close confinement,
and lay there for several weeks before
they were able to obtain their final liberation.
Thistlewood then having obtained
a passport, went to Paris; he had suffi-
cient knowledge of the French language
to be able to converse. He entered the
French service, and was present during
the perpetration of numberless atrocities
by the French troops. Although he was
a man of but inferior talent, yet he had
considerable knowledge of military tac-
tics; he was also an excellent swordsman,
and was always fearless of death. He en-
tered a regiment of French grenadiers
and was at the battle of Zurich. After a
variety of adventures in France, and on
different parts of the Continent, he return-
ed to England, and became possessed of a
considerable estate, by the death of a re-
lation; which he subsequently sold to a
Gentleman at Durham for *l*10.000. He
felt inclined to settle himself, and courted
Miss Wilkinson of Horncastle. The Gen-
tleman to whom he sold his estate, instead
of paying him the money, gave him an an-
nuity bond, agreeing to pay him *l*850 per
annum for a number of lives. In 18
months the Gentleman became a bankrupt,
and Thistlewood's finances were at a low
ebb. We forgot to mention, that This-
tlewood, when robbed of his money by
———, commenced legal proceedings to re-
cover the amount; but owing to some in-
formity in the pleadings, he did not reco-
ver, and soon after ——— and the others
who had pigeoned him fled the kingdom.
Thistlewood's father and brother, both of
whom are respectable farmers in the
neighbourhood of Horncastle, assisted him
to take a farm; he continued to occupy
it, till he found he was losing annually a
considerable sum farming, produce being
very low; he then parted with it, and
came with his present wife and son to
London, and formed an acquaintance with
the Spenceans.

He was 46 years of age at the time of
his execution.

WILLIAM DAVIDSON.—He was born in the year
1786, at Kingston in Jamaica. His father was
Mr Attorney-General Davidson, a man of consi-
derable legal knowledge and talent. William
was his second son. He was sent to Europe when
very young to receive an education suitable to
the rank of his father. His mother was a native
of the West Indies, a woman of color. William
was sent to Edinburgh to be educated. Having
learned the first rudiments of education, he was
sent to the academy of Dr. ——, where he stu-
died mathematics. Having left school, he went
to his father's agent, near Liverpool, and after
some time, he was apprenticed to an attorney, at
Liverpool, at whose office he remained three
years, when he became tired of confinement. He
had for some time felt great inclination to go to
sea, and the captain of a vessel, to whom he dis-
closed his wishes, took him out as his clerk.
Without taking leave of the gentleman to whom
he was articled, he entered on board, but soon
after the vessel had left port, he was compelled
by the captain to perform duty. On the voyage
a King's ship impressed Davidson and many of
the crew. He arrived in England about six
months afterwards, and wrote to his fathers
friend a supplicatory letter, who sent for him,
and at his own desire, apprenticed him to a cabi-
net maker in Liverpool. Davidson was a personable
young man, and was upon the point of marri-
age to the daughter of a tradesman at Liverpool;
but her friends hrevented the match. Davidson
being disappointed, determined to visit his rela-
tives in Jamaica, and took a passage on board of
a West Indiaman, but was again impressed into
the King's service. He took the first opportuni-
ty of running away on the ship's arrival in port,
and got work at his trade as a journeyman. A-
bout 12 months after, his mother allowed him
two guineas per week, which was paid him thro'
her agent. Davidson was employed by Mr. Bul-
lock, a cabinet-maker, at Litchfield, and was able
to get three or four guineas a week. He was a
man of considerable taste in his profession, and
was chiefly employed in fitting up the houses of
noblemen and gentlemen in the neighborhood.
By some accident he met a young lady of the
name of Salt, at Litchfield, only 16 years of age,
and who imbibed a strong regard for him to visit
her. She had at her own disposal, when of age,
7000*l*. She communicated to her mother her
passion for Davidson, who objected to it; but
finding nothing could wean her from her attach-
ment, she allowed him to visit her daughter.
He frequently paid visits unknown to the old gen-
tleman; the latter, however, obtained informa-
tion of these interviews, laid wait for him, and as
he entered the garden, he fired a pistol at his
head; the ball of which passed through his hat,
and he was taken before a magistrate, charged
with attempting to commit a robbery; but upon
his stating the fact that he was courting the
daughter, with the privity of Mrs. Salt, he was
set at liberty, and Mr. S. committed and sent to
prison for shooting at him.

When Mr. Salt was in prison he sent
for Davidson, and promised him his
daughter, if he would not prosecute him.
Davidson did not appear against him, and
he was set at liberty. Mr. Salt after-
wards, to evade the pledge he had given,
told Davidson that he would not object if
he would wait till she was of age. Da-
vidson communicated to Miss Salt the
wish of her father, who replied, "You
know my sentiments now. I cannot say,
if I remain single till I am of age, what
then may be then,' and expressed herself
angry that he should agree to her father's
proposal. He had previously written to
his mother, and informed her of his in-
tended union, and she had remitted *l*1200
to a bankinghouse in London, and placed
it at his disposal.

Miss Salt had been sent by her father
to see a relative in a distant part of the
country, and before she had been many
months there, she married another suit-
or.

Davidson, upon hearing this, took some
poison, but had not swallowed it long,
before he communicated to a friend the
rash act, when the other procured a pow-
erful antidote, which destroyed the effect
in a great degree, though he was unwell
for a considerable time after. When he
recovered, he left the place, and with the
money his mother had sent him, he entered
into an extensive business near Birming-
ham; but being from the disappointment
in his marriage, unsettled in his mind, he
did not attend to his business, and in a
short time the whole of his money was
expended.

After his failure in business, he came
to London, and was employed as a jour-
neyman by Mr. Cox, a cabinet maker, in
the Haymarket; and subsequently by a
Mr. Wattfield, in the same place. About
four years ago he entered into business for
himself at Walworth, and then married a
Mrs. Lane, a widow, with four small chil-
dren. He was then a violent Arminian,
and attended regularly at Walworth
chapel, and appeared to be doing well.
At length trade fell off, and he returned
to London.

He had known Harrison (one of the
transported conspirators) for several
years previous to that time, and by him
he was introduced to Thistlewood, and by
the latter to Edwards, the spy. Edwards
frequently called upon him at his lodgings
during the getting up of the Cato-street
plot, and was for several weeks before,
his and Thistlewood's constant compan-
ion. He breakfasted with Davidson
on the morning before the Cato-street
plot was discovered. On Sunday night
when Davidson parted, for the last time,
with his wife, he expressed himself very
strongly against Lord Sidmouth's conduct,
in refusing his children to be allowed to
take leave of him before his execution.—
After he had kissed her, he said, "If I
should betray a weakness when I come
to the scaffold: I hope the world will not
attribute it to cowardice, but to my intense
feelings for you and my dear children.—
Farewell, pray that God will take mercy
on me, and receive my soul." This un-
fortunate woman is now left with six chil-
dren; four by her former husband, and
two by Davidson, both under four years
of age.

TIDD. Richard Tidd was born at Grantham,
in Lincolnshire. His age at the time of his exe-
cution was 45. He was apprenticed to Mr. Crane,
of Grantham, but quitted his situation at sixteen
years of age. He then went to Nottingham, where
he lived two years and a half; from thence he
came to London, where he resided several years.
He went to Scotland in 1803, and stopped there
for five years. This flight was made in conse-
quence of his having voted for Sir Francis Bur-
dett, at the Middlesex election, when the Hon
Baronet was opposed by Mr. Mainwaring. Tidd
then swore that he was a freeholder; the fact
being otherwise, he fled to avoid prosecution for
perjury. A reward of £100 was offered for his
apprehension.—On his return from the north, he
went to live at Rochester, and for nine years work-
ed at his trade of shoemaker in that town. He
was engaged in the conspiracy for which Colonel
Despard suffered; but a temporary absence from
town preserved him from sharing the same fate.
His last stay in town commenced on the 10th of
March 1818.—Tidd, during the war, enlisted in
a great many of the regiments under the Crown,
and received the different Bounties. [illegible]
ishing how he escaped detection; he was [illegible]
in disguise when he enlisted, and, as soon as he
had obtained the bounty, he deserted. When he
had spent the money he enlisted into another re-
giment.

BRUNT. John Thomas Brunt was born in [illegible]
nion-Street, Oxford street, London. His father
was a tailor; he apprenticed his only son, John
Thomas, at the age of 14 years, to Mr. Brookes,
a lady's shoemaker, in Union-street. He lived
Mr. Brookes till he was 18 years of age, when
his father dying, his mother purchased the re-
mainder of his time, and his indentures were given
en up to her, and he supported his mother for
some years by his labor. At the age of 21 years
he articled himself to learn the boot closing, and
in a short time became an excellent workman. A
prize boot in the shop of a tradesman in the
Strand was made by him. When he was 23 years
of age he married a respectable young woman
named Welch. On the 1st of May, 1806, she
brought him a boy, who is now living with his
mother. He was fourteen years of age on the
day his unfortunate father suffered the sentence
of the law.—Brunt was 38 years of age.

Raleigh:

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 7, 1820.

We were favored, if we may so term
it, a few days since, with *a copy* of a com-
munication signed "*One of the People*"
intended for publication in the *Minerva*.
To it was appended a note, addressed to
one of the editors, which we shall have
the pleasure of giving below, with a word
or two by way of comment. The com-
munication itself refers to a vote, given
during the last sitting of our Legislature,
on Mr. Alston's motion to ask informa-
tion of the governor whether the public
treasurer had given bond as required by
the act of 1801. The motion was re-
jected by 75 to 46; and our author seems
at this late hour to be put into a mighty
pet thereat. And much pleased indeed
must he be with his production, for we
find it in the HALIFAX paper of the 30th
ult. in the Wilmington paper at nearly
the same date; that it has been sent to
Messrs. Gales and Henderson for inser-
tion in their papers; and that Mr. Willis,
the correct and judicious editor of the
Edenton Gazette, on the 19th, refuses it a
place in decided terms. We shall not in-
sert it, because we imagine ourselves fully
competent to select those articles, first
appearing in other papers, which we
think may be useful and amusing to our
readers; because we think the vote of
the house was correct; because the evil,
if evil it was, which the author pretends
to combat, was instantly remedied on the
prompt and voluntary attention of the re-
spectable officer alluded to, & because, in
a word, we cannot perceive, though it may
be the case, how patriotism, or any other
impelling motive than vindictive hate or
intolerable vanity, could induce a writer
to stuff almost every printing office in the
state with a production destitute of every
feature which might induce us to think it
intended for the public good.

While on this subject, we cannot avoid
noticing a ridiculous mistatement of the
Halifax compiler, published on the same
day in which appeared the address of
"*One of the people.*" "We have un-
derstood," says the editor, "*but not from
good authority*, that after or before the
introduction of the resolution in question,
Mr. Alston went to the office of the Trea-
surer and requested of Mr. Haywood an
inspection of certain books; on which re-
quest, as we understand, the treasurer in-
terrogated Mr. Alston with, "Do you
come as Mr. Alston, Sir, or as one of a
committee appointed to inspect these
books?" The reply was "I come as
Mr. Alston, Sir"—Then "quit the
room," rejoined the Treasurer—and here
we understand this interview terminated."

We ask permission to advise the editor
who tells this story, hereafter to *get good
authority;* the other practice is novel and
does not seem as eligible as the old one.
In this case, so far as regards Mr. Hay-
wood, the Compiler's information is to-
tally wrong. Mr. Alston had no dis-
pute with the treasurer, but we believe
he had with some other gentleman; and
if the editor at Halifax has a wish to ren-
der his paper the vehicle of private broils
and dissentions, we presume he can get
the particulars of *that*, without difficulty
or delay, and without travelling from his
own county.

The precious postscript we alluded to
is in these words:—

"*Mr. Lucas,*—I have heard it said by some
that the presses in Raleigh are not free, but this
I cannot believe until I see a refusal to publish
the enclosed piece in your paper. And if it should
be refused, we think it high time to withdraw
our support from them, and send off and get some
other printer in your town, who will be free.

From your Subscribers.

Here is a sudden transformation of "one
of the people," into divers "SUBSCRI-
BERS!" But the writer forgets both his
grammar and plerality; for we perceive
he begins "*I* have heard," &c. Yet
passing over this bungling attempt to
make us believe that *many* could unite in
his folly, we can tell the author that we
should regard with the utmost contempt
any of our subscribers who could be silly