

day morning. At 6 o'clock a deputation of the inhabitants waited upon her, and presented a congratulatory address on terms to which she replied in appropriate terms. The deputation had the honor of kissing her Majesty's hand, and several ladies were in the afternoon permitted to enter, and were kindly received. The Queen ascended her carriage at half past 6, and was drawn by the populace quite out of town, amidst the loud and reiterated cheering of an immense concourse. The horses were then put in, and the cavalcade proceeded towards Canterbury.

When her Majesty reached Canterbury, it was nearly dark, and the horses were, however, taken from the carriage, and the Queen was drawn through the Main street. Her Majesty alighted at the Fountain Inn, where the mayor and corporation awaited with a congratulatory address, which was immediately presented in due form. She was received by the commanding officer of the troops stationed in Canterbury, with the customary honors, in consequence of direct orders from government. Her Majesty soon retired to rest, and after taking an early breakfast yesterday morning, preparations were made for her immediate departure. The people would not permit the horses to be put to the carriage, but insisted upon drawing her Majesty completely thro' the town. Every window was thronged with spectators, and, though the morning was very unfavorable, the streets were also crowded with well dressed people. The scene was very imposing, and her Majesty appeared greatly affected. Through every village on the route towards London, the same enthusiasm prevailed.

On arriving at the Green Man, Blackheath, her Majesty's carriage drew up, and she alighted. A momentary depression, arising from fatigue rendered a short recess, and the attraction now grew more intense, and in order to prevent confusion, and allay the thirst of curiosity, the Queen after partaking of some refreshments, appeared at one of the windows of the inn. The crowd at once satisfied and animated by her appearance, burst into a vehement and protracted shout of applause. After a delay of about 20 minutes, she resumed her journey. As the weather had now cleared up, and the rays of the sun increased the splendor of the scene, the carriage was thrown open, and every one gratified with an immediate view of her Majesty. The crowd was renewed and continued, without interruption till the entire cavalcade reached the metropolis, when they swelled into a yet louder strain.

As her Majesty proceeded through the streets of the metropolis, she was received with the most enthusiastic shouts of applause.

About 7 o'clock, her Majesty's Carriage stopped at the door of Mr. Alderman Wood's house, No 77, South Audley street, where already a large concourse of persons had assembled. The whole crowd uncovered, and rent the air with huzzas and cries of "God save Queen Caroline!" On alighting, her Majesty seemed dreadfully fatigued and appeared to walk into the house with some difficulty. She leaned on the arms of Alderman Wood and Lady Anne Hamilton. Her dress was a loose silk pelisse, and a large Leghorn Bonnet, tied close to the face, and a large veil thrown back. The countenance of her Majesty, when she alighted, appeared cheerful and serene, in spite of the fatigue she had undergone.

Soon after her arrival, the crowd in the street called loudly for her appearance, and her Majesty condescended to show herself at the window, and about half an hour afterwards, on another call, she came out on the balcony, attended by Alderman Wood, bowed gracefully to the people, and retired. Messengers were continually passing to and from the house, and several distinguished persons left their names in the course of the evening. Amongst them were the Hon. G. Bennett, Sir R. Wilson, Mr. Hume, M. P. & Mr. Denman, the Queen's Solicitor General, called upon after her arrival, and had an interview with her Majesty. He remained about an hour. Her Majesty dined about 9 o'clock: the members of Mr. Alderman Wood's family only were present. The orders at the door were, that the Queen could see no person until to-morrow.

On Tuesday night a number of houses on the Surrey side of the Thames were illuminated, in honor of the Queen's arrival. Fireworks and small cannon were also repeatedly fired in the course of the evening. There was no illumination in South Audley street, and all the windows of Alderman Wood's house were darkened up. There were however some slight illuminations in several houses in Clarges street, Albemarle street, and old Bond street, and Piccadilly. These it is understood, took place in consequence of threats uttered by the populace.

A great crowd remained in front of Mr. Alderman Wood's house until a late hour, huzzing and applauding. All persons passing they obliged to take off their hats, out of respect to the Queen.

Her Majesty rose on Wednesday morning, as early as five o'clock, and continued for some time afterwards engaged in writing. She appears to be quite recovered from the fatigue of her journey, and in excellent health and spirits.

As early as ten o'clock, a considerable crowd had assembled in front of the house, and before noon the whole street, for a great distance, on each side of the house, was so thronged that it was with difficulty the carriages could pass through it. This scene continued till nearly four o'clock, when Mr. Alderman Wood appeared upon the balcony,

and addressed the populace, requesting them peaceably to retire, after which they began to disperse.

We regret, however, to learn, that after the populace left South Audley Street, on Wednesday night, they were guilty of very riotous excesses. They broke the windows of a number of houses at the West end of the town, and, among others, those of Lord Sidmouth, Lord Castlereagh, Mr. Coultis, and Mr. Maberly. M. P. A strong party of the guards remained stationed in front of Carlton house during the whole of that and Thursday night.

BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS—JUNE 5.

Mr. Brougham rose, with a paper in his hand, and said—"I have been commanded by the Queen to communicate the following message to the house." He then read to the following effect:

"The Queen thinks it necessary to inform the House of Commons, that she has been induced to return to England, in consequence of the measures pursued against her honor and peace for some time, by secret agents abroad, and lately sanctioned by the government at home. In adopting this course her Majesty has had no other purpose whatsoever, but the defence of her character, and the maintenance of those just rights which have devolved upon her by the death of that revered monarch, in whose high honor and unshaken affection she had always found her surest support. Upon her arrival, the Queen is surprised to find that a message has been sent down to parliament, requiring its attention to written documents; and she learns with still greater astonishment, that there is an intention of proposing that those should be referred to a select committee. It is this day 14 years since the first charges were brought forward against her Majesty. Then, and upon every occasion during the long period, she has shown the utmost readiness to meet her accusers, and to court the fullest inquiry into her conduct. She now also desires an open investigation, in which she may see both the charges and the witnesses against her, a privilege not denied to the meanest subject of the realm. In the face of the sovereign, the parliament, and the country, she solemnly protests against the formation of a secret tribunal to examine documents, privately prepared by her adversaries, as a proceeding unknown to the law of the land, and a flagrant violation of all the principles of Justice. She relies, with full confidence, upon the integrity of the House of Commons for defeating the only attempt she has reason to fear. The Queen earnestly forbear to add, that, even before any proceedings were resolved upon, she had been treated in a manner too well calculated to prejudice her case. The omission of her name in the liturgy, the withholding the means of conveyance usually afforded to all the branches of the royal family, the refusal even of an answer to her application for a place of residence in the royal mansions, and the studied slight, both of English Ministers abroad, and of the agents of all foreign powers, or whom the English government had any influence, must be viewed as measures designed to prejudice the world against her, and could only have been justified by trial and conviction."

On the 6th, the following message was received in both Houses of Parliament:

"The King thinks it necessary, in consequence of the arrival of the Queen, to communicate to the house of Lords certain papers respecting the conduct of her Majesty, since her departure from this kingdom, which he recommends to the immediate and serious consideration of the House."

"The King has felt the most anxious desire to avert the necessity of any disclosures and discussions, which must be as painful to his people, as they can be to himself; but the step now taken by the Queen leaves him no alternative."

"The King has the fullest confidence that, in consequence of this communication, the House of Lords will adopt that course of proceeding which the justice of the case, and the honor and dignity of his Majesty's crown may require."

HOUSE OF COMMONS, June 12.

Lord Castlereagh rose at five o'clock, and moved that the order of the day for the appointment of a secret committee to examine the papers attached to his Majesty's gracious message, be read, for the purpose of further postponing it to Friday next. His Lordship felt assured that the House would concur in his feeling, that it would be unbecoming in him to say a single word respecting any thing which had passed relative to the subject. He begged and entreated the house to keep in their consideration, that the postponement left things still in the same position. He was induced to name Friday as the most convenient day, Thursday being fixed upon for a court ceremonial which usually precluded their entering upon business, and he would rather wish to appoint the term of adjournment a day later than earlier, which course would doubtless be the most satisfactory to the house.—(Hear, hear.)

Sir M. W. Ridley did not rise to disturb the unanimity, with which the house met the noble lord's motion, nor to seek to elicit one word more relative to so sensitive a question. He could not, however, neglect to express his hope, that, not only in that house, but out of it every disposition would be evinced to support the views of the government, and those of which were anxiously aiming to settle the affair by private negotiations. He earnestly hoped that no further publicity would be given to documents or statements, which

their authentic or garbled, whilst these negotiations were pending.—(General cries of hear, hear, hear.) Much mischief certainly originated in such indiscreet publicity, which could have no beneficial effect, and was calculated to irritate and prejudice the public mind.

Mr. Brougham rose to concur in the motion of the noble lord, and more especially to express the very great satisfaction he derived from the earnest intimation of his honorable friend, (Sir M. W. Ridley.) He could not see the House, that the illustrious individual concerned, and her official advisers, were earnestly desirous of the most scrupulous concealment.—(Hear, hear, hear.)—Indeed, he (Mr. Brougham) had seen nothing published which was analogous to truth; if any thing real had transpired, it must be attributed to indiscreet interference, and a most indelicate breach of confidence. The Queen, he must state, was not inappropriately accommodated; and her position was perhaps favorable to officious intrusions, which defeated the wishes of those concerned, that nothing should go abroad on the subject.

Lord Castlereagh felt that he could not enter upon the subject of accommodation introduced by the hon. and learned member, without breaking that reserve which it was acknowledged was most becoming to observe.

Mr. Brougham did not mean any thing invidious by alluding to her Majesty's present accommodation. He was aware that money to an unlimited amount had been offered to her to enable her to provide herself a more appropriate residence; but he mentioned it because it was felt that her position was favorable to the propagation of reports, which it was impossible to control.—(Hear, hear.) The motion was then agreed to by acclamation.

HOUSE OF LORDS, June 12.

The Queen.—The earl of Liverpool reminded their lordships of the order which had been made on Thursday last, that the secret committee should not meet until to-morrow. He had made the motion for that order, not on any specific ground which could induce him to think it necessary, but upon hopes which appeared to be entertained by their lordships. Since that period, communications and explanations had taken place on the subject. He was not prepared to say what might be the result of these communications and explanations, but the state of the business was certainly such as to make a further adjournment of the meeting of the committee desirable. He therefore intended to propose that the day of meeting should be fixed for Saturday next. Before he sat down he thought it necessary to observe, that a fabricated account of the correspondence on this subject had appeared, in which the documents were most scandalously falsified, and converted into libels. It was an aggravation of this conduct, that it must have been done by some persons who had seen the originals, and who, therefore, could not be ignorant of the fabrication. It was, however, but justice to say, that no blame could be justly ascribed to her Majesty's advisers. They had very honorably and voluntarily communicated to his Majesty's ministers that they were no parties to the publication, and that nobody could regret it more than they did. He concluded by moving that the meeting of the secret committee be postponed to Saturday next. Ordered.

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Gouche, that this amendment emanated from the ministers, who, seeing the necessity of yielding in some points, had secretly negotiated its being proposed. This was distinctly denied by the Keeper of the Seals, in the name of himself and colleagues. In the course of the discussion, some acrimonious digressions took place. M. de Girardin apostrophized the law as "the blood of the eyes of the nation; it inspired universal horror, because it had been enacted by a legislator with blood." [Murmurs.] M. de Testez demanded the adjournment of the discussion until justice should be rendered to the national representation for the injuries it had sustained. The law, he vehemently declared, was an outrage to the charter, and no person is permitted to stop near those limits in abhorrence throughout France. One hundred thousand citizens in vain demanded the maintenance of the law of the 3d of February, 1817. You know the result. Men in disguise have assaulted the Deputies and knocked down citizens. Have the guilty been seized? Doubtless some of them are considered to have acted in a becoming manner. It is thus, as at Lyons, aggressions remain unpunished. The police introduced the troops.—[Here he was interrupted by loud clamors, and cries of—*speak to the amendment.*]

M. D'Argenson. "The speaker is in order: he has a right to notice the masses which has taken place, of peaceable subjects." M. Laflite. "I have it in my power to prove it." [A voice to the left—"civil war and assassinations are preparing."]

The Chamber, during the last three sittings, have deliberated under the Vice Presidency of M. de Villele, in consequence of the severe illness of M. Ravez.

The following extracts from two journals, shew that Paris continues daily to be the scene of popular tumults, the serious character of which does not appear to be much abated:

PARIS, JUNE 8.

Louvel was executed yesterday evening, at 6 o'clock. He had preserved, to his very last moment, without the slightest intermission, that extraordinary and unshrinking apathy which he displayed through the course of his confinement and trial. His countenance, as he went along to the scaffold, even wore a smile of content. He assisted the executioners in the preparations for the last dreadful instant. The crowd on the occasion presented the most magnificent spectacle I have ever seen. From the remotest point, where a glimpse could be caught of the scaffold, might be seen, but a moving mass of individuals, and there proceeded with the gleaming of the bayonets, swords and bayonets of the military. All the roofs of the houses were black with people; the spires of the churches were with them, and the towers of Notre Dame seemed almost to tremble under the weight of the multitude on them. After the execution of Louvel, the multitude dispersed peacefully. The most perfect calm appeared to reign throughout the capital. This state of apparent security was of short duration. At half past eight o'clock an assemblage of several hundred individuals took place on the Boulevard des Capuchines, armed with sticks. They paraded en masse, exclaiming, "The charter forever!" "Long live the Emperor!" Still more criminal cries were heard, but they are of a nature so atrocious that we will not venture to repeat them.

The seditious confederacy marched along the Boulevards to the Porte St. Denis, on their arrival at which, their numbers were much increased; they were met at the entrance of the Boulevard Marie Nouvelle by a picket of Horse National Guard, who attempted in vain to arrest their further progress. A detachment of the Dragons of the Royal Guard and another of Gendarmes of the same name, were arrested, and dispersed them, several were arrested. Some of them repaired to the Faubourg St. Antoine, uttering seditious cries, which had no other effect than to occasion the shutting up of the shops. The presence of the troops of the line stationed at that Faubourg, restrained them from further excesses; at 10 o'clock tranquility was restored. This evening at 9 all was quiet in the metropolis.

From a work lately published by the Academy of Science in Paris, it appears that Paris contains 714,000 inhabitants, of which 25,000 are not domiciled. The average number of births annually is 21,000, and of these the proportion of male to female is twenty-five to twenty-four.—The consumption of bread annually is 115,880,000 kilograms: of oxen 70,000; of heifers 9,000; of calves 78,000; of sheep 34,000; of swine 72,000; of eggs 74,000,000; of pigeons 600,000; of fowls 1,200,000; of wigs 870,000 hecilitres.

PARIS, JUNE 10.

Yesterday, [Friday] evening, at nine o'clock, an assemblage of between 3 and 400 individuals took place at Port St. Martin. A considerable force was directed to this point, and there paraded up and down for the interval of an hour. At half past 10 o'clock several detachments of cuirassiers, provoked by seditious cries, galloped down the Boulevard, and dispersed them. They appeared mostly young men between 16 and 17 years of age. Some men of mature age and suspicious appearance, were observed amongst them. All the shops were closed. They re-assembled on the Place de l'Estrapade, whither troops were sent, on whose appearance these champions of the charter, (chartiers,) peaceably withdrew.

Gazette de France.

Numerous assemblages took place again this evening on the Boulevards, from the Porte St. Dennis to the Chateau d'Azay;

troops were posted the whole length, and their presence alone restrained the factious, who sought an occasion to renew the scenes of the preceding days. It is said that considerable sums of money have been employed to keep up these convulsions.

Yesterday very considerable assemblages took place on the Boulevard de l'Empire. The cries of "the charter forever!" were frequently heard. Detachments of cavalry presently dispersed them in a determined manner. It is said that many persons have been wounded.—*Censur Europeen.*

The Orange walk, fronting the Carousel, continues occupied by a battalion of the infantry of the royal guard. Chartiers are stationed all around the Thuilleries, and no person is permitted to stop near those limits.

The number of the National Guard on duty at the Chamber of Deputies, is now considerably augmented.

The regiment of hussars on the royal guard, which was in garrison at Compeign, arrived yesterday in the suburbs of the capital.

Lieut. Col. Barbier Dufay, known as connected with the deplorable affair of M. de St. Marys, was taken into custody by two gendarmes, in the crowd that was proceeding to witness the execution of Louvel. It was also announced, that Gen. Freysmet, Gen. Solignac, and the Chief d'Escadron Duvergier, have been arrested.

The Gazette de France says—"My foreigners were about to leave Paris, to the great regret of our maitres d'hotel and shopkeepers; but as they now see that tranquillity is re-established, and that strength rests with the laws, they have suspended their preparations for departure. The good people who consider the money which foreigners spend in Paris, as a very legitimate source of profit, endeavor to inspire them with confidence, in spite of the attempts of the enemies of order, whom they aptly denominate (Chartiers, Chartists.)"

FROM FRANCE.

Private Correspondence, from the New York Columbian.

"In Paris three or four thousand students of the law and medicine assembled in the streets of *Petit Corveau* and *Montorgueil*, to attend the funeral of a young gentleman of the name of *Lallemand*, who had been killed the day before by one of the guard. The crowd, forming a procession, the largest ever seen in Paris, to attend the funeral of a private citizen, began to move at 10 o'clock in the morning. It proceeded to the cemetery of *Perre la Chaise*, where funeral discourses were pronounced over the grave of the unfortunate youth. This immense body of students, dressed in deep black, carrying canes and umbrellas, moved through the streets with military exactness. They all peaceably separated about 2 o'clock. It appears the police were greatly alarmed, as *patrols* were constantly traversing the streets where the procession assembled, and through which it moved. A monument is to be raised, by subscription, to the memory of the unfortunate *Lallemand*.

"A debate, upon the subject of the law, both as respects feeling and expressions, took place on the 7th June, in the Chamber of Deputies. The members discussing the subject of 'the Law of Elections,' in which the soldiers were called *assassins*, and characters we have heretofore considered eminent, having held high and responsible stations, were traduced and vilified in a style tolerated in no other legislative body save the Chamber of Deputies.

"The discussion above mentioned occurred shortly after the great riots in Paris. Public feeling appears greatly exalted.—*patrols* run very high on the Boulevards. The cry of *vive l'Empereur*, and other seditious expressions, were repeatedly heard, in which the women occasionally joined.

"The circumstance of women joining and overtly active with any mob, or a detachment of party in Paris, is an evil omen; women seldom join till parties are well organized for opposition. They then lead the mob and commence hostilities. The horrible and sanguinary course, adopted by the *Poisards* (fish women) in Paris will never be forgotten, whilst one incident in the history of the revolution is remembered."

Private letters describe France as being in the most horrible state—one very intelligent correspondent says, "The fire which blazed in America in '76 will soon illumine France and Germany. The people are too well informed on the subject of the rights of man longer to submit to be governed by weak, capricious, or superannuated monarchs."

"The very fact of persons in France daring to write letters containing these sentiments, is an evidence that the boasted *iron arm of the police* is weakened, and the government dare not enforce the arbitrary laws of France at this period, lest there should be a reaction, and the terrific cry *a la lanterne* should be renewed in Paris."

ITHACA, N. Y. JULY 10.

HAIL STORM.

On Thursday last, between 3 and 4 o'clock P. M. burst upon this village and its vicinity the most destructive hail storm ever witnessed in this part of the country. The clouds dark and threatening, came from the south, down the valley of the Inlet, and from the north west, up the Laké, and seemed to meet directly over the greatest fury upon it, and dividing their fragments to the east and west. The rain, accompanied by hail, or irregular

masses of ice, from the size of a walnut to that of a pigeon's egg, descended in torrents, amidst a violent wind from the west, beating against the west windows of the houses, and demolishing all that were not secured by closed shutters; and so sudden was the storm very few had taken that precaution. Between four and five thousand lights of glass were broken in this village:—In the Presbyterian meeting house, 245; in the new Methodist Chapel, 244; in the court house, 220; and the residue in the windows of private dwelling houses and stores. But, this was by no means the climax of desolation.—The gardens, so lately gay and luxuriant, smiling in bloom and useful vegetation, are now completely swept as though the scythe of the destroying angel had passed over them; The fruit was beaten from the trees, and the large fields of luxuriant wheat, and the finest corn, upon the flats surrounding our village, are completely prostrate.—The loss of Mr. Butler alone, who occupies Gen. De Witt's farm will exceed five hundred dollars. We have heard but from a few miles south, where the storm was not so violent. It extended about six miles east, nearly equal in effect, levelling fences and beating down the ears of grain. The width of the tempest, appeared not to have exceeded three quarters of a mile.

EXHILIRATING GAS.

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 21.

The exhibition of gas by *Dr. Preston*, on Saturday evening, was highly interesting, from the number and variety of its effects. A youth sang a verse, and a few words of another verse of a song—a young gentleman exhibited a most excellent imitation of Mr. Wallack in *Rolla*, his action, voice, and emphasis, most remarkably like the original. Two gentlemen went through the action of fencing with the small sword with most extraordinary energy—two gentlemen danced, one in the *hip see saw* style, the other waltzed; another, a plain dress'd gentleman, denounced the wrath of the gods in very excellent Latin, worthy of the Sybil, in the age; another exhibited a most complete *somersault*, who had never before attempted a jump greater than over a kennel; an old grey haired gentleman, between sixty and seventy, declaimed on war and peace with great energy; another determined he would not have war, that Jackson must lead; the peace he preferred; a young lawyer insisted that he possessed a logic so irresistible that he could cozen the devil himself; and concluded by assuring the auditors that if his satanic majesty were to send a message to him at that moment, he would send his ambassador packing.

Those are faithful sketches of what actually took place; the most interesting exhibition we ever saw.—*Aurora.*

CINCINNATI, OHIO, JULY 12.

EXTRAORDINARY DECISION.

BANK UNITED STATES, vs. Whipple & Washburne.

The above cause came to trial a few days ago, before the City Court, holden by the Mayor and town Aldermen. The case was regularly presented to the jury by the plaintiff's counsel, and though there were several points made by the defendant's counsel, in the course of the proceeding; yet they were reserved, and the testimony considered as conclusive of the claim. It was admitted by the plaintiff's counsel, that the note was discounted at the office established at this place. The defendant's counsel insisted to the jury, that the Bank of the United States had no power to discount promissory notes—that the Bank was the mere creature of the Act which created it, and possessed no other powers, than such as were expressly granted. However strong, and though the charter confers a right upon the corporation generally, to do and execute all and singular the acts, matters, and things, which to them it shall or may appertain to do, &c. and although it prohibits them to receive more than six per cent. upon its loans or discounts, yet it is no express authority either to loan or discount, such loans are illegal, and the security void.

The Mayor charged the jury that the Bank of the U. States had no power under its charter to discount promissory notes, and the jury gave a verdict for the defendants.

ST LOUIS, JUNE 28.

By a letter from *Prairie du Chien*, we understand that a council with the chiefs of the Winnebago nation of Indians, has been held by Colonel Leavenworth, on the subject of the murder of two of the men belonging to the 5th regiment. They disclaimed and denounced the act, and said it was done by two fools, who had covered the whole nation with shame. The chiefs had no wish or intention to go to war, and promised to deliver up the murderers in 9 days, and in the mean time delivered five of their chiefs as hostages.

The Sacs, Foxes, Kickapoo, and in fact, all the Indians on the river, stand ready to join the United States, in case it is requested, against the Winnebagoes, but no necessity for it exists. A part of the Winnebagoes are friendly, and the residue fear our troops too much to do any more mischief.

HARRISBURGH, PA. JULY 21.

David Lewis, a *Kobber*, died of his wounds, and was buried at Bellefonte, on Thursday the 13th inst.

THE REPOSITORY.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2.

DIED.

On Wednesday the 26th ult. in the 56th year of her age, Mrs. M. Griggs, consort of Mr. T. Griggs, sen. of this county.

The public are cautioned against receiving one hundred dollar notes of the Central Bank of Georgetown and Washington, as counterfeit notes of that denomination are in circulation, filled up in the name of J. S. Hlaw, dated June 3d, 1818. They are so well executed as to deceive the public generally. Hereafter the Bank will not issue any notes of that denomination from the same plate.

By accounts from St. Louis, we learn that the Convention of the People of Missouri has determined what shall be the provision of the Constitution respecting Slavery. The interference of the Legislature with the subject is prohibited, further than to stop the importation of slaves for sale. The Missouri Gazette, opposed to the recognition of slavery in any shape, yet expresses its satisfaction that "the question is settled in some way;" inasmuch as, if left open, it would have been, at every election, a subject of contention. The St. Louis Enquirer contains some essays on the powers proper to be granted to the Legislature, or withheld from it, by the constitution, which bear the marks of intelligence and observation, and inculcate sound doctrines. We refer particularly to two short essays, on Banking and on Divorces, which we shall reprint when we can find room for them.—*Nat. Intell.*

From the Richmond Compiler.

ANOTHER CASE.—It appears that the *Cashier* of the New Hampshire Bank, at Portsmouth, has been guilty of a defalcation of \$12,000. The North South, East and West, frauds and rumors of frauds are but too common. The day of speculation, of Banks, and of extravagance, has produced scenes which were never dreamt of a few years ago. Men, who were supposed to be as firmly rooted in morality as Mount Atlas itself, have yielded to the temptation, and will descend to the grave, blighted in their prospects and reputation.

A medical gentleman of eminence, in writing to his friend on the subject of Cucumbers, advises him to be very particular as to the mode of dressing them; and after all, throw them into the streets, as the most effectual mode of killing the hogs, and preventing in his family the *cholera morbus*.

N. Y. Gaz.

From the National Advocate.

"All for Love"—A Mr. Perodi, in Boston, put an end to his existence by stabbing himself. We learn the following particulars of his case, which, however romantic, we have some reason to believe are true:—Mr. Perodi was an Italian by birth, and about fifty years old. His person was by no means attractive, yet his manners and address were prepossessing. He obtained a living by teaching the Italian language, and among his scholars was a young lady of respectability and fortune. The literary intercourse existing between the preceptor and his fair pupil, led to prepossessions of a more tender nature, and it is very possible that Perodi read Petrarch with great effect; in short they fell in love with each other, the graces of the mind having a paramount influence in the estimation of the lady over the defects of person, and they agreed to marry privately. The father of the lady having some suspicion that the zeal of the master was unbecomingly warm, discovered the intentions of both, and not being pleased with the alliance, he found means to induce Perodi to leave the United States, and, as he thought, forever. After an absence abroad of some months, and extending his resources, Perodi returns to Boston, presents himself at the house of his fair mistress, and is denied admittance.—Poor and friendless—neglected by former acquaintance, and shunned by her loved, he determined to put an end to his existence in a manner corresponding with that wild enthusiasm which distinguishes his countrymen generally.

He armed himself, and as the story goes, he repaired to the house of his mistress; ascended to the drawing room, where he found her alone playing on the piano. His presence, the agitation of frame, and vehemence of gesture, alarmed her excessively, and her shrieks brought into the room a female and relation—the young lady escaped by another door, and Perodi, emboldened and bewildered, fired a pistol, and wounded the lady, then stabbing himself in several places, fell dead on the carpet. This is the story related to us. Some of his friends in a Boston paper declare that he had no intention of injuring any person but himself. It is a melancholy tale, but, "omnium vincet amor."

Extract of a letter, dated ST. THOMAS, JUNE 30.

"The arrival of General Devereaux at Antigua, with an additional force of 2000 men, will give a considerable change to the affairs in that quarter. Bolivar's force is about 2000. We may now look for a decisive blow against the royalists. General Devereaux is represented to be a brave and distinguished officer, and has embarked his

life and fortune in the independent cause.—The commissioners, who are on their way to Angostura from Caracas, will no doubt meet with a friendly reception—but as respects the object of their mission nothing will be done. The Patriots are resolved to accede to no proposition they may offer.

The privateers are still very annoying in the direction, although they have received some check in consequence of three British vessels that have lately visited this Quarter. The British, however, do not molest any of them who are regularly commissioned.—There has been two of them sent in, one to Barbados, the other to Antigua; their commissions not being regular. A Spanish fleet sailed from this a few days ago for Lagaira, under convoy of a British 74, and a brig of war."

BALTIMORE, JULY 29.

FROM SPAIN.

By the brig Oswego, captain Hamilton, arrived at this port yesterday in 33 days from Gibraltar, we learn that the U. S. Columbus, left Gibraltar 12th June for the Straits. The United States Frigate *Guerrero* also left there at the same time.—None of the officers of the *Guerrero* were permitted to land at Gibraltar, in consequence of the many duels anticipated between them and the military—when capt H. sailed, there were three Dutch line of battle ships and two frigates, and two brigs at Gibraltar.

Wants a Situation

IN A DRY GOOD STORE,

A young man who is well qualified as a salesman and clerk, and if required can produce testimonials of character, &c. For further particulars enquire of the Printer, Aug. 2—3w.

Trustees' Sale.

ANTIQUITIES OF TENNESSEE.

FROM THE NASHVILLE WHIG.
On the farm of Turner Lane, Esq. five miles south east of Sparta, on the waters of the Caney Fork of Cumberland, and on other farms adjacent, have lately been found, small graves, sunk into the earth from one foot to eighteen inches below the surface. They are about ten inches broad and eighteen inches long, having a flag limestone rock at each of the ends and sides, and covered with the same species of rock. In these graves are found skulls and bones. In these cases, in diameter, nearly round; the other bones being proportionally small. Between two and three hundred of these graves have been discovered. In every tomb, yet opened, was found a small black earthen pot, about one pint in capacity, containing a small conk shell, undecayd, of a gray color on the exterior and red within, and as transparent as this species of shells is usually found. The pot, when broken, exhibits numerous white specks of round shining particles.

It is a matter of striking curiosity, that there is not to be found, in the neighborhood of this place, any limestone of the same species with that of which these tombs are constructed.

In the vicinity of the place where these graves are found, there are the vestiges of a large town, having parallel streets extending east and west. The land they are upon is covered with as large timber as any in the neighborhood. The sutures of the heads of these skeletons are closed, and as sound and solid as the other parts of the skulls.

At Mr. Anderson's, two miles and a half in a south-westerly direction from the farm of Mr. Lane, were found other skeletons of the same dimensions, in tombs constructed upon the same plan, and of similar materials. One at least, it is said, was observed to have teeth and all the bones belonging to the human body.

The fact above stated are attested by Mr. Lane, of White county, who has seen the skeletons very often; by his son, Jacob A. Lane, Esq. of Sparta, in the same county; and by another son, Alexander Lane, Esq. a student at law—who all say they can be verified by the inhabitants in the vicinity of the farm of Mr. Lane. Mr. Lane the father, who is a man of observation, gives it as his decided opinion, that these are the skeletons of adult persons. He found his opinion upon the solidity of the bones of the heads, and also upon the fact, of the sutures of the skulls being entirely closed and solid.

The trees growing where they were found, are of as great size and age as any in the surrounding forest. Both at Mr. Anderson's and Mr. Lane's are many extensive circular elevations of earth, raised two or three feet above the common surface, arranged in order, having the very appearance of once populous towns, upon which are standing large trees: on one of them, a poplar of five feet diameter at least. The small graves at Mr. Lane's are arranged; but at Mr. Anderson's there is a large burying ground full of them, without any order as to position.

That the bones are human, Mr. Lane thinks there can be no doubt, and that they are not the bones of children, he thinks unquestionable. The conck-shells, it would seem, must have been brought from the borders of the ocean, as there are none such to be found either in the rivers of Kentucky or those of this state; and, it would also seem, they must have been brought hither immediately before their deposition in these vessels. In a few years, they probably would have been lost or broken to pieces, had they remained unburied. That the animals the skeletons belong to drank water, and were not sucklings, is intimated by the water vessel at the head of each skeleton. The rocks which enclose them, are thin blue limestone, and not of that neighborhood originally, all the limestone in the vicinity being of a grey color. Here is a mystery that baffles conjecture, and puts all experience at defiance.

The pigmies of Herodotus, on the borders of Ethiopia and the Red Sea, and those of Homer in India, have always been treated as fables, which, in the days of those men, entered into most of their writers' compositions. At this day, we must outstrip credulity itself, to believe in a real existence of pigmy men. How could a nation of pigmy men, not exceeding 18 inches in stature, build habitations, clear the forest, cultivate the soil, defend themselves against the ravages of the hawk and eagle, the wolf and the panther? How live in a world of giants, such as are mentioned by ancient writers, when the size and age of men, bearing a just proportion to each other, far exceeded those of the present day? The remains of a gigantic race are not more than seven miles from the burying ground of these pigmies. Their skeletons are not shorter than seven feet—frequently above it. Figure, in imagination, one of these skeletons covered with muscles, &c. and distended by ordinary respiration, place him on the side of the largest man of the present day, and what would be his comparative appearance? The place where the larger skeletons were buried, is covered with trees of no less magnitude and age than that where the smaller ones were found. They are, therefore, brought to a simultaneous existence, or at all events to periods not very distant from each other.

Was the smallest child of a giant, of a size as diminutive as that of the small skeletons? Did the Sannioide of America, whose com-

mon stature does not exceed four feet, and whose female, it may be supposed, is still of inferior size, came hither from the north eastern coast of America, in company with the people of Scythia, remarked by all the writers of antiquity for their monstrous size? Is it possible that, in their passage through the neck of land which it is supposed connects the two continents together, those Scythians dragged with them some of the dwarfish nations of north-eastern America, whose descendants are now found living within the arctic circles? and that these small skeletons are the relics of the pigmy race, whose posterity, by the genial warmth of a milder climate, and the plentiful diet which it affords, have returned to the stature which their immediate ancestors lost, by the migrations of their ancestors into the inhospitable climates of the north; which, chilling the blood, diminishing the force of its circulation, and rendering their supply of food precarious and unwholesome, in the lapse of a long series of ages, reduced their primitive bulk?

If this be so, the women, and the ungraced children of the first emigrants, although beyond the age of infancy, and not yet arrived at maturity, might not have been of larger dimensions when clothed with flesh than is indicated by these skeletons.

Let us look for conck shells on the shores of north eastern America, and look there also for the stature of those who inhabit the most northwardly regions of these countries, and we shall perceive whether this conjecture has the countenance of probability, and, if not, then let us be owned with candor that many are the unsearchable ways of Providence.

But, indeed, a conjecture may be offered, before we leave this subject, which, to some, may possibly seem worthy of attention.—The Egyptians, in ancient times, worshipped a great number of animals, and, among others, the Ibis, the Hawk, the Cat, the Dog. In whatever family a cat died, every individual of that family cut off his hair or eyebrows; but, if a dog died, the whole family shaved their heads, and in fact, every part of their bodies. The cats, when dead, were carried to sacred buildings, and, after being salted, were buried in the city Buhastes. Of the canine species, the females were buried in consecrated chests, which ceremony was also observed with respect to the Johncumen. Herod: Eu. 65, 66, &c.

The Hindoos, says the Abbe Dubois, pay honor and worship, less or more solemn, to almost every living creature, whether quadruped, bird, or reptile. He then gives a long list of the worshipped animals, beginning with the Ape, and including the dog and other animals. The Ape is the class of animals which receives the highest honors. The striking resemblance which the Hindoos remark between this animal and man, in exterior appearance and physical relations, was the first cause of the great reverence in which they held him. 2d Dubois, 216. The worship of the great Ape Hanuman extends over all the territory of India, and especially among the followers of Vishnu. His idol is every where seen in the temples and other places frequented by the people. And it is also frequently found in the woods and under thick trees in desert places. But particularly where the Vishnivities abound, the favorite idol of Hanuman is found almost every where. The sacrifices offered to it usually consist of the simplest productions of nature; and, in parts frequented by Apes, devotees are often seen who give them part of their food, and consider it a meritorious deed.

The skulls and other bones described by Mr. Lane may be the bones of sacred animals, buried by a superstition not dissimilar to that of the Hindoo and Egyptian; and, being not more than 20 miles from the place where the three faced image was found, both may have been deposited by the same religious notions. The conck-shell, left in the small water vessel, indicates an intent to provide for the accommodation of some animal who could use the conck for dipping water out of the largest vessel. Should this conjecture be found worthy of adoption, the evidence of Hindoo ancestry will have attained a degree of strength almost too stable to suffer resistance. The animal, whether ape or monkey, and the conck shell, may have come from the Gulf of Mexico, Cumana, or the waters of the Oronoko and the adjacent countries, whither it is probable they came, from the old world, with the superstition which deified them. The sedulous anxiety manifested for their preservation; the care taken in their burial, to provide a certain species of stone for the coffin, and for their future accommodation, a water vessel and a dipper, are circumstances which must have proceeded from some inviolable and indispensable religious injunction—the very same, perhaps, which governed the conduct of the ancient Egyptians, and of the ancient, intermediate, and present Hindoos. J. H.

We have on hand

Ladies' fashionable straw bonnets, Gentlemen's fur hats, made by Jacob Rogers & Son, Do. Chip do. Baltimore manufactured stone Pickling Pots, Potter's ware of all kinds, Cut and wrought nails, Country steel, &c. Persons wishing to purchase will please to give us a call. W. M. F. LOCK, & Co. Charleston, July 19.

GOODS

Selling Cheap for CASH.

WILLIAM F. LOCK, & Co.

Have received, and are now opening, an additional supply of

GOODS,

Suitable for the season, which added to their former supply, make their assortment complete—all of which will be sold on such terms as cannot fail to please purchasers. The following is a list in part:— London superfine cloths, and cassimeres, 2nd quality do. various colors & prices, Angolo cloth—do. cassinet, Cambric and common dimities, Furniture do. Prints, good cloths & fashionable patterns, Nankeen and Canton crapes, plain and figured, Canton crape shawls, Silk and cotton do. Irish linens and lawns, Plain and striped drillings, Silk, worsted, and cotton hosiery, Cambric, Jaconet, null mull, Leno and book muslins, 8, 6, 4 and 4-Diapers, Russia do. Ladies' silk, kid and beaver gloves, Men's beaver and dog skin do. Silk, thread and cotton laces, Bandanna and other handkerchiefs, Carline and other Gingham, Steatens, grandrills, and cotton cassimeres, Steam-loom shirting, Silks and Satins, Blue and yellow Nankeens, Marcellis vesting, Florentine do. Domestic cottons, plain, striped and plaid, Irish sheetings, Russia and Scotch do. German linens, &c. &c. Charleston, July 19.

Bank of the Valley in Va. July 1st, 1820.

THE President and Directors of this institution, have this day declared a Dividend of three per cent. Two and a half per cent. will be paid on or after the 10th inst. to stockholders or their representatives. One half per cent. being retained, for the semi annual instalment due to the Commonwealth, for the benefit of the fund for internal improvement.

LEWIS HOFF, Cashier. July 12—3w.

DR. R. SMETHER, SURGEON DENTIST,

Offers his professional services in cleansing and whitening the teeth, and in preserving them from decay by separating and filling them, &c. Sets artificial teeth, either singly or by the whole set.

Dr. S may be seen at his room in the house occupied by Mr. Flagg, in Charles Town. A line left at Mr. Fulton's Hotel, or at the Post Office, will be promptly attended to. Ladies waited on at their respective houses. Charleston, July 12.

CAUTION.

HAVING suffered considerable damage from the unlawful practices of persons, (on fishing parties,) turning their horses loose on my grain fields and meadow, I hereby forewarn all persons from fishing, fowling or ranging, or trespassing in any manner whatsoever, upon that part of the Blooming farm in possession of Cavalier Martin—Those persons disregarding this notice may depend on being prosecuted to the utmost extent of the law.

JOHN DOWNEY. July 12—3w.

A COW LOST.

About the middle of last week my cow went to the woods, and I have not been able to find her since. She is a dark brindled cow with some white on her belly. If not lost off she has a bell on, with a yellow leather strap and buckle. She is a fresh milk cow, and I will be very thankful to any person and pay charges to have immediate information of her.

A. WOODS. Charleston, July 19.

Committed

TO the jail of Jefferson County, Va. on the 29th ult. as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself

SAM JOHNS,

and says he is the property of Nancy Franklin, living at Aquia, Stafford County, Va.—Said negro is a likely well made fellow about six feet high, about 21 years old; has a scar or bare place on the left side of his head, and some scars on his right arm, near the elbow. Had on when committed, a fine shirt, spotted vest, wool hat, and an old blue coat and blue pantaloons. The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of as the law directs. J. SPANGLER, Jailor. July 5.

Fresh Goods.

JEFFERSON & BROWN,

Have just received a new supply of

GOODS,

which they are selling off very cheap for cash, or to punctual customers on short credits. July 26.

Wheat Fans.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has on hand, and continues to make WHEAT FANS, with large Cast Iron Cog Wheels, superior to any ever made in the place, which he will sell very cheap for cash, or country produce.

D. MARKLE. Shepherdstown, July 26.

Morgan County, late Berkely, Bath Coffee House.

THE subscriber returns thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen, and public in general, who have honored him with their company, for the two years past; he wishes to inform them that his House, at the bridge adjoining the Bath Square, and well known by the Yellow House, is in order for their reception. He pledges himself that no exertion shall be wanting on his part to make his guests comfortable and agreeable during their visit to this place. In addition to the natural beauties of the valley, the Commissioners have erected a large and commodious brick bathing house with an

Assembly Room

on the upper story, situated at the foot of the grove and within a few yards of the subscriber's door. Boarding has been reduced from ten to seven Dollars per week for week-day Boarders.

I am the public's humble servant, IGNATIUS O'FERRALL. Bath, Morgan County, Va. July 26.

Cabinet Ware.

I HAVE ON HAND, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF Plain and Fancy Bedsteads, and other furniture, with prices annexed to suit the times, and elegance to suit the taste of this country. I would be glad if those who are in need of CABINET WARE, would call and examine my work. I am in need of Cash, and will give good bargains. Those who know they owe me much longer than the time promised to pay, will please to come forward, and if they cannot pay money, perhaps they have something else that I will take in its stead.

ANDREW WOODS. July 5.

WM. F. LOCK, & Co.

Have on hand, and are selling low for CASH,

- Loaf and brown sugars,
- Imperial and young hyson teas,
- Chocolate, pepper, spice,
- Raze ginger, cloves, mace,
- Long pepper, turmeric,
- Almonds, figs, limes,
- Rice, Madder, Indigo,
- Fig blue, coopers, alum,
- Molasses—Madera wine,
- Tenerife do.—Anchovies,
- Cogniac brandy—Jamaica spirits,
- New England Rum,
- Gin and Good old whisky—

And a general assortment of Queen's ware and China, Hard Ware and Cutlery, &c. Charleston, July 19.

JANE WOODS,

In addition to her supply of Drugs & Medicines, WHICH SHE IS SELLING VERY LOW, HAS FOR SALE,

- Cider vinegar, excellent,
- Liquid blacking—Jar Tamarinds,
- Durable ink—pewter sand,
- Sand paper—white wax,
- Sealing wax—wafers,
- Copal varnish—spirits turpentine,
- Writing Ink—common quills,
- Letter paper—Havana cigars,
- Rotten stone for cleaning brass furniture,
- CONFECTION,
- Ivory black—Paints.

She begs those who are in arrears to her of small sums (individually or but little importance, but momentous in the aggregate) to step in and save her the trouble of asking and them of being dunned, for debts so small that each debtor could pay at any moment, and which a little reflection would teach them should be paid. She is much obliged to punctual customers, and hopes to receive further calls from them.

July 5.

A HACK

TO be had at Fulton's Hotel, Charleston. June 28.

FARMERS' REPOSITORY.

CHARLES-TOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, VIRGINIA, PRINTED BY RICHARD WILLIAMS.

Vol. XIII.]

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1820.

[No. 644.]

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

THE price of the FARMERS' REPOSITORY is Two Dollars a year, one dollar to be paid at the expiration of the year. Distant subscribers will be required to pay the whole in advance—no paper will be discontinued, except at the option of the Editor, until arrearages are paid. Advertisements not exceeding a square, will be inserted three weeks for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion. All advertisements sent to the office without having the number of times for which they are to be inserted, designated, will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly. *All communications to the Editor on business, must be post paid.

TO THE CULTIVATORS OF THE SOIL. THE AMERICAN FARMER.

THE first number of the AMERICAN FARMER was issued on the 23d of April 1819. It may now be announced as an established National Work, adapted to all the varieties of our climate, since many of the most eminent citizens in all the states, contribute by their patronage and their pens, to its circulation and its usefulness. To make known all discoveries in the science and all improvements in the practice of Agriculture and Domestic Economy, and develop the means and designate plans of Internal Improvements generally, constitute the chief objects to which the AMERICAN FARMER is devoted. It takes no concern or interest in party politics, nor in the transient occurrences of the day.

The Farmer is published weekly on a sheet the size of a large newspaper, and folded so as to make eight pages, and to admit of being conveniently bound up and preserved in volumes. Each volume will consist of fifty two numbers, a title page and an index, and numerous engravings to represent new implements and approved systems of husbandry.

Each number gives a true and accurate statement of the then selling prices of country produce, live stock, and all the principal articles brought for sale in the Baltimore market.

Terms of subscription 4 dollars per annum, to be paid in advance. But for the sum of five dollars, the actual receipt of every number is guaranteed. That is, when numbers fail to come to hand, duplicates shall be sent until every number shall have been received.

As the editor takes the risk and cost of the mail, should subscription money miscarry, he holds himself, nevertheless, bound to furnish the paper.

To those who may think the price of subscription too high, it may be remarked that on a comparison of their actual contents, one volume of the American Farmer will be found to contain as much as four vols. of the "Memoirs of the Agricultural Society of Philadelphia"; and the four volumes of that patriotic and exceedingly valuable work sell for 12 dollars.

To show that the American Farmer is conducted in a manner to answer the great national purposes for which it was established, and that it is not undeserving the encouragement of the agriculturists of the United States, the following testimonials are respectfully submitted; and others equally conclusive might be offered:

Extract of a letter from Governor LLOYD, who is acknowledged to be one of the most wealthy, well informed and best managing farmers in the United States. "The Farmer so far, is the best agricultural compilation, in my humble opinion that I have ever seen, and deserves the patronage of the public."

From the president of the Agricultural Society, Eastern Shore of Maryland. "I am anxious to preserve the whole of the work, and wish it to be in the hands of every farmer in the United States. It is by the diffusion of knowledge only, that we can expect our country to improve in Agriculture, which thy paper is admirably calculated to impart, to all who will take the pains to be improved by reading." Respectfully thy friend,

ROB. MOORE.

From an address delivered by Thomas Law, Esq. President of the Agricultural Society of Prince George's county.

"Before I conclude, let me recommend to you the American Farmer, a paper which collects into a focus all the rays of light on husbandry, which are emanated from every quarter of the globe. I have requested Mr. Skinner to give an annual index, which will make it equal to a library for a farmer."

The following notice was addressed at their own expense, through the public papers of that state, by the board of managers of the Agricultural Society.

To the Planters of South Carolina. "The American Farmer," which is as appears from its title, devoted principally to subjects relating to Agriculture, contains a

great variety of matter the result of actual and well digested experiments, embracing the whole range of domestic and rural economy, such as cannot fail, if duly observed, to be highly beneficial to your interests. The great object of this society is, to promote agriculture, and thereby advance the prosperity not of themselves individually, but of their fellow citizens generally. They believe they cannot more effectually, in this early stage of their organization, promote their object than by recommending this paper to your perusal. They therefore take the liberty to recommend the American Farmer as highly worthy of your attention. By order of the Board of Managers.

J. J. CHAPPELL, Vice President presiding.

Extract from the proceedings of the Agricultural Society of Albemarle, Virginia, at their last meeting, May 8, 1820.

"In order more generally to disseminate the Agricultural intelligence, and improvements made throughout the United States, the Society resolve to present each of its members with the first volume of the American Farmer, edited at Baltimore by John S. Skinner, Esq.

"P. MINOR, Secy."

All gentlemen who feel an interest in the circulation of a journal devoted to these objects and conducted on this plan, here described are requested to transmit the name of the subscribers—but in all cases the money must be remitted before the paper can be sent. It will however, be returned in any case, where the subscriber, on a view of the paper, not being satisfied may think proper to return it to the editor within three weeks. An allowance of ten per cent will be made when claimed, on all monies received for and remitted to the editor.

A few of the first volume, either in sheets or well bound, with a copious index, remain on hand for sale.

Notes of the Banks of North and South Carolina, Georgia, and Virginia, generally will be received at par.

All communications to be addressed to JOHN S. SKINNER, Baltimore.

June 28, 1820. P. S. For all the editors in the United States who may have the goodness to give the preceding notice a few weekly insertions, the editor of the Farmer will be glad to transact any business they may have in Baltimore or to return their good offices in any other way in his power.

From the Portland Argus, July. PENOBSCOT INDIANS.

On Friday last, the Lieut. Governor of the Penobscot Indians, and their chiefs, arrived in this town on a visit, and were introduced to the Governor and Council in the Senate Chamber. A large number of citizens were present at the interview between these sons of the forest and the new Government of Maine. The Governor addressed the chiefs substantially as follows:

BROTHERS—Our Chiefs no longer reside at Boston; this is a convenience to you, as well as to us; we are now pleased to have you come among us; we have many things to say to you; and we expect you have also much to say to us.

The persons who set with me to advise me what to say to you, are your friends; they will see that you have every thing that has been promised you.

Your fathers were our friends; a long time since they helped us to drive away the red coats; and we shall always remember them.

The last war you did right; you took no part, we did not ask you to help us; because we ourselves were strong enough.

We have many things to say to your chiefs, when you are ready to hear us. We have chosen Col. Lewis to talk for us, with whom you are acquainted, who is one of our chiefs; and who is your friend, as well as ours—you can believe every thing he says to you.

We shall now consider you as our children; you will have every thing from us, if you request it, which our friends at Boston have promised you, but must say to them, you depend on us alone.

We now wish to hear you talk; we shall attend to what you say; we hope you have no complaints to make, if you have any, they shall be attended to.

The Lieutenant Governor replied through an interpreter— I thank your honor for the good you say. You see us well to day. Christ is our Saviour as yours. He is the same to us all—no difference of color. The same Heaven is for the black men and the white men. One thing in particular I wish to say to day. Perhaps we get nothing for it. The white people takes the fish in the river so that they do not get up to us. They take them with wares, they take them with dip net. They are all gone before they get to us—

The Indians get none. If you can stop them, so that we can get fish too we be very glad.

There is another thing, our hunting privilege. The white men come and spoil all the game. They catch all the young ones and the old ones. We take the old ones and leave the young ones, till they grow bigger and are worth more. We wish the white men to be stopped from hunting. They take the timber; they have teams and oxen to haul the trees. Indians have no teams, no oxen to haul timber. We wish your government to stop the white men from hunting, put their traps in their chests. Let the white men have the timber, and the Indians have the game.

You see us now here very poor. If we were not poor you would see us better dressed. We want you to give us something, when you see us again you will know us—Perhaps a hat, or shoes, or some powder and shot.

One word more. We want a new Agent. You have a new government, a new state. We want you to give us a new Agent.

We hear that a new treaty will be made; we want to know when your chiefs come from Portland to make a treaty. We want to tell our people so that they may be ready to receive your people.

To which the Governor made the following reply:—

BROTHERS—We have heard, with attention, what you have said to us; our opinions agree with yours, that our Father is the same; we hope and we constantly pray, that you as well as ourselves may so conduct, as will be most pleasing to him.

What you have said about the wares, the dip nets and hedges down the Penobscot Bay, and the injury they have done your fishery, will be attended to; we hope they will not much longer be a subject of complaint; when the white people are as well informed on the subject as you are, these obstructions will disappear.

We are sorry to be informed that the white people interfere with your hunting; because it is not in our power to prevent it; you say the white people can haul timber, so can you; if they have oxen to do this, you can obtain oxen also; and you will employ them much better than they do, if you will plough your grounds, and become good farmers.

You say a new state should have a new agent; to this we have no objections; our wish is, that you should be satisfied; and that the agent should be your friend as well as ours.

Col. Lewis, with whom you are acquainted, will be at Bangor on Tuesday, the 15th of August; he wishes your Governor to be there with all his writings, at that time; there will be much to do, which will be stated to him, and which your governor will be pleased with.

You request something from us, that when we see you again we may know you. We comply with your request, as we wish always to remember you; and that you should know and remember us as your friends—Gen. Cony, who has provided for your accommodation, will attend to your requests.

LAKE HURON.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman engaged in an expedition with Governor Cass, up the upper Lakes, to his friend in the village of Geneva, dated

Michilimackinac, June 9, 1820.

"The expedition left Detroit on the 24th May, and reached this island on the 6th inst. We have experienced a great deal of boisterous weather in passing through Lakes St. Clair and Huron, and have been detained several days by head winds. The lands along the shore of Lake Huron are generally low, wet, and poor, and covered principally by pine, spruce, and hemlock. The mineralogical character of the country has been less interesting than expected. I have, however, made considerable collections, and detected some substances which promise to add to the commerce of the country. Among these, the discovery of large bodies of gypsum in the St. Martin's islands in the straits of Michigan, is the most important.

"The island of Michilimackinac presents a very picturesque appearance on approaching it from the Lake. It is elevated 310 feet above the level of the Lake, is nine miles in circumference, and three broad, and has a population of from 4 to 500 persons, who are permanent, but sometimes it is increased, by traders and transient persons, to 2 or 3000. The harbor is safe, and well protected from the winds. The town lies on a narrow alluvial plain below the bluffs around the harbor, and has a handsome appearance.

A number of vessels are daily arriving and departing; and indeed the town has an air of bustle and business which disappoints most of us. The town of Mackinac has one hundred and fifty houses, including a court house and jail; it is the seat of justice for Mackinac county.

"We find our canoes too small, and not capable of carrying our baggage and men with convenience. Others have been purchased, and we shall leave this better prepared to encounter the weather. Our party

now consists of forty one persons: it will be augmented by a few soldiers from this place, and a guard of twenty men who go as far as Saut St. Mary, and at the foot of Lake Superior, where a grand talk and treaty is to be held with the Chippewa Indians. This will probably detain the expedition several days. All the party have staid the journey without murmuring, and appear anxious to proceed. Gov. Cass promises us we shall see the Lake of the Woods before our return. I am very anxious to go thus far; it will bound my wish to explore the physical geography of this section of the Union. I have just finished packing a box of 500 specimens collected between this and Detroit.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BOSTON, JULY 23.

LATEST FROM LIVERPOOL.

The ship Milo, capt. Oxnard, in 32 days from Liverpool, arrived at this port on Thursday night. Sailed from Liverpool 25th June, but brings no papers of later date than the 19th. Our own files of papers, which are not received, we presume to have been put on board one of two vessels which sailed in company. The proceedings in Parliament relating to the Queen, furnished by this arrival, are but a few days later than have been before received. The proposed session of the Secret Committee having been still further postponed.

A Liverpool paper of 19th June, informs that a telegraph despatch was received at Calais on Tuesday evening, announcing that the famous law respecting the Elections had passed the Chamber—152 for it