What changes would there be, if no tongue ran, Except in sober sense and conversation; There's many a communicative man Would take to silence and to cogitation; 'Twould stop old maids (if aught that's earthly can)
And cut the thread of many an oration:
Old bachelors would dandle through the day, And go on in a very hum drum way.

What would become of these, who, when at prayers,

Those at the play, who give themselves such airs, Careful cach celebrated speech to lose? How would the poor man suffer, who prepares For small snug parties, which he can't refuse? What would become of all the gay pursuits, If all gay people suddenly turn'd mutes?

Partners at balls would look extremely blue, Whilst waiting for their turn to point the toe Youths, tete-a-tete, would scarce know what to do, Over their juice of grape, or juice of sloe; Two people in a chaise, might travel through England and Wales--and they in fact might go Over the continent, and all the way Be confidential once or twice a day.

Lovers would think it very heard, I fear, If soher sense we were condemned to speak, Husbands and wives a voice would seldom hear, Unless it happened to be washing week; The language of the eyes, I think, 'tis clear Old married people very seldom seek: (Couples oft disagree, I'm told)—but this s just by way of a parenthesis.

How very peaceable we should be then, None would have words, e'en bullies would be How chang'd would be the busy hum of men,

The fame of certain wits would prove a hum Tatlers deprived of speech, would seize a pen, They are a nuisance not to be o'ercome; Schemers the credulous no more would balk, For schemes would very rarely end in talk.

One thing, assuredly, would pass away, One ever useful, ever sweet resourse; Which, when good folks are puzzled what to say, Gives the discussion piquancy and force; It keeps both male and female tongues in play, Till male and female voices become hoarse; Scandal, I mean-when sense is in repute, The many tongues of scandal must be mute. [Blackwood's Mag.

A CURE FOR HARD TIMES. Extract from the Charge of Judge Ross, to the Grand Jury of Montgomery County,

Pennsylvania. Gentlemen of the Grand Jury-I shall take the liberty of saying a few words on a subject which may not seem to come properly under my notice at this time. But, it is so general a topic of conversation, and has been so frequently handled in the newspapers and in pamphlets, that I think it will not be amiss to indroduce it in this place. The subject to which I allude, is the hard times - You are here, gentlemen, from the remote parts of your county, and you have doubtlsss heard a variety of causes assigned for these hard times. Our legislature have them calculated to do the smallest good to | for the benefit of the fund for internal imthe community. Congress too have been engaged on this subject; they have thought that some great change in the tariff, or some important measures for the encouragement of domestic manufactures, would help us out of the difficulty. But all this is perfectly idle. The projects dont strike at the root of the matter. I may be singular in my views, gentlemen, but really. I have thought so much on the subject, that I can't avoid ex pressing my sentiments, whatever you may think of them. I have no objections to great improvements-lam, by no means, unfriendly to our own manufactures; but then, I think that, in order to cure the evil, we must all act individually. Let the work of reformation begin at home, and I confidently helieve we shall soon get rid of the hard times. that are so much complained of. To be call ing out for legislative aid, while we ourselves are idle, is acting like the man in the fable, who, when his wagon wheel was fast in the ditch, cried for Hercules to help him, instead of putting his own shoulder to the wheel. We must help ourselves, gentlemen, and if that will not answer, why then we may call for Hercules to assist us

We are too fond of showing out in our families; and in this way our expences for exceed our incomes. Our daughters must be dressed off in their silks and crapes, instend of their linsey worlsey Our young folks are too proud to be seen in a course dress, and their extravagance is bringing ruin on our families. When you can induce your sons to prefer young women for their real worth rather than for their show; when you can get them to chose a wife who can make a good loaf of bread, and a good pound of butter, in preference to a girl who does nothing but dance about in her silks and la. went to the woods, and I have not been able ces, then, gentlemen, you may expect to see | to find her since She is a dark brindled a change for the better. We must get back | cow with some white on her belly. If not to the good old simplicity of former times, if | lost off she has a bell on, with a yellow leawe expect to see more prosperous days The ther strap and buckle She is a fresh milch time was, even since memory, when a simple | cow, and I will be very thankful to any per-

want of confidence. And what has caused this want of confidence? Why, it is occasioned by the extravagant manner of living; by your families

going in debt beyond your ability to pay.— Examine this matter, gentlemen, and you will find this to be the real cause. Teach your sons to be too proud to ride in a hack-ney coach which their father cannot psy for. Let them be above being seen sporting in a gig or carriage which their father is in debt for. Let them have this sort of independent pride, and I venture to say, that you will soon percieve a reformation. But, until the change commences, this way in our families until we begin the work ourselves, it is vain

to expect better times. Now, gentlemen, if you think as I do on this subject, there is a way of showing that you do think so, and but one way; when you return to your homes, have indepen-What would become of these, who, when at prayers, Lean down their heads, and whisper in their tice; and I am sure you will not be disap-

> 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, cassinett, Cambric and common dimities,

Furniture 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 drilling, Silk, worsted, and cotton hosiery, Cambric, Jaconet, mull mull, Leno and book muslins, 8-4, 6-4 and 4-4 Diapers,

Ladies' silk, kid and beaver gloves, Men's beaver and dog skin do. Silk, thread and cotton laces, Bandanna and other handkerchiefs, Carlile and other Ginghams. Sateens, grandurills, and cotton cassimers,

Steam loom shirting, Silks and Satins, Blue and yellow Nankeens, Marseilles vesting, Florentine do. Domestic cottons, plain, striped and plaid,

Irish sheetings, Russia and Scotch do. German linens, &c. &c. Charlestown, July 19.

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

THE President and Directors of this inhad the subject under consideration—they stitution, have this day declared a Dividend have talked of a loan office, of stop laws, of of three per cent. Two and a half per cent. a law for great internal improvements; and a great variety of projects have been agitated stockholders or their representatives. One them; all to obviate these hard times. I half per cent, being retained, for the semi an But their projects are all visionary; none of | nual instalment due to the Commonwealth,

> provement. LEWIS HOFF, Cashier.

July 12-3w.

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 Bloomery 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.

DR. R. SMETHER,

SURGEON DENTIST,

Offers his professional services in cleansing and whitening the teeth, and in preservng 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 respec-

Charlestown, July 12.

A COW LOST.

About the middle of last week my cow note was good for any amount of money; son and pay charges to have immediate in-but now, bonds and mortgages are thought almost no security; and this is owing to the

A. WOODS.

Charlestown, July 19.

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

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 sigars, Rotten stone for cleaning brass furniture,

Ivory black - Paints. She begs those who are in arrears to her of small sums (individually of 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 smallthat each debtor could pay at any moment, and which a little reflection would teach them Messrs. Mich. Lee & Co. should be paid. She is much obliged to punctual customers, and hopes to receive far- bilious Pills, and I am quite relieved from ther calls from them.

July 5.

CONFECTION,

WM. F. LOCK, & Co. Have on hand, and are selling low for

Loaf and brown sugars, Imperial and young hyson teas, Chocolate, pepper, spice, Raze ginger, eloves, mace, Long pepper, turmerick, Almonds, figs, limes, Rice, Madder, Indigo, Fig blue, copperas, alum, Molasses-Madeira wine, Teneriffe 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. Charlestown, 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 Frank-lin, 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 to lose her flesh: no particular cause could be shirt, spotted vest, wool hat, and an old blue given for her thus pining away; she was at 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, Juilor.

Trustees' Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from Nathaniel Myers, dated the 29th of March 1819, for he purposes therein mentioned, we shall, on Friday the 28th of July next, proceed to sell, at public auction, before the door of Fulton's Hotel, in Charlestown, to the highest bidder, for cash, A certain Lot or Parcel of Land,

lying in the county of Jefferson, Virginia, containing Thirty-nine Acres, three fourths, and eleven poles, being the same land now in the occupancy of said Myers. On the premises are a good dwell-

ing house, and a never-failing spring of water. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M. Such title as is vested in us by said deed will be given the purchaser.

SAMUEL CAMERON, 7 Trustees.

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 mo-

ney, perhaps they have something else that

will take in its stead. 85 I will take two apprentices to learn the CABINET BUSINESS, from 12 to 16 years of age, healthy and active, of honest parentage, good morals, and brought up from their infancy to business I carry on the business in a way that will not fail to give satisfaction to parents and be of lasting advantage to my boys.

ANDREW WOODS.

Blank Attachments FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE. We have on hand

Ladies' fashionable straw bonnets,

Potter's ware of all kinds.

Cut and wrought nails,

Charlestown, July 19.

Country steel. &c.

give us a call.

Gentlemen's fur hats, made by Jacob

Rogers & Son,
Do. Chip do.
Baltimore manufactured stone Pickling

Persons wishing to purchase will please to

Family Medicines.

FOR SALE,

Wholesale and retail, by W. & J. LANE.

LEE'S famous Antibilious Pills

I have taken but two doses of your Anti-

that sickness of the stomach, giddiness, &c. which has troubled me for some time I

shall recommend them to all my friends in

THESE mush esteemed Pills have been

for many years prepared in Baltimere by

the present proprietor, as many of our most

respectable citizens can test fy, and a num-

ber of them have readily and gladly given

certificates of their great value as a family

LEE'S ELIXIR.

Coughs, Catarrhs, Asthmas, sore Throats,

SIR-Being afflicted with an obstinate

cough for morathan seven years, which has never fielded to any remedies, though numbers have been applied, until I procured a few phials of your LEE'S ELIXIR, for the cure of colds, obstinate coughs, &c. which gave me considerable relief, and which, could

I procure immediately a sufficient quantity will. I feel confident, by being sufficiently

used, remove the most distressing complaint.

that I or the human race have ever been sub-

ject to. I have not a doubt but that I shall

be the means of your disposing of a great quantity of the Elixir in this part of the

Lee's Worm Lozenges.

stating that the following case came under

his immediate observation: His little daugh-

ter. about 5 years old, appeared very visibly

jength taken with fevers, which, with other

symptoms led him to believe she had worms;

he gave her a dose of Lee's Lozenges, which brought away, incredible as it may appear, two worms, the one fifteen and the other thir-

teen inches in length, each three fourths of

an inch round; he has given the Lozenges to another of his children, which brought

away a vast quantity of very small worms

Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the

ITCH.

free from Mercury or any pernicious ingre

dient. This vegetable remedy is so mild, ye

efficacious, that it may be used with the ut

Lee's genuine Persian Lotion.

dering the skin delicately soft and smooth-

Lee's Ague and Fever Drops,

warranted to cure if taken according to the

Lee's Grand Restorative and

Nervous Cordial.

general debility, nervous disorders, loss of

Lee's Essence and Extracts of

Mustard,

An infalible remedy for sprains, bruises rheumatism, numbness, chilblains, &c.

Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific,

Lee's Tooth Ach Drops

which give immediate relief.

Lee's Tooth Powder, which

cleanses and beautifies the teeth.

Lee's Eye Water,

a certain cure for sore eyes.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the

cure of head aches.

Lee's Corn Plaster,

the Proprietor, at his Family Medicina

Ware House, No. 68, Hanover street, Balti-

more, and retail in almost all the principal

85-Please to abserve that none can be Lee's

NOAH RIDGELY, Late Michael Lee, & C

Genuine Family Medicines without the sig-

cities and towns in the union.

nature of Proprietor

for removing and destroying corns.

Sold on most pleasing terms wholesale, by

A certain and effectual cure for the Vene-

real and Gonorrhwa.

A most valuable medicine for great and

The Persian Lotion operates mildly, ren-

lady, or on a child of a week old,

improving the complexion.

appetite, &c &c.

most safety, on the most delicate pregnant

Warranted to cure by one application

THE proprietor has now the pleasure of

CHAS. A. SPARKS.

Cheraw Court House, S. Carolina.

A sovereign remedy for Colds, obstinate

and approaching Consumptions.

Mr. Noah Ridgely,

country. I am, sir. &c.

similar cases. Your humble servant

Charlestown, .

WM. F. LOCK, & Co

G. C COLLINS

Front street, Balt.

FARMERS' REPOSITORY.

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

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Vol. XIII.]

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1820.

[No. 643.

NEW YORK, July 22.

thinly set, and it will be both small and thinly set,

if it be late and thinly sown, then it can rarely, and

does rarely escape. The early and thick sown pro-cures for itself the means of its own growth and

preservation. It shelters the ground by extending

a shield between it and the sun (if I may be allow-

ed the expression) and thereby prevents exhala-

influence of clovering and plastering be correct)—collects and pours upon it, from the atmosphere, a superior degree of moisture and vivifying qualities.

I will not say that there may not be a considerable

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

mencement, and one 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

Advertisements not exceeding a square, will be inserted three weeks for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion. All adver-tisements sent to the office without having the number of times for which they are to be inserted, designated, will be continued until forbid, and charg-

\* All e manunications to the Editor on business, must be post paid.

AGRICULTURAL.

From papers submitted to the Agricultural Society of Va. at their tast Meeting, and published by their order. The Retreat, near Charlestown, ) Jefferson co. Nov. 16, 1819.

TO THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF VIRGINIA. Gentlemen: The best mode of farming, and the best rotation of crops upon most of the lands of the quality, and in the state of cultivation of the common run of Virginia lands, I take to be the fol-

Flush up your ground in the spring, by ploughing it deeply, say by the 20th of March, or, at all events, by the 1st of April; and plant it in Indian corn from the 15th to the 20th of May, which is early enough under a proper management of the ground. To prevent the ground from becoming foul before your corn is large enough to harrow, from its being broken up so early in the season, it should be harrowed several times in the interim, between ploughing it up, and planting the corn. I have, by experiment, more than once, ascertained that a very stiff sward of blue grass of long standing, can be destroyed in one season, by thus early breaking up the ground and harrowing it four times at intervals of ten days to a fortnight. The two first times the way the ground was ploughed, about a fortnight apart; the third time crosswise, and the fourth time with the ploughing again. The two last harrowings, as the grass and rubbish was then growing apace, at intervals of about ten days. I would recommend a fifth harrowing, if the ground was yet rough, and the sward not considerably pulverized: Nor is this additional trouble, as it appears to me, at all impracticable to the farmer; for by being thus forward with his ploughing, he finds time sufficient on his hands, which is whiled away almost imperceptibly by farmers, between the opening of the spring, and their usual time of commencing ploughing. In the way I recommend, their corn ground would be broken up by the time

they usually begin to plough; I speak here of a Roll the corn well in plaster or gypsum, before dropping it into the hills; (I say the hills, for I would never drill it,) which should be from three and a table farmers, both in Virginia and Pennsylvania. half to four and a half feet apart, according to the | If the farmer has cattle to graze for the butcher, strength of the ground; four to four and a half feet (and he should have this if the market of his secis the best distance for ordinary ground. The sun and air, and the plough should have free passage through it; and when the corn gets up to from four to six inches, harrow it, over the tops of the rows, the way the ground was broken up; then plaster it | hands by the beginning of the next fall; which will by sowing on the ground broad-east, in preference | enable him to purchase a new set for the ensuing to putting a small pinch on each hill; about three | season. These last cattle will be much benefitted pecks to the acre. Never leave more than two by coming upon the farm thus early, and getting stacks in a hill, except the ground be very strong; the run of the fall pasture. Thus the farmer would the hill. Some farmers go twice over the tops of |

flowing is rendered entirely unnecessary, by pursuing the plan that I recommended, and have adopt-the more advisable, inasmuch as it is the expeed. The late planting (which may be put off until rience of many farmers that clover takes and the 20th to the 25th of May with safety, if the stands more certainly after rye than after any other ground be tolerably good!) and the frequent bar- sort of grain. I would sow on such lands, by sowrowings allow no time for the grass, rubbish, &c. | mg it crosswise, or transversely, six quarts of cloto establish itself; and the consequence is, that the farmer escapes this overwhelming pest; he escapes sowings: This is by no means too much for mowtoo, for the most part, the trouble of replanting; his ing, supposing it all to come; many persons being corn grows uninterruptedly, from meeting with but of a contrary opinion, I think, notwithstanding.little check in this mode of cultivation; he works | But clover seed, under any mode of sowing, perishamongst it with pleasure; and by harvest home, he es in part from some one of the casualities that it is finds that it much exceeds in colour and promise, and | subject to in our climate. One of the great defects almost equals in size, that of his nei hoors, which of clover growers is, I would say, that they are too was earlier planted by a month. The common har- saving of the seed. They see that much less than row and the shovel plough are my instruments for | the quantity I have mentioned appears to cover the working corn: Nothing like what are called cuti- | ground: but how does it cover it? I appeal to their

vators; they are good for nothing with me. By no means, if it could be avoided, would I sow or stolls, with enormously large stalks, lying almost down the corn with winter grain in the full; but if | flat upon the ground, in consequence of which, at this must be done in order to produce a particular | moving time, searcely the one half can be cutcourse of cultivating your fields, and a proposed ro- and when cut and made into hay, it looks like the tation of crops, let the corn be cut off about the 20th | small twigs of branchwood. When the clover of September, and plough up the ground complete- stands thick upon the ground its stalks and fibres ly with the bar-share. Twice or three times | are much finer and tougher, and contain a greater ploughing your corn is enough, under my mode of | number of heads and blossoms; it will stand loncultivation. Here again time, as well as labour, is ger-whereby it becomes riper, without danger of saved; for many farmers find it necessary, so obstinate and fast is the growth of rubbish, &c. under the ordinary mode, to plough four, and fice times!! hay, it will be found to be much more agreeable and Let the last ploughing be done just at the commencement of harvest, by some of the weaker i ground is left by it in a more favorable situation to

If the farmer wants to enrich himself, at the | ger kept from overrunning and rooting out the same time that he is improving his lands, let him | clover." sow his corn stubble the next season, with spring | In my rotation of crops I would not omit the culgrain; oats in preference to barley. I prefer oats | fure of potatoes and pumpkins. I have no objecto barley, because very ordinary ground will bring | tion that those who fancy it and find it to answer a tolerable crop, and because for oats there is gene- their farms, should also raise turnips. These rally a good market; whereas barley requires very | should be planted in a section of the cornfield; that strong ground, or ground highly manured, or it will the ground upon which they are raised may underscarcely bear the cutting; and if there should be ! go the same rotation of small grain crops, clover--even a good erop, the market, so far as I know, is ing and mowing, with other grounds. Plant the very limited and precarious. I have known, to be potatoes in hills, and work them as corn, except sure, \$1 50 per bushel to be given for barley, in that they should not be harrowed; and, at planting the eastern part of Pennsylvania, where I lived for sprinkle dry plaster upon them before covering some years; but this price was had but once, or them up; then plaster the ground broad-cast. Pumpperhaps twice, to the best of my observation and kins may be planted in the same way; or, where recollection, in the course of ten to fourteen years. the ground is very good (and the best of your With the farmer who had good, say very good ground should be selected) they may be planted in ground, who sowed his corn, stubble in barley, the same hill with the pototoes, at the distance of which brought this price, the profit was great; but every third hill. Pumpkin seed does not come as most of the cultivators, even under this tempting ocertainly as corn or potatoes; but this is thick prospect, chose to sow large quantities of oats, for enough to plant them; and they will do well plantthe foregoing reasons. So soon as your hogs and ed (just before harrowing) in the corn hills. I oats after harvest, fallow up your oat stubble, that any seed that may yet remain may-vegetate, and has done the best for me. I would not advise later

cause I think that thin ground, and a slight hurry-ing mode of culture (of which most farmers have hogs and milch cows; in some respects superior to in the spring; but after harvest the droughts attack potatoes; for milch cows both are particularly good; the young clover at the root and if it be small and more or less,) which will not produce wheat. scarcely with reaping, will produce pretty good rve; and because too, that rve is almost essential in feeding your horses and other stock; at least as a change of feed. The rye-is mostly ready sale above course, let him recommence at the place of too, at a good price; and the farmer, lest the mar-

ket should fail him for wheat (as is likely this year) had better have some of every kind of grain that he can spare from subsisting his family and stock. Rolling small grain in plaster at sowing, is neither so good for the grain nor for the land; my plan is, therefore, to sow the plaster separately on the grain, before ploughing or harrowing it in; and I would always prefer harrowing in grain on oats, or barley, or any other sort of stubble, the way the ground was ploughed; that every thing turned under by the plough might lie to nourish the grain and fertilize the ground. Before fallowing up out stubble, draw out, and spread carefully, any stable, or other manure, and sow wheat about the last of September or the beginning of October. Rye, if ntended for pasturage, as well as a crop, should be sown from the last of August to September; if intended only to be reaped, it should be sown after the wheat—and one of the advantages of raising

rye is, that it will bear sowing very late with a prospect of a pretty good crop. Some experienced farmers choose to sow their plaster on small grain just after it comes up in the fall, instead of rolling n plaster before sowing;-this I think much preferable to rolling in every way: but I choose to put

the plaster in the ground with the grain by sowing it at the same time. Plaster the grain in the spring, about the middle of April, with three pecks to a bushel to the acre. Sow clover seed, if the seed be well cleaned from the chaff, the beginning of March. If the clover be sown in chaff (which will do very well) it may be sown any time from January to middle of February, not later. Let the ground lie in clover for three years, mowing the two first, and grazing it the third year; sowing plaster on it in April, varying in quantity from three pecks to a bushel, until the farm is gone over in this way. If any farmer should object that the number of his inclosures will not admit of letting the fields lie so long in clover, I would reply, for his consideration, that he had better set all hands to making rails. He may heretofore have made some mistake. His fields may be too large for the size of his plantation! Perhaps it may happen that many parts of ordinary fields will, at first, scarcely produce hay enough to carry the expence of cutting; but this I think, not conclusive evidence of impropriety in letting them lie and mowing. The scythe, as an auxiliary, is the best practical destroyer of rubbish that has ever been found in this, or I believe I might say, any other country. The practice of mowing his lands frequently will enable the farmer to keep a large stock over winter, and to keep it well; whereby he may have large quantities of manure. His horses and milch cows may be kept fat, (I speak from experience) without any great expense of grain to either-for clover hay is superior to any long food that I have ever tried or seen tried, if it be well saved; this is the experience and admission of notion of country will admit it) they will be in fine plight, if he can give them clover hay from the beginning of April until his pastures are flush enough to keep them thriving, they will be fat and off hi

pecks to the acre. Never leave more than two stacks in a hill, except the ground be very strong; the run of the fall pasture. Thus the farmer would when you may here and there leave three stacks in a bill, except the ground be very strong; the run of the fall pasture. Thus the farmer would have, each year, a succession of beeves in good fatten upon clover pasture. The farmer should vidual in the state. the core rows with the harrow; but this is too severe | Where the lands are quite strong, I would sow | manage this part of his business, he must take care a process for the young shoot, though it may not be | nothing but wheat upon the oat stubble, and after | to do all he can at getting rails in the fore part of too much to destroy the grass, rubbish, &c. which is | corn; and then stubble down the wheat stubble in | winter, December and January. Timber made innow putting up in abundance; if they have prepared the ground in the ordinary way, this double harbesides if the rails are now made, and, whenever practicable drawn and put up; early ploughing time does not find the farmer so much embarrassed with his work that he cannot start his ploughs. He will be more likely too, to have his fences in such a state of repair, as to keep his own stock up on his farm, and that of his neighbours' off of it verseed to the acre; one half at a time at different also, to keep his stock, on that part of his farm which he chooses to put it. I know these are all important considerations, for I have felt, both the advantages and disadvantages that belong to them. Turning stock to the open woods, or to the common, is a disadvantage, in almost every way that it presents itself, to my mind; therefore I never do it; not even hogs for the must!-nevertheless, if my woods were enclosed I should believe the mast to be an acquisition; but hogs should have daily, a litown experience-by spreading into large bunches de grain, or they will be injured by feeding upon an abundant mast. In addition to feeding horses and housing them

well, they ought to be kept, well shoul all round, in his upper country, during their winter's work:-They will do very well without shoes behind during summer and ploughing time; indeed, at this season if they are shod before, it should be with dull, ligh shoes. Horses often loose as much of their flesh and spirits for want of proper attention to their shoeing, as from hard work, and carcless feeding. They should not be suffered to be ridden out at night, and to stand starving until late bed time, for they have great need, where their work is hard, of the whole night, for feeding and rest. In this particular I have found that servants must be closely vegetate the next crop; and other grasses the lonwatched; especially those who work with the hor-

In my transverse or crosswise method of sowing clover seed, I find it safest to let considerable time intervene between the two sowings, say from the beginning to the 20th of March. Mostly a part, at least, of both sowings will come; and lest a late frost might be severe on that sown first, it is the better way awhile to delay the latter sowing .-Whatever danger there may be to clover suffering by the late frost in the spring, according to my experience, however, it is the safest not to put of the first sowing later than the beginning of March; for if it escape, and your ground be good, and in good tilth, you may mow a crop of grass therefrom the next fall: But if one sowing be depended upon, and that of three quarts to the acre only, which I believe to be the more usual quantity, sown late in March too, and often still later; it will not much increase even the pusture of your stubble: And beyond all this, is the loss often sustained in the entire destruction of the whole erop, by the midsummer and fall droughts. I believe it will be found, by all who take the trouble to observe it, that these droughts kill more than three fourths of the clover thereby he destroyed at putting in your winter crop.
This winter crop I would compose of wheat and rye: I would choose to sow part of my crop rye, be-

but I would recommend the early feeding away of pumpkins on account of the difficulty of preserving them. Keep the potatoes for early in the spring.

After the farmer has gone over his farm in the beginning the same course over again; only that he need not sow so much clover seed in fields that he has once got into pretty good titth and well set in clover that he has discovered well to seed. The same time (if a very well received theory upon the seed shattered on the ground may go a great way in producing another crop. He should make seed of his second, or fall crop of grass if his lands be clear of filth. This I propose as the best rotation of crops "embracing corn, wheat, and clover."

degree of exhalation and exhaustion through the plant, as a medium. This is all the better, if the In addition to the foregoing, as the best mode of managing a Virginia farm, I would propose that the plant, as I conceive, can be thus made to furnish a farmer keep at least one yoke of oxen to do a part supply. Is it not some such operation that produces the growth and maturity of the plant? I do not of the work on the farm; that he keep no idle, or pretend to understand it philosophically or theore-tically: If practical men can find out facts, perspare horses, except brood mares and colts that will be improving; that after he has found out the numhaps they must be contented to leave the exploraber of horses necessary to do his business, that he be careful to keep them well; particularly through tion and development of the causes, and the operation which produce them, to the more ingenius the winter; giving them a change of feed in the grain he finds it necessary to give them; from corn and inquisitive. I have written a pretty long desertation, the fruit of much labour, thought, and observation. in the ear, to chopt rye; then to dry outs once in a while; and corn and oats ground together. Smail These thoughts and observations have been of some feeds of grain with clover hay, as I before suggestbenefit, I think, by producing some additional stalks of wheat and clover, and ears of corn, &c. to ed, will make them in complete plight for the spring work. Wheat offal, with potatoes clean washed and cut fine, is a very healthy, fattening myself-Perhaps they may be worth the attention food to horses that will cat it. For milch cows clover hay; and in the spring plenty of potatoes and wheat bran; in the fall and fore part of the winter, I am, Gentlemen, yours, &c. WELDON BRINTON.

The greatest difficulty seems to be the management of servants. The best general rule I believe however is to depart from the old Virginia way of FOREIGN NEWS. keeping them. Here I mean not to be very posi-Late and important from England and the tive, as I have been but about a dozen years in the possession of servants in Virginia. In this time I have endeavored to observe upon the effect of the variety of management around me, as well as I By the fast sailing ship Marths, capt. could, and have contrasted it with, my own way of Sketchley, which arrived last night in 33 getting along with them. My way has been to make slaves of them; to keep them closely to budays from Liverpool, the Editors of the Comsiness; taking care to keep them well clad; and as mercial Advertiser have received Liverpoolmuch as possible from night rambling and expopapers to the 15th June and London papers sure. Frequently giving them, by way of treat, a and Lloyd's and Commercial Shipping Lists to the 13th, inclusive. Our previous advipart, and sometimes a little feast amongst themselves of the best I have to eat and drink; -- giving ces, with the exception of a few paragraphs, received via Halifax, were only to the 20th them also meat, almost daily, with a dram of whiskey in the morning, and sometimes at noon, if the weather is very hot, or very cold, and their work of May. These papers contain considerable hard: Often working with them myself, and pushinformation of interest from the continenting them as hard as I think they can bear in busy particularly from France. We have examtimes; constantly holding out the idea that nothing but want of health and abilities is to excuse from ned our files with close attention, and have hard constant work, when the state of our busitaken much pains to compress into one paness requires it. My establishment is small; but i the above way I have sometimes done a good deal of work; and some of it in inclement weather; ye per all the matter of special interest. have had but little sickness amongst my family. Has been thrown into great ferment and would advise to great attention to housing servants agitation by the sudden arrival of the Queen. particularly to whitewashing and cleaning their cabins once a year. Every farmer should have It will be seen by the subsequent columns. strong clothing made either at home (which wi that soon after her Majesty reached London be preferable if the state of his family admit of it she communicated an important message or at the public factories. For this purpose, and to the House of Commons, drawn up in for others also, he should be very attentive to raisbold and confident terms, and protesting ing sheep. I like best to have both the merino, against the project in contemplation of apand the Barbary, cross upon the common kind .-The uses and benefits of sheep are various; and if I pointing a secret committee to investigate her kept but one of the crosses, I should take the meconduct since she has been abroad. She rino. Every farmer, who adopts the clovering and says she wants the fullest inquiry into her plastering system, will, I think, find his account to conduct, and claims an open investigation, The King is determined that an investigation shall take place. Mr. Brougham presented the Message

from the Queen to the House of Commons; and the papers are filled with the interesting discussions which followed. No decisive measures had been adopted, and the subject had been postponed for a few days to give the Ministry time for deliberation. Some of the papers speak of hopes being entertained that the differences between the Royal parties will be amicably adjusted.

ENGLAND

In reply to a note from Lord Liverpool, in which his Lordship stated that notwithstanding all that had passed, any suggestions which her Majesty may have to offer upon the propositions submitted in April last would be received; Her Majesty said,

"That she demanded all the rights belongng to the Queen of England That before she was in possession of all her dignities, she could not listen to any other proposals from his Majesty's Ministers."

The majority in the House of Lords, in favor of Lord Liverpool's motion for the appointment of a secret committee to investigate the conduct of the Queen, was 79.

The question for a postponement of proceedings in the house of Commons, was carried unanimously

Her Majesty has been received with great attention by the people, and from the spirit they have manifested-we should infer, that whether Her Majesty is guilty or not, an attempt of the government to proceed to extremities with her, would nigh produce a

Ever since the Queen's arrival in London. hat metropolis has been the theatre of perpetual riot All who would not huzza and pull off their hats in honor of Her Majesty, were pelted with mud, brick-bats, &c. &c and often, after having complied with the requisition, were pelted with mud for the diversion of the mob Carlton House was assailed and the windows of Lord Sidmouth's and Lord Castlereagh's houses, and others broken to pieces The military were on duty, but the King had given orders not to take hostile measures for defence, unless in the extreme case of absolute necessity.

LONDON, June 13. ARRIVAL OF THE QUEEN IN LONDON.

the inhabitants waited upon her, and presented a congratulatory address on her arrival, to to disperse which she replied in appropriate terms. The deputation had the honor of kissing her Majestys, hand, and several ladics were in the afternoon permitted to enter, and were kind- riotous excesses. They broke the windows public mind. ly received. The Queen ascended her car- of a number of houses at the West end of the

When her Majesty reached Canterbury, it was nearly dark : the horses were, however, taken from the carriage, and the Queen congratulatory address, which was immedi- following effect: soon retired to rest, and, after taking an agents abroad, and lately sanctioned by the on the subject. the town. Every window was thronged reverend monarch, in whose high honor and serve. with spectators, and, though the morning unshaken affection she had always found her | Mr. Brougham did not mean any thing in | M Lafitte, "I have it in my power to same enthusiasm prevailed.

arising from fatigue, rendered a short repose | and upon every occasion during the long pe- mation. intense, and in order to prevent confusion, meet her accusers, and to court the fullest and allay the thirst of curiosity, the Queen | inquiry into her conduct. She now also de-

Wood and Lady Anne Hamilton. Her dress | and conviction." s veil thrown back. The countenance of her Majesty, when she alighted, appeared cheerful and serene, in spite of the fa-

tigue she had undergone. Soon after her arrival, the crowd in the at the window, and about half an hour after- serious consideration of the House. wards, 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 his people, as they can be to himself; but the persons left their names in the course of the alternative. evening Amongst them were the Hon. G Bennett, Sir R. Wilson, Mr Hume, M. in consequence of this communication, the P &c. Mr. Denman, the Queen's Solicitor House of Lords will adopt that course of General, called soon after her arrival and proceeding which the justice of the case, 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. the Surrey side of the Thames were illumi- the papers attached to his majesty's gracious nated, in honor of the Queen's arrival. Fire. | message, be read, for the purpose of further works and small cannon were also repeatedly fired in the course of the evening. There | felt assured that the House would concar in was no illumination in South Audley street. I his feeling, that it would be unbecoming in and all the windows of Alderman Wood's him to say a single word respecting any house were darkened up. There were how | thing which had passed elsewhere on the ever, some slight illuminations in several | subject. He begged and entreated the house houses in Clarges street, Albemarle street, to keep in their consideration, that the postand old Bond street, and Piccadilly. These | ponement left things still in the same posiit is understood, took place in consequence | tion. He was induced to name Friday as of threats uttered by the populace.

Alderman Wood's house until a late hour, usually precluded their entering upon busihuzzaing and applauding. All persons pass. | ness, and he would rather wish to appoint ing they obliged to take off their hats, out of | the term of adjournment a day later than respect to the Queen.

earlier, which course would doubtless be the Her Majesty rose on Wednesday morning, most satisfactory to the house .- (Hear, as early as five o'clock, and continued for hear some time afterwards engaged in writing. | Sir M. W. Ridley did not rise to disturb She appears to be quite recovered from the | the unanimity with which the house met the fatigue of her journey, and in excellent noble lords motion, nor to seek to elicit one

health and spirits. As early as ten o'clock, a considerable | He could not, however, neglect to express and before noon the whole street, for a great out of it every disposition would be evinced debate on the articles of the Election Law appearance these champions of the charter, distance, on each side of the house, was so to support the views of the government, and | was again resumed. An amendment propos. (chartiers,) peaceably withdrew. thronged that it was with difficulty the car- of those who were anxiously aiming to settle ed by M Boin, tending materially to modify riages could pass through it. This scene | the affair by private negociations. He ear- | the tenor of an enactment in the original continued till nearly four o'clock, when Mr. nestly hoped that no further publicity would projet, was adopted by a majority of 119 this evening on the Boulevards, from the Alderman Wood appeared upon the balcony, be given to documents or statements, where It was insinuated by a speaker of the Cote Porte St. Dennis to the Chateau d'Eau;

day night

BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS-JULY 5.

desirable. The attraction now grew more | riod, she has shown the utmost readiness to

quence of the arrival of the Queen, to communicate to the house of Lords certain papers respecting the conduct of her majesty, street called loudly for her appearance, and since her departure from this kingdom, her Majesty condescended to shew herself | which he recommends to the immediate and

"The King has felt the most anxious desire to avert the necessity of any disclosures and discussions, which must be as painful to from the house, and several distinguished step now taken by the Queen leaves him no

"The King has the fullest confidence that, 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 ap-On Tuesday night a number of houses on | pointment of a secret committee to examine postponing it to Friday next. His Lordship the most convenient day. Thursday being A great crowd remained in front of Mr. | fixed upon for a court ceremonial which

word more relative to so sensitive a question.

day morning. At 6 o'clock a deputation of | and addressed the populace, requesting them | ther authentic or garbled, whilst these negopeaceably to retire, after which they began ciations were pending.—(General cries of the ministers, who, seeing the necessity of hear, hear, hear) Much mischief certain-hear, hear which they began hear, hear, hear) We regret, however, to learn, that, after ly originated in such indiscreet publicity, the populace left South Audley Street, on which could have no beneficial effect, and the populace left South Audley Street, on which could have no beneficial effect, and the populace left South Audley Street, on which could have no beneficial effect, and the populace left South Audley Street, on which could have no beneficial effect, and the populace left South Audley Street, on which could have no beneficial effect, and the populace left South Audley Street, on which could have no beneficial effect, and the populace left South Audley Street, on which could have no beneficial effect, and the populace left South Audley Street, on which could have no beneficial effect, and the populace left South Audley Street, on which could have no beneficial effect, and the populace left South Audley Street, on the populace left South Audley Street Wednesday night, they were guilty of very was calculated to irritate and prejudice the the name or himself and colleagues. In the

tions were made for her immediate depar- her majesty has had no other purpose what- enter upon the subject of accommodation in- loud clamors, and cries of - speak to the ture. The people would not permit the hor- soever but the defence of her character, and troduced by the hon. and learned member, amendment ] ses to be put to the carriage, but insisted the maintenance of those just rights which without breaking that reserve which it was M. D'Argenson. "The speaker is in or. upon drawing her Majesty completely thro' have devolved upon her by the death of that acknowledged was most becoming to ob der: he has a right to notice the massacre

was very unfavorable, the streets were also surest support. Upon her arrival, the Queen vidious by alluding to her majesty's present | prove it." | A voice to the left-"civil war crowded with well dressed people. The is surprised to find that a message has been accommodation. He was aware that money and assassinations are preparing "] scene was very imposing, and her Majesty sent down to parliament, requiring its attent to an unlimited amount had been offered to appeared greatly affected. Through every | tion to written documents; and she learns her to enable her to provide herself a more tings, have deliberated under the Vice Presivillage on the route towards London, the with still greater astonishment, that there is appropriate residence; but he mentioned it | dency of M. de Villele, in consequence of an intention of proposing that those should because it was felt that her position was fa- the severe illness of M Ravez. On arriving at the Green Man, Black- | be referred to a select committee. It is this vorable to the propagation of reports, which heath, her Majesty's carriage drew up, and day 14 years since the first charges were it was impossible to control. - [Hear, hear ] nals, shew that Paris continues daily to be she alighted A momentary depression, brought forward against her majesty Then, The motion was then agreed to by accla- the scene of popular tumults, the serious

HOUSE OF LORDS, June 12.

The Queen .- The earl of Liverpool reafter partaking of some refreshments, ap- sires an open investigation, in which she minded their lordships of the order which 6 o'clock. He had preserved, to his very peared at one of the windows of the inn. | may see both the charges and the witnesses had been made on Thursday last, that the last moment, without the slightest intermis. The crowd at once satisfied and animated by against her, a privilege not denied to the secret committee should not meet until to. sion, that extraordinary and unshrinking her appearance, burst into a vehement and | meanest subject of the realm. In the face morrow. He had made the motion for that | apathy which he displayed through the course protracted shout of applause. After a delay of the sovereign, the parliament, and the order, not on any specific ground which of his confinement and trial. His counteof about 20 minutes, she resumed her jour- country, she solemnly protests against the could induce him to think it necessary, but | nance, as he went along to the scaffold, even ney. As the weather had now cleared up, formation of a secret tribunal to examine do- upon hopes which appeared to be entertained | wore a smile of content. He assisted theexand the rays of the sun increased the splen- cuments, privately prepared by her adversa- by their lordships. Since that period, com- cutioners in the preparations for the last dor of the scene, the carriage was thrown ries, as a proceeding unknown to the law of munications and explanations had taken place | dreadful instant. The crowd on the occaopen, and every one gratified with an imme | the land, and a flagrant violation of all the on the subject. He was not prepared to say | sion presented the most magnificent spectadiate view of her. The acclamations were principles of Justice. She relies, with full what might be the result of these communical large ever seen. From the remotest now renewed, and continued, without inter- confidence, upon the integrity of the House cations and explanations, but the state of the point, where a glimpse could be caught of ruption till the entire cavalcade reached the of Commons for defeating the only attempt business was certainly such as to make a fur. the scaled, nought was seen but a moving metropolis, when they swelled into a yet she has reason to fear. The Queen cannot ther adjournment of the meeting of the com- mass of heads, here and there interspersed forbear to add, that, even before any proceed- mittee desirable. He, therefore, intended to with the gleaming of the curiasses, swords As her majesty proceeded through the ings were resolved upon, she had been treat- propose that the day of meeting should be and bayonets of the military. All the roofs streets of the metropolis, she was received ed in a manner too well calculated to preju- fixed for Saturday next Before he sat of the houses were black with people; the with the most enthusiastic shouts of ap- dice her case. The omission of her name down he thought it necessary to observe, that spires of the churches covered with them, in the liturgy, the withholding the means of a fabricated account of the correspondence and the towers of Notre Dame seemed al-About 7 o'clock, her Majesty's Carriage | conveyance usually afforded to all the bran- on this subject had appeared, in which the stopped at the door of Mr. Aiderman Wood's ches of the royal family, the refusal even of documents were most scandalously falsified, titude on them. After the execution of Louhouse, No 77, South Audley street, where an answer to her application for a place of and converted into libels. It was an aggra- vel, the multitude dispersed peaceably. The already a large concourse of persons had as- residence in the royal mansions, and the vation of this conduct, that it must have sembled. The whole stood uncovered, and studied slight, both of English Ministers been done by some persons who had seen rent the air with huzzas and cries of "God abroad, and of the agents of all foreign pow- the originals, and who, therefore, could not rity was of short duration. At half past save Queen Caroline!" On alighting, her ers over whom the English government had be ignorant of the fabrication. It was, how. eight o'clock an assemblage of several hun-Majesty seemed dreadfully fatigued and ap- any influence, must be viewed as measures ever, but justice to say, that no blame could peared to walk into the house with some diffidesigned to prejudice the world against her; be imputed to her majesty's legal advisers. vard des Capuchines, armed with sticks. culty. She leaned on the arms of Alderman and could only have been justified by trial They had very honorably and voluntarily They paraded en masse, exclaiming, "The communicated to his majesty's ministers charter forever!" " Long live the Emperor!" was a close silk pelesse, and a large Leg-horn Bonnet, tied close to the face, and a ceived in both Houses of Parliament:

On the 6th, the following message was re-that they were no parties to the publication, and that nobody could regret it more than they are of a nature so atrocious that we will they did. He concluded by moving that the "The King thinks it necessary, in conse- meeting of the secret committee be postponed to Saturday next. Ordered.

From a Liverpool paper June 14. From some proceedings in Parliament, lopes were raised, that the difference between the King and Queen would be amicably adjusted. Her majesty had addressed a letter o lord Liverpool, that she was ready to receive any proposition consistent with her honor, which his lordship might be disposed to make, on behalf of the government.

In consequence, a motion of Lord Castlereagh on the subject had been adjourned, to give ministers time to deliberate. The result of the observations was the following note from Lord Liverpool!

" Fife House, Whitehall. "Lord Liverpool informs her Majesty, ing at 9 all was quiet in the metropolis that the only proposition he had to make, was the one submitted to Mr. Brougham, in April last; but that Lord Liverpool as Paris contains 714.000 inhabitants, of which sures her Majesty that the King's servants 25,000 are not domiciled. The average numwill still think it their duty, notwithstanding ber of births annually is 21,000, and of these all that has passed, to receive for considera- the proportion of male to female is twentytion any suggestions which her Majesty may five to twenty four - The consumption of have to offer upon their propositions.'

The Queen replied as follows: ing to the Queen of England. That before of eggs 74.000 000; of pigeons 900,000; of she was in possession of all her dignities, she could not listen to any other proposal. That when she was restored to them she would be ready to listen to any proposals from his Majesty's ministers,"

Cabinet Councils had been assembled subsequently to the above correspondence, at the Earl of Liverpool's House. They were in session on the 12th of June, to a late hour at night, and met again the next day. The result not known.

FRANCE.

FROM ONE OF THE LATEST LONDON PAPERS.

The Paris Journals of Saturday last have arrived this morning. In the Chamber of | They re assembled on the Place de l'Estra-

course of the discussion, some accrimonious Mr Brougham rose to concur in the mo- digressions took place. M. de Girarding riage at half past 6, and was drawn by the town, and, among others, those of Lord Sid tion of the noble lord, and more especially to apostropized the law as "hideous in the populace quite out of town, amidst the loud mouth, Lord Castlereagh, Mr Coutts, and express the very great satisfaction he deriveyees of the nation; it inspired universal hor. and restersted cheering of an immense con- Mr. Maberly, M. P. A strong party of the ed from the earnest intimation of his honorcourse. The horses were then put in, and guards remained stationed in front of Carlton able friend, (Sir M. W. Rialey) He with blood." [Murmurs ] M. de Teysrers the cavalcade proceeded towards Canterbu- house during the whole of that and Thurs could assure the House, that the illustrious demanded the adjournment of the discussion individual concerned, and her official advi- until justice should be rendered to the nasers, were earnestly desirous of the most | tional representation for the injuries it had scrupulous concealment - (Hear, hear, sustained. The law, he vehemently declar Mr. Brougham rose, with a paper in his hear )-Indeed, he (Mr. Brougham) had ed, is an outrage to the charter, and is held . was drawn through the Main street. Her hand, and said-"I have been commanded seen nothing published which was analogous in abhorrence throughout France. One Majesty alighted at the Fountain Inn, where by the Queen to communicate the following to truth; if any thing real had transpired, hundred thousand citizens in vain demanded the mayor and corporation awaited with a message to the house." He then read to the it must be attributed to indiscreet interfer. the maintenance of the law of the 3d of Fe ence, and a most indelicate breach of con- bruary, 1817. You know the result Men ately presented in due form. She was received by the commanding officer of the House of Commons, that she has been not appropriately accommodated; and her knocked d wn citizens. Have the guilty troops stationed in Canterbury, with the induced to return to England, in conse- position was perhaps favorable to officious incustomary honors, in consequence of direct | quence of the measures pursued against her trusions, which defeated the wishes of those | considered to have acted in a becoming orders from government. Her Majesty | honor and peace for some time, by secret concerned, that nothing should go abroad manner. It is thus, as at Lyons, aggression remain unpunished. The police introduced early breakfast yesterday morning, prepara- government at home In adopting this course Lord Castlereagh felt that he could not the troops - [Here he was interrupted by

which has taken place, of peaceable subjects "

The Chamber, during the last three sit.

The following extracts from these jourcharacter of which does not appear to be much abated:

Louvel was executed yesterday evening, at most to tremble under the weight of the mulmost perfect calm appeared to reign throughout the capital. This state of apparent secudred individuals took place on the Boulenot 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 Bonne Nouvelle by a picquet of Horse National Guard, who attempted in vain to arrest their further progress. A detachment of the Dragoons of the Royal Guard and another of Gendarmerie fell in with them at the Chateau d'Eau, 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 Faubourgh, restrained them from further excesses; at 10 o'clock tranquility was restored. This even-

From a work lately published by the Academy of Science in Paris, it appears that bread annually is 113,880,000 killograms: of oxen 70.000; of heifers 9,000; of calves "That she demanded all the rights belong- 78,000; of sheep 34,000; of swine 72,000; fowls 1,200,000; of wine 870,000 hectoli-

PARIS, JUNE 10.

Yesterday, [Friday] evening, at nine o'clock, an assemblage of between 3 and 400 ndividuals 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 7 years of age. Some men of mature age and suspicious appearance, were observed amongst them. All the shops were closed,

Gazette de France. Numerous assemblages took place again troops were posted the whole length, and masses of ice, from the size of a walnut to their presence alone restrained the factious, that of a pullet's egg, descended in torrents, who sought an occasion to renew the scenes amidst a violent wind from the west, beating of the preceding days. It is said that consi- against the west windows of the houses, and

to keep up these commotions. Yesterday very considerable assemblages very few had taken that precaution. Betook place on the Boulevard de Temple. tween four and five thousand lights of glass The cries of "the charter forever!" were were broken in this village: In the Presbyfrequently heard. Detachments of cavalry terian meeting house, 245; in the new Mepresently dispersed them in a determined thodist Chapel, 244; in the court house, 220; manner It is said that many persons have and the residue in the windows of private been wounded - Censuer Europeen.

ty at the Chamber of Deputies, is now con- large fields of luxuriant wheat, and the fin- any notes of that denomination from the siderably augmented.

The regiment of hussars on the royal lage, are completely prostrate-The loss of guard, which was in garrison at Compeign, Mr. Butler alone, who occupies gen. De arrived yesterday in the suburbs of the capi-

Gen Solignac, and the Chief d Escadron ters of a mile. Duverg er, have been arrested.

The Gazette de France says-" M ny foreigners were about to leave Paris, to the great regret of our maitres d'hotel and shopkeepers; but as they now see that tranquility 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 Montorguereil, 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, and silently proceeded to the cemetry of "Pere la Chaise," where funeral discourses were pronounced over the grave of the unfortunate youth. This immense body of students, dressed in deep blac :, carrying canes and umbrellas, ly took place; the most interesting exhibition 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, unprecedented for violence, 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 excited - parties run very high on the Boulevards. The cry of vive l'Empereur, and other seditions 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 a 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 Poissards [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 mo-

"The very fact of persons in France daring to write letters containing these sentiments, is an evidence that the boasted iron the murder of two of the men belonging to arm of the police is weakened, and that go. the 5th regiment They disclaimed and devernment dare not enforce the arbitrary laws of France at this period, lest there should be two fools, who had covered the whole nation a re-action, and the terrific cry a la lanterne. with shame. That they had no wish or inshould be renewed in Paris."

> ITHACA, N. Y. JULY 19. HAIL STORM.

P M. burst upon this village and its vicinity the most destructive hail storm ever witnessed in this part of the country. The for it exists. A part of the Winebagoes are clouds dark and threatening, came from the friendly, and the residue fear our troops too south, down the valley of the Inlet, and from much to do any more mischief. the north west, up the Lake, and seemed to meet directly over the village, bursting suddenly with their greatest fury upon it, and dividing their fragments to the east and west. wounds, and was buried at Bellefonte, on The rain, accompanied by hail, or irregular Thursday the 13th inst.

derable sums of money have been employed demolishing all that were not secured by closed shutters; and so sudden was the storm est corn, upon the flats surrounding our vil- same plate.

#### 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 sung a verse, and a few words of another verse of a song-a young gentleman exhibited a most excellent imitation of Mr. Willack, 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 dressed gentleman, denounced the wrath of the gods in very excellent Latin, worthy of the Sybil, on the age; another exhibited a most complete somersault, who had never before attempted a ump greater than over a kennel; an old grey haired gentleman, between sixty and seventy, declaimed on war and peace with great energy; and determined that if we must have war, that Jackson must lead: but peace he preferred; a young lawyer insisted that he possessed a logic so irresistable that he could cozen the devil himself; and concluded by assuring the auditors that if his satanic m jesty were to send a message to him at that moment, he would send his ambassador packing

Those are faithful sketches of what actualwe ever saw .- Aurora.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, JULY 12. EXTRAORDINARY DECISION. BANK UNITED STATES,

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 plain-, 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 he jury, that the Bank of the United States ad no power to discount promissory notesthat the Bank was the mere creature of the Act which created it, and possessed no other powers, than such as were expressly granted. That it could take nothing by implication, 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 t ere is no express authority either to loan or discount, such loans are illegal, and the security

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 Winebago nation of Indians, has been held by Colonel Leavenworth, on the subject of nounced the act, and said it was done by tention to go to war, and promised to deliver up the murderers in 9 days, and in the mean time delivered tive of their chiefs as hosta-

The Sacs, Foxes, Kickapoos, and, in fact, On Thursday last, between 3 and 4 o'clock all the Indians on the river, stand ready to join the United States, in case it is requested, against the Winebagoes, but no necessity

HARRISBURGH, PA. JULY 21. David Lewis, the Robber, died of his 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 number of the National Guard on du- The fruit was beaten from the trees, and rally. Hereafter the Bank will not issue 74, and a brig of war."

By accounts from St Louis, we learn that Witt's farm will exceed five hundred dollars. | the Convention of the People of Missouri We have heard but from a few miles south, has determined what shall be the provision Lieut Col. Barbier Dufay, known as con- where the storm was not so violent It ex- of the Constitution respecting Slavery. The nected with the deplorable affair of M de tended about a mile west, and we hear of its interference of the Legislature with the sub-St Marys, was taken into custody by two progress about six miles east, nearly equal ject is prohibited, further than to stop the cendarmes, in the crowd that was proceed in effect, levelling fences and beating down importation of slaves for sale. The Mising to witness the execution of Louvel. It fields of grain. The width of the tempest, | souri Gazette, opposed to the recognition of is also announced, that Gen. Freyssmet, appeared not to have exceeded three quar- 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, and at every session of the Legislature, 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 duce testimonials of character, &c. For fur-Divorces, which we shall republish when we can find room for them .- Nat. Intel.

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 Thus, North, South, East and West, frauds and rumors of frauds are brot out. 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 repu-

ing to his friend on the subject of Cucumbers | also his the said Carlile's interest in a ceradvises him to be very particular as to the tain HOUSE AND LOT in Charlestown, mode of dressing them; and after all, to throw them into the streets, as the most effectual mode of killing the hogs, and prevent- the occupation of said Anderson. Sale to ing in his family the cholera morbus.

N. Y. Gaz.

From the National Advocate.

tractive, yet his manners and address were perty of said Davis. 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, ed to prepossessions of a more tender nature, and it is very possible that Perodi read Petrarch with great effect; in short they fell estimation of the lady over the defects of daries of said district, commencing at the warm, discovered the intentions of both, and | with said line opposite Daniel McPaerson's, means to induce Perodi to leave the United | Bond's mill with said road to David Hum-States, and, as he thought, forever. After | phreys'store, thence down the main street of an absence abroad of some months, and ex- | Charlestown to the market house, from the pending his resources, Perodi returns to | market house north to M. Ranson's farm, fair mistress, and is denied admittance - mouth of Mrs. Manning's lane, and thence to Poor and friendless-neglected by former | the beginning It is necessary you should he determined to put an end to his existence | many as can call at my office in Charlestown,

men 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 shricks brought into the room a female and relation-the young lady escaped by another door, and Perodi embarrassed 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

enthusiasm which distinguishes his country-

is a melancholy tale, but, "omnium vincet

Extract of a letter. dated ST THOMAS, JUNE 30. "The arrival of General Devereaux at Angustura, with an additional force of 2000 men, will give a considerable change to the affairs in that quarter BOLIVAR's force is about 20,000. 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 fortuue in the independent cause -The commissioners, who are on their way to Angustura from Caraccas, will no doubt meet with a friendly reception—but as rewill be done. The Patriots are resolved to accede to no proposition they may offer.

"The privateers are still very annoying in this direction, although they have received some check in consequence of two or three British vessels that have lately visited The public are cautioned against receiv- this quarter The British, however, do not dwelling houses and stores. But, this was ing one hundred dollar notes of the Central mulest any of them who are regularly com-The Orange walk, fronting the Carousal, by no means the climax of desolation -The Bank of Georgetown and Washington, as missioned. There has been two of them continues occupied by a battalion of the in- gardens, so lately gay and luxuriant, smiling | counterfeit notes of that denomination are sent in, one to Barbadoes, the other to Anfantry of the royal guard Centries are sta- in bloom and useful vegetation, -are com- in circulation, filled up in the name of J. S. tigua; their commissions not being regular. tioned all around the Thulleries, and no per- pletely swept as though the scythe of the Haw, dated June 3d, 1818. They are so A Spanish fleet sailed from this a few days son is permitted to stop near those limits destroying angel had passed over them; | well executed as to deceive the public gene- ago for Laguira, under convoy of a British

> BALTIMORB, JULY 28. 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 Guerriere also left there at the same time-None of the officers of the Guerriere were permitted to land at Gibraltar, in consequence of the many duels anticipated between them and the militarywhen 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 prother particulars enquire of the Printer. Aug. 2-3w.

## Trustees' Sale.

BY virtue of two deeds of trust executed to the subscribers, one by John Carlile, the other by Aquilla Davis, to secure the payment of certain debts in said deed mentioned, we will sell at public sale, for cash, on the first day of the next court, to be holden for the county of Jefferson, at the house now occupied by John Carlile, in Charlestown, one horse, one cow, two ten plate stoves with pipe, a variety of household and kitchen furniture, such as beds, bedding, chairs, tables, &c. &c. the property of said Carlie, together with the remainder of the said Carlile's A medical gentleman of eminence, in writ- S FOCK OF GOODS ON HAND. And the same which was conveyed to him, or his wife, by Jno. Anderson, and at present in commence at 10 o'clock and continue from day to day until all is sold.

-ALSO-On the first Saturday in September next, "All for Love"-A Mr. Perodi, in Boston, | we will sell at public auction. for cash, at put an end to his existence by stabbing him- the house of Aquilla Davis on the farm lateself. We learn the following particulars of ly occupied by Mrs. Drusilla Rutherford his case, which, however romantic, we have | near the Flowing Spring mills, one negro some reason to believe are true: - Mr. Pero- boy aged about fourteen years, one horse di was an Italian by birth, and about fifty | saddle and bridle, two ploughs and a variety years old. His person was by no means at- of household and kitchen furniture, the pro-

R. C. LEE, Trustees.

#### Increase of Taxes.

I HAVE thought it necessary to give this notice, and as there has been a new division in love with each other, the graces of the of districts, in order that those whom I mind having a paramount influence in the collect from may know, I give the bounperson, and they agreed to marry privately. Old Furnace, on the Potomac, running with The father of the lady having some suspicion | the Potomac to the Loudoun line, thence with that the zeal of the master was unusually said line to Frederick county line, thence not being pleased with the alliance, he found and with the road to Bond's mill-from Boston, presents himself at the house of his | thence down the Shepherdstown road to the acquaintance, and shunned by her he loved, he prepared when colled on, and I wish as in a manner corresponding with that wild to do so and settle their accounts.

S. W. LACKLAND. Dep. for D. Morgan.

# To Well Diggers.

The subscribers having been authorised by the Trustees of Charlestown to contract for the digging of a new well in said town, will receive proposals from persons wishing to undertake the same until the 5th of Aug. at which time the contract will be closed ... DAVID HUMPHREYS, SAMUEL HOWELL,

RICH'D WILLIAMS. July 26.

Jefferson & Brown, Have on hand a general assortment of

GROCERIES.

STONE WARE, JARS-JUGS, PITCHERS, &c. & Assorted. July 26.

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 scull bones, about three inches in diameter, nearly sound: 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, undecayed, 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 par-

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 testh and all the bones belonging to the hu-

The facts 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 founds his opi-nion 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.

long list of the worshipped animals, begin-ning with the Ape, and including the dog The trees growing where they were found. and other animals. The Ape is the class of are of as great size and age as any in the suranimals which receives the highest honors. rounding forest. Both at Mr. Auderson's The striking resemblance which the Hinand Mr. Lane's are many extensive circular doos remark, between this animal and man, elevations of earth, raised two or three feet in exterior appearance and physical relaabove the common surface, arranged in ortions, was the first cause of the great reverder, having the very appearance of once poence in which they held him. 2d Dubois. pulous towns, upon which are standing large 216. The worship of the great Ape Hanutrees: en one of them, a poplar of five feet men extends over all the territory of India, diameter at least. The small graves at Mr. and especially among the followers of Vish-Lane's are arranged; but at Mr. Ander-His idol is every where seen in the son's there is a large burying ground full of temples and other places frequented by the them, without any order as to position .-people. And it is also frequently found in That the bones are human, Mr. Lane thinks ne woods and under thick trees in desert there can be no doubt, and that they are not places. But particularly where the Vishnuthe bones of children, he thinks unquestionvites abound, the favorite idol of Hanumen

The conck-shells, it would seem, must is found almost every where. The sacrifies offered to it usually consist of the simhave been brought from the borders of the plist productions of nature; and, in parts freocean, as there are none such to be found quented by Apes, devotees are often seen either in the rivers of Kentucky or those of who give them part of their food, and consithis state: and, it would also seem, that they der it a meritorious deed. must have been brought hither immediately The skulls and other bones described by before their deposition in these vessels. In Mr. Lane may be the bones of sacred ania few years, they probably would have been mals, buried by a superstition not dissimilar lost or broken to pieces, had they remained to that of the Hindoo and Egyptian: and, unburied. That the animals the skeletons being not more than 20 miles from the place belong to drank water, and were not suckwhere the three fuced image was found, lings, is intimated by the water vessel at the both may have been deposited by the same head of each skeleton. The rocks which re igious notions. The conck shell, left in enclose them, are thin blue limestone, and the small water vessel, indicates an intent to not of that neighborhood originally, all the provide for the accommodation of some anilimestone in the vicinity being of a grey comal who could use the conck for dipping water out of the largest vessel. Should this lor. Here is a mystery that baffles conjecture, and puts all experience at defiance .conjecture be found worthy of adoption, the The pigmies of Herodotus, on the boders of evidence of Hindoo ancestry will have attain-Ethiopia and the Red Sea, and those of Hoed a degree of strength almost too stable to mer in India, have always been treated as suffer resistance. The animal, whether ape or monkey, and the conck shell, may have fables, which, in the days of those men, entered into most of their written composicome from the Gulf of Mexico, Cumana, or tions. At this day, we must outstrip creduthe waters of the Oronoko and the adjacent lity itself, to believe in a real existence of countries, whither it is probable they came, pigmy men. How could a nation of pigmy from the old world, with the superstition men, not exceeding 18 inches in stature, which deified them. The sedulous anxiety build habitations, clear the forest, cultivate manifested for their preservation; the care the soil, defend themselves against the ravataken in their burial, to provide a certain ges of the hawk and eagle, the wolf and the species of stone for the coffin, and for their panther? How live in a world of giants,\* future accommodation, a water vessel and a such as are mentioned by ancient writers, when the size and age of men, bearing a dipper, are circumstances which must have proceeded from some inviolable and indisjust proportion to each other, far exceeded those of the present day? The remains of a pensable religious injunction—the very same, perhaps, which governed the conduct gigantic race are not more than seven miles of the ancient Egyptians, and of the ancient, from the burying ground of these pigmies. intermediate, and present Hindoos. J H. Their skeletons are not shorter than seven feet-frequently above it. Figure, in imagination, one of these skeletons covered with We have on hand muscles, &c. and distended by ordinay repletion-place him on the side of the largest Ladies' fashionable straw bonnets, man of the present day, and what would be Gentlemen's fur hats, made by Jacob

. \* Holy writ attests the existence of giants.

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 Samoiede of America, whose com-

mon stature does not exceed four feet, and GOODS whose female, it may be supposed, is still of inferior size, came hither from the north Selling Cheap for CASH. 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 con-

nects the two continents together, those

Scythians dragged with them some of the

dwarfish nations of north-eastern America,

whose descendents are now found living

within the arctic circles? and that these

small skelctons are the relics of the pigmy

race, whose posterity, by the genial warmen

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 inhos-

pitable climates of the north; which, chilling

the blood, diminishing the force of its circu-

lation, and rendering their supply of food

precarious and unwholesome, in the lapse of a

ng serious of ages, reduced their primitive

If this be so, the women, and the ungrown

nd the age of infancy, and not yet arrived

maturity, might not have been of larger

Let us look for conck shells on the shores

of nort 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 conjec-

ture has the countenance of probability, and,

if not, then let to be owned with candor that

many are the unsearchable ways of Pro-

before we leave this subject, which, to some,

may possibly seem worthy of attention -

The Egyptians, in ancient times, worship-

ped a great number of animals, and, among

others, the Ibis, the Hawk, the Cat, the Dog.

dual of that family cut off his or her eye-

brows; 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 Johncu-

The Hindoos, says the Abbe Dubois, pay

honor and worship, less or more solemn, to

almost every living creature, whether quad-

ruped, bird, or reptile. He then gives a

men. Herod: Eu. 65, 66, &c.

Rogers & Son,

Chip do.

Potter's ware of all kinds,

Cut and wrought nails,

Charlestown, July 19.

Country steel, &c.

give us a call.

Baltimore manufactured stone Pickling

Persons wishing to purchase will please to

In whatever family a cat died, every indivi

But, indeed, a conjecture may be offered,

dimensions when clothed-with flesh than is

indicated by these skeletons.

children of the first emigrants, although be-

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, cassinett, Cambric and common dimities, Furniture 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 drilling, Silk, worsted, and cotton hosiery, Cambric, Jaconet, mull mull, Leno and book muslins,

8-4, 6-4 and 4-4 Diapers, Ladies' silk, kid and beaver gloves, Men's beaver and dog skin do. Silk, thread and cotton laces, Bandanna and other handkerchiefs, Carlile and other Ginghams, Sateens, grandurills, and cotton cassimers, Steam loom shirting, Silks and Satins, Blue and yellow Nankeens, Marseilles vesting, Florentine do. Domestic cottons, plain, striped and plaid

Irish sheetings, Russia and Scotch do. German linens, &c. &c. Charlestown, 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 im-

LEWIS HOFF, Cashier. July 12-3w.

DR. R. SMETHER, SURGEON DENTIST,

Offers his professional services in cleansng 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 respec-Charlestown, 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 Bloomery 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 milch cow, and I will be very thankful to any person and pay charges to have immediate information of her

A. WOODS.

Charlestown, 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, woel 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 dissed of as the law directs.

J. SPANGLER, Jailor.

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

Wheat Fans.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER. THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has on hand, and continues to make WHEAP 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 La.

dies 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 Both 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. y 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 will take in its stead. ANDREW WOODS.

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, turmerick, Almonds, figs, limes, Rice, Madder, Indigo, Fig blue, copperas, alum, Molasses—Madeira wine, Teneriffe do .- Anchovies, Cogniac brandy-Jamaica spirits, New England Rum, Gin and Good old whisky-And a general assortn ent of

Queen's ware and China, Hard Ware and Cutlery, &c. Charlestown, 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 sigars, Rotten stone for cleaning brass furniture, CONFECTION, Ivory black - Paints.

She begs those who are in arrears to her of small sums (individually of but little im portance, 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. nd which a little reflection would teach them should be paid. She is much obliged to punctual customers, and hopes to receive farther calls from them.

A HACK

TO be had at Fulton's Hotel. Charles June 28.

July 5.

# FARMERS' REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. XIII.]

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1820.

[No. 644.

THE price of the Farmens' Repositions is Two and well digested experiments, embracing so that we can get fish too we be very glad. | augmented by a few soldiers from this place, Dollars a year, one dollar to be paid at the commencement, and one at the expiration of the year.

The price of the valuable represents the whole range of domestic and rural economent, and one at the expiration of the year.

There is another thing, our hunting primary and a guard of twenty men who go as far as vilege. The white men come and spoil all Saut St. Mary, and at the foot of Lake Suwhole 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 adver-tisements sent to the office without having the number of times for which they are to be inserted, designated, will be continued until forbid, and charg-

\* 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 2d of April 1819. It may now be announced as an established National Work, adapted to all the varieties of our climate, sin e 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 Domestis (Economy, and develope 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

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 receiv-

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 sub. scription too high, it may be remarked that on a comparison of their actual contents, one volume of the American Farmer will be Philadelphia; and the four volumes of that patriotic and exceedingly valuable work sell

To shew 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 agriculturalists of the United States, the following testimonials are respectfully submitted; 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 agricul ral 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 was 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 Agricul ture, 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 emenated 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 ap-

great variety of matter the result of actual The Indians get none If you can stop them, I now consists of forty one persons: it will be be highly beneficial to your interests. The the game. They catch all the young ones perior, where a grand talk and treaty is to great object of this society is, to promote and the old ones. We take the old ones and be held with the Chippewa Indians. This agriculture, and thereby advance the pros- leave the young ones, till they grow bigger | will probably detain the expedition several perity not of themse wes individually, but of . and are worth more. We wish the white days. All the party have stood the journey their fellow citizens generally. They believe men to be stopped from hunting. They take without murmuring, and appear anxious to they cannot more effectually, in this early the timber; they have teams and oxen to proceed. Gov. Cass promises us we shall stage of their organization, promote their haul the trees. Indians have no teams, no see the Lake of the Woods before our reobject than by recommending this paper to oxen to haul timber. We wish your go- turn. I am very anxious to go thus far; it berty to recommend the American Farmer ing—put their traps in their chests. Let geography of this section of the Union white men have the timber, and the Indians have just finished packing a box of 500 speder 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 Baltimote by John S. Skinner, Esq.

" P. MINOR, Sec'y."

All gentleman 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 mo ney 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.

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 Balti more or to return their good offices in any other way in his power. July 20.

> From the Portland Argus, July. PENOBSCOT INDIANS.

contain as much as four vols. of the On Friday last, the Lieut Governor of Memoirs of the Agricultural Society of the Penobscot Indians, and their chiefs, ar rived 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

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 to the commerce of the country. Among have chosen Col. Lewis to talk for us, with the discovery of large bodies of gypwhom you are acquainted, who is one of our | sum in the St. Martin's islands, in the straits chiefs; and who is your friend, as well as of Michigan, is the most important. ours-you can believe every thing he says to

We shall now consider you as our children; you will have every thing from us, if you request it, which our friends at Boston 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 hey shall be attended to.

an interpreter-I thank your honor for the good you say. You see us well to day. Christ is our Sano 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 that they no get up to us They take them

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; so when you see us again you will know us .-Perhaps a hat, or shoes, or some powder and

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 follow-

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 | ment, in the room of the late Right Hon. it is not in our power to prevent it; you say H Grattan. The Hon. and Learned Memthe white people can haul timber, so can you; if they have oxen to do this, you can are eulogy on the dis inguished merits of the obtain oxen also; and you will employ them | eminent individual who is no more, at the much better than they do, if you will plough | same time judiciously entering his protest

your grounds, and become good farmers. You say a new state should have a new. agent; to this we have no objections; our | nors utterly worthless. It must be allowed, wish is, that you should be satisfied; and | however, by all parties, that the public cha-

as ours. Col. Lewis, with whom you are acquainted, will be at Bangor on Tuesday, the 15th James Mackintosh, were echoed by Lord of August; he wishes your Governor to be there with all his writings, at that time; force Mr V Fitzgerald, and Mr. Beecher, there will be much to do, which will there be and assented to by all sides of the House. stated to him, and which your governor will A discussion afterwards took place upon

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 | Davies moved another, that instead of 22,586 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 the expedition with Goveror Cass, up the upper Lakes, to his friend in the village of Geneva,

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

"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 protectno complaints to make; if you have any, ed from the winds. The town lies on a narrow alluvial plain below the bluffs around The Lieutenant Governor replied through | 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 viour as yours. He is the same to us all- most of us. The town of Mackinac has one hundred and fifty houses, including a court Mackinac county.

our perusal. They therefore take the li- vernment to stop the white men from hunt- will bound my wish to explore the physical cimens collected between this and Detroit)

#### FOREIGN NEWS.

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 fies 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 Par-liament 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 telepraph despatch was received at Calais on Tuesday evening, announcing that the famous law respecting the Elections had passed the Chamber-152 for it-95 against it-57 in favor of ministers. All was quiet

that morning [13th] in Paris. In the House of Commons last night Sir James Mackintosh moved for a new writ for the return of a member to serve in Parliaber prefaced this motion with an appropriagainst a practice which, if too liberally indulged, would render such posthumous hothat the agent should be your friend as well ractor, and the public as well as the private virtues of Mr Grattan, entitled him to this distinction. The eloquent praises of Sir

> the third reading of the Mutiny Bill, when Lord Nugent moved that the army should be reduced from 92,586, to 77,224, effective officers and men. To this amendment, Col. officers and men, 80,979 be inserted. The first amendment was negatived by a large majority, and the second was disposed of in silence. In the course of the debate, Mr. Hobhouse said, "if the Noble Lord had moved that the whole army be abolished, he should have given his vote for the motion!" We have no doubt he would. There is at least some honesty in this declaration. Let he whole army be disbanded and then \_\_\_\_! What glorious visions must have rushed across the Honorable Member's fancy, at the pare imagination of such a golden opportuni-

> > LIVERPOOL, JUNE 19.

The negociation between his Majesty's Ministers and the legal adviser of the Queen, which at the date of our last paper stood postponed from Friday to Monday, was on the latter day postponed to Friday, and the necessity of the case has occasioned a further delay till this evening. Of the turn that he negociation has taken, nothing is known with certainty; but it is the general impression, dictated perhaps by the general wish of the people of England, that no terms will be acceded to by the Queen which shall be derogatory to her character and honor.

The news from Spain is not very imporant. The counter-revolutionary spirit which had begun to show itself at Saragossa has been effectually checked. Gen. Quiroga, however, it is said, has found himself compelled by the mutinous disposition of two of the Andalusian regiments to retreat once more to the Isle Leon, and to break down the bridge of Suazo, which connects the Island with the main. The imprisonment of General Freyre, who is charged with a connivance at the massacre of Cadiz, is the cause which has excited the resentment of his former soldiers

THE QUEEN.

In the London Common Council on Wedhouse and jail; it is the seat of justice for | nesday, Mr Favell moved that an humble address of condolence and congratulation be "We find our cances too small, and not presented to Queen Caroline, on her arrival white people takes the fish in the river so capable of carrying our baggage and men in this country Mr Williams seconded the with conveniency. Others have been pur motion. Sir Wm Curtis considered all dispears from its title, devoted principally to with wares, they take them with dip net. chased, and we shall leave this better pre cussions as premature; and therefore moved subjects relating to Agriculture, contains a They are all gone before they get to us .- pared to encounter the weather. Our party | the previous question. After some debate.