

ANTIQUITIES OF TENNESSEE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

That the bones are human, Mr. Lane thinks there can be no doubt, and that they are not the bones of children, he thinks unquestionable. The conck-shells, it would seem, must have been brought from the borders of the ocean, as there are none such to be found either in the rivers of Kentucky or those of this state; and, it would also seem, they must have been brought hither immediately before their deposition in these vessels. In a few years, they probably would have been lost or broken to pieces, had they remained unburied. That the animals the skeletons belong to drank water, and were not sucklings, is intimated by the water vessel at the head of each skeleton. The rocks which enclose them, are thin blue limestone, and not of that neighborhood originally, all the limestone in the vicinity being of a grey color. Here is a mystery that baffles conjecture, and puts all experience at defiance. The pigmies of Herodotus, on the borders of Ethiopia and the Red Sea, and those of Homer in India, have always been treated as fables, which, in the days of those men, entered into most of their writers' compositions. At this day, we must outstrip credulity itself, to believe in a real existence of pigmy men. How could a nation of pigmy men, not exceeding 18 inches in stature, build habitations, clear the forest, cultivate the soil, defend themselves against the ravages of the hawk and eagle, the wolf and the panther? How live in a world of giants, such as are mentioned by ancient writers, when the size and age of men, bearing a just proportion to each other, far exceeded those of the present day? The remains of a gigantic race are not more than seven miles from the burying ground of these pigmies. Their skeletons are not shorter than seven feet—frequently above it. Figure, in imagination, one of these skeletons covered with muscles, &c. and distended by ordinary respiration, place him on the side of the largest man of the present day, and what would be his comparative appearance? The place where the larger skeletons were buried, is covered with trees of no less magnitude and age than that where the smaller ones were found. They are, therefore, brought to a simultaneous existence, or at all events to periods not very distant from each other.—Was the smallest child of a giant, of a size as diminutive as that of the small skeletons? Did the Sarmoides of America, whose com-

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

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

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

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

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

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

We have on hand

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

GOODS

Selling Cheap for CASH.

WILLIAM F. LOCK, & Co.

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

Suitable for the season, which added to their former supply, make their assortment complete—all of which will be sold on such terms as cannot fail to please purchasers. The following is a list in part:— London superfine cloths, and cassimeres, 2nd quality do, various colors & prices, Angolo cloth—do, cassinet, Cambric and common dimities, Furniture do. Prints, good cloths & fashionable patterns, Nankeen and Canton crapes, plain and figured, Canton crape shawls, Silk and cotton do. Irish linens and lawns, Plain and striped drillings, Silk, worsted, and cotton hosiery, Cambric, Jaconet, null mull, Leno and book muslins, 8, 6, 4 and 4-4 Diapers, Russia do. Ladies' silk, kid and beaver gloves, Men's beaver and dog skin do. Silk, thread and cotton laces, Bandannas and other handkerchiefs, Carline and other Gingham, Steatens, grandrills, and cotton cassimeres, Steam-loom shirting, Silks and Satins, Blue and yellow Nankeens, Marcellis vesting, Florentine do. Domestic cottons, plain, striped and plaid, Irish sheetings, Russia and Scotch do. German linens, &c. &c. 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 improvement. LEWIS HOFF, Cashier. July 12—3w.

DR. R. SMETHER,

SURGEON DENTIST,

Offers his professional services in cleansing and whitening the teeth, and in preserving them from decay by separating and filling them, &c. Sets artificial teeth, either singly or by the whole set. Dr. S may be seen at his room in the house occupied by Mr. Flagg, in Charles Town. A line left at Mr. Fulton's Hotel, or at the Post Office, will be promptly attended to. Ladies waited on at their respective houses. 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 Blooming farm in possession of Cavalier Martin.—Those persons disregarding this notice may depend on being prosecuted to the utmost extent of the law. JOHN DOWNEY. July 12—3w.

A COW LOST.

About the middle of last week my cow went to the woods, and I have not been able to find her since. She is a dark brindled cow with some white on her belly. If not lost off she has a bell on, with a yellow leather strap and buckle. She is a fresh milk cow, and I will be very thankful to any person and pay charges to have immediate information of her. A. WOODS. 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, wool hat, and an old blue coat and blue pantaloons. The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of as the law directs. J. SPANGLER, Jailor. July 5.

Fresh Goods.

JEFFERSON & BROWN,

Have just received a new supply of

GOODS,

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

Wheat Fans.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has on hand, and continues to make WHEAT FANS, with large Cast Iron Cog Wheels, superior to any ever made in the place, which he will sell very cheap for cash, or country produce. D. MARKLE. Shepherdstown, July 26.

Morgan County, late Berkely, Bath Coffee House.

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

Assembly Room

on the upper story, situated at the foot of the grove and within a few yards of the subscriber's door. Boarding has been reduced from ten to seven Dollars per week for week-day Boarders. I am the public's humble servant, IGNATIUS O'FERRALL. Bath, Morgan County, Va. July 26.

Cabinet Ware.

I HAVE ON HAND, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF Plain and Fancy Bedsteads, and other furniture, with prices annexed to suit the times, and elegance to suit the taste of this country. I would be glad if those who are in need of CABINET WARE, would call and examine my work. I am in need of Cash, and will give good bargains.—Those who know they owe me much longer than the time promised to pay, will please to come forward, and if they cannot pay money, perhaps they have something else that I will take in its stead. ANDREW WOODS. July 5.

WM. F. LOCK, & Co.

Have on hand, and are selling low for CASH, Loaf and brown sugars, Imperial and young hyson teas, Chocolate, pepper, spice, Raze ginger, cloves, mace, Long pepper, turmeric, Almonds, figs, limes, Rice, Maider, Indigo, Fig blue, coppers, alum, Molasses—Madera wine, Tenerife do.—Anchovies, Cogniac brandy—Jamaica spirits, New England Rum, Gin and Good old whisky— And a general assortment of Queen's ware and China, Hard Ware and Cutlery, &c. 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 cigars, Rotten stone for cleaning brass furniture, CONFECTION, Ivory black—Paints. She begs those who are in arrears to her of small sums (individually or but little importance, but momentous in the aggregate) to step in and save her the trouble of asking and them of being dunned, for debts so small that each debtor could pay at any moment, and which a little reflection would teach them should be paid. She is much obliged to punctual customers, and hopes to receive further calls from them. July 5.

A HACK

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

FARMERS' REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. XIII.]

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1820.

[No. 644.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

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

TO THE CULTIVATORS OF THE SOIL. THE AMERICAN FARMER.

THE first number of the AMERICAN FARMER was issued on the 23d of April 1819. It may now be announced as an established National Work, adapted to all the varieties of our climate, since many of the most eminent citizens in all the states, contribute by their patronage and their pens, to its circulation and its usefulness.

To make known all discoveries in the science and all improvements in the practice of Agriculture and Domestic Economy, and develop the means and designate plans of Internal Improvements generally, constitute the chief objects to which the AMERICAN FARMER is devoted. It takes no concern or interest in party politics, nor in the transient occurrences of the day.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

From an address delivered by Thomas Law, Esq. President of the Agricultural Society of Prince George's county. "Before I conclude, let me recommend to you the American Farmer, a paper which collects into a focus all the rays of light on husbandry, which are emanated from every quarter of the globe. I have requested Mr. Skinner to give an annual index, which will make it equal to a library for a farmer."

The following notice was addressed at their own expense, through the public papers of that state, by the board of managers of the Agricultural Society. To the Planters of South Carolina. "The 'American Farmer,' which is as appears from its title, devoted principally to subjects relating to Agriculture, contains a

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

Extract from the proceedings of the Agricultural Society of Albemarle, Virginia, at their last meeting, May 8, 1820. "In order more generally to disseminate the Agricultural intelligence, and improvements made throughout the United States, the Society resolve to present each of its members with the first volume of the American Farmer, edited at Baltimore by John S. Skinner, Esq. "P. MINOR, Secy."

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

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

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

All communications to be addressed to JOHN S. SKINNER, Baltimore. June 28, 1820.

P. S. For all the editors in the United States who may have the goodness to give the preceding notice a few weekly insertions, the editor of the Farmer will be glad to transact any business they may have in Baltimore or to return their good offices in any other way in his power. July 20.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Lieutenant Governor replied through an interpreter— I thank your honor for the good you say. You see us well to day. Christ is our Saviour as yours. He is the same to us all—no difference of color. The same Heaven is for the black men and the white men.

One thing in particular I wish to say to day. Perhaps we get nothing for it. The white people takes the fish in the river so that they no get up to us. They take them with wares, they take them with dip net. They are all gone before they get to us—

The Indians get none. If you can stop them, so that we can get fish too we be very glad. There is another thing, our hunting privilege. The white men come and spoil all the game. They catch all the young ones and the old ones. We take the old ones and leave the young ones, till they grow bigger and are worth more. We wish the white men to be stopped from hunting. They take the timber; they have teams and oxen to haul the trees. Indians have no teams, no oxen to haul timber. We wish your government to stop the white men from hunting, put their traps in their chests. Let the white men have the timber, and the Indians have the game.

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

One word more. We want a new Agent. You have a new government, a new state. We want you to give us a new Agent. We hear that a new treaty will be made; we want to know when your chiefs come from Portland to make a treaty. We want to tell our people so that they may be ready to receive your people.

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

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

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

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

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

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

LAKE HURON. Extract of a letter from a gentleman engaged in an expedition with Governor Cass, up the upper Lakes, to his friend in the village of Geneva, dated Michilimackinac, June 9, 1820.

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

"The island of Michilimackinac presents a very picturesque appearance on approaching it from the Lake. It is elevated 310 feet above the level of the Lake, is nine miles in circumference, and three broad, and has a population of from 4 to 500 persons, who are permanent, but sometimes it is increased, by traders and transient persons, to 2 or 3000. The harbor is safe, and well protected from the winds. The town lies on a narrow alluvial plain below the bluffs around the harbor, and has a handsome appearance. A number of vessels are daily arriving and departing; and indeed the town has an air of bustle and business which disappoints most of us. The town of Mackinac has one hundred and fifty houses, including a court house and jail; it is the seat of justice for Mackinac county.

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

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

FOREIGN NEWS.

BOSTON, JULY 23.

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

A Liverpool paper of 19th June, informs that a telegraph despatch was received at Calais on Tuesday evening, announcing that the famous law respecting the Elections had passed the Chamber—152 for it—45 against it—57 in favor of ministers. All was quiet that morning (13th) in Paris.

LONDON, JUNE 15.

In the House of Commons last night Sir James Mackintosh moved for a new writ for the return of a member to serve in Parliament in the room of the late Right Hon. H. Grattan. The Hon. and Learned Member preface this motion with an appropriate eulogy on the distinguished merits of the eminent individual who is no more, at the same time judiciously entering his protest against a practice which, if too liberally indulged, would render such posthumous honors utterly worthless. It must be allowed, however, by all parties, that the public character, and the public as well as the private virtues of Mr. Grattan, entitled him to this distinction. The eloquent praises of Sir James Mackintosh, were echoed by Lord Castlereagh, Mr. C. Grant, Mr. Wilberforce Mr. V. Fitzgerald, and Mr. Beecher, and assented to by all sides of the House.

A discussion afterwards took place upon 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. Davies moved another, that instead of 2,356 officers and men, 80,579 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. Hobbouse 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 the whole army be disbanded and then—! What glorious visions must have rushed across the Honorable Member's fancy, at the bare imagination of such a golden opportunity!

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 19. The negotiation 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 the negotiation 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 accorded to the Queen which shall be derogatory to her character and honor.

The news from Spain is not very important. The counter-revolutionary spirit which had begun to show itself at Saragosa has been effectually checked. Gen. Quiroga, however, it is said, has found himself compelled by the untoward 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 impression of General Frere, who is charged with a convicance at the massacre of Cadix, the cause which has excited the resentment of his former soldiers.

THE QUEEN. In the London Common Council on Wednesday, Mr. Favel and that an humble address of condolence and congratulation be presented to Queen Caroline, on her arrival in this country. Mr. Williams seconded the motion. Sir Wm Curtis considered all discussions as premature; and therefore moved the previous question. After some debate,

during which the feelings of the Court were strongly expressed in favor of her Majesty, a division took place, which was determined as follows:—

For the previous question 26
Against it 108
Majority —82

At 1 o'clock on Friday a deputation from the city, consisting of the Lord Mayor, Sheriff, &c. proceeded up Hillburn and Oxford streets to Portman street, to present the city address to her Majesty. The whole line was crowded with spectators. The deputation was received by her Majesty most graciously.

The British Government have appropriated £300,000, to obviate the effects of the stoppage of the Irish Banks.

From the London Courier of June 17.

QUEEN'S REPLY TO THE LONDON ADDRESS.

"I return you my heartfelt thanks for this dutiful Address, which is both loyal to the King and affectionate to me.

"If anything could lessen the grief, which I must still feel for the loss of those dear relations, of whom I have been deprived since I left England, it would be the proofs I now receive, upon my return, that their memories are cherished as their virtues deserve. In the new trials to which I am exposed, my first wish is to vindicate myself, and my next wish is to see nothing attempted, which may hurt the feelings of others.

"But in all the troubles, through which I have passed, the generous attachment of the English people has been my safeguard against the King's enemies and my own; and be well assured that nothing can ever weaken the grateful impressions of such obligations."

The adjourned debate respecting her Majesty, was as anticipated yesterday, further postponed to the 18th, in the House of Commons till Monday next. In the House of Lords, the order for the meeting of the Secret Committee was deferred till Tuesday. Lord Castlereagh, however, stated that no further adjournment of the question would take place, but that, on Monday, a full communication would be made upon the subject. Whether this communication will be of a nature to supersede all further proceedings, or whether it will assign the reasons why they must be carried on, we profess not to know. Every probability, however, is in favor of the former supposition. During the interval that has elapsed, the broad general cases of an arrangement must have been submitted, and either received or rejected. If received, as we apprehend will prove to be the case, minor points of difference would easily be settled.

Letters have been received from Barcelona on the 3d instant, which mention the arrival of a vessel at that port, with intelligence that the plague had broken out at Majorca, but no particulars are given.

The Paris Journals of Wednesday last arrived just as we were going to press; their contents are of little interest. It is stated that all is tranquil throughout the capital; no further assemblages have taken place, and the services of the militia are limited to a few parades, as a measure of precaution.

It is with much pleasure we announce the entire suppression of every unpleasant symptom connected with the refractory conduct of the battalion of the Guards to which we yesterday alluded. The misguided men are already deeply sensible of the error into which they were betrayed, and they came forward voluntarily, yesterday morning, to their commanding Officer, to express their sincere contrition for what had happened, and to implore of him that he would intercede with the Commander in Chief, in their behalf. They all promised that they would endeavor, by their future good conduct, to evince their loyalty and attachment to their King.

The only overt act of insubordination which was committed, was by one man, who yesterday morning refused to obey orders, and he will be tried by a Court Martial.

The other wing of the battalion marched off this morning for Portsmouth, in the most perfect order, discipline, and good humor.

Attempts were made, as might be expected, on the part of the rabble, to avail themselves of this occurrence for their own base purpose. Last night, between nine and ten o'clock, a mob collected round the Horse Guards, shouting and huzzing, and calling out "long live the Queen!" They tried every thing in their power to excite the Guards to mutiny, and to irritate them; but without effect. It was impossible for any man to act better, or with more forbearance than they did.

Towards evening, also, many persons assembled round the gates of the King's Mews, which were closed. As it grew dark the crowd increased very much, and became so noisy and riotous that the police interfered, and several broken heads were given and received. Two or three of the mob were eventually secured and sent to Bow street; but this only increased the turbulence of the others, and about eleven o'clock it was thought necessary to call out a detachment of the Life Guards. No serious disturbance, however, took place.

Many idle rumours were current this morning with respect to other regiments having manifested symptoms of disobedience; but they are wholly without foundation, and have been propagated either from criminal motives, or from the natural tendency to exaggeration which commonly attends such occurrences.

(Extract of a printed letter.)

Madrid May 24—All is enthusiasm in the Metropolis in favor of the Constitution,

but there is reason to believe that many of the loudest cries are insincere, and that if matters are pushed to extremities against the privileged classes and corporate bodies, there may be still a reaction, and a restitution of the King's power. Most of the liberals look for a struggle, and the favorites are not without their followers, in the presence of the King himself, is the very warlike one of Rego's followers, when they raised their standard of revolt in Andalusia; but the docility of Ferdinand, the unequivocal principles of the present Ministers, and the general feelings of the army, afford hope that the revolution may be consummated in the happiest manner. The decision which the Government displayed a few days ago, in apprehending some of the most violent of the (now degenerate) Lorenzini Club, and the failure of the counter revolution attempted last week at Zaragoza, will tend to maintain tranquility and to consolidate the present state of things.

I still retain in my opinion, that it would have been much better for Spain, had the change of Government proceeded from concessions made voluntarily, quietly, and gradually, by the King, instead of being dictated by the military. Such a change had certainly become necessary from the state of finances, and still more from the state of public opinion. There can be little doubt that any hesitation or opposition to the wishes of the people, in the beginning of March, would have been attended with the most fatal consequences to the Royal family. It was at one time intended to offer the crown of Spain to the family of Braganza, the union of the whole Peninsula under one sceptre being a favorite project of all the Spanish politicians; but fortunately Ferdinand shewed the utmost readiness to accede to the wishes of the Liberals, and appears still to be perfectly sincere in his attachment to the Constitution. His conduct is therefore, in general, attributed to magnanimity; and he is universally treated with respect when he appears in public, which he does almost every day.

The corps of artillery, which contains a great many men of talents, and of known attachment to the Constitution, has had a principal share in bringing about the late events, and still possesses great weight and influence. They and the engineers, lately gave a banquet, in celebration of the triumph of the popular cause, to which I had the honor of being invited. The King, Queen, and Infants, the principal Ministers, Grandees, and Generals, an officer, sergeant, and corporal, and private of every regiment in Madrid, sat down at the same table; in all 250 persons. About eleven o'clock other guests, and all the beauty of Madrid, were admitted and we danced under a magnificent canopy till near day-light. The bull fights take place every Monday, and are conducted with all imaginable ceremony and show.

RELIGIOUS TOLERATION. A PROTESTANT CHURCH IN ROME.

PARIS, APRIL 28.

Letters from Rome announce "That Religious Toleration had been declared a victory in the chief City of Catholicism." His holiness has permitted the Calvinists at present in Rome, the public exercise of their worship, and in consequence they have administered the Sacrament in a Church open to the public. M Necker, ancient Cynic of the Republic of Geneva, being at present in Rome, the Protestants have requested him to walk at their head in going to the communion.—This has been done, and gave general satisfaction.

"I attribute this determination of the Court of Rome, to the progress of knowledge, as well as to the well known character of the Sovereign Pontiff for toleration. He does not agree in opinion with those, who see in this act a motive of temporal interest, which will be pleasing to the cabinet of St. James. Whatever it may be, the friends of morality cannot but felicitate themselves in seeing the Pope render such a solemn homage to the Liberty of Conscience.

"This concession should not surprise us—it emanates from a Prince, who has introduced into his states the system of mutual instruction, and abolished the pain of death for crimes submitted to the judgment of the Inquisition. It seems as if we already hear the cries of our *Ultras*. What will become of Religion? The Pope welcomes the Protestants, and the Emperor of Russia banishes the Jesuits!"—*La Constitutionnel*.

From the London Morning Post.

ALARMING STATE OF FRANCE.

The French Revolution, after an uneasy and feverish slumber, seems about to awake again; and what may be the consequences of that awakening we tremble to think. What stupendous events arise from contemptible causes! M De Caze has already cost the interior of France more disturbance and bloodshed than even Bonaparte himself. Napoleon was a master spirit, who could rule as well as excite, and he repressed by the force of his tyranny the indignation which it created; but De Caze had just as much strength and talents as enabled him to make a disturbance; like a cowardly boy, he set fire to a train of gun powder with averted eyes and ran away from the explosion. In spite of the objects, which, at the moment interest us at home, in spite of the disgust which De Caze's administration has given us for all French politics, the state of France has of late grown so tremendously volcanic, that the attention of England will soon be painfully forced to the danger; our own little family quarrels will be forgotten when

we see our neighbor's house in flames and threatening to involve us in the conflagration. We know from the French papers, and still more fully from private sources, that Paris exhibits now the features of August 1792, and that her streets resound with the cries of March 1815. The voice is the voice of Jacob, but the hands are the hands of Esau; they carry the pikes of Sanerre, and their cry is *Vive l'Empereur*; and the spirit of the Bonapartist Leaders of this scintillating mob have risen to such a pitch, that they talk openly of *chassant*, hunting away the imbecile Bourbons and recalling the Jacobin Emperor. "They can call spirits from the vasty deep; but will they conjure them from his rock?" Can they bring Bonaparte from St. Helena? Yes! they think they say, they can! They talk of restoring all the English in France, as hostages for the restoration of the Emperor. This may be only the talk of the madmen; but, in the present state of France, it may well be feared that these madmen are not unlikely to get the power into their hands; and we therefore earnestly advise our countrymen to return home without delay. Perhaps the danger may not be so near, nor so great, as it appears; but, after the lessons which our countrymen received in 1793 from Robespierre, and in 1802 from Bonaparte, those who deserve but little pity who shall be a third time caught in the same trap.

The immediate spring of all this commotion is the Election Law, the remote cause is M D Caze. That unworthy favorite found France at peace, contented with its king, and happy under his government. The Chamber of deputies, at once the friend of the throne and the charter, united the king and the people; but unhappily this same chamber would not trundle to the favorite, and De Caze had power enough over the mind of the weak monarch to induce him to dissolve a representation, whose fault was, that it was at once too independent of the minister, and too much attached to the monarch. But the mere dissolution of the Chamber would have been insufficient to have secured the favorite; the real sense of France was against the usurper, and his measures were against the upstart and his measures were against the bold resolution of poisoning the very springs and sources of representation, by a *new law of election*, which threw the power into the hands of the old Jacobin party. All the friends of good order and the charter opposed this horrible violence, and foretold its revolutionary effect. In vain—the favorite carried all before him. The royalists were every where persecuted, prosecuted, and punished; the revolutionists were every where employed, encouraged and inflamed. Madame, the Orphan of the Temple, Monsieur, the king's brother, were in such a manner driven from the Court; while Davoust was created a Peer, and Duke, and General Vandamme of butchery memory, and Regnault, Napoleon's toast, were recalled from exile; La Fayette, as vain and silly as he was thirty years ago, was re-elected to the new *National Convention*; the demagogue Manuel was forced upon the electors of La Vendee; and Gregorie, the *regicide*, was brought forward again to try whether the King had the nerves to stand the sight of his brother's blood; he stood it all, and the favorite stood also; but the blood of Louis's nephew, assassinated so near his person that his own turn might come next, did, it seems, touch at last the generous soul of the Monarch; and the favorite, after having turned out two sets of colleagues—the one because they would alter the Law of Elections and the other because they would not—was himself tenderly removed, with the title of a Duke, and the rank of Ambassador to England—we say the rank, because we cannot believe that the French government will dare to insult the English nation by the actual presence of M. De Caze.

The Law of Elections thus made by De Caze for his own purposes, thus favorable to the favorite's doctrine, and thus fertile in Jacobin Regicides and Bonapartists. De Caze, his of course to be repealed, and the attempt to undo this Gordian knot of De Caze's has brought the Monarchy to the brink of a precipice—over which, even while we write, it may have already fallen.

To hear all the cries that are uttered about the Charter, one could scarcely believe that the law, which is attempted to be repealed was made about four years ago by De Caze late a Clerk of Madame Bonaparte's, and substituted instead of the law which was instituted at the restoration of the Monarchy by the Charter itself. De Caze and his *ditto* were the innovators; and the object of the present Government is only to undo the mischief done by the others; but they are too weak; the Duke of Richelieu, and the second-hand Cabinet which he has formed; neither Royalists or Liberals, will speedily we fear, be overthrown; and the Royal Family seems to us (we say it with a heavy heart) not unlikely to be forced to a new emigration, in which, we venture to predict that the grateful De Caze will not follow them. We sincerely hope that our apprehensions may be groundless; but a mob of Paris are not the people of France; but the people of France have been so often enslaved by the mob of Paris, that we tremble for the issue of the present contest. Our best hope is in Marshal Madaonville; if he is a man of honor, as we believe him to be, the Throne may be saved.

Paris papers to the 11th instant which arrived yesterday, afford additional melancholy proofs that the riotous disposition of the populace has not yet yielded to the exertions of the civil and military powers. It appears that on Friday evening, about 9 o'clock, a

crowd, consisting of from two to three hundred persons assembled near La Porte Saint Martin. A numerous body of troops immediately proceeded to the place, and continued there for about an hour. At half past ten some detachments of cuirassiers, provoked by the seditions cries of the people, galloped along the Boulevard and dispersed the crowd. All the trades people closed their shops. Similar assemblages took place in different parts of the city at the same time. In short the state of Paris was such, that even the Journalists acknowledge that a great many foreigners were preparing to leave it, "to the great regret of the trades people and tavern keepers;" though they would give us to understand that those foreigners, seeing what force still remained in the law, had suspended their preparations for departure. The proceedings of the Chamber of Deputies, by which it will be seen, a considerable addition is to be made to the next Session, are given in another part of our paper.

From the Norfolk Herald, August 2. INTERESTING FROM GIBRALTAR.

We learn from a respectable source, that immediately on the arrival of the Columbus in the bay of Gibraltar, and before she anchored a despatch was delivered to Commodore Bainbridge, from Governor Don, acquainting him with the measures of restriction he had thought it his duty to impose upon the American squadron, in March last, but that he was instructed by his Government instantly to remove the same, and to offer to them the customary civilities of the port. Some time being taken in investigating the circumstances of this transaction, (which of course, Commodore Don having withdrawn the restrictions upon the squadron, and made satisfactory explanations respecting the conduct of his officers, slutes were exchanged, and Commodore Bainbridge went on shore and visited the Governor. After this the British officers who violated the restriction imposed upon the Guerriere by carrying a challenge on board to Captain Thompson and his officers, to meet the officers of the 64th Regt. magnanimously acknowledged the impropriety of their conduct, and made satisfactory apologies to the Americans. Thus ended the second *Pacific war*, and, like the first, to the honor of the American military character. Indeed we are assured, that the honorable conduct of the officers of the Guerriere, on this occasion was the theme of panegyric even amongst the Englishmen at Gibraltar. Governor Don had been instructed by his Government to bring the offending officers of the Garrison to a Court Martial, and informed Commodore Bainbridge of his desire to do so, but upon application to Captain Thompson and his officers, for a statement of facts, relative to their visit on board the Guerriere, they declined making any report whatever on the subject.—We learn moreover, that the British Government were not well pleased with the Governor for adopting so hard a measure against our squadron on so frivolous a pretext as a private dispute between two young officers—and that Commodore Bainbridge, in his negotiations with the Governor, upon the subject, maintained the honor of his officers and the dignity of his country, with an independence and firmness worthy of his character and station.

It is much to be rejoiced that this unpleasant affair has terminated thus amicably and satisfactorily; and if we are not deceived in our judgment of human nature, it will be the foundation of a more friendly regard on the part of the British Officers towards those of our Navy on that station, than has heretofore existed or could have existed in the common course of things.

Commodore Bainbridge in the Columbus sailed from Gibraltar on the 12th, and arrived at Malaga on the 16th June. Capt Brown and Captain Perry, in the *Spark*, were out on a cruise, but were expected to put into Gibraltar, for supplies. The brig *Manufacturer*, from Alexandria, arrived at Gibraltar on the 18th June. Intelligence was received at Gibraltar the 21st June, that the Spanish Government were about sending deputies to the South American Colonies to offer terms of reconciliation. It was reported that General Camilla and the two Colonels implicated in the horrid massacre at Cadix, have been condemned by the council of war to be shot and General Freyre to be stripped of all his honors and emoluments.

NASHVILLE, JULY 12.

Robbers caught—Lieutenant Scallan, of the U. S. army, who arrived here last week last, politely furnished us with the following important information.

On the 23d ultimo, three highway robbers were apprehended on the military road, 45 miles from Madisonville. They were well armed, having 8 pistols, 7 of which were loaded; but being taken by surprise, had no opportunity to defend themselves. One of them made a full disclosure of their guilt immediately on apprehension, and will be admitted as evidence on the part of the state. The day after their capture, and before the preparations to commit them to jail were completed, their leader a man of great muscular strength and desperate courage, burst his guards and attempted his escape; his guard fired on him, but missed; and after a chase of a mile, one of his pursuers overtook and wounded him; it is supposed mortally. Sup-

posing himself about to die, he made a full disclosure of his guilt, acknowledging he and his party had fitted themselves out at New Orleans for the highway, that they had robbed one footman on the old road from Madisonville to Nashville, of \$62; that apprehensive of being pursued, they crossed (through the woods) to the new military road; on which they robbed two gentlemen of Tennessee of a gold repeating watch and \$5. He described one of those gentlemen to be of full stature and large black whiskers; the other to be small and in ill health. Immediately after this confession, the third robber made a full disclosure of all their acts and intentions, corroborating with the stories of the other two. They deny having attempted or committed murder; but from some circumstances it is feared that they have sealed some of their acts with blood. They left New Orleans on the 24th of May, and say their intention was to rob some of the many wealthy farmers or merchants returning home from New Orleans, and then to make their way to the north. It is understood that one of the gentlemen who was robbed last, to whom the watch belonged, is a Mr. Kimbro, of Williamson county, near Franklin.—The watch was found on one of the villains, and with the pistols and money is in the hands of Mr. Reed, sheriff of Covington county, Mississippi. A letter directed to him at Monticello in that state, will find him. The robbers are confined in jail there, and will be tried at the court to be holden on the 4th Monday in September.

Their description are as follows: William Wilson Robertson, 6 feet 1 1/2 inches high, 21 years old, spare made and muscular, hazle eyes, dark hair, had on nankeen jacket, and trousers, printed mersailles waistcoat, and moccasins; says he was born in Philadelphia, (wounded).

John Bacon Richardson, 6 feet 1 inch high, 38 years old, stout and well made, brown hair, blue eyes, had striped cotton trousers, striped waist coat, red backed, and moccasins; says he was born in New York.

Hale Evans, 5 feet 3 inches high, stout made, sandy hair, blue eyes, had a straw hat, check shirt, black arret, striped waistcoat, coarse linen trousers, and moccasins. He bears several figures done with indian ink on his arms, and the figure of a woman with the word "Hale Evans," "Mary Bamford," and "Isabel Evans," says he was born at Waterford, New-Hampshire, but from his accent supposed to be an Irishman.

From the Norfolk Herald, July 31.

Kingston, (Jamaica,) papers to the 27th of June, are received at Lyvorn's Commercial Reading and News Room.

H. B. M. brig Sophie arrived at Port-Royal on the 17th June in 8 days from Port-Bello; the papers on board, from whence, accounts had been received from Lima, via Panama, of the arrival at Valparaiso, of Sir Thomas Hardy, in the Superb, and that the Vengur and the remainder of the squadron were daily expected at Lima. Accounts had also reached Lima of Lord Cochrane's frigate, the O'Higgins, having been wrecked on the coast.

The Anglo Patriot troops who were shipped off by Brion from Rio de la Hache, after the destruction of that town, were in great distress on their arrival at Kingston.—The magistrates of that city however, very humanely gave orders for supplying their immediate wants—rations of beef and bread, 1 lb of each, per man, were supplied, and comfortable barracks provided for their accommodation, until they could be permanently disposed of. They however soon became mutinous, and insisted on being at liberty to go where they pleased—this was denied them, and they were moreover told what the consequence would be if they continued refractory; whereupon they became more orderly. It was recommended to draft them into the different regiments at Kingston, but few of them could be prevailed upon to enter, and the officers of those regiments seemed averse to having any thing to do with them.—Finally the assembly took the matter in hand and agreed to offer a bounty of £10 a head to owners or masters of merchant vessels to take them off the Island.—They consisted of 45 officers and 151 rank and file of the regiment of Cundinamarca; 96 lancers, and 90 tirailleurs, including women and children—of which number 90 were confined to the hospital from sickness and wounds.

SAVANNAH, JULY 26.

On Friday last, the new Hebrew Synagogue, lately erected in this city, was consecrated in a solemn and impressive manner. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon the congregation approached their Temple, in procession, carrying the Five Books of Moses under a canopy. On the procession arriving before the door, it was thrown open, when they entered chanting appropriate prayers and hymns, accompanied with an organ, that contributed to give great effect and solemnity to the occasion. The whole of the ceremony was performed agreeably to the ritual and canons of Judaism; and a suitable and eloquent discourse was pronounced by Dr. Jacob De Lamotta.

BALTIMORE, AUGUST 2.

Christian Billo, a youth aged about 11 years, died himself yesterday, in Happy Alley, Fell's Point. It is supposed he was indeed to make the attempt, in order to realize the feelings of those, whose execution he had lately witnessed; as he had been twice before found making similar attempts with

that avowed view, and had been corrected for it, by his school master. When discovered, he was supposed to have been hanging upwards of an hour. An Inquest was held over the body, by Doctor James B. Stansbury, as Coroner.

From the Johnston's Republican, July 26.

Execution of Bennett.—On Friday last, Benjamin Bennett was executed at Ballston Spa, for the murder of Seth Haskins. He manifested the same hardened, wilful and malicious spirit which he showed in the scaffold, which had characterized him previous and subsequent to his trial. The reverend gentleman who were present, and ascended the scaffold with him, portrayed with great feeling and earnestness the magnitude of his crime, and exhorted him to repent and forgive his enemies, but all to no purpose; he declared he never would forgive them, and said he had been unjustly condemned. The time of execution drew nigh, and the ministers, finding that he paid no attention to their pious exhortations, retired. After the cap had been drawn over his eyes, the sheriff asked him if he had any thing to say. This was an awful period—he had then but five minutes to live. It was supposed that the most hardened wretch that ever existed, when the scenes of this world were thus closed to his view, and nothing but an endless eternity before him, would relent—but no; he maintained the most unshrinking firmness—not a word escaped him. The most awful sensations pervaded the immense crowd which had collected to witness his disgraceful exit. He was told he had four, three, two, one, and only half a minute to live, and if he had any thing to say, to say on—still he was silent, but instinctively grasped with death-like firmness, a white handkerchief which he held in his hand, in instant expectation that his last earthly footing would drop. The Sheriff made two attempts before he could get his horse near enough to kick the fatal ketch which supported the scaffold. The second time he succeeded, and Bennett was launched into eternity. His struggles for about five minutes were very violent. The eyes of the spectators were involuntarily averted from this sickening spectacle. After hanging about 40 minutes, his body was taken down and given to his friends for interment. His conduct throughout his confinement, trial and execution, has been marked with the most hardened wickedness. The commission of the crime for which he suffered, seemed odd to him for committing (if possible) still greater enormities—Ye who have but just begun to tread the path of crime and infamy, take warning by this example! Pause and reflect, lest the commission of one crime lead you to another and another, until at last the hand of justice arrest your career, and your "last end be like his."

THE REPOSITORY.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9.

Extract of a letter from an aged Revolutionary Officer.

"Your present of Bums' Declaration of Independence is received. It is a beautiful specimen of the art of engraving; the designs are good, and such as the subject demands. It is the birth day suit for such an infant as was never before politically born.

"The worthies placed at the head of the oval are well selected.

"WASHINGTON—there is no need to say more—he stands alone.

"Hancock—his soul of charity embraced the whole human family; and he had the honor of being proscribed.

"SPENCER—he had the plumes of Mercury. If a certain set of words is better than any other to give immortality to a subject, this truth is exemplified in the composition of the Declaration of Independence.

"When I contemplate the wonderful assemblage of patriots on that day, and see them in their hand-writing, fresh and perfectly executed by them, after a lapse of 44 years, it suggests to me strongly the idea of the immortality of man.

"You and I have happily had our lot on this stage at an interesting era. God has sustained our souls in life during the Revolutionary struggle, and to the present time, when we see our numbers at least tripled.

"We may, perhaps, regret the present scarcity of money, and perhaps not—it may teach us wisdom. Our country is blessed with health, and is overflowing with provisions. If we are not tolerably happy, it must be for want of sensibility; and that may be excited by a little reflection, and by just looking across the water; this, I think, would effect a radical cure." Nat. Int.

The Bellefleur Patriot states, that David Lewis, sometime before his death, endeavored, by prayer and supplication, to make peace with his God, and to obtain forgiveness of his sins—and forgive those who were instruments in the hands of the Almighty, in arresting him in his wicked career.

It will be recollected that Mr Isaac Wills, of Harrisburg, was murdered in his store in April, 1814, and that the perpetrator of the crime could not be discovered. Peter Schenkman, executed at Newton, Sussex county, N. J. on the 30th of June last, for the murder of Francis E. Nichols, in the same county, in December 1819, states in his confession, that in April 1814, he entered a store in Harrisburg, at night, where he found a young man whose throat he cut, and robbed the store of 125 dollars! Brakeman was

then a recruiting sergeant in the service of the U. States.—*Franklin Repository*.

Sea Serpent Arrived.—We are credibly informed (says the Boston Intelligencer of the 27th ult.) by a gentleman of respectability, who came up from Nahant this day, that the SEA SERPENT made his appearance at that place this morning—and was seen by a number of gentlemen close inshore.

INSANITY PRODUCED BY DRINK.

There died, in Fayette, in the state of New York, on the 3d ultimo, Mr. James Woodruff, aged 47 years. Previous to his death, he informed his friends, that an Angel had appeared to him, and told him that he must drink, and continue to drink, so as to remain beastly drunk for nine days and nights, without eating, and, if he survived the length of time that he should finally be informed. He accordingly furnished himself with a barrel of whiskey, of which he partook more than one gallon per day, for the limited number of days, and then expired, being too weak and debilitated to take any nourishment. He had been in the habit of drinking to excess for a number of years. He has left a wife and a number of small children, fortunately in good circumstances.

The Niger.—The opinion appears to be gaining ground in Europe, that this mysterious river, to ascertain the termination of which so many unsuccessful attempts have been made, and so many lives lost, flows into the Nile. In closing a review of the first volume of Buckhardt's travels, the Quarterly has devoted several pages to this subject, and has at all events collected much circumstantial evidence tending to establish this important fact. Mr. Buckhardt was repeatedly assured that the Niger of Southern Africa Nile of Egypt were one and the same river and the reviewers say the same opinion has been repeated by every Arab merchant and black pilgrim in North and Western Africa. The Egyptian slave merchants, also, confirm this opinion, by saying, that the fact is not to be doubted.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

FROM THE INDEPENDENT OBSERVER.

Beat this, if you can.—There has been fatted and killed in the town of Brooklyn, Connecticut, the past season, Eleven Hundred and Thirty Hogs, about one half of which were under one year old, weighing Three Hundred and Six Thousand Seven Hundred and Fifty Seven Pounds. The average weight was two hundred seventy one and a half pounds. The largest hog weighed seven hundred and thirty seven pounds. Two hundred and nine thousand seven hundred and ninety four pounds had been sold. Two persons fatted and killed thirty thousand four hundred and ninety pounds. The above-hogs consumed, in fating, at least 20,000 bushels of grain. They were worth, at the time they were killed, more than 20,000 dollars.

A large quantity of cheese, butter, and grain, has also been exported from the town—thus creating a revenue of at least 40,000 dollars. If every town would equal this in the present year, we should hear no more of the cry of "hard times."

The town, [township] of Brooklyn contains not to exceed 17,000 acres of land, 1200 inhabitants, and 155 dwelling houses.

From the Dartmouth Herald.

Keeping Horses.—Every gentleman, who is obliged, by his health or his business, to keep a horse, complains of the enormous expense incurred by it. If allowed to eat and waste as much as he chooses, a horse will consume from four to five tons of hay in a year, besides the necessary grain. But it is asserted, on actual experiment, that ten pounds of good hay, with two quarts of corn a day, are enough to keep a common horse in fine order. Ten pounds of hay a day, are 3650 pounds, little more than a ton and a half a year; and two quarts of corn a day are about twenty three bushels a year.—Call hay seven dollars a ton, and corn four shillings a bushel, and you make the annual expense of feeding a horse 26 or \$27; about half as much as it commonly costs.

To keep a horse in the cheapest and healthiest manner, let him stand on green turf, dug up pretty thick, and placed on the floor of his stable; let him be carefully and faithfully carried every day. This is of more importance than is sometimes imagined. It opens the pores and preserves a healthful state of the skin, on which, in horses as well as in men, depends as much as on almost any thing else, the proper and healthy operation of the various animal functions.

Although the inferior animals are not, like men, subject to unnatural appetites, on account of unnatural stimulants received into the stomach, they are unquestionably often consume more food than is necessary to maintain their vigor and spirit. This surplus it is economy to ascertain and retrench. Corn is cheaper than oats for horses, because there is more heart in a quantity of the same price. It is better to be given two or three times a day, in small messes; and to be given dry, that the mastication of it may keep the month in a healthy state.

To measure hay, the tare of a basket may be taken, and the lay given from it in small quantities through the day, but chiefly at night.

A horse that is not used should be fed with corn but sparingly. He should occasionally be bled.

It is not, perhaps, generally considered, that horses are subject to cold and fevers as

readily as men. They should, therefore, be used with great tenderness and delicacy, often washed in cold water. The pulse generally indicate the health of the horse. It may be felt about an inch back of the eye, and in health beats about 35 strokes in a minute.

The great secret in making horses look well and do well, is attention to them. Men who are too great gentlemen to look to their horses, must be too great gentlemen to ride good ones.

In using horses, it is better to drive briskly, and stop often, than to drive even slowly by long stages.

Recent Prices of Country Produce in Baltimore Market.

Actual sales of Wheat—White, 90 to 93 cts.—Red, 85 to 88 cts.—Corn, 50 to 52 cts. Rye, 45 cts.—Oats, 25 to 30 cts.—Butter, per lb. 20 to 25 cts.—Eggs, per doz. 12 to 15 cts. Lard, per lb. 6 to 8 cts.—Tallow, per quarter 37 1/2 to 50 cts.—Beef, prime pieces 3 to 10 cts. Hams, 14 cts.—Middlings, 10 cts.—Live Cattle, \$9—Chickens, per dozen \$2 to \$2 50. Potatoes, 37 1/2 to 50 cts.—Tar, \$2 25, scarce. Turpentine soft \$2 25—Spirits, do. 35 cts. Pitch, \$2 25—Bacon, hog round 7 to 8 cts. Lard, 11 to 12 cts.—Pork, prime 12 to 14 cts.—Black eye Peas, 65 to 70 cts.—Shingles, best, Deep Creek, \$8 50—Do. Small \$7 75 to \$5—Flooring Plank, \$4 \$26—London White Lead, \$4 25—American do. \$3 75—Boiled Oil, \$1 37 1/2—Feathers, 50 to 62 1/2 cts.—Shad, No. 1, trimmed \$7—Cotton, Upland 50 to 21 cts.—Flour, from the wagons \$4 75—Whiskey, from do. 55 cts.—Virginia manufactured Tobacco, sales the present week at \$9 and \$9 50.

Camp Meeting.

ON Wednesday the 30th of this inst. there will be a Camp Meeting holden on the land of Mr. John Chapman, on the main road leading from Shepherdstown to Winchester, nineteen miles from the former and eleven from the latter place, also about ten miles from Charlestown and four from Smithfield. The rules will be read each day of the Meeting, and it is hoped that all those attending will conform to them.

August 9.

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber are notified that their Bonds, Notes, and Accounts are transferred to Daniel W. Griffith and Robert C. Lee, Trustees for certain creditors in the transfer to them mentioned—and as it is wished that a speedy close should be made of my business, I request all indebted to come forward and pay, or otherwise satisfy the trustees. Should this not be done they are in duty bound to sue immediately.

JOHN CARLILE.

Aug 9.

Boot & Shoemaking.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the

Boot & Shoemaking Business, next door to Mr. Andrew Woods' Cabinet Ware House, in Charlestown, and hopes his knowledge of the business, and a desire to please such as may favor him with their custom, will entitle him to a share of their patronage.

JAMES McCLEAN.

Aug 9.

Public Sale.

