

answered the paria, yet since you question me, I may speak. I think it is the duty of every one, for the sake of his own happiness, to search for, and adhere to the truth, otherwise he will be avaricious, subjected to ambitious views, superstitious, inclined to evil, shy, he may even be a cannibal, according to the narrowness of his mind, or the vulgar prejudices of those who have accused him."

[To be Continued.]

Mr. Horton.
It has been sagely said that this is the age of wonders; that it is, I think none will deny after perusing the following circular. It was received a few days since from a correspondent in St. Louis, who writes, that the author captain Symmes, is a very respectable man, a man of intelligence, and really sane in mind. He also states, that Symmes, is diligently engaged in forwarding his scheme, and that upwards of twenty credible persons have actually engaged in the expedition. . . . Ev. Post.

CIRCULAR.
Light given light, to light discover—ad in Ventum.
St. Louis, (M. T. North America.) April 10, A. D. 1818.
To all the world!
I declare the earth is hollow, and habitable within; containing a number of solid concentric spheres, one within the other, and that it is open at the poles 12 or 16 degrees. I pledge my life in support of this truth, and am ready to explore the hollow, if the world will support and aid me in the undertaking.
JNO. CLEVES SYMMES,
of Ohio, late Capt. of Infantry.
N. B. I have ready for the press a treatise on the principles of matter, wherein I show proofs of the above positions, account for various phenomena, and disclose Doctor Darwin's golden secret.
My terms are the patronage of this and the new world. I dedicate to my wife and her ten children. I select Doctor S. L. Mitchell, Sir H. Davy, and Baron Alex. de Humboldt, as my protectors.
I ask one hundred brave companions, well equipped, to start from Siberia in the fall season with reindeer and sleighs, on the ice of the frozen sea—I engage we find warm and rich land, stocked with thrifty vegetables, and animals, if not men, on reaching one degree northward of latitude 32. We will return in the succeeding spring.
J. C. S.
To his excellency gov. Wm. Clark.

AGRICULTURAL.

IMPORTANCE OF AGRICULTURE. EXTRACT.

On us, whose happy lot is cast in a free country, the extension and encouragement of agricultural improvement, is most imperatively incumbent. Montaigne has with truth observed, that "countries are not cultivated in proportion to their fertility but their fertility."
The Athenians among the first of the Greeks who acquired a free government, and the polish of civilization and science, were famed for their knowledge in Agriculture, Xenophon, one of their distinguished citizens and celebrated historians, has many ages ago remarked, that "Agriculture is the nursing mother of the arts.—For where it succeeds the arts thrive; but where it fails necessarily lies uncultivated, and the other arts are extinct."
In the early periods of the Roman republic when liberty was a substantial blessing, and not an empty sound, the highest praise that could be given to any citizen, was for his being well cultivated his spot of ground. And the leading propensities of her best statesmen, were to cast off their robes of state, lay aside their truncheons and sceptres of power, to "cultivate their spots of ground."
Let it not be understood, that the encouragement and improvement required for agriculture, is intended for the mere personal emolument of the farmer. Those who take an incorrect or improper view of the subject, allege, that "farmers are doing well enough, and want no improvement." Every one acquainted with political economy, knows well how extensively it adds to the general advantage of the community, when the same portion of labor is made to produce an increased number and quantity of supplies. And eminently distinct from all other employments is that of the Husbandman, which brings into existence, by a kind of creation, additions to the public stock, drawn from the earth. Whereas, most if not all other occupations, are employed on materials preexisting. Farmers are truly called by the best writers on political economy, "the productive class," whilst all others are justly styled, "the unproductive class" of the community.
It is not necessary to cite opinions, or proofs, from great authorities, to show that whilst able and intelligent farmers enlarge the mass of property and wealth in the society in which they live, they also increase the public security and happiness.
It will be seen at once by every one who passes through a country productively and neatly cultivated, that quietude, contentment and exemplary submission to the law and good government, are strikingly conspicuous. But in a district inhabited by a negligent, indolent and ignorant population the picture is disgustingly and even dangerously reversed.—So that it behooves every good citizen, for his own security, as well as from patriotism and moral obligation, to assist in furnishing the means of warning the negligent, stimulating the indolent, and enlightening the ignorant husbandman.

AGRICOLA. Raleigh Reg.

FROM THE ALBANY ARGUS.

The *Hessian Fly*, we are extremely sorry to say, is committing great ravages in the wheat fields in this vicinity. In some neighborhoods in Bethlehem,

Guiderland, &c. it is not expected that so much will be obtained from the crop as the seed sown. The season has, moreover, been too warm and wet for spring wheat and other small grains, which was not in general sown till the 15th or 20th May. The fly has also made its appearance among the barley. Grass promises to be very abundant, and farmers have begun to cut clover, Corn, looks remarkably well.

Talavera Wheat.—We are apprehensive that this beautiful grain, the seed of which was considered a valuable acquisition to our agriculture, will turn out to be a winter and not a spring grain; and consequently that all the seed sown will be lost.

BY THE MAILS.

AFRICAN CHURCH.

Charleston, June 9th.
150 free Negroes and Slaves, belonging to the African Church, were taken up on Sunday afternoon by the City Guard, and lodged in the Guard-House. The City Council yesterday morning sentenced 5 of them, consisting of a Bishop and 4 Ministers, to one month's imprisonment, or to give security to leave the State. 8 other Ministers were also sentenced, separately, to receive ten lashes, or pay a fine each of \$5.
Patriot.
Charleston, June 10th.

We are authorized, and we deem it our duty to give a fuller statement of the facts, than that contained in our paper of Monday last, in relation to the free people of colour and slaves, who were taken up on Sunday, whilst holding an unlawful meeting in the form of a distinct congregation; as from the hasty manner in which it was drawn up, erroneous impressions may go abroad. It is well known that in every church in Charleston and throughout the state, accommodations are provided for such of the negroes and free people of color, as choose to attend divine service, and that large numbers of them are communicants. By sundry acts of the Legislature, it is positively forbidden that slaves or free people of color, should assemble "for the purpose of mental instruction," unless a majority of the assembly be composed of white people. This law has been in force since the year 1800, and until lately, has been so far observed, that the public authorities had no occasion to take measure under it.
A few weeks since some blacks, constituted as bishops and preachers in one of the northern cities, came here and endeavored to hold meetings of black congregations exclusively; and one of their congregation was taken up and confined and the next day dismissed personally by the city magistrates, who explained the law to them, and admonished them individually to abstain from a like breach of the laws. The black priests afterwards endeavored to get the city council to grant a dispensation, and allow them to hold their meetings in the way they wished. It was fully explained again to them, that the law of the State was obligatory on the city council, who not only without the presence of a single white person, could not dispense with its provisions, but were also disposed to enforce as a part of the policy of the State. Notwithstanding all these lenient measures, the same preachers, in open violation of the law, and in defiance as it were both of the state and city authorities, last Sunday held in a house in the suburbs of the city, a large and unlawful assemblage of free people of color and slaves, as they had done before. This assembly was taken up by the city guard, and although every individual is liable, by law, both to imprisonment and corporal chastisement, yet the penalty was mitigated, and inflicted only on a few ring-leaders.

PENSACOLA.

We understand that an express has arrived at Washington City, with despatches from the commandant at Pensacola, to the Spanish embassy. It is rumored, that the despatches advise the minister of the capture of the town and fort of Pensacola by Gen. Jackson; that it was there presumed that war had been declared by the U. States against Spain, and in consequence of this presumption the commandant had issued a proclamation.—Since the execution of Arbuthnot, &c. particularly since the arrival of the express, the conferences between the Spanish and British embassies were more frequent, and of longer duration than heretofore. It is believed that the return of the president of the U. S. is in consequence of these circumstances and conjectures.
We look with anxiety for official despatches from Gen. Jackson; in relation to the storming of Pensacola.—We are the more anxious, as reports are industriously circulated of the American troops having suffered severely in the assault.—*Philad. D. Press, June 20.*

Georgetown, (D. C.) June 20. HAIL STORM.

A severe hail storm was experienced on Sunday afternoon, in Montgomery county, Maryland, between the Court-

House and Clarksburg. We are informed it approached from the South East, and was accompanied by a confused and rumbling noise. Fortunately it did not drive much, or the mischief must have been very great, as some of the hail measured fourteen inches in circumference, and a large hog was seen to fall dead from receiving one, falling with little more than its own gravity, on his head, and the backs of the cattle were so lacerated as to cause the blood to run down their sides. The largest had the appearance of cakes of ice broken from a large body—generally they were the size of a goose egg, and of a conical form. Some farmers have had the brightest prospects blasted in seeing their towering fields of grain, which promised so abundantly to reward their long labors, laid prostrate to the earth.

The following is a letter from an American citizen, late a lieutenant in the army of the U. S. who joined Mina's expedition. How many of our fellow citizens have been enticed from their country to suffer a similar fate, it is not easy to estimate; but the number amounts to hundreds if not thousands.

A LETTER TO A FRIEND.

Haquima, May 1st, 1818.
"DEAR SIR—I now for the first time since I have been a prisoner, have had it in my power of informing you of my miserable situation. I thought my sufferings were great, before I landed in Mexico; as soon as we landed I found we were all lost. I then got permission to return home, and was on board of a ship to return to the United States; but unfortunately for me, was captured a few days before she was to have sailed. I made my escape to the shore, and went to Mina's fortification, which mounted 8 pieces of cannon—the whole force to defend which, amounted to 100 men.—Mina entered the country with 600 men.—The fort in which I was, was attacked on the 12th of June, 1817; there was a cannonading between the royalists and the patriots until the 15th, when the royalists, finding their force so much superior came within grape and musket shot with 18 pieces of cannon, and 2500 men. The fort held out 10 hours.—The Americans in the fort amounting to 30, found they had to do all the fighting; the remainder were Spaniards and Frenchmen, who proved cowards, although they declared they would blow up the fort before they would be taken.—The Americans finding they were either to be taken by storm, and put to the sword or be blown up, thought it best to present themselves. I presented myself, and the fort capitulated.—The terms of the capitulation were that the lives of the garrison should be spared, and that they should be sent to their respective countries. They have all been held as criminals, and loaded with irons. Those who presented themselves with me had their liberty for 10 days—passports were promised them, and assurances given of being sent home; we have however, been detained as prisoners. I have not as yet had any irons on me. I was sent to a town called Attenden, where I remained for two months; I lost all my clothing, with the exception of those I had on when I presented myself; I have been nearly naked ever since and covered with vermin. From this town I was sent, in company with 15 officers, likewise prisoners, through the country nearly to Mexico, and then on to Vera Cruz. The distance I travelled was 200 leagues, the greater part of which was the worst road I ever travelled in my life, and over mountains which took us 5 and 6 days to cross. When we got near Mexico, we found a lovely country on to Vera Cruz.—The road from Mexico to Vera Cruz is the handsomest I ever saw. I remained in Vera Cruz until the 5th of April, almost starved, and nearly destitute of clothing. My allowance was 4 ounces of bread per day, with 12 spoons full of rice, 3 times a day.
From Vera Cruz I was sent to this place, and since my detention here, have written to several Americans, but never found one that would say, here is a shirt or a dollar. No; experience has taught me to know that when a man becomes reduced, there are few that will cast towards him a look, from whence a conclusion might be drawn that the heart felt sympathy! In a short time I shall be sent to Cadiz, where I am doomed to be detained as a prisoner for 10 years. Many are the conjectures, at this place, relative to the probability of a war between Spain and America. I wish you to state my case to your friends at the department, as I persuade myself my government will be prompt in demanding my liberation. Such is my misery, that I never could have believed it within the capacity of man to endure it. Mina's expedition is lost. Col. Young of the United States army and 70 Americans, all of whom were attached to the late army, were taken and shot, with two American officers, the morning after I presented myself. I have had to smuggle this paper, together with the pen and ink, from on board an American vessel. You will give my love to my brothers and sister, and all my friends. "Farewell!"

"N. B. The following are the names of some of the officers, attached to the

late U. States' army, who entered in the expedition of Mina, and have been shot:
Col. Young, Capt. Cook and Gordon, Lieut. Lane, Tacking, Sutton, Webb, Stone, Sterling, Crocker, Willmore, Beal, Roberts and Wilson.
Lieut. Wm. Rigle, of the U. States Ordnance department, was made a prisoner, and died in my presence at Vera Cruz. Also a cadet from West Point. His name was Harreland. There was another expedition who has been shot, by the name of Mackerson."

THE TELEGRAPH.

MONDAY, JULY 7, 1818.

WE this day present our readers with the first number of our paper, and with it, a brief sketch of the plan we have adopted for conducting it.

We are aware of the difficulties attendant upon our undertaking, but relying on our friends and our own exertions, we hope, under the smiles of Providence, to carry on what we have this day begun.
As the feelings of the different political parties which have so long disturbed the peace of this our highly favored country, have, in a measure, subsided, little can of course be said on political subjects.—It shall rather be our object to conciliate and harmonize, than to excite the feelings of our fellow citizens.—But to sit down in silent apathy, is not our duty or our object. We have our own opinion of men and measures, and if the public good can be at all subserved, we shall freely and honestly express that opinion; without fear, favor or affection.

We cannot submit to that temporizing policy, which looks at vice and folly with silent indifference. We conceive ourselves pledged, to censure and resist with unshaken perseverance, whatever is calculated to demoralize and to debase mankind, however specious the garb it may assume; or however wealth, power or influence, may countenance and support it. At the same time, we protest on this, the threshold of our undertaking, against opening our columns to personal abuse, invective or recrimination. The subject of religion, the highest object which can engage our attention, will occupy a portion of our paper. We shall extract more freely such religious intelligence, as we consider interesting, as no publication exclusively devoted to this object, comes within the reach of but few in this part of the country.

Agriculture, being the only sure and permanent source, whence the wealth of this country must arise, will receive all the attention in our power to bestow.

Other interesting articles, on various subjects will be inserted, and an abstract of foreign and domestic news, will also have a place in our paper.

Such is our plan—in the execution of which we cannot flatter ourselves with the full expectation of giving entire satisfaction. But our exertions shall not be wanting, and we solicit the co-operation of all, whose feelings and wishes accord with our own.
We ask with a sense of our dependence on the public, for their patronage.—We ask it as far as our endeavors merit it, and we ask it no farther.

On Wednesday last, Messrs. Francis Brown, & Co. laid the corner stone for new Flouring Mills, on the site where their mills were unfortunately destroyed by fire last spring. The dimensions, we learn, are to be 60 feet in length, 40 in width; three and a half stories high, with 4 run of stone.
We announce with pleasure, the prospect now affording of a remuneration to the enterprising proprietors who sustained so heavy a loss;—and a cheering expectation of business, to many who had been for a time deprived of it, by this calamitous event. The new mills are to be built wholly of stone.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.

On Thursday the 25th ultimo, a man by the name of Joseph Ogden Ackley, was killed at Carthage by the falling of a stick of timber, while employed with others in raising the bridge over Genesee river.—He was a man of good moral character, and his death may be considered a public loss. He was recently from East-Haddam, Conn. and has left an afflicted family.

It will gratify the friends of literary institutions to learn, that there has been recently opened, in the academy, in this village, a Ladies' School, where the higher branches of female education will be taught.

We are assured that Miss Alyn, under whose care the school has been opened, is well qualified for the task she has undertaken, and we anticipate for her, a liberal patronage from the citizens of the village and its vicinity.

COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY.

On the 1st inst. (yesterday) a meeting of individuals from different parts of the County of Genesee, was holden at the Court House in Batavia, for the purpose of forming a County Bible Society.
After hearing an eloquent, judicious and appropriate discourse from the Rev. Mr.

Colton of Le Roy, the meeting chose the Hon. Samuel M. Hopkins chairman, and the Rev. Mr. Colton Secretary. Thus organized, the outlines of a constitution were adopted for the Society. The Society is called "The Bible Society of the County of Genesee" and is auxiliary to, or a branch of the American Bible Society.—The meeting then selected the Hon. Samuel M. Hopkins President of the Society, the Rev. Mr. Chapin of Batavia, Vice President—the Rev. Mr. Colton of Le Roy, Secretary; and Ethan R. Allen Esq. of Batavia, Treasurer.
A more particular account of the formation of this society and the constitution as adopted will be given at a future time.
June 2 1818.

It is stated in the European papers, that it is probable that the Prince Regent is to be married to the Duchess of Parma, the wife of Napoleon Bonaparte. We hope, for the sake of legitimacy, that the report is unfounded. A king at the head of his government, as he is the fountain of the honor of his country, should be to be a model of moral and religious propriety. He ought not to expect to be allowed the slightest deviation from the strict line of virtuous conduct, more than is granted to his meanest subjects.—Marie Louisa is the wife of Napoleon.—That she was sacrificed to the French Emperor against her will, from national policy, there is no doubt; but still she was married in all the form and ceremony her religion prescribed. Neither she nor her hand committed any act which, either their ecclesiastical or civil laws justify divorce. Bonaparte was even not a party to the divorce; of course, in such cases must be regarded still as a married man. Now, as an act of this kind would viewed in an infamous light by the part of the English community, if acted by an individual, so ought the Prince to be very cautious of doing an act which would tend in the slightest to loosen those bonds which the ablest his country have always acknowledged indispensable both to form a virtuous and a stable government. The error of the French doctrine has been strongly exemplified in the French revolution; the which may be in a great measure to the degradation of what were termed the rights, Rousseau, &c. As to the Prince Regent, from his political situation, he is bound to be as scrupulous as he can be in his conduct. The charges he broaches are true, he would be justified, there is a political necessity for, married, there are certainly many princesses on the continent, with an act which might at all events be equivocal as to its morality. There has been no instances of infringements of duty, in this respect, since the days of that old lecher Henry the VIII; and with the exception of the libertine Charles II. the domestic character of the English monarchs, has been exemplary. The father of the Prince Regent is considered as one of the most virtuous and moral men in Great Britain.—It is to be feared, from the specimen we have had, that none of his sons will imitate him.

Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Pittsburgh.

Emmons, one of the men concerned in robbing this Bank, having made a full disclosure of all the circumstances attending this nefarious transaction, a number of our most respectable citizens, among whom were some persons not interested in the stock, descended the Ohio on Tuesday night last, about 44 miles below Pittsburgh, to the spot where the notes and specie were concealed. After a search of a few minutes, in a very unfrequented, wild place, the notes of this bank, presumed to amount to \$100,000 and about \$1800 in silver were discovered concealed in some natural excavations, under some projecting rocks. The notes were much injured from damp, and the bag in which they were contained had become quite rotten, the silver remained in the same boxes, which contained it in the vault. On a full confession of the facts, it is established, that keys for the Bank and vault were made by taking the dimensions of the key holes by measurement. The keys of the vault were never in their possession, nor did they ever see them in the possession of any body. The money recovered is not yet counted, but it is believed that the full amount lost to the bank, will be something under three thousand dollars. The medal of the cashier is not found. A full statement will be made in a few days.
Pittsburgh Gazette.

MODERN MARTYR.

On the 12th of May, a youth, 18 years of age, of the Greek nation died an heroic death at Constantinople. This youth, who lived at Smyrna, on the channel of Constantinople, had an unfortunate moment, gone over to the Mahometan religion but soon repented of the step, and returned into the pale of the old Greek church. He was summoned before the Grand Vizier, who upbraided him with religious perjury. On his replying that he was born a Christian and resolved so to die, he was conducted to the Istanbul Effendi (Judge of Constantinople) to be again instructed by him in the Mahometan religion but he declined being instructed, and even went so far as to advise the Judge himself to turn Christian; he was upon this beheld on the 12th of May.—
London Literary Panorama.

Counterfeiters.—A very adroit wholesale dealer in counterfeit notes, has been recently discovered in N. York, and bills to the amount of \$100,000 generally on Pennsylvania Banks, seized. Counterfeit \$5 notes of the Orange county Bank are in circulation.

Prosperity of New-York.—A correspondent of the Columbian states, that two thousand buildings are erect-