#### AGBIOULTURAL.



ENGRAFTING OF FRUIT TREES. ENGRAFING OF FROM TREES.

[We copy from the Zanesville Express, the following summary of a method of engrafting, in a letter from a gentleman in South Carolina to the editor of the American Farmer.]

It is necessary in the first place, that the farmer should in some degree acquaint him-self with the analogy that exists between the saps of different trees, and the tendency which some trees have to unite with and which some trees have to unite with and flourish upon stalks differing very materially from their parent stem. The whole of the Icosandria class [apple, pear, hawthorn, rose, plum, cherry, &c.] seem disposed to graft on each other. The apple and pear, apple and quince, cherry and plum, and even wild and tame cherry will not graft to gether in all instances—while the peach and rose succeed well. Much difficulty is said se succeed well Much difficulty is said to exist in uniting the peach to the rose, yet when it is accomplished, the growth is as when it is accomplished, the growth is as luxuriant, and much more hardy than from its own root. In order that grafts of any kind may grow well, particular attention should be paid to their culture and the manmer of their insertion, together with a judicious choice of the substance employed to heal the wound. The old method, [and the one now generally pursued in the westhe one now generally pursued in the western country] of applying 3 or 41bs of clay, &c has been successfully superseded by the writer of the letter in question. The only object in covering the wound at all being to exclude the air from it, he recommends for that purpose instead of clay, a salve composed of from measure of olive oil or hou's lard, three measures of melted. oil or hog's lard, three measures of melted bee's wax;" to be well mixed while hot, & when cool, worked till sufficiently pliant

March and April are the usual months for graf ing, but if occasion require it may be put off till May, and even till June, with equal and perhaps greater cer ainty of success than earlier, if the grafts be kept sufficiently moist to prevent their withering.— Stocks for grafting should be about the size of a large goose quill, if they a e older se-lect limbs of the same size to graft them in, if no limbs are found suitable, head down the main stalk and wait till they grow-the graits will be the neater in consequence of e delay. The twigs for engrafting should he chosen from a young healthy tree if pos-sible, and cut before the buds begin to A warm moist day is the most pro per for the operation of grafting-all the instrument required is a sharp knife: with this cut the stalk off even and smooth, split it about half an inch, cut off a bit of the twig to be inserted containing two orthree buds, cut it wedge shaped, having one edge thicker than the other, and put it gently to the split, carefully fitting the bark of the of the stalk and graft as was wounded in the operation, with enough grafting wax to keep out the air.

#### EARLY POTATOES.

From Parker's Report to the New-York

Agricultural Society
Sometime in the month of Feb. last, I took a bushel of potatoes, and after putting a layer of loam into a box, I put in a layer of potatoes, and then another laver of loam and so on till I had buried the whole bushel. I then placed my box in a warm part of my kitchen. In about a fortnight they began to germinate. Being covered with a rich soil, the sprouts were very large and strong, and their growth very rapid till they were nearly an inch long. The growth then, for several days, appeared to change its directi-I could see no difference in the length of the sprouts for sometime, but from their roots a vast number of fibres shot out with great rapidity. When the fibres had extended themselves about half round the polatoe, on the 28th of March I prepared my drills, scattered a small quantity of com-post manure along the bottom of the drill, I then cut each potatoe into two pie-ces, and placed them on the manure, then scattered a small quantity of manure on each piece of potatoe. I say a small quantitv. because in raising early P but little, comparatively speaking. In most cases I use very liberally If potatoes be planted in a rich soil or be manured highly the tops will grow very luxuriantly, but will continue to grow too long for the benefit of an early crop, for the bottom seldom grows much till the top has nearly attained its height. I am fully convinced, that an inferior soil, with an ordinary quantity of manure, will yield an earlier crop than a very rich one. The manure used will be sufficient to warm and force the plant for a while, when, for want of strength, of earth, its growth becomes less rapid; and then it begins to bottom. Rich land will produce the largest crop, but it will be longer coming to maturity.

For potatoes, 1 consider vegetable ma-

nure, or light compost, far preserable to

on the 19th June, I carried potatoes to market, some of which measured 6 1-2 inches in circumference.

#### CULTURE OF CARROTS. To the Editor of the American Farmer. Rozbuty, March 10th, 1822.

Dear Sir. In compliance with your request for my mode of cultivating and preserving carrots through the winter, I now enclose you the same—although, as a treasurer of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society I have paid premiums for much larger crops than my own, where much more labourand manure was made use of, as you will see by refer-ring to our Repository, of Oct. 1817, 1819,

and 1820, when striving for premiums.

I am, dear sir, your's respectfully.

JOHN PRINCE.

### FOR ONB ACRE.

Talways enlitivate carrots on the deepest loamy soil, that has been previously under some hard crop for one or two years—then as early as your soil is fit, plongh it as deep searly as your soil is fit, plongh it as deep searly as your soil is fit, plongh it as deep searly as your soil is fit, plongh it as deep searly as your soil is fit. as early as your soil is fit, plongh it as deep as the implement with a strong team will carry it; in a few days harrow it, & plough agair to make it as fine as possible, and be-tween the 20th May and 10th June, spread on 20 or 30 ox cart loads of about 30 to 35 hushels such of fine, old manure. & plough on 20 or 30 ox cattoass or about 30 to 35 hushels each of fine, old manure, & plough it in lightly, and asrrow thoroughly, so, as to be well mixed, with the soil, and then brush, harrow and level it—if on a side hill, be careful not to hisselbernskupand down. as they are apt to wash, and by which I nearly lost my last crop; the field in which

they were having a great many fruit trees, made it inconvenient having them any other The seed should be sown as soon as way. The seed supula be surface.

SEED AND PREPARATION. I have always used for field culture the common orange carrot, and the seeds hould be thoroughly rubbed and winnowed, till all the rough edges are off, and finally made as clean as parsies seed—then take about 1 1-2 lbs. and add warm water to make it fully wet, and turn it over occasionally for two or three days, till it swells and is on the point of sprouting; then mix with it half a bushel of dry wood ashes, which allows it to be sown more freely and even; half a pound would be an abundance if it could be sown as soon as wished, and all the seed

I have generally used the Northumber-land turnip drill—any other machine may answer as well; only guage it accurately, so that it be evenly sown, or it may be done by hand—we sometimes sow it in rows, 3 eet apart, if it is intended afterwards to sow Ruta Baga, Mangel Wurtzel, &c. &c. be tween it-butif alone, I should recommend 15 inches from row to row-the seed should be covered, and pressed down by the

SOWING, &c.

teet in following the machine, or by a light roller, (which I think important for almost all seeds)-and by treating the seed as be fore described, it vegetates and gets overthe surface before the weeds, and is much more easily thinned and dressed out; the seed if sown in its dry state, is very slow in spring ing up, and the weeds generally get much ahead before the carrot is suffic ently visi ole, or is rooted firm enough to prevent being pulled up with the weeds.

Success in cultivating this vegetable, depends entirely on early atten ion and thin ning, weeding and hoeing; the plants should not be left for a crop nearer than 3 or 1 inches, and should at all times be kept free from weeds and the central from weeds, and the earth loosened hoe—(a Dutch scuffling hoe is very useful)
—most of the labour a ter sowing may beter be performed by children than men.

#### HARVESTING AND PRESERVING IN THE WINTER. Carrots grow more in October than any

previous month-the first of November i early enough to gather them; my method has been to cut off the tops near, but not quite to the crown of the plant, with sharp hoes; they are greedily ealen by oxen, cows, sheep or swine—then run a plough deep, drawn by a pur of oxen or horses, as close to a row as be directed, and down by another row a rod or two off, when they are seen standing very regularly, and are easily pulled by boys and thrown in heap till earted off; hy this method I think more than half the labour is saved, and the earth is left in good order for the next season : have succeeded in keeping them, as well a all other roots in pits, prepared as follows Dig the earth about one foot deep and four feet wide, of any length you please (but I should recommend not more than 150 or 200 bushels to be kept in one heap) and on a dry situation, or a deep trench dug around the heap, at a small distance from it to keep off the water - then lay the roots on this ground, and pile them up a bout 3 1-2 feet high -they should then be covered six to twelve inches with meadow hav, or any such refuse article, and put on, only enough at first to keep down the straw-and as the cold weather increas es, add more, till finally it may be eight twelve inches thick, which is enough for our most severe winters-(as such a body of vegetables of themselves produce much heat,) they are more likely to be injured by being too warm, and especially when first put up. I have had them live in the ground where they grew, through the winter as well as parsnips By the above management I think 500 to 700 bushels per acre may be calculated on-and we have paid premium for 960 bushels, where I presume no more pains were bestowed.

#### To the Editor of the American Farmer. FOUNDER IN HORSES.

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Dear Sir.

Paris, Bourbon Co. K'y.

to the lateness of the season, I have arrived in Kentucky, and being desirous of com-municating a cure for "Foundering," recently known; I make one effort to conduce to the value of your present work, the American Farmer.

One of the writers in your "Farmer" calls foundering, "chills and founder," and com pares it to inflammatory rheumatisms; I apprehend he does not understand the disease in all its stages; —it evidently proceeds from surfeit A horse rode until heated and fatigned, and fed too plentifully while warm and hungry, and swallowing his food too greedily, that he may lie down and rest his wearied limbs; and the stable being wet or damp, and the horse in a copious sweat, are reasons the best that can be given, for the

reasons the dest that can be given, for the formation of the disease.

Instead of rising up refreshed, the poor animal is stiff and useless. If he had got leave to cool perfectly, and been fed sparing. ly, he would have escaped this sore com-plaint.

The cure is a lump of alum the size of a walnut, reduced to powder and dissolved in warm water; the horse must be drenched with this liquid, which in a short time will shrow him into profuse perspiration, and he will be able to pursue his journey the next day, and if not badly foundered in a

few hours.
You will keep it out of sight that this communication comes from a woman, as I wish to escape the

"World's dread laugh, which scare "The firm philosopher can scorn."

Yet it is a fact that I always prized fine horses, and endeavoured by every means it my power, to alleviate their pain.

Pray do not put yourself to the expense of sending seed you have to purchase. I hope you received the last seed I sent you enclosed in a letter from Missouri, particularly the "Priarie Sensitive Plant" seed.

PS. The valuable remedy for the founder was communicated by Col B. Chambers, who experienced its good effect on his own horses, and others.

The authoress of the above is amongst our most valued and useful correspondents, worth a million of idle men, who neither write nor think any thing useful to society, and yet who call themselves the lords o erestion.

## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, May 23.

STATE OF. WAYMAN. Extract from a letter to a gentleman resid-ing near Poplar Springs, Anne Arundel

Annapolis, April 29th, 1822.

Dear Sir,
I am satisfied it will give you great pleasure to hear that our mutual friend Henry
Wayman has succeeded on the trial of the suit brought against him by the State of Maryland, on his contract to collect the public arms. After having finished the bu siness which brought me to this city, I was induced, by way of passing my time. to stroll up to the Court House, and finding that a jury was about to be impannelled to try this ase, the interest I felt for a friend was suffi case, the interest I lett for a frend was sulficient to detain me for the purpose of hearing the matter investigated. The evidence
was full and conclusive, and clearly established the truth of every matter affeged in
Mr. Wayman's handbill, so much so indeed, that the jury, without any hesitation, re-turned a verdict for the defendant. Although the case was conducted by the District At torney, Mr Boyle, with great zeal and in genuity, yet it is due to this gentleman to say, it was also conducted with a liberality and fairness, that showed his sole object was the attainment of justice between the par-

#### REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA.

In the Maracaibo papers an official state-ment is given of the present population of the Republic of Colombia, which is nearly equal to that of the Unired States, at the period of the declaration of Independence It is stated that the seven departments o Oronoco, Venezuela. Z. Ila, Boyaca, Cun dinimarca, Cauca, and Magdalena, including 23 Provinces, contain 2, 14,600 inhabitants Each department is entitled to four Senators, making 2, and the Provinces to 73 Representatives The population of Panama & Veragnas, is 80,000. They are entitled

presentatives The population of the seven Provinces of Quito, is estimated at 550,000, and when its independence is established, will have 19

Representatives
Thus the Republic of Colombia will comprize a population of 2,144,60 inhabitants, and the congress will be composed of 44 Senators and 95 Representatives N. Y. Mer. Adv

AN INTERESTING ANECDOTE. We this morning passed the site of a country seat belonging to a gentleman, of whose fortune the following interesting particulars are related, which we presume it may not be improper to publish, as the story is fold without reserve Many years ago two young and enterprising adventurers left Europe. one for America and the other for the East Indies Before their departure they mutu ally agreed that if one should die a bachelor he should make the other his heir The one who went east was remarkably successful in trade, and accumulated a fortune of two millions. He died a few years since, leav-ing the whole of his estate to his early friend, whom the intelligence found residing in moderate circumstances on one of the Islands in Lake Champlain He is said to be little elated by this sudden tide of prosperi ty, which would be sufficient to overwhelm some minds. His intended residence is in a retired and rural situation, bearing no marks of parade and ostentation. The fidelity of his friend, the fulfilment of a verbal promise after the lapse of many years and the romantic circumstances connected with the story, render it not less interest-ing than that of Damon and Pythias to which it bears a striking analogy.

N Y, Daily Adv.

Philadelphia, May 16. The committee appointed by the Directors of the Chesapeake and Delaware Ca nal Company, have made & detailed report of their proceedings to the Board They have explored the whole country from opposite the Pea Patch on the Delaware, to he mouth of the Christiana-and from Back Creek on the Elk. Creek and Elk Forge, on the North, below the granite ridge and in conclusion they say-that the district which they have ex amined, is admirably adapted to canal pur-poses, and that in their opinion a canal can without difficulty and at a very moderate expense, be cut on any one of the routes contemplated. They have, however, de clined to recommend one route in preference to another, until they shall have caused the whole to be re-surveyed, and critically examined by able and experienced engineers. Books of subscription are to be opened on Monday next, and it now re-mains to be seen, whether there is public spirit enough in this community, to patron-ize a work which promises a liberal reward to the subscribers-which is confessedly o much national importance-and cannot fail greatly to enrich the commerce of Phila delphia. The payment to be made at the time of subscribing is but a trifle per share —nor is it probable that any further call will be made by the Board for several months.

# [Reported for the American.] MARINE COURT—May 3, 1822. Henry Hull vs. James Maurice. Important decision on the legal construction

on of the term "sale for cash Although perhaps to most mercantile men in the city the verdict rendered in this cause may not appear extraordinary, there are very many of our citizens to whom it will pretty certainly so appear, and the entire pretty certainly so appear, and the entire novelty no less than the great and daily im-portance of the principle established to all men in any way interested in commercial dealings, demands that it should be gene-

rally made known.
Hull, the plaintiff, consigned to Maurice, the defendant, a certain amount of property to sell on commission, and instructed him to sell for cash. Soon afterwards he sold a part of it to one Walsh, a man then in good credit, for cash, according to the acceptation hi that term among mercantila men, and made immediate delivery of it to, Walsh, but did not then receive the money—and when he called on Walsh for payment, a day or two afterwards, found that in the mean time he had failed. The question be fore the court and jury was who should lose he amount, Hall the owner, or Maurice the commission merchant. As the case has never been determined before, and is ex-ceedingly important to be known to all, the

vidence is given at length from the minutes

of the judge.

Anthony Kerr sworn for the plaintiff, testified that in the fall of 1819, Hull the plaintiff, in his presence contracted with Maurice the defendant, to receive and sell for him twenty two barrels of pork on commission; that the plaintiff instructed him to sell for cash, or if he did sell on credit to consult with witness, and Maurice advanced forty dollars at the time. The next thing he heard about the matter was from Maurice himself, who told him that he sold the goods to one Walsh, and Walsh had failed without paying the money. The plaintiff on this single testimony rested his case.

Mr. Rose for the defendant, briefly open Mr. Rose for the defendant, and the defendant had received the property on sale from the plaintiff as stated by Mr. Kerr the witness, and that his instructions were to sell for cash, he should not deny. That he had sold the property to Walsh as stated by the witness, he should also concede, and further that he had not insisted upon and received the money before he delivered the goods to Walsh. Still however, he should goods to Walsh. Still however, he should contend that he had fully complied with the undertaking he entered into with the plain tiff. That undertaking was to sell for cash and the meaning of that term in the mer-cantile world, as he should prove by abundant witnesses, was no more nor less than this that the purchaser, if he be a man of acknowledged credit, receives the goods from the seller immediately on the purchase, after the sale in part as the vender chooses, he is bound to call and pay him, he having his bill rendered him at the time of delive

Alexander Cornell, a clerk of the defendant, was first called and sworn. e entered the sa e on the books of the de fendant as fir cash, and gave an order or Lowris the inspector, for the quantity sold, I hat he called on Walsh soon after the deive y -that is, in two or three days, for the m ney, just as he was accustomed to call on other cash purchasers That Walsh lived three miles out of town-was not at nome when he called, & witness did not get the money, and presently afterwards heard that he had failed.

John Wilson sworn -Testified that the usual course of business on cash sales was to deliver the goods before the payment of the price—that is, where the standing of the purchaser was tair as to solvency-where doubtful, goods usually withheld till payment actually received. Agencs and prin cipals, he further said, pursued the same course. Witness himself sells goods on commission, and, if he was instructed to well for cash, would deliver the goods first,

it the purchaser was a man in good credit

Abraham Lyone next called .- Testified that in the usual course of trade, the delive ry of the goods precedes payment, where the sale is for cash.

Mr Carter sworn -Had known Mr Wal n in 1819, and the early part of 1820, and sold him goods. His credit was then good. Never heard any thing pro or conrespecting his solvency till he heard that he had failed. Walsh, about the time of

difficulty to get.

The counsel for the respective parties contested the cause with great ingenuity and persevering zeal. There being beside no case on record in which the point had been settled, enhanced the difficulties of the

his failure, owed him \$20, which he had

His honour Justice Swanton very briefly charged the jury on the facts of the case;remarking to them in substance that they should be very much guided in their verdict by what they should consider the fair acceptation, in the mercantile community, of the term sale for cash; and if, in that view, they should be of opinion that the de-fendant had acted in perfect good faith, t would be their duty to find a verdict it his favour. Still, however, although they might be of opinion that, according to the fair and proper acceptation of the term sale for cash, he had a right to part with the goods before the money was counted down before him, yet if they should believe the defendant's conduct had not been fair and honourable, or any wise tainted with fraud and collusion, they would return a verdict

against him. The jury retired, and, after a pretty long consultation, came into court with a verdict for the delendant.

Boston, May 11 At the present term of the Municipal Court we understand an auctioneer of this city was found guilty of selling a composi-tion watch of little worth, falsely pretend tion watch of little worth, falsely pretend-ing that it was of great value, and belong ing to a Sea Captain, in jail, who was in great distress, and for whose benefit it was sold—and thereby intentionally cheating and derauding the purchaser. The Court sentenced the defendant to pay a fine of forty dollars and costs of prosecution.

Huntsville, (Alab.) April 19. CANINE SAGACITY. A few weeks since, a negro boy, who was ploughing in a field of Mr Brandon's in this neighbourhood, stopped his horse to fix something about the gear. While in this situation, the horse took fright, and started at full speed towards that part of the fence at which he had been brought in; the point of the coalter of the plough struck, and be came finally so fastened to the pantaloons of the body, (which were of buckskin,) and the horse had drawn the boy in this situation, about eighty yards towards the fence which was yet twenty yards before him, the pannel about five rails high, for which he panner about five raising, for which the was evidently making, when a large mastiff of Mr. Brandon's, voluntary spring forward, seized the borse by the upper lip, and held him securedly until the boy was

bearing.

WOAHIO.

From the Nantrouse man.

While captain Gardner lay to of Whales. On the 15th New consumed by fire, the Hoyal Pality.

Owhybean Majesty, consisting the large and elegant wicket work work with surrounded by a sicat and tity citle. This fire commenced at elevano the Mand in twenty minutes the whole ruin. On one side, adjoining the phowas a fort; within the wall of staich matter cover of a grass tenement, were seen ted upwards of a thousand casks of power and on the other side, these large and citle modions wooden buildings brought in the modions wooden buildings brought in the cover of the cover of a grass tenement.

modions wouldn't buildings brought on frame from America, and erected by more terpising countrymen. For a memerical extent of the fire seemed doubtill and was pictured in every countesance of flames apread on every side and threat the delivering of the fire seemed and threat the delivering of the series of the delivering of the series o at once the destruction of the vill at once the destruction or the village in tunately, however, by the unparallele strength of the American who were present, with a wateriag part from the Globe with buckets the destroying

element was stopped before it had spread to youd the precincts of the royal relidence. The Sandwich Islands are now becoming a place of great commerce, and the natives making rapid srides towards civilization From the frequent visus they have had of, late years from Americans and English they are daily assuming their manners and cash toms, and abolishing their own No longer is seen the bow or the spear no more is heard the shrill sound of the War Conche the agonising shricks of the victims prepared for the sacrifice—Superstition is done way-Idolatry has ceased, the "church ge iess of the Sabbath, and the cheering rays of christianity have already begun to bean on these children of nature. There are now residing amongst them several of the Mis sionary Society from the United States with their wives and families; there is a school kept by them, and a number of the rising generation are taught the arts of reading writing, drawing, &c. which together with the exemplary conduct of all the moral and religious precepts delivered by the Rev. Mr. Bincham and the Rev. Mr. Thurston in the church, is daily increasing amongst those children of nature a high sense of moral rectitude.

Since the commencement of the year 1821, no less than twenty eight ships and brigs have visited those Islands, for the objects of trade or procuring supplies.

The natives themselves are now the owners of ten square rigged vessels, none less then 120 tous, besides a number of schoon, ers and sloops, all of which they keep con-stantly going from Island to Island, with sandal wood, provisions, &c. they are principally manned with natives, sailing them with skill and regularity. While Captain Gardner remained at Woahoo, one of their vessels arrived from a voyage to Kamschat-ka; she was commanded by a white man, but manned entirely by natives. For a quantity of salt she carried to the governor of Kamischa'ka, she brought in return a quantity c dried salmon, cordage, canvas, cutlery, &c the governor also made his Owyheean Majesty a present of a largetract of land and sent him a deed of it. They were pleased with the success of the voy-age, and would soon undertake another.

On the south of the Island of Woshee. he world; no wind or waves erer enter there to endanger the safety of a vessel -There can be obtained provisions of every kind, and a ship be repaired if needed; for whale ships cruising in the northern lati-

tudes, for refreshments and supplies. In coming out of the harbour, the northward, between Woahoo and Atooi, there is a long low point and a reef extending six or eight miles from the S. W. part. of Woahoo; to pass in safety, steer S. W. from the harbour until the western hills bear north-then a vessel may haul to the northward with safety.

Providence, May 13.

A few days ago, a large quantity of American brown cottons was bought up in Boson, for the South American market. sincerely hoped, that this adventure will be profitable one to the merchants concerned, and that, herealter, the products of American manufacturing industry will form no in-considerable proportion of our exports. We cannot doubt, that American 3.4 cloths at: from 11 1-2 to 12 1-2 cents here, will do as well, among the South Americans, as Calcutta white closs, be their prices ever so low. Let purchasers only take the trouble to calculate the difference in weight between equal surfaces of American and Indian, and the superiority of the former will be apparent. he superiority of the former will be appa-

The parcel of goods abovementioned is said to have consisted of about 80,000 yards. Now supposing them to be all narrow goods their exportable value is \$10,000. The raw cotton from which they were spun has cost. New England (paid in cloths) abutt \$3,875. Gained by New-England Agricultural and Mercantile labour, \$6,125.

The distance from the mouth of the Ar kansis River to Little Rock, the seat of griver ment of Arkansas, is computed at 300 miles and the distance thence to the Carry miles—and the distance theuter on the Mark kee Missionary Establishment on the Mark kansas at 130 miles. Recently, a steam low ascended the river the whole distance from a seemed the river the whole distance from the miles of the standard standard the standard standard the standard standard standard the standard stan the Mississippi river to within 12 miles of the Mississippi river to within 12 miles of the Missionary establishment. What at country is this, where there are rivers are gable for four hundred miles, which we but just beginning to hear of !—Nat. lat.

IMPROVEMENT IN THE CULTURE

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ward, seized the borse by the upper lip, and held him securedly until the boy was released.

For the truth of this statement yo can vouch, as we have it from Mr. Brandon's own lips, who is a man of the utmost respectability.

CLAIMS ON FLORIDA.

We perceive by an advertisement in the London Observer, of the 7th of April, that the grantees of land under the British go vernment in East Florida, from the year 1763 to 1763, are notified that they may proced authenticated copies of their grant, and that a professional gentleman will shortly proceed to this country for the purpose of claiming these grants.

NY. Gas.

TEA TREES.

A colony of Chinese established itself in Brazil, soon after the King of Portugal fixed the top is constituted by any shortly and plant was the plan on the greater waste; for after the top is constituted by any shortly and plant was the principal eye are from the plant and much greater to the middle plant and much greater to middle plant and much greater to plant was earlier than the shottom as the principal eye are from the bottom as the principal eye are from the plant was ten days earlier than the plant and much greater to plant was ten days earlier than the plant and much greater to plant was earlier than the plant and much greater to plant was earlier than the plant and much greater to plant was earlier than the plant and much greater to plant was ten days earlier than the plant and much greater to plant was ten days earlier than the plant and much greater to plant was ten days earlier than the plant and much greater to plant was ten days earlier than the plant and much greater to plant and much greater to plant was earlier than the plant and much greater to plant and much greater

PROSI PORT SMITH, ARKANSAS. Little Rock, Arkansas, April 2; Colonelist, Arbuckleand Major William Colone internet and Major William Bradingt of Like United States army, arrived at this place on Saturday evening last, rom Fort Smith, which place they jett on the Sunday previous. Major Bradford that erin transferred to the military post at Nathitoches, on Rad river, and is on his way

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lake charge of his command.
The detachment of the 7th regiment intry which passed this place in February t, errived at Port Smith on the 26th of hat month, and we are happy to learn, that hey were left in an improving and much etter state of bealth, than they enjoyed for everal months. The men belonging to hat detachment, have been severely afflict. with the dysentery, ever since they left a Mississippi, and a large proportion of ose artacked have fell victims to the dis-se. We understand, however, that no w cases of the disease have occurred e their arrival on the Arkansas, but seeral have been labouring under it for some me, and four men have died since their arival at the fort. They are now arrived in omfortable quarters, in a remarkably healby part of our country, where their wants no necessities can be much better adminised to, than they could possibly be in heir later lisagreeable situation on board of rowded baats, and it is expected that the ats, and it is expected that the health of the garrison will soon As an evidence of the healthy situation of ort Smith, it is worthy of remark that not solitary death by sickness has occurred mong the soldiers under Major Bradford's

mmand, since the establishment of the ost, four years ago, until since the late agmentation of the force. The force now here consists of about 230 soldiers. There is an excellent farm of abouf 80 cres belonging to the fort, which is culti-sated by the soldiers, and affords them an undant supply of a great variety of vegeables; and they now have about 1000 bush

is of corn remaining of the list year's rop. Of stock, there are about 100 head of neat cattle, and about 400 head of hogs. THE CHEROKEES AND OSAGES. A war party of the former passed Fort Smith about 20 or 25 days since, on an ex-

cursion against a village of the latter on the Rev. Mr. Chapman, of the Union lissionary establishment on Grand river, rrived here last evening, on his way to New Orleans, on business relating to the socie-He left Fort Smith on Tuesday morng last, and informs us that one or two over parties of the Cherokees have lately

come against the Osages ... One of the parties passed up on the south side of the Arkansas, and, it was said, had stolen several horses from a little man, fiving on the Poto, about 12 miles bove the fort. The fact wever, we believe, had not been ascer-

A PEEP AT MEXICO.

From the Kentucky Commentator, attract of a letter from a gentlemani in Mexico, to his brother in Franklin coun-

City of Mexico. Jan. 8, 1822. city of Mexico, Jan. 8, 1822.

Alb is now a year since I have had any certain opportunity of writing to the United States, being in the service of the republic of Mexico. I have been nearly all that time on march and hard duty, and have travelled over the greater part of this beautiful country. I am sorry that, for want of time, I cannot send you a copy of my journal, which would probably give you a better idea of the country than any geography of it you have read. On the 25th of August, 1 left the province of Teach of August, left the province of Texas on board an coner of the same name, in company with General Trerpalacies and suit, or Campeachy, where we arrived on the 28th of October, and but a few days after s inhabitants had declared in favour of in ependence. On landing we were received sfriends, and all the military honours were aid the General which were due to his nk. From that place we proceeded by and to Vera Cruz a distance of five hunfred miles, through a very fertile but hilly ountry, which had previously declared inependence; many beautiful rivers empty nto the gulf on the coast, the banks of some of which are densely inhabited by In-dians and Spaniards; I ascended the river Tobasco about twenty leagues; the soil in which that part of the country through which this river runs, is more productive than any in Mexico; it produces the sugar, coffee, and the fruits of every others. Ate; the forest trees are chiefly logwood, mahogany, and Spanish cedar. The people living on the banks of the river are not very healthy; whilst ascending it I could according to the control of the second of shilst ascending it I could scareely hear myself speak, owing to the chattering of the parrots and monkeys. On the 12th of he parrots and monkeys. On the 12th of November, we arrived at the large city of Vera Cruz, which is well fortified by a trong atone wall, and defended by a quantity of heavy artillery; it is situated immediately on the shore, at the distance of one mile from which, in the saystands a castle of immense strength, which that present in the possession of the Royalists, notwithtanding its proximity towards (ity; when asstillates commenced in the interior, the wealthy Europeans and royalists fled to Verenate of the strength of the strength of the wealthy Europeans and royalists fled to Verenate of the strength of the st

astilities commenced in the interior, the realthy Europeans and royalists fled to Vera Cruz, to which place they were pursued by the republican army which besieged it, and the city against rous, to which place they were pursued by the republican army which besieged it, and being unable to defend the city against he besiegers, they abandoned it, and took consent of the eastle, carrying with them he greater part of the artillery and all the petie and other valuables, in the city; no altempts have been made to reduce the casle, nor will any be made, as the city would a quotien in which is and be obtained to convey the royalists in the castle, with their property to Spain, it said by some it will be evacuated; others him they only wat the arrival of reinforcements that they may co-operate in an atmost to subdue the republican army, and establish the proprincial government. It immoured that troops are on the wayfrom against wided, who are to aid in an effort to effect due objects, but it is mere report, for we crive on never here authenticated. On the 25th of Nevember we arrived here is the best Tear travelled, altothe the constraints from the constraints have all the property of a grain and applied for acquest the most mountainous. I easy afford a grain and applied for acquest the most mountainous. I easy afford a grain and applied for acquest the most mountainous. I easy afford a grain and applied for acquest the most mountainous. I easy afford a grain and applied for acquest the most mountainous. I easy afford a grain and applied for acquest travelles at a provided by meantains, some lawless at the process in the avenue are read with lowers and other regretable rouseless at all seasons for the year.

The provided is grain and the province are readed to a grain and the province and nd being unable to defend the city against