

FOREIGN.

New York, October 4.

By the arrival of the Panthea at this port yesterday from Liverpool, and of the Plant at Boston, we have received London dates to the 30th of August, and Liverpool to the 1st of September: from which we present the following summary:—

GREAT BRITAIN.

The King of England was to have embarked from Scotland on the 29th of August, on his return to London.

The remains of the late Marquis of Londonderry were deposited in Westminster Abbey on the 21st of August. An immense crowd assembled in the avenues leading from St. James Square to the Abbey, at an early hour in the morning. At the moment when the body was removed from the hearse, there was a loud shout of something like exultation mixed with groaning. This noise proceeded from about half the persons composing the crowd about the Abbey door, and was repeated twice, accompanied in some places with the waving of hats.

Nothing definitive had transpired in relation to the candidates to supply the vacancies occasioned by the demise of the Marquis.

FRANCE.

On an examination of our French Journals, we find an account in the Havre paper of the 17th of August, of a public dinner given to the Baron Hyde de Neuville, at the Exchange, on the 15th. The number of subscribers was 53. Among the guests were the Sub-Prefect, the Chiefs of Marine, the Inspector of Customs, and the United States Vice Consul. The Exchange Room was transformed into a Banquet Hall at twenty-four hours notice, and was decorated with the French and American flags united. The bust of the King was placed in the arcade in the centre, giving the appearance of a father presiding in his family at the re-union of his children.

The Mayor as President of the Chamber of Commerce, the President of the Tribunal of Commerce, and Managers appointed by the subscriber, did the honors of the table.

After the cloth was removed, the following toasts were drunk:

The King.

The President of the U. States.

To the happy establishment of the direct commercial relations between the two nations.

Peace and Commerce.

Baron Hyde de Neuville, the negotiator of the treaty.

After this toast the Baron rose and made the following address:

"Gentlemen: Having terminated the mission with which the King has deigned to intrust me, and now ready to render him an account, it is very grateful to my feelings to receive so flattering a testimony of good will, in the city of a Kingdom which so eminently contributes by its industry, to the national prosperity.

"I dare not flatter myself, gentlemen, that I have always met the views of commerce and navigation, the noble and powerful resources of the riches, force and glory of empire; but his I can assure you, that I have neglected nothing in the defense and conciliation of these interests.

"Neither have I neglected any thing (and I received my instructions from the King himself) in hastening to conciliate, in the most equitable manner, the interests of two nations which love and esteem each other, and are united, and wish to remain so.

"Ye, Gentlemen, the Americans love us; they rejoice with the joy of friends (it would give me pleasure to repeat expressions I have heard) in the actual prosperity of France. Let us, with the same cordiality, rejoice in theirs, and pray that the strictest union may ever exist between two people who neither have nor can have any true cause of misunderstanding, and who are connected by mutual interests.

"This union: so desirable and so much desired by the intelligent of the two countries, cannot but turn to the advantage of all nations, in aiding in the maintenance of the

peace of the world, and the strengthening of a principle, of which all governments cannot but recognise the importance, a principle which all liberal and generous minds should watch and defend—that of the liberty of the seas.

"Accept, gentlemen, the expression of my gratitude, and permit me to offer you the following toast:

"The city of Bayre, one of the most flourishing cities in the beautiful and powerful kingdom of France—She must increase in prosperity under so enlightened and wise a monarch, who appreciates and honours commerce, and has the disposition to encourage and restore national navigation."

This sentiment was listened to with attention, and received the unanimous plaudits of the company.

The Baron set out the next day for Paris.

A partial change in the French ministry is said to be in contemplation, such as the recall of M. de Portal to the Marine Department, in the room of M. de Clermont Tonnerre, and of M. de P. squire to be Minister of Foreign Affairs.

SPAIN.

The Spanish government is said to have issued a peremptory order for the removal of the American depot of naval stores at Minorca, in consequence of our recognition of the governments of South America. Our squadron in the Mediterranean is reported to have sailed thither for that purpose.

The Marquis de Casa Yrujo, Spanish Minister to the French Court, is said to have been recalled, and replaced by the Duke de San Lorenzo.

The queen was extremely ill of nervous attacks, and had demanded the *viaticum*, or religious passport to the other world.

It is affirmed that in the famous battle at Thermopylae, the Greeks were aided by the counsels of a foreign General of distinction, who came from Corinth.—This officer, who observed the strictest *incognito*, fought in the ranks, merely as a Greek Captain.

ECCLESIASTICAL INTERDICT.

From the Philadelphia Independent Balance.

We have at length obtained a correct copy of the excommunication of WILLIAM Paster of St. Mary's church, of this city. It is as follows:

By the authority of God Almighty the Father, Son and Holy Ghost, and the undivided Virgin Mary, mother and patroness of our Saviour, and of all celestial virtues, Angels, Archangels, Thrones, Dominions, Powers, Cherubims and Seraphims: and of all the Holy Patriarchs, Prophets, and of all the Apostles and Evangelists of the Holy Innocents, who in the sight of the Holy Lamb, are found worthy to sing the new song of the Holy Martyrs and Holy Confessors and of all the Holy Virgins, and of all saints together, with the Holy Elect of God—may he William Hogan be damned.

We excommunicate and anathematise him, and from the thresholds of the Holy Church of God Almighty we sequester him that he may be tormented, disposed, and be delivered over with Dathan and Abiram, and with those who say unto the Lord, 'depart from us, we desire none of thy ways,' and as fire is quenched with water, so let the light of him be put forevermore unless it shall repent him, and make satisfaction! Amen!!

May the father who created man curse him! May the son who suffered for us, curse him! May the Holy Ghost who was given to us in baptism, curse him! May the Holy Cross which Christ for our salvation, triumphing over enemies ascended, curse him!

May the Holy and Eternal Virgin Mary, mother of God curse him! May St. Michael the Advocate of the Holy Souls, curse him! May all the Angels, Archangels, principalities and powers, and all the Heavenly armies, curse him!

May the praise worthy multitude of Patriarchs & Prophets, curse him!

May St. John the Precursor, and St. John the Baptist, and St. Peter,

and St. Paul, and St. Andrew,* and all other Christ's apostles, and four Evangelists who by their preaching converted the universal world, and may the holy and wonderful company of Martyrs and confessors, who by their holy works, are found pleasing to God Almighty, curse him! May the holy choir of the Holy Virgins, who, for the honor of Christ, have despised the things of the world, damn him! May all the Saints from the beginning of the world to everlasting ages who are found to be beloved of God, damn him!

May he be damned wherever he be, whether in the house or in the stable, the garden or the field, or the highway, or in the wood or in the water, or in the church, may he be cursed in living and in dying;

May he be cursed in eating and drinking, in being hungry, in being thirsty, in fasting, in sleeping, in slumbering, in sitting, in lying in working in resting, in—, and—, and bleeding!

May he be cursed in all the faculties of his body!

May he be cursed inwardly and outwardly; may he be cursed in his brains, and in his vertex, in his temples, in his forehead, in his ears, in his eye-brows, in his cheeks, in his jaw bones, in his nostrils, in his teeth and grinders, in his lips, in his throat, in his shoulders, in his arms, in his fingers:

May he be damned in his mouth, in his breasts, in his heart and substance, down to the very stomach!

May he be cursed in his reins and in his groins; in his thighs, in his legs, and feet and toe nails!

May he be cursed in all his joints, and articulations of the members from the crown of his head to the sole of the foot, may there be no soundness in him!

May the son of the Living God, with all the glory of his majesty, curse him! And may Heaven with all the powers which move therein, rise up against him, and curse and damn him; unless he repent and make satisfaction!—

Amen. So be it. Be it so. Amen!!!

*We think St. Patrick must have been intended. St. Andrew was a very honest man, and would not have joined in damning and cursing a dog in this manner.

From the Indianapolis Gazette.

The appointment of James M. M. of Washington County, as Agent at Indianapolis, excites feelings of resentment in its citizens, and we may add with great justice, relative to the worth of that gentleman, there is no dissension in opinion. But the country does feel indignant at the importation of offices and officers, from other parts of the state, and at the next legislature will demand redress.—We were in hopes that the appointment of the honorable James Taylor of Virginia, as one of the Senators in Congress for the state of Indiana, should not be made as a future precedent.

The sober sense of our good citizens, begin to discard such imposition, and they are determined that the business of the place shall not again be transacted by agents at a distance. And they enter their protest against such ungenerous measures.

MANY PEOPLE.

GUESS WORK.

When I hear parents blustering and scolding I guess their children are saucy and disobedient.

When I see many whips stuck in a house, I guess they are all needed, and more too.

When I hear small children swearing at each other out of doors, I guess their parents quarrel and fight in the house.

When I see children permitted to stare a stranger in the face, and to meddle with his whip, hat, and gloves, I guess the parents are squatters, and the children brought up to robbery.

When I hear a child tell its parents it won't, I guess it was never made to mind, and never will be till some civil officer does it.

When I see children indulged in tale-bearing, I guess their parents have few good neighbors.

When I hear children call their

parents fools, I guess they speak the truth.

In a conversation lately among a party of ladies, the fact of females having many admirers and few lovers, was all discussed, "ah!" said a venerable old lady who sat by, "courting is nothing but to what it was when I was young."



AGRICULTURAL.

From the Boston Repertory.

The season has been unusually fertile—Indian Corn, our great staple has rarely been better or in greater abundance. All vegetables have flourished unusually well, and the crops are great. Still it must be admitted to have been a season beyond all example, dry. The springs are lower than they have been for thirty years. A pond which has been full to overflowing for 35 years, has been for 6 weeks past, 2 feet below its ordinary level. Many wells have failed which were never known to fail before. The after feed is nearly cut off, and the effects will be felt next spring in the high price of hay, unless we are supplied from the Eastern shore, where the season has been more favorable.

Apples are more abundant, larger and fairer than we have ever known them, but we fear they will be preserved with difficulty. They will ripen prematurely, and cannot be preserved till spring without great care. The use of these hints will be perceived if those who raise, or buy winter fruit, will in consequence of this intimation, take unusual care in picking their fruit, and in its preservation. As the apples are so ripe, and of course the skin so soft, it will require more caution to prevent bruises in picking them, which are always fatal to the fruit. Purchasers buy apples by the barrel without enquiring into the manner in which they have been picked and put up. Yet one barrel well picked, is worth two carelessly managed. When put up, in such a season particularly, and in all seasons, they should be kept as cool as possible. Any degree of cold short of freezing, is not only not injurious but highly beneficial to fruit intended for winter use. Peas have been fairer and finer this year than for ten years past, but they ripen, and not much earlier than usual. They should be exposed to the greatest possible degree of cold. It is not probably generally known that winter fruit can be preserved in ice-houses till August in perfection, and that cherries and other summer fruits can in like manner be kept perfect for many weeks long after their season is past.

The sweet potato has flourished this season beyond expectation. It is very sweet and dry—full as good as those raised in New-Jersey, and we think better. We have had them in perfection for seven weeks since the 6th of August—and on one eighth of an acre, we have raised enough for our own wants, and have been able to send to market what will pay the whole expense. Our neighbours, who attempted to raise them, we are sorry to perceive, have failed, owing partly to the unusually severe and early frosts of the past week, but more particularly to the injudicious selection of Southern seed.—They procured them from Virginia instead of New-Jersey. This, like all other plants, must be (to use a Southern phrase) acclimated.

The peach and cherry were gradually introduced into Northern regions. If we should import a peach tree direct from Armenia or Persia, its native region, it would never ripen its fruit with us. It is only by very gentle transitions that we procure in perfection fruits not natural to our soil.

A BOSTON FARMER.

It is common to man to err, but it is the characteristic of a fool to persevere in error.