Considerable quantities of arms and ammunition had been sent off from the Tower, for the use of the military in various parts of the kingdom where the Chartists had assembled in large numbers —especially in Somersetshire, Yorkshire, Staffordshire and Wales.

The London Courier states that in the riot at Lane End (the potteries) three of the rioters were killed and forty wounded.

The Great Western made her passage out to Bristol in fourteen days.

RIOT IN PARIS.

In France, the insurrection of Paris seems to have been one of little root or vigor, and to have been immediately quelled—though with great loss of life—by the troops and National Guards. The plot was got up by the Societe des Familles, a continuation or offshoot of the Societe des Amis du Peuple. Whether true or not, Government has received information that MM. Blanqui, Lumiroussens, Martin, Bernard and Barbes, were the chiefs and commanders of the different sections which took the field. The last mentioned individual was made prisoner while lying dangerously wounded behind a barricade, and conveyed to the hospital St. Louis, whence he will, if his state permit, be removed to the Conciergerie.

The particulars of the revolt may be thus briefly stated: On Sunday afternoon 12th, about 300 men, in smock frock and leather caps, broke into *Lepage's* gun shop, where they obtained about 150 fowling pieces. Separating into detachments, they forced the military posts at the Palais de Justice, the Hotel de Ville, and the Place du Chatelet. Thence they proceeded to the Police Department, where, it seems, intelligence had been received of the intended outbreak and preparations were made for defence. The insurgents, on their appearance, were fired upon, and they immediately retreated upon the Hotel de Ville, still held by their comrades. Barricades of omnibuses and benches were hastily raised in the Place de Greve, from behind which, when the troops arrived, a vigorous fire was made by the insurgents, killing some of the military. The fidelity, however, of the troops and guards, and the want of all support from the populace, disconcerted the revolters—after retreating from street to street and barrier to barrier, they were dispersed with much loss.

Some desultory outrages occurred next day in the streets—but upon the whole the matter seems to have been one of mere mobbism, without any revolutionary purpose or connection. The immediate result, however, was the formation of a Cabinet in France. On the next day, Monday the 13th, the ministry was formed and announced in the Moniteur, as follows:

Marshal Soult—President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

M. Duchatel—Minister of the Interior.

M. Cunin Gridaine—Minister of Commerce.

Lieut. General Schneider—Minister of War.

M. Villemain, Peer of France—Minister of Public Instruction.

M. Teste—Minister of Justice.

M. Passy—Minister of Finance.

M. Duperre—Minister of Marine.

M. Fulchiron—Minister of Public Works.

The following appointments in the French Ministry—in addition to those forming the Cabinet proper, and mentioned above—had been made:

By other ordinances the Duke de Montebello, late Minister for Foreign Affairs, is named Ambassador to Naples. M. Cunin (d'Aln.) late Minister of Justice, resumes his former post in the Council of State. General Cubieres (late Minister of War) returns to the situation he lately held in the War Department. M. Tupinier (late Minister of Marine) resumes his post as Director of the Posts and Minister of the Council of Admiralty. M. Gaudier, (late Minister of Finance) is once more the Deputy Governor of the Bank of France.

The disturbed state of public affairs in Europe, the continued curtailments by the bank of England the low price of cotton, the stagnation in the demand for manufactured goods, and the mischievous spirit of the Chartists, in England, combine to render the commercial news by the Great Western rather gloomy.

We are favored by a friend with the following extract from a private letter, dated

PARIS, May 11, 1839.

We have had a little flourish here the particulars of which you will see in some of the journals.

The new Ministry, with Marshal Soult at their head, will no doubt be strong and popular. M. Thiers is left out, and his friends will endeavor to elect him President of the Chamber. Perhaps M. Dupin may be the candidate of the Conservative party. I now think the Government of Louis Philip stronger than ever. Paris is perfectly tranquil, and I cannot learn that a single respectable person was concerned in the late revolt. When the disorganizers found that the pupils of the Ecole Polytechnique would not assist them, but on the contrary fired at and killed two or three of their party, they dispersed, and have not since assembled. The National Guard and troops of the line, *to a man*, showed a firm, vigorous and friendly disposition to the Government. The King, accompanied by his five sons, reviewed the troops last evening.

The Duke of Bassano died at Paris on the 13th of May.

NEW YORK, June 1, 1839.

Arrivals from Europe are so common, and follow each other in such quick succession, that it is difficult to keep pace with them. We had scarcely announced the receipt of important intelligence by the Burgundy, before the Great Western came bouncing in, and furnished dates from London and Liverpool to the 17th, and from Bristol to the 18th of May.

The Great Western was not exactly expected till to-morrow, though I had arrived at the opinion, from the prevalence of late easterly winds, that she might be here to day. She arrived at the Quarantine Ground last night at 11 o'clock, having sailed from Bristol at 5 o'clock on the 18th of May. Her passage may therefore be computed at a little less than thirteen days.

The intelligence imparted by this arrival is of more than ordinary importance. It presents France, particularly Paris, in a state of angry excitement and insubordination, prognostic of a revolution. It is true, that the spirit of insubordination had been suppressed for the moment, but it is doubted if all is well and sound within the domain of the King of the French. Louis Phillippe had succeeded in forming a ministry, but it was doubtful if it could be sustained. The riots in Paris are of fearful aspect.

The condition of England was not decidedly pacific. The Peel Ministry, just formed, after the resignation of the Melbourne party, had been dissolved, & Lord Melbourne & his associates reinstated. Sir Robert Peel had scarcely put on 'the Ermine,' before he assumed the province of Dictator and Viceroy of the Queen.—He demanded that Her Majesty dismiss from her household certain Ladies, among them Lady Normanby. Her Majesty was pleased, like a noble hearted girl, as she is to inform Sir Robert, that she would not do any thing of the kind. She was ready, she said to do any thing to promote the happiness of her people, but, she would not consent that the affairs of her household should be changed and disarranged to suit the whims and caprice of party. Instantly Sir Robert Peel resigned, and the Queen recalled and reinstated Lord Melbourne.

This young and beautiful Queen of England, decidedly the most interesting woman that has existed since the days of Elizabeth, possesses some of the spirit of that illustrious lady, and her reign may be as brilliant. Her indignant rebuke of Sir Robert Peel reminds me of the rebuke Elizabeth gave Sir Walter Raleigh.

The London Stock Exchange and money markets remained as they were left by the accounts furnished by the Burgundy. The Cotton market was decidedly dull and heavy, and yet nominal prices were not reduced. The limited transactions that we had went off at former rates.

The intelligence received by the Great Western has had some effect on the stock market. All kinds of stocks, with the exception of the United States Bank of Pennsylvania found a depression.' Harlem Rail Road fell nearly five per cent. The Dry Dock Bank, fell to $104; a few shares of Canton went off at 92; Boston and Providence Rail Road held its own at $196 1-2 a $197; Providence and Stonington declined to $31 1-2: United States Bank Stock did not quite maintain its former quotations, a few shares went off at $119 1-2 a 20.

Exchange on London 9 1-2 per cent. The packet ships Columbus and Manchester, the first for Liverpool, and the last for London, were detained to-day till 10 o'clock. Both had passengers 'in plenty.'

Yours, &c.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Chronicle.]

NEW YORK, June 24 1839.

The commercial and other intelligence received yesterday by the Great Western, has produced a most insalubrious effect on the market generally. No sales of Cotton were effected yesterday after the Great Western arrived, and it is difficult to say what prices are.

A very intelligent dealer in Cotton said to me to-day, that he anticipated a very considerable decline in common Cottons, whilst he was of opinion, that prime New Orleans and Alabamas, for domestic manufacturing purposes, would scarcely be depressed beyond the value of a farthing.

The price of Cotton has heretofore been kept up, by the demands made on the markets of the continent for Cottons, suitable for coarse yarns. That demand having ceased, you may not be surprised if "Shipping Cotton" as it is denominated here, should fall from ten to four cents per pound. The markets the ensuing week, will of course be very interesting, and may well be watched by speculators. Stocks, I think, must decline.

As the arrival of the Great Western has anticipated all the intelligence that may be brought by the packet ships for some time to come, subsequent arrivals till the 15th of this month will not be regarded as matters of any great consequence.

RECTOR, the alleged murderer, who was sometime since convicted in the interior, and sentenced to be hanged, and who subsequently escaped from prison, and to whom a new trial has been still more subsequently allowed, is now having his second trial at *Ballston, Spa.* It is believed that he will be acquitted.—Ask your lawyers if a man can constitutionally be tried twice for the same offence, if it endangers life or limb. Did not the act of granting Rector a new trial virtually entitle him to his discharge?

The Watch delivery this morning presented a curious spectacle. Among the *discharged* disorderlies, was a *lady*!—of high ton and fashion, one of the leaders of "Good Society in New York."—She got *'spifflicated'* most strangely and decidedly, and fell into the hands of the guardians of the night. She was not able to tell her name till this morning.

To morrow night six Theatres will be in full blast. All will be full; two thirds of them ought to be empty. On the 1st of July a large and spacious Theatre will be opened in Chatham street, and soon after, a new one will be opened in Brooklyn. Alas! for these nurses of dissipation!

Yours, &c.

LATEST FROM VERA CRUZ.

The editor of the New Orleans Courier has conversed with the Captain of the schr. C. H. Wetter, who left Vera Cruz on the 16th instant. He states that the official account of Mexia's defeat has been published at Vera Cruz, but he came away without any newspapers. It appears that Gen. Mexia had advanced at the head of six hundred men, to within five leagues of the city of Huebla. That he gave battle to about double his force under two Generals of the Centralists—the action began about daylight and victory favored Mexia's small army for several hours. A little before ten o'clock, however, his battalions were suddenly charged from the rear by about 600 cavalry under Santa Anna in person. The shock was irresistable—Mexias army was nearly all cut to pieces. Taken prisoner himself, he was tried by a drum-head court martial in the afternoon, and shot at 5 o'clock. There have been some cases of the *vomito prieto* at Vera Cruz. The city was quite, and intercourse with the interior brisk as usual.

THE BEAUTY OF THE JEWESSES.

Who has observed, without admiring that style of rich and gorgeous beauty which distinguishes the fair daughters of the Jews? If there be any, let him speak —for him we will offend by calling him no judge.

The *cause* of their surpassing loveliness may be known to our readers who are conversant with Chateaubraud; but, for the benefit of those who have not read that author, or having read, do not remember, we copy his politico philosophical remarks upon the subject:

'Fontaine asked me one day," says Chateaubriand, "why the women of the Jewish race were so much handsomer than the men. I gave him a reason at once poetical and christian. The Jewesses I replied, have escaped the curse which has alighted upon their fathers husbands and sons. Not a Jewess was to be seen among the crowd of priests and the rabble who insulted the Son of Man, scourged him, crowned him with thorns, subjected him to ignominy and the cross. The women of Judea believed in the Saviour—they loved, they followed him, they soothed him under afflictions. A woman of Bethany poured on his head the precious ointment, which she kept in a vase of alabaster, the sinner annointed his feet with a perfumed oil, wiped them with her hair. Christ on his part, extended his grace and mercy to the Jewesses; he raised from the dead the son of the widow of Nain, and Martha's brother, Lazarus: he cured Simon's mother-in law, and the woman who touched the hem of his garment. To the Samaritan woman he was a spring of living water, and a compassionate Judge to the women in crime. The daughters of Jerusalem wept over him; the holy women accompanied him to Calvary; with balm and spices; and weeping, sought him at the sepulchre: "why weepest thou?" His first appearance was to Magdalen; he said to her, "Mary!" At the sound of that voice Magdalen's eyes were opened, and she answered, "Master!" The reflection of some very beautiful ray must have rested on the brow of the Jewesses."

From the Philadelphia Evening Post.

PLANTING MULBERRY TREES

Mr. Editor.—So many hundreds, of thousands may millions of cuttings, of the Multicaulis have been lost this spring by injudicious planting, that I deem it very important to put the public upon their guard for the future. The early and severe drought of last year has caused a large proportion of those persons who are propagating this invaluable plant, to put them down early this season, for the purpose of having them well rooted, before another drought should overtake them; & I am a severe sufferer among the number of premature planters. By experience I find it to be a great mistake to plant cuttings while the ground is cold—three out of four of all my fine Buds have rotted, although planted in a very beautiful sandy soil, from the middle of April to the 10th of May those planted last have done much the best, and a few rows of the very last planting happening upon a warm time, have nearly every one come up, and are far more hardy than those which have come up of the first planting. Close observation has clearly demonstrated to my mind, that if the buds are put into the ground when it is warm and moist, the bud and the roots start almost instantly—the heat causing a healthy action of the sap immediately, whereas, if they are planted when the ground is cold, they will not vegetate and unless of remarkable vigor, the damp strikes into the seeds and also into the bud, and decay ensues. Since I have found this by sad experience, I have conversed with experienced nursery men, who corroborate these opinions, and who, I find, are themselves practising late planting. The roots of trees are an exception to this rule they will not suffer like the buds from early planting, although it is doubtful if even with these, any benefit arises. Of those which I planted early I lost many from frost, last Thursday two weeks; the ground at present is in a fine state for planting, and I should advise those who have trees to be up and doing—nothing is to be gained by delaying longer than the first week in June in this latitude. Accounts of the loss of buds from this cause, (early planting) are daily coming in from the South also. I would advise and request silk culturists to keep minutes of the dates of planting, & the success attending the different periods, for general information next year—as I am quite certain there need not be a loss of one bud in ten.

A. Z.

RICHMOND, May 16, 1839.

Gentlemen: Your letter of the 10th instant, inviting me to the public dinner to be given to the honorable William C. Rives, at Amherst court house, on the 20th, has been delayed on the road; I did not receive it till yesterday.

I thank you for the polite terms in which you have communicated the invitation. Business, which requires, my constant attention at home, would have prevented me from availing myself of it, if it had been received in time. But candor compels me to add, that that would not have been the only, or, indeed, the principal reason which would have induced me to decline it.

I have seen much in Mr. Rives' recent conduct to respect and approve. I am most desirous to see every man sustained against that despotism of party, wielded by the patronage of the Executive, which allows no independence of thought or action, and which, after having destroyed so many public men, is now levelled against Mr. Rives in his turn, with its usual ruthlessness of vengeance. And, after having seen the Senate of the United States humbled and degraded at the President's feet, by the expunging resolution, and its influence, in a manner, struck out of our political system, it has afforded me particular pleasure to see Mr. Rives asserting and maintaining in that body his own independence of Executive control, and at the same time, the independence, the dignity, and the just authority of the body itself. Such conduct ought to redeem him from the blame of many former errors and faults. I am even disposed to admit it as a partial atonement for his concurrence in the expunging resolution: He is now an object of persecution to the faction whose baleful power he has contributed to establish; and I am really happy to see public honors bestowed upon him by others who take a different view from mine of the present state of politics.—But so long as Mr Rives holds himself wholly uncommitted on the subject of the Presidential election, I cannot, in honor and conscience, commit myself to the support of Mr. Rives. At the same time, I am aware that my support or opposition is utterly insignificent and inconsequential to him and everybody else but myself.

While the doctrine stands admitted, that the President is entitled by the Constitution to the custody of the public treasure, it is, in my humble opinion, a question of comparative insignificance whether the system of sub-treasuries, or the select State bank system, with general or special deposites, or any other scheme for keeping the public treasure, which the wisdom of the Legislature or the ingenuity of the Executive can devise, shall be adopted; for in effect, the custody of the public money will still be in the President alone. It is the doctrine itself which is behooves the People to explode and condemn, as the most false, the most impudent, and the most dangerous of all Executive pretensions.

I regard the Presidential election as in truth the only important question, the great question of national interest, which involves and absorbs all others in the present juncture of affairs. Nothing, in my sense of things, can stop, or even check the transition of the Federal Government into a mere elective monarchy and a monarchy elective thro' the instrumentality of the most malignant faction and the foulest corruption, but the dismission of our present rulers from the public councils and confidence forever; rulers I call them for they are our masters in fact, whatsoever they ought to be in theory; and hard masters too, who maintain and pay the army of partisans on which they depend for power, by openly and avowedly dealing out the honors and emoluments of office without the least regard to any merit but party zeal and party services. In one instance at least (and I believe in many more) an officer after having received & appropriated public money to his own use, has been knowingly permitted to retain his office, and to enjoy the spoils, in order to secure the continuance of his own and his friends' support of the Administration; and the cabinet minister, who was President Jackson's instrument in this gross and indecent abuse of Executive patronage, is still President Van Buren's Secretary of the Treasury.

Corruption is raising her head without shame, without fear, and (so far as the dominant faction and the reigning dynasty is concerned) without reproach. The stimulous to the Agrarian spirit administered by the Government at Washington through all its organs—the cry of the poor against the rich, which has been wilfully and successfully raised—the clamor against all independence in the administration of justice, which is but the prelude to an assault on the principle of property—those disgusting professions of ultra-democracy, louder and louder, always, in proportion to their insincerity, and the success of these odious and dishonest arts—these are symptoms of degeneration from the Republican institutions the nature and tendency of which are not to be mistaken by any man who has bestowed the least attention to the history of the progress and downfall of Republican governments. And, unless the practice of these arts can be signally rebuked, by discarding from office the unhappy or the guilty man, who, willingly or by compulsion, is the leader, or the tool, of the faction which practices them, I for one shall cease to have any hope of the Republic. In fine, I must insist that Mr. Rives and every honest man, thinking as he thinks of the measures of this Administration, ought to stand forth with Mr. Tallmadge and proclaim 'uncompromising hostility to the election of Martin Van Buren.'

I have written this letter to avert the possibility of any misunderstanding of my own opinions by those who have thought proper to honor me with the invitation which you have communicated to me. Whether these opinions are right or wrong, as I entertain them, it is but honest to avow them. But I am by no means desirous that you shall publish them—though I have no objection to your doing so, if you think proper.

I am, gentlemen, with all respect,
your obedient servant,
B. W. LEIGH.

To Messrs. Camm, Patterson, &c.

VALEDICTORY OF MR. SKINNER.

The Baltimore Post Office was duly handed over to Mr. VANSANT by Mr. SKINNER, on Saturday morning, upon which occasion the latter, after introducing Mr. V. to the clerks and letter carriers, addressed them in the following terms:

'GENTLEMEN:—You already know that it has pleased the President to supercede me in this office, and I enter it this morning only to introduce you to my successor, Mr. Vansant.

His finding you here is the best assurance I can give of my esteem for you all—of my implicit confidence in your qualifications, and, which is above all, in your *integrity*. With all my heart I commend you to him as men of diligence and honor,—I here bear solemn witness that you have ever been courteous, obliging and faithful to the Department and the public, and that, according to my opinion, is all that it would have been becoming or proper in me to have required. As long as it may be your destiny to remain in this service, I doubt not, my friends, that you will so conduct yourselves as to retain the good will you enjoy with the Baltimore community, and to deserve the confidence of my successor as you ever have mine.—There are few employments in life where the duties are more arduous or more responsible than yours—sincerely do I wish that your reward were more ample and less precarious, so that you may not leave the public service, poorer than when you came into it, as too many do—some in one way, some in another—some by expulsion.

To you, Mr. Vansant, I transfer with the office my best wishes for its successful administration. Any other sentiment would be unbecoming in itself, and especially ungrateful in me—remembering as I shall ever do the indulgence and partiality of those who have the deepest interest in its correct management. Gentlemen, I bid you, one and all, an affectionate farewell.

Mr. SKINNER'S intimation that courteous conduct, an obliging disposition and integrity were the only qualifications which he had any right to require in his clerks, is very poor democratic doctrine in these days, and will not be adhered to, we venture to say, under Mr. Vansant. In less than six months, we venture to predict, every clerk in the Baltimore Post Office will be a Loco Foco.

MURDER.—The Wheeling Gazette of Friday gives an account of a fatal rencontre which took place on Saturday previous, at Wheeling creek, in Green county, Pa., and which resulted in the death of a Mr. Pettit. It appears that a difficulty existed between Mr. Vanata and a brother of the deceased in regard to the possession of a piece of land. An altercation had occurred between them which resulted in Mr. V. striking Mr. P. For this assault Mr. Pettit procured a warrant against the assailant and put it into the hands of his brother, the deceased, who was a constable. In pursuance of their purpose, it is said that three brothers [Pettits] proceeded to the house of Mr. Vanata, when the door being opened, the constable immediately stepped in and arrested him. Upon this, he rushed to the cupboard and seizing a butcher knife cut the officer across the throat and plunged the instrument twice into his body, causing his death in a few minutes. Mr. Vanata peaceably surrendered himself to the hands of justice and proceeded to Waynesburg in expectation of being admitted to bail. In that he was disappointed, the offence being considered of two high a grade to allow of bail. He was therefore committed to prison to await his trial.

THE FRUITFUL WEST.

The Cleveland Intelligencer of the 15th inst. says:—Wheat and Flour continue to be shipped east in large quantities. Within the last twenty-four hours eight hundred barrels of flour, and eleven thousand bushels of wheat have been shipped hence in vessels other than Steam Boats for an eastern market. We have no means of ascertaining the amount conveyed in the numerous Steamboats which are leaving almost every hour in the day. Most of this produce has taken the Welland Canal and Oswego route.

There seems to be but little demand West for flour, as has been the case for one or two years past. The great tide of emigration which has been going on, has peopled Michigan, Illinois, &c. with an enterprising and industrious population who have since been clearing up their farms, and are now instead of importing, exporting large quantities to an eastern market. This is as it should be.

Balt. Pat.

The New York Despatch says that 'at the wreck of the brig Governor Coddington, near Barnegat, a large quantity of Mulberry trees from France consigned to Messrs. Prince & Sons, were in jeopardy. The inhabitants of the neighborhood became crazy—fever heat was nothing to their warmth; to get possession of some of the magical sprouts. Fishermen wreckers, old women, young women and children, have lost all ambition for honest industry, and almost every desire to steal wrecked goods, in their determination to make their 'everlasting fortunes,' out of this 'God send' of trees. The clams and 'baunkers' will have a holiday as their enemies are engaged in such profitable work, every wrecker having a garment full of morus multicaulis. The Barnegate damsels begin already to see themselves in silks, (not stolen ready made, as usual,) and they elevate their noses above common folks.'

THE FLORIDA WAR.

We copy, this morning, from the Globe, General Macomb's official despatch, announcing the conclusion of peace with the Indians of Florida. At the close of this communication, the General announces that he did 'not think it *politic*,' at this time, to say any thing 'about their emigration, leaving that subject open to such future arrangements 'as the Government may think proper to make with them.'

It is undoubtedly a good thing that the Florida war is ended, and, we trust, it *is* ended forever and a day; but we presume no one will now deny that the Government has abandoned the object for which it went to war, or, what is the same thing, has made peace without insisting upon the condition which induced the Red Men to take the field. With all allowances for the intrinsic difficulty of conducting a war with the Indians in the inhospitable territory of Florida, it is impossible for any candid man to do otherwise than admit our army have been most shamefully and disgracefully unsuccessful, and that the Indians have achieved all the triumph they ever sought and have gained all they claimed. The war has cost, certainly, upwards of twenty millions of dollars, and peace has been made without the accomplishment of a single design which urged the government to undertake it. The Indians have been asked if they would consent to make peace and remove. 'No,' was their heroic answer. 'If you withdraw your troops and let us alone, we will not go beyond our own territory; but, if you insist upon our removal, we will fight as long as our ammunition lasts, and then take to the bow and arrow.'—The Government, thwarted and beaten, has taken them at their word, has agreed upon their territory and left them *in undisturbed* possession. That this peace will be a lasting one is more than can be hoped for. The Indians cannot live, in their morasses and swamps, without plunder. They have exhausted the small stock of provisions which they had, and in war or in peace, must live by depredating upon their white neighbors. The moment the U. States troops are withdrawn, their work of plunder and murder will re-commence, and when they have recovered their strength and fresh courage for fight, they will be found again bursting upon the settlements and desolating, far and wide, the fairest regions of Florida. Such are the blessings that flow from the mal-administration of a weak and imbecile executive.

Balt. Chronicle.

THE FLORIDA WAR.

The recent *arrangement* entered into between Gen. Macomb and certain chiefs of the Seminoles does not appear to meet with much favor among the people of Florida, and indeed it is hardly to be expected it should. The war which has been so often ended *on paper*, has at last ended indeed on paper and most ignobly Florida, from the display which has been made, had a right to expect quite another issue; she had every reason to anticipate that the only arrangement which has been the darling project of the government in latter years, would have been carried out. The good effect of the arrangement, and the likelihood that it will eventuate in any thing like quiet & order may be inferred from the annexed article from the St. Augustine Herald of the 18th ult.—[Chronicle.

"A few days since three Georgia volunteers passing along an old trail about nine miles from Black Creek, were fired upon by Indians, probably out hunting An old man named Beazely was killed and another man wounded.' Gen. Macomb's armistice appears to be all on one side, for this is the fourth murder that has occurred in that quarter, since orders were given that the Indians should not be molested.

"Gen. Macomb's plans are probably better known to himself, than to public rumour, for we cannot believe that the insane project of permitting the Indians to remain in any part of Florida, is entertained in any quarter. The settlers of the interior who for four years have seen their wives and families weekly murdered, *will* shoot any Indians prowling about whatever may be the terms of treaty; and then innocent families will again be massacred at Indian River to avenge injuries sustained on the Withlacoochie. After one Indian is shot (and many would be) every white family from Chattahoochie to Cape Florida would be in peril."

GREAT HAIL STORM.

The sudden and extreme change in the temperature from heat to cold, experienced on Tuesday night and Wednesday, seems to have been caused by a hail storm of extraordinary violence. We learn that within a few miles of this city, the fall of hail caused limited damage but it will be seen by the following extract from a letter, dated at Friendship, Anne Arundel County,—a small village about forty miles from Baltimore, and ten or twelve miles from the city of Annapolis,—that the icy shower was exceedingly violent in that vicinity:—

FRIENDSHIP, A. A. Co. May 29, 1839.

Yesterday we had one of the severest hail storms ever experienced in this neighborhood, which, although not as violent in the immediate vicinity of this village, was very destructive to all the country South West of us. Information has reached us of several wheat fields having been cut to pieces, tobacco beds, ruined, barns, out houses and chimneys blown down, and all the windows demolished. There never were such destruction before—the hail laid in some places six inches deep, and as large as the eggs of hens. Every hour brings us fresh intelligence of damages done to fences and trees, and of our neighbors having lost hogs, calves, &c.

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