

To Correspondents.—We have received two communications concerning a proposed bill which took place in this city on Saturday night last. The credit of the town forbids that further publicity should be given to the occurrence. Our correspondents must therefore excuse us for not inserting their pieces.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

To-morrow will be the forty-seventh anniversary of the declaration of American independence. We congratulate our fellow-citizens that its eve finds them happy, and in the perfect enjoyment of the exalted national privileges, with which a beneficent Providence has condescended to bless them.— With hearts overflowing with gratitude to the Great Author of the extraordinary protection and support with which we have been favoured, let us be constantly mindful of our dependence upon Him. It was this mighty buckler that sheltered our fathers from the darts of their enemies; it was His unerring wisdom and unbounded goodness that, guided them to victory, and raised us to the station of prosperity and greatness which we now occupy. While other nations have been convulsed with wars and revolutions; while the sword and the brand have carried slaughter and desolation amongst them, we have sat in quiet and ease under our own vine and fig tree.— While gallant Greece mourns over the ruins of her once beautiful Scio, the mangled corpse of her sons and the violated persons of her daughters, peace benignly smiles upon our land, and our companions and children rest in safety and happiness upon our bosoms.

Spain now groans under the footsteps of foreign invaders. Perhaps at this moment, the sound of the war-trumpet echoes thro' the defiles of her mountains, and warns her hardy mountaineer to sling his battle-axe and rush to the combat. How different is our situation. Blessed with peace and freedom, we are in the full fruition of rights which Greece and Spain are now shedding their blood to secure. We would be indeed the unjust of our enemies.— They rely upon our weakness, supposing that we cannot resist them; upon our cowardice, supposing that we dare not meet them; upon our internal dissensions, supposing that we cannot devise the same means of making an end of them; and, lastly, upon our former state, supposing that other power will concern itself about our fate. And, trusting to this notion of our absolute nullity, they intend to frighten us, and for this purpose, march against you the same commanders and the same soldiers who once were the blind tools of him who overawed Europe. But you also are the same men. Could any one ever question what your resolution would be? No, Spaniards, to arms!— Regard for your character recommends it, national honour requires it, your safety commands it. Let those rash men advance; the fields, the precipices, the caves, the wells, and even the houses of the peninsula are covered (with the bones and stained with the blood of those who preceded them) let them come and experience the same fate; and since humanity and the justice of your cause cannot move those from hearts, they will be taught by reverses; and your undaunted courage and noble constancy will have secured the freedom of the nation, the dignity of your crown, and the independence of all.

THE OPENING OF THE POTOMAC CANAL.

It is about to be made a question of contest in Montgomery county. The names of several candidates for seats in the legislature, have for some time been before the people of that county. The opinions of these candidates are known to be favourable to the undertaking. To defeat their election, and if possible the measure, a party of her citizens hostile to a canal being opened, (it is rumored there) are about to form an opposition ticket. The editor of the Rockville American after treating with ridicule the idea of getting up such a ticket, remarks, "we believe an opposition ticket, by producing enquiry, will strengthen the question. A good cause never loses anything by being well understood." The reason assigned for the opposition is, that the canal would be the means of sending down such quantities of produce as to glut the market. This is really a very singular objection to be made by people who but a few weeks since were so alarmed about the scarcity of bread-stuffs in their country; that a public meeting was held to take the subject into consideration.

LATE RAINS.

In the course of the last fortnight, this city and neighbourhood have been repeatedly refreshed with light showers of rain. By this Providence blessing, the plants here have been enabled to put out their tobacco plants, which, as far as we can learn, are now thriving. The rye, oats, and pasture-grass, have improved considerably, and the Indian corn grows rapidly.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Wednesday, June 25. The case of D. W. Jenifer, vs. Stone Editor of Jenifer, was opened by Stone for the appellants. Thursday, June 26. The argument in D. W. Jenifer, vs. Stone Editor of Jenifer, was continued by Stone for the appellants, and by Toney and Magruder for the appellee. Friday, June 27. The argument in D. W. Jenifer, vs. Stone Editor of Jenifer, was concluded by Stone for the appellants, in reply. The case of Crapner vs. Griffith, was argued by Dorey, (Attorney-General) and Winder for the appellants, and B. Forrest and Magruder for the appellee. The case of The Bank of Columbia vs. Magruder's Adm'rs was opened by Key for the appellants. Saturday, June 28. MARTIN J. delivered the opinion of the court in Watkins vs. Hodges & Landale. Judgment affirmed. BUCHANAN J. delivered the opinion of the court in Troup vs. The Havre de Grace Bank. Judgment reversed. MARTIN J. delivered the opinion of the court in The Baltimore & Harre de Grace Turpentine Company vs. Barnes. Judgment affirmed. EARLE J. delivered the opinion of the court in Dorsey vs. Smithson. Judgment affirmed. DORSEY J. delivered the opinion of the court in Wainwright et al. vs. Thomas et al. Adm'rs of Pumphrey. Decree reversed. EARLE J. delivered the opinion of the court in Hunt & Russell vs. The State vs. Brown. Judgment reversed. DORSEY J. delivered the opinion of the court in Brown et al. vs. Lyon. Judgment affirmed. DORSEY J. delivered the opinion of the court in Green vs. The State vs. Brown. Judgment reversed.

LOSS OF THE STEAMBOAT GALABERRY.

The following particulars of this distressing event are copied from the Quebec Mercury: It is with feelings of deep regret that we announce the loss of this boat. She left Quebec about two o'clock yesterday morning for the River Chambly and Montreal, with a full cargo, valued at upwards of \$3000, consisting chiefly of the summer inventories of the merchants of the river Chambly, and had on board no less than 240 passengers, men, women and children, chiefly belonging to the poorer classes. She had hardly passed Cape Rouge, about 6 o'clock, when she was discovered to be on fire. A quantity of fuel had been piled on the right side of the boilers under which it is supposed some particle of fire must have accidentally fallen. Mr. Kuper (who had taken temporary charge of the boat, the master having lately left it), on coming up, was astonished to find that the flames had penetrated the gratings over the engine room, where unluckily five puncheons of spirits had been stowed, one of which instantly caught fire, burst and spread over the deck, communicating the blaze to several crates and hampers. The horror and confusion of the scene at this moment may be imagined, but can hardly be described. The crowd of passengers huddled together in so small a craft effectually baffled the spirited exertions that Mr. Kuper and his crew still made to subdue the raging element. In this perilous situation, Mr. K. intent only on saving the lives of his passengers, directed the boat to be run on shore; in nearing which she before the water shoaled to the depth of man's height, she struck upon a rock; but the De Salaberry having fortunately some large American boats, belonging to two raftsmen who were returning home, attached to her, these with his own boat would have been fully adequate to save every individual and much of the property. Several passengers at this moment in a state of uncontrollable alarm, precipitated themselves into the water, and though every exertion was made to save them, five or six unhappily perished.—An American Gentleman, a cabin passenger, whose name is unfortunately forgotten, has been of this number. It will hardly be credited that in this imminent peril, characters were found so inhumanly depraved as to avail themselves of the common distress to plunder their fellow sufferers. It has however been reported to us, and we fear upon too good authority, that this was the case.

COMMERCIAL OF LIVERPOOL.

We have received from an attentive friend at Liverpool a register of all the vessels which sailed from that port during the years 1820, 1821, and 1822, detailing their tonnage and the ports whither they went. It would much exceed our bounds to give at length, nor indeed would it be matter of sufficient interest. It appears that the trade of Liverpool with the United States employs more tonnage than that with any other country; and indeed occupies nearly one fourth of the whole tonnage frequenting that port. Of vessels for the United States more than one fourth are for New-York.— For this superiority in tonnage, this city is in no small degree indebted to the enterprise of the gentlemen who have established the lines of packets, and who have at great expense, constructed vessels of such a superior class, as to invite and augment the intercourse between the two cities. The difficulties indeed and inconvenience of a sea voyage have almost vanished; and a jaunt to Europe now is as familiarly talked of, as a jaunt to the springs, and accomplished with almost as little delay & expense.

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MEXICO.

By the arrival of the U. S. schr. Pilot at Norfolk, from Vera Cruz, bringing advices from Mexico to the 27th May, intelligence has been received that the political commotions in Mexico had settled down into tranquillity. It was not ascertained what description of government would be adopted.

A FEMALE FORTUNE TELLER.

At Hatton Garden, Friday, Mrs. Rachel Hancock, a woman about 60 years of age, of portly and respectable appearance, dressed in a fine blue cloth pelisse, with steel clasps, black Leghorn bonnet, ribbons and feathers, was brought up on a warrant, charged by Mrs. Sophia (the wife of Joseph Winterburn) with receiving \$500 from her on account of telling her fortunes. The officer, he said, stated, that by virtue of a warrant he took the prisoner into custody at her lodgings, the house of a stay maker, 29 Theobald's Row, where she was living in the greatest privacy; and he understood she was visited by ladies of distinction for the purpose of telling them their fortunes. She searched her apartments and found she wanted for nothing, having plenty of money, clothes, and every necessary. She loaned a pack of fortune-telling cards; which she produced; he also found several letters from ladies in high life, all on the subject of having their minds relieved by the prisoner's advice; one complaining of a tyrant of a husband, who the writer understood kept a mistress at Brompton; others from young ladies, who had broken the promises of their lovers. Each letter promised that the prisoner should be well rewarded, and concluded by requesting that the letters might be burned. Some of them were written from Bath, Cheltenham, and other distant places, and some from ladies near Grosvenor-square, Manchester-square, &c. The following we lay before our readers as there is no allusion in it to any particular grievance:—"Mrs. Hancock having been very highly spoken of to Miss —, the would wish her to wait on her to-morrow morning at eleven precisely, at Prince's-street, Covent-garden; there being a party of ladies on a visit and they having a particular engagement at one's Miss — would wish Mrs. Hancock to take a carriage for which she will pay; she likewise wishes her to produce this letter to her on the morrow." Thursday, Feb. 25.—Mrs. Winterburn deposited to paying the prisoner, £50. On Tuesday last for telling her fortune. The prisoner took the cards, and said that there was much happiness in store for her; that she would soon hear of the death of a near relation, who would leave her riches. Other charges of a similar nature being brought against the prisoner, she was committed for further examination.

THE U. S. STORESHIP DECOY.

Captain Kenry, arrived at Norfolk on the 25th ult. from Thompson's Island, which she left the 15th Jany. J. M. Maury, Captain of the squadron, a passenger in the Decoy, died on the 24th ult. of the Capas, and Midshipman Joseph Smith, of the Decoy, died on the 18th ult. They were both indisposed at the time they joined the Decoy. Two seamen and a boy likewise died on board.

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PERKINS ENGINE.

Extract of a letter from the General Agent, London to the editors of the New-York Daily Advertiser, dated April 25th. "I send from the Museum as containing the most accurate account of Mr. Perkins' Engine that has ever been given of it.— It is no wise exaggerated. The engine is in daily operation, and on Mondays is now open to the public, who visit in crowds, from the Royal Dukes down to the plain citizen. It is indeed an important conquest of the mind; and one of the effects of it will be, its general tendency to equalize the power of those nations who shall adopt it: raising the weak to a level with the more powerful."

From a London Paper.

AUSTRALASIA. The arrival of his Majesty's ship Bathurst brings letters and papers from Sydney to the 23d of September.—Captain King, the commander, has returned to England to lay before the Admiralty the full results of his voyages of discovery on the Western coast of New Holland, in completion of those performed by Capt. Flinders.

It must be gratifying to the many respectable families who are looking to our possessions in the Antipodean territory as their future residence, that almost every arrival from Port Jackson brings information that the more the researches of the inhabitants extend inland, the more are they rewarded by ascertaining an indefinite existence of fine country; and perhaps it is not sufficiently known that the interior of New Holland yields in no instance to the beauty, excellence and richness of the finest soils of Van Diemen's Land, with the difference of a climate that will ripen the orange, the lemon, the olive, that invaluable grain the maize, and similar bounties of nature.

It is a singular, but not generally known fact, that a century has elapsed since Col. Purry, in a memorial to the Duke of Newcastle, then Secretary of State to George III. laid it down as a postulate, "that there is a certain latitude on our earth, so happily tempered between the extremes of heat and cold, viz. 33 degree, whether north or south of the Equator, that it will ever be found to be more productive of the choicest gifts of nature than any other part of the terrestrial globe. It is a latitude (he continues) which sheds such fruitfulness on the earth, and happiness on mankind in general, that the further they are distant from this degree, so much are they the less happy. Thus Barbary, Egypt, Syria, Persia, India, China, Japan, and in all other countries, are found to excel in proportion as they approach it; upon this principle, Carolina and New Mexico in North, and Chili and the territory bordering on the Rio de la Plata in South, are countries preferable to any in all the Americas; and thus Andalusia is the best in all the Provinces of Spain, as are, for the same reason, Lanquedoc and Provence the best in France and Naples, and Sicily the most superior of all the Italian dominions. It appears that so far back as 1723, Colonel Purry wished to induce our government to form a settlement in New Holland, and that he subsequently addressed the Dutch and French ministers on the same subject; his application to the latter was referred to the Academy of Sciences at Paris, who coldly replied, "They could not judge for countries they had not seen;" and nearly seventy years after, when Captain Cook returned from circumnavigating the Globe, it was left for Great Britain to add the vast acquisition of Australasia to the empire, and by the settlements in New South Wales, to confirm the position and realize the anticipations of that enterprising man.

The last Sydney Gazette brings only general local intelligence, but they bespeak by their appearance activity in all the morements of the settlements. An agricultural society has been formed, promising much advantage to the territory. Mr. Thomas Brisbane is its patron; and some idea may be formed of the increasing number of respectable colonists, from eighty gentlemen having sat down at Paramatin, at the first dinner of the establishment in August last, when upwards of £1500 was subscribed, to carry into effect the purposes of the establishment.

The new formed settlement at Macquarie Harbour, established as a secondary place of transportation for the offending convicts, had continued to make successful progress. The coal here is found good and easy of access, and the timber, both in quality and quantity, answers every expectation. As a proof that the increase of luxuries keeps pace with the more solid improvement in all the comforts of life, an advertisement in one of the Sydney papers invites masters of vessels to pick oranges for their sea stores from the trees of a settler, at a price of one penny per dozen. A very few years since this estimable fruit was only attainable in the colony at 6d each.

The same paper says, a house in Sydney is now selling colonial tobacco fully equal to the celebrated American negro head in its strength and peculiar sweetness. The bee hives taken out by Captain Wallis, of the Isabella, fortunately saved safe, and four of their thickly populated habitations are now in the neighbourhood of Sydney, where the valuable little colonizers seem to lose none of their forces from their change of climate, but rather to increase in thrift and hardihood. The owner expected to extend his four to twenty hives in twelve months, so congenial to their prosperity and nature is their newly acquired land.

Those cultivators of the vine who have selected proper situations have every prospect of being amply rewarded. Mr. Blix laid brought over some samples of Australia wine in the Shipley, for submission to the Society of Arts, who have awarded him the silver medal, in token of their approbation of its quality. While every minor source of wealth is obtaining due attention in the territory at large, the principal features that distinguish New South Wales, more immediately, as it regards the interest of this country, in the peculiar fine wool of its sheep. The favorable price it obtains here, and the high opinion entertained of its qualities by our most experienced manufacturers, continue to stimulate the growers to increased exertions. On Colonel Parry's principle of the fruitful character of the 33d degree, the last field of Port Jackson seems to be that in which the pure merino breed delight and prosper more than in any other; for although perseverance will ultimately improve the flocks of Van Diemen's Land, the settler in this island finds a disadvantage to the fine woolled breed, which he contemplates with a knowledge in which more congenial allusion of New South Wales.

PRESERVATION OF TURNIPS.

Messrs. Steines and Cowley, preferring turnips during the winter, for cattle feeding, by cutting off the tops, taking special care not to injure the crowns, and then piling them up methodically on straw into a heap, covered exteriorly with straw. In this way they were found to keep in a perfectly sound state during the winter, and to be excellent food for cattle.

A TROTTING MATCH.

Recently took place on Long Island, for a bet of 200 dollars. One of the horses singular for his whiteness, owned by Mr. Hunter, of the circus, was matched against a horse to perform the distance of 90 miles. Mr. H. won with ease, his horse having performed the distance in 9 hours.

THE FARMER'S FRIEND.

A gentleman visited the latter shop a few days ago, sung his "good song," and got his watch glass. Dub. Moira. Post.

FINCASTLE, (Va.) JUNE 20.

WHEAT CROP. We are glad to state, from the best information we have received that the wheat crops in this county, promise generally to be good, with the exception of some few fields, which the Fly has injured.

RHOADE-ISLAND ECONOMY.

The Legislature of Rhode-Island at their last session, passed an act granting the Governor four hundred dollars, and the Lieut Governor two hundred dollars.

SON OF MURAT.

On the 21st ult. the son of the late King of Naples, reported himself to the clerk of the Marine Court in New York, as an incipient step towards naturalization. It appears by the report that his name is Charles Louis Napoleon Achille Murat; that he was born in Paris, and is 22 years of age; and in the column intended for the expression of the present allegiance of the party, he is stated as "owing no allegiance to any prince, potentate, state or sovereignty whatever." N. Y. Post.

THE FEATHERED RACE.

No less than 1,100 crows, blackbirds, hawks, owls, &c. were lately killed in one day, by ten young men belonging to Mercer (Penn.) They divided into two parties; and one killing of the lesser number was to pay the expense of a supper for the whole company.—On comparing notes, it was found that they had an equal number of scalps, in consequence of which it was agreed that every man pay his own bill, and give the feathered tribe another trial. N. Y. Ev. Post.

OPPOSITION IN TRADE.

There are two Watch Makers in Bandon, one of whom a new comer, has the following notice posted on his window—"Watch Glasses put in for 4d watches cleaned for 5d; and all other work proportionably cheap." The other do secure his old customers from such an enticing bait, has posted a bill on his window as follows—"Watch Glasses put in for a good song, and all other work proportionably cheap." A gentleman visited the latter shop a few days ago, sung his "good song," and got his watch glass. Dub. Moira. Post.

EXTRAORDINARY PIG.

Mr. Severn of the Talbot, in the Tything, Hereford, has in his possession a two-year-old stour pig, which measures as follows:—along the back, from the snout to the tip of the tail, nine feet; height to middle of back, three feet seven inches; girth at same, seven feet seven inches. This extraordinary animal was bred in Herefordshire, from whence he was purchased by Severn about ten weeks since.—He is allowed by competent judges to be of the most perfect symmetry; and, although low in flesh, never having been fed upon anything but turnips and potatoes; his present weight is estimated at 45 score.—when fat, it is calculated he will weigh 50 score. English pap.