THE TOMB OF WARREN. I visited the place with a very in e ligent gentleman, who by conversation with aged persons, who had been spectators of the harrie, had become perfectly ne quainten with every thing of importance that had occurred on that memorable occa-sion. The bill gives a very interesting and commanding view of Boston There are yet distinct traces of the redoubt thrown up on the summit by the Americans. There we stood, while our friend pointed out to is the ground over which the enemy marched, and the places where the battle raged most fietcely I am not able to describe my emotions at the time We stood just by what is called the tomb of Warren — Shall I conless to you, that in the complex seeling of which I was conscious, there was a mingling of surprise, shame and incignation! The tomb of Warren is a pillar of wood going tast to decay! It was years ago, by the Free Mason's Lodge, of which that distinguished patriot was a member, to mark the spot where he offered his life on the alter of his country until his grateful countrymen should erect a monument worthy of his memory.

If you will look into the first volume o

consent that it shall be Breed's Hill.

the History of the American War by Botta, (translated by Otis,) you will find how a foreigner speaks of this distinguished Athat contest, not one deserved more exteem both for public and private viitue, than Doctor Joseph Warren If no monumental marble marks the place where his dust sleeps his me nory will live in the history fended, and his example will afford instruction, and rouse to virtuous action, when ven the marble tombs of less conspicuous men shall be forgotten.

CHARLESTOWN.

While standing on the height of Breed's Hill, I could not but contrast the scene which then lay before me, with what had been exhibited, when the raw, untrained militia men of Massachusetts determined to contend with the reterantioops of the moth er country. Immediately before us lay the field of battle, now clothed with heautiful , now clothed with beautiful reidl of battle, now clothed with beautiful verdure, but then ploughed up by artillery and stained with blood.—Next stands Charlestown, whith handsome churches and spires, all peaceful and quiet, with no sounds but the hum of industry and the shouts of juvenile gladness, but then by the cruel and unprofitable policy of the enemy wrapped in fire, and shouting a nighty pyramid of flame towards helven.

Stand of the Court of St. James, was one of the Ghent commissioners; and during Mr. Monroe's administration has been seen favor of state. He was married at London, in July, 1792.

Besides the political and poetical productions of his pen, he has published two volumes of Lectures on Rhetoric and Belles Lecters, and the Journal of a Four, through Silesia, also in two volumes: the latter work

CHARLES RIVER, AND BOSTON. The eye then rests on the river Charles and Boston harbour, once in full possession of the enemy, and covered with their ves of the enemy, and covered with their vessels of war; but now whitened by the sails of our own merchant vessels, and all alive with boats gliding in every direction; while on the Charlestown side there lie the U-States' navy yard, and several of the most powerful and formidable vessels of war ever built in this country; putting one in mind of the enterprise and gallantry of American seamen, and the heroic deeds of our naval commanders. Beyond the giver, Buston seamen, and the heroic deeds of our naval commanders. Beyond the river, Boston fises in full view, once garrisoned by an enemy, and filled up with a wretched population who suffered every indignity and lation, who suffered every indignity and privation, that the wantonness and caprice of power chose to inflict; but now the abode of beauty, taste fashion, wealth and luxury, the seat of literary and commercial enterprise of erprise; of much that an enlightened Chris tian patriot may well rejoice in, and much that he cannot but mourn over and condemp. For myself, I have a sort of pliancy demp. For myself, I have a sort of pliancy of affection, which embraces every object of interest in my country, and 4s I stood and looked at Boston, forgetting for the mo and looked at Boston, forgetting for the mo ment how far off was the place of my abode. I said to my-elf, .. Peace be within thy walls. End prosperity within thy palaces—Because of the house of the Lord our God which is in thee, I will seek thy good."

USEFULNESS OF THE SPARRED Two Sparrows have been known to be to their nest forty Caterpillars in an hour Supposing the sparrows to enter the nes only 12 times during each day, which would cause a consumption of 480 caterpillary, this sum gives 3360 caterpillars extirpated weekly from a garden. 6,8,5

THE CROPS

Wa are sorry to learn that wheat in some ctions of this county, it was y much injured by the Hessian Fly. Some fields we are told, in the neighbourhood of Barnes-town and the Sugar Land, almost wholly destroyed. The ravages of this insect, however, so far as our information extends, has been confined to small districts, and the destruction not so general as the alarm that was excited. In the neighbourhood of Clarkesburgh, Damascus, Gosher, Brookeville, Coalesville, and so on to the District ville, Coalesville, and so on to the District of Columbia, we are told there has not been a finer crop for twenty years. The rye is a finer crop for twenty years. The rye is universally good; perhaps never better. We trust, therefore, that the deficiency in one crop, will be hountfully supplied by the other. This descriptions This deserves our warmes gratitude. -The corn thus far, looks remukably fine Our Farmers appear to have supended their tobacco operations for a seaon, and turned their attention more gene rally to the cultivation of bread-stuff. This we trust will be found more profitable, and less injurious to their lands.

Montgomery True American.

CHEESE.

Best Method of making Sage Cheese. Take the tops of young red sage, and having pressed the juice from them by beating in a mortar, do the same with the leaves of spinach and then mix the two juices together. After putting the rennet to the milk, pour in some of this juice, re gulating the quantity by the degree of four and taste it is in ended to give the cheese. As the cuid appears break it gently, and in an equal manner; then emp-tying it into the cheese vat, let it be a little pressed, in order to make it eat mellow -Having stood for about seven hours, sale and turn it daily for four or five weeks when it will be fit to eat. The spinach he sides improving the Havour and correcting the bitterness of the sage, will give it much finer colour than can be obtained from sage alone.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE. From the Hampden Journal. John Quincy Adams was born in Quin-ey, July 11, 1707. In the eleventh year of his age he went with his father to France where he resided about eighteen months and returned to Boston in August, 1779. November of the same year he returned with his father to Europe, and arrived a Paris in January 1780. In the course of at year, his father after having gone to in the late and first ice Dana received a commission from gress as minister plenipotentiary to the Empress of Russia. Mr. Adams went with him as private secretary. He remained at St. Petersburg fourteen mouths, and in October 1782 leit Mr. Dana and return adthro? Sweden, Denmark, Hamburg and Bremen to Holland. Upon this journey he employ ed the whole winter. From the Hague, in July 1783, Mr. Adams went to Paris, and remained there until the definitive treaty o year; from which time until May 1785, he was with his father in England, Holland & France. At this period, Mr Adams being nearly eighteen years of age, he returned nome, and after a short interval of study entered the junior class of Harvard University, where he graduated in July, 1778. He immediately began the study of the law in the office of the late chief justice Parsons, o the bar He remained in Boston four years As his professional practice was in considerable during this period, he employ ed much of his time in political speculati ons in the newspapers.

In May, 1794, he was appointed minister resident in the United Netherlands. This nomination was made by Washington, but, it is said, was first mentioned to the President by Mr Jefferson. From 1794to 1501 Mr Adams was in Europe, successively em ployed as a public minister in Holland, England and Prussia He resided at Berlin from Nov. 1797, until April 1801; and during that period concluded a treaty of comerce with Prussia. He returned home in September, 1801. In 1802, he was elected a member of the Senate of Massachusetts, and served in that capacity one year. He was then elected Senator of the U.S for six years from March 4, 1803 In June 1808 he resigned that office.

In August, 1809, he was appointed min ister plenipotentiary to the Emperor of Russia. Subsequently he went in the same

ile-ia, also in two volumes the latter work has been translated into French.

MARQUIS LA FAYETTE. Extract from M Campan's late work.
The father of the Marquis De La Fayette fell at the famous battle of Rosback, leavign is wife pregnant of a son, who was born on the lat of September 1757; of course, General La Fayette will be 66 years of age next September. He embraced the cause of American independence in 1777, when Confress had so little credit n France of in Europe, that their commissioners at Para could not procure a vessel to facilitate the passage to the United States of M. De La Payette and some officers who wished to tollow his example. Ite purchased at his own expense a vessel called the Victoire; h sown expense a vessel called the Victorie; but Lord Stormount, the English minister at Paris, being informed of his design, forced the French ministry to oppose it— After various attempts, he at length suc-ceeded in reaching América, and was kindceeded in reaching América, and was kindly received by Washington. "I come (says
whe) to ask of you two favours; one is, that
wyou will permit me to serve under you as
a simple volunteer; the other, that I am
wito receive no pay or emolument."
General La Fayette is not rich, though
hy strict economy he may be said to be at

his ease in his family chateau of La Grange, under whose vonerable roof Americans of respectability are always welcomes indeed, visit to this antique mansfor is a sort of Igrimage for our countrymen who visit France; and the enlightened travellers of all countries readily join in rendering hom-age to a man who, from strict adherence to the virtuous principles of Washington, has become the most distinguished and admir ed patriot how living in the two hemi

THREE PER CENT.
This, it is supplied by the editors of the National Intelligencer, will be the amount of the dividend which the National Bank will declare on the 1st July next.

> LATE FROM ENGLAND. STIM WARY

Of foreign intelligence to the 9th May from Liverpool received by the editors of the New York Commercial Advertiser. The Paris dates are of the 5th May, and the accounts from Bayoane of the 29th April From these, it appears, that the French bad entered Saragossa on the 26th April, by consent of the magistrates of that place. Burgos was in their possession on the 22d April, and Marshal Oudinot is stated to have pushed in advanced mart on the code. et his advanced guard on the roads of Aran da and Valencia, with the idention of proceeding to Madrid. The occupation of the citadel of Jaca, and a few o her places of small note by the invading army, are likewise mentioned in the French papers. The Courier of the 5th May states, that advices had been received in London of the Duke d'Augouleme having experienced difficulties of a nature which he did not anticipate, wheathe calculated on an easy march to Madrid, and which had the effect of inducing him to relax in his operations until he received reinforcements from Paris. The nature of these difficulties is not explained; but the Courier communicates, on "authority," the fact, that 30,000 additional troop heen ordered to proceed to the Pyr nees from the northern parts of France, consequence of the urgent demand of the Duke d'Angouleme to hasten their march. The unexpected resistance offered by the strong holds of St Sebastian, Pampeluna, and Figeuras, seem to throw some light on the requisition for additional levies. But we apprehend there a strong inducement for this, not mentioned in any of the French papers. The position which the in this, not mentioned in any of the French
papers Th position which the in
vaders have met from any thing like regular armies since their entrance into Spain,
and the fact that the road from Burgos to
Madrid lies through mountains where the
guerillas, and the main body of this part of
the Spanish army, are known to be station
ed, must have created an apprehension in
the minds of the French that a snare had
been laid to entrap them in these targes. been laid to entrap them in these tastness-es; for how reconcile the cordial reception which the French are every where said, to

er, without supposing that some plan of this nature had been resolved on by the Cortes? Rumours had been circulated in London tending to encourage the belief that a singed by a wish on the part of Louis to nagociate with Spain for peace, and that with that view he had recalled his former minister. minister, Decazes. These rumours, however, were evidently of a stockjobbing nature, and seem to have died away when the purpose for which, their circulation was in tended had been effected. We see no reason now to believe that the French government will give up its views on Spain until it is convinced, by the disasters of its armies, of the impolicy of the measure It may have made a wrong calculation as to the amount of the force necessary for trying the experiment of referencessary for trying the experiment of restoring arbitrary
power in the peninsula; but we are satisfied
the moment has not yet arrived when the
ruling faction, with the effice coloroul
the energies o France in their hand, will
be disposed to forego the advantage they
now enjoy of yidorusts. now enjoy of vidorously prosecuting their

favourite object.

have me with from the inhabitants

the circumstance of the principal for tresses on the frontier refusing to surrend

favourise object.

According to the French papers, the inhabitants of Catalonia not only welcomed
the invading armies in the most cordial manner, but every where expressed their hatred of the constitutional system and native of the constitutional system and their ardent desire for the restoration of the ancient regime. Without arms in their hands, it was good policy to act in this manner, especially when they were at the mercy of a fanatical suldiery, and a horde of traitors who had betrayed their country for the love of gold. But when we have for the love of gold. But when we look at the spirited answer of the Spanish Goof Figueras to the summons of Mar-Moncey, to surrender the fortress un der his command to the enemy, we are strongly inclined to suspect that the French hemselves do not believe one third of what they say about the attachment of the people to the Bourhon family. We have at east evidence before us that when th seast evidence before us that when the Span'ards meet the French in the field with arms in their hands, and under equal advantages, the latter have nothing to boast of over the former. We now before us an "official" accounts a brilliant affair, which appears in the Philadelphia Garatte of verted and hatman affair. fair, which appears in the Pmiadelphia wazette of yeste day, between a division of Spanish cavalry, consisting of 600, commanded by Colonel Bazan, an Aid de Camp (o General Mina, and an army of royalists amounting to 3000, who, in en deavouring to cut off the former, met with a total defeat Bazan was marching to the tehef of Valencia, when perceiving that, owing to the great number of the royalists, owing to the great number of the royalists, there was no hopes of his advancing or retreating, he aformed the re-olution of cutting his way through the rebelarmy, when putting himself at the head of his little hand, and giving orders to take no prisoners but slay all, with the customary viva of "Long live the Constitution," rushed in among the enemy, who, surprised and astonished at the acts of gallant intrepidity; became panic struck and broke into ty; became panic struck and broke into confusion. To use Colonel Bazan's own words, he and his men killed until they were literally fatigned, pursuing the enemy nearly to Murvredro. 600 of the rebels were killed and left on the field, among them eight Friars; 250 made prisoners, being wounded badly; 1500 stands of arms, two pieces aitiliery ammunition taken. The gallant Bazan arrived in Valencia on the standard of t cia on the same night of his victory, a-bout 8 o'clock, where he was received in triumph, and the city brilliantly illumina ted.". After so gallant an exploit as this, ted.". After so gallant an exploit as this, we are no way surprised that the Duke d'Angouleme should feet ome hesitation in advancing farther into the country without a force sufficient.

The Bayonne papers inform us, that the constitutional eggs under Count Abisbal and Gen. Moriflo, amounting to 40,000 men, were about to unite, and to offer battle to Marshal Oudinot, while Ballasteros was to keep in check the corps of General Molitor. Were we to credit every thing we see in the French papers, we would be compelled to believe that Morillo and Bal lasteros were nearly deserted of troops; and we shall, likely, be amused with stories of this nature until we receive intelligence from another source of what is going on in the peninsula. The little which now and

accounts, includes us to believe that the cause of religibles us to believe that the cause of religibles as some would have us to think; and we are arrengthened in this opinion. nion on observing the anxiety with which the Lendon Courier states the jact, "that a Russian army is undoubtedly assembling in the Duchy of Warsaw;" but, continues the editor "whether to be used for the purone editor (whether to be used for the pur-pose of overawing France in the absence of her own soldiers, or as a body of treops to join the French in Spain, we cannot pre-tend, to say "From this it might be in-ferred, at least, that apprehensions were entertained among the crowned heads of a failure in their designs against Spain, or of some reaction in France, should the gov ernment of Louis he lest alone in the struggle. Accounts from Vienna, of a recer gle. Accounts from Vienna, of a recent date, mention, that the communications be tween that Court and St Petersburgh has again been actively resumed; and advices from Lausanne repeat that the Austrian troops, which were about to evacuate Italy had unexpectedly halted on the frontiers of had unexpectedly halted on the frontiers of Lombardy From all this, concludes the Courier, "we think it requires no extraor-dinary sagac tyto presage the coming events Or, in other words, that Russia and Austria, agreeably to the pledges already given finding that the overthrow of liberal prin ciples was an undertaking of ton great a magnitude to be accomplished by France had determined on bringing into the field their immense legions. This we foresay would be the case when contemplating the probability of the French armies invading Spain; and when we give observe the prepa ration making in Endand, and in several northern ports to cover the ocean with numerous fleets, it is fink, be presumed that the flames of war are on the eve

of spreading throughout all Europe. RECRUITING.

A London paper states, that rendezvous houses have been opened in Tower Hillton the reception of able and ordinary seamen, for eleven ships of the line, four frigates six sloops of war, and two cotters.

THE POET OF ENGLAND -The lo vers of freedom and of genius (says the editor of the London Morning Chronicle of April 24,) will rejoice to hear that Lord n is going to quit the shores of Italy and take his departure for Greece, there to join the standard of the oppressed, whom, with a liberality characteristic of a noble & elevated mind, his lordship will largely as sist with his lords, while he dedicates to une time, his personal servi-

SPRING WHEAT

AND THE BEST PRESERVATION

AGAINST SMUT.
This is a most valuable crop, and may be This is a most valuable crop, and may be raised on almost any soil, and in every part of Massachusens, free of smit I (says a correspondent) have never failed of a good crop for the last 30 years. I break up sward land in the autumn, early in the spring harrow thoroughly, & cross plough. Spread manure plantfully over the whole. Sow the wheat and plough it in shallow. Harrow down the whole thoroughly, first with the furrows, and then across them. All should be done as early as possible. Ten days before sowing, prepare the seed thus: Select clean pump, seed—wash it, skimming off all that floats; drain it in a ba-ket, lay it on a clean floor, and rake in two quarts of slacked-lime, and one quart basket, lay it on a clean floor, and rake in two quarts of slacked lime, and one quart of plaster, till the wheat is all covered. Let it remain in a heap one day; then spread and stir it daily till it is quitedry. Sow one bushet and twenty quarts to an agre. When the wheat is up 3 or 4 inches, so a a bushet of plaster to the same of the state of the same of the state of the same of the state of the same of the of plaster to the acre, or ashes equivalent.
[N. E. Far.

MANURE. Mr. Pickering, in his address before the Mass. Agricultural Society, recommends that barn yards, as soon as they are cleated of manure in the spring, should be covered with litter, and a coar object hand of loads; and that this covering barenewed once in two weeks through the same, with weeds from the road sides and waste, places as of from the road sides and waste, places as of from the road sides and waste places as of from the road sides and waste places as often as they grow up. The benefit of penning cattle at night in the summer is thus secured, instead of thrown away. He does not doubt but manures may thus beincreased. ed four fold if not eight told

Farmers Bank of Maryland.

Annapolis, June 18th, 1823. In compliance with the charter of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, and with a supplement thereto establishing a branch thereof at Frederick town, Notice is hereby given to the stockholders on the western shore, that an election will be held at the banking house in the city of Annapolis on the first Monday in August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of choosing from amongst the stockholders sixteen directors for the bank at An napolis, and nine directors for the branch bank at Frederick town. By order.

JONA, PINKNEY, Cash.

The editors of the Maryland Republican Annapolis, and the Federal Gazette, and American, of Baltimore, are requested to publish the above once a week for six weeks.

NOTICE.

Persons indebtarby bond or other-sise, to Henry Danil and, Nicholas Darnall, legatees of Bennet Darnall, late of Anne-Arundel county, dec'd. are hereby notified that the subscriber has been authorised and instructed, to institute suits on all such debts as may be outstanding on the 20th day of August next. A list of debts will be pla ced in the hands of Thomas S. Alexander, attorney at law, Annapolis, to whom, or to the subscriber, persons indebted are requested to make payment

ROBERT WELCH, of Ben. June 19.

25%

Annapolis, Thursday, June 19, 1821

It being presumed that Mr. Price of Washington county, will serve on the coamission to survey, a route far a canal from the head of the Patapaco to the Potomac, a the head of the Patapaco to the Potomae, as other person was appointed by the executive council at their meeting last week. It is thought proper to notice this as apan graph had been capied into this paper from one printed in Frederick town, stating the Mr. P. had declined, and containing a with that a citizen of Frederick county in that a citizen of Frederick county might be appointed to fill the vacancy thus occasioned. If Mr. P. has declined, be his accusioned. notified the executive to that effect

Mr Briggs, of Montgomery, a processed engineer, has been appointed been council to attend the commissioners of the survey.

FARMERS

PROSPECTS IN THIS NEIGHBOURHODS. The wheat, since the fly ceased its in The wheat, since the fly ceased its avages upon it, has suffered much from the dryness of the weather. Very little belief, co has been put into the ground for the want of proper seasons to transplant it. The worst is, the plants are dying very fact. Notwithstanding all this, the Indian core looks well

COURT OF APPEALS

Wednesday, June 11. 1
The case of The Baltimore & Havre & The case of The Baltimore & Havre & Grace Turnpike Company vs. Barnes, was an good Winder for the appellants, and Magnuder and Johnson for the appellee.

Thursday, June 12

Earle, J. appeared in court. The case of Dorsey vs. Smithion, was argued by Johnson for the appellant, and Murray for the appellee .- Chalmers and wife vs Chambers was argued by Magruder for the appellant, and Winder for the appellant, and Winder for the appeller; and Wester a others vs. Thomas and wife, was opened by Ridout for the appellants, and Brice for the

Friday, June 13.

The argument in Wesley & others vs. Thomas & wife, was concluded by Bricean Boyle for the appellees, and Ridout in reply; and Hamilton vs (ragg was argued by Magrader for the appellant, and J. Forres and Johnson for the appellee.
Saturday, June 14.7
The case of Healt & Russell vs. The State

use of Brown, was argued by Heath forthe appellans. No counsel attended for the appellans. No counsel attended for the appellans. Hatrie vs. Histories Wheeler, was argued by B' Forrest for the appellant, and Magruder for the appellee. The case of Realis' Lesier vs. Holmes, was opened by Key for the appellant,

Monday, June 16.
The argument in Bealls' Lessee vs. Holmes was continued by Dorsey (Attorney Gene.

ral) for the appellee
Tuesday, June 17. The argument in Bealls' Lessee vs. Holmes, was continued by Magruder for the appellee, and concluded by Jones for the appellet, and reply pellant, in reply Wednesday. June 18.

Wednesday. June 18.
The case of Connelly's Adm'r vs Bowie, was argued by Dorsey (A torney General) for the appellant, and Magnuder for the appellee.—C. & G. Crayeroft vs. S. & J. P. Crayeroft, was argued by Johnson for the appellants. No counsel appeared for the appellees.

MR. SUMMERFIELD.

We have received a letter from the Rer. We have received a letter from the tor, Mr. Summerfield, dated London, May 6t, 1823, from which we make the following extract.—N Y Com Adv.

"I am now safely artived in England, and

have for the last ten days been feasting my lainting appetite on those intellectual dainties which the present season never fail to provide for all who prefer the pro-perity of Zion, to their chiefjoy Immediately after the anniversary of the Protestant Bible So-ciety at Paris, I has sended my departure, & arrived here just in time to skim the cream of some of the sweetest dishes that earth can possibly afford. The anniversaries began three days after I reached London and I have really fatigued myself in plodding through them, though they are but just entered upon. I obtained a printed list of the principal ones, and find that from the 29th f April to the 7th of June, there are no less than 53? You will be perhaps as much surprised as I was at this number, & work ler what names can be attached to so many associations formed by the christian com-monwealth for the benefit of man, many of them I never heard of before-some thing which the ingenuity of man could in-

thing which the ingenuity of man could invent for the amelioration of the moral condition of his fellow man, for, indeed, ingenuity has been connected with mercy, in this astonishing display of philanthrophy.

'Amid the vast variety, you may be sure that those anniversaries immediately connected with our own institutions, claimeda firstrank in my attentions. Yesterday was held our general missionary meeting in City Road chapel; what a scene! Altho' the chair was not taken till 11, the people began to collect at 7 & 8 o'clock, each anxiousto secure a place, willing patiently to endure the cure a place, willing patiently to endure the fatigue of the live-long day till 5 in the atternoon. None, were admitted but ontickers, and no tickets were issued but to subers, and no lickets were issued but to sub-scribers of one guinea per annum; of this class, there were no less than five thousand five hundred, although the Chapel would not contain more than half the number. I cannot undertake the description of the scens mone of the most interesting that men of angels could look down upon We'msy-talk over the pleasing story, if God permit, around your own fire side: time will then have lent its mellowing hapd to soften down my enthusiasm, and I may then be able to discourse calmly on a subject which would now betray my weakness in the attempt.

But if I intend to say any thing about myself I must now forbear those more pleasing topies in which I am guite absorbed. My health continues to improve, day by day; even in the midst, of smoke Lone. -one of the most interesting that men of

ed. My health continues to improve, day by day; even in the midst of smoky London, and crowded churches. When I go down to fairfield, in Lancashire, which I make my lised quarters for the summer, and there in the use of country and exercice, add new stimulus to the present impulse, I hope to make gigantic strides. Still, it will require much time and patience; you remember what I was at leaving you, and I assure you, miserable as I looked, my face was too flattering an index of that depolity, which exceeded any thing I can assure; but my good Physician, will minister; press; but my good Physician will ministe the baim I want, and all will yet he well.

Margiano Gazette.

hom the Orange County Patriot,

AUMARKABLE

During the few warm days we had in menth of April, yoke of usen, belong to Mr. Sichard Jekson, of this town we feeding in a meadow they came by all thorn-buth, and put their noise down, parently to smell of something there, we a huge black anake with incredible yel. a huge black snake with incredible velty, fastened himself wound the neck bit of the oxen—the oxen, which were yo together, ran and sellowed terrisly young man who obserted when more the hastened to see what was the matter, with difficulty got nearlendard, to give snake a blow with a stek, which chu him to bove his hold and fall off—he killed and found to be see feet long—th is hardly a dout, that if no person been near to render assistance, the poor would have fallen a prey to the reptile, would have fallen a prey to the reptile

RISE OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

New-Orleans papers to the 19th May, ceived at New York by the sloop Justi state that the river Mississipal continued state that the river Mississipa continues asse, for 500 miles up.—Several crevar were reported between Baydu Barah the city—one a few miles above La Four was apparently 200 feet wide, wherethe ter was rushing in with tremadons for The seat of justice at Cataboula Pari was 5 or 6 feet under water. At the mo of Red river, the Mississippi was atea rising at the rate of 1 to 1 1.2 inch per ho A crevasse had been made about 200

DISCOVERY.

Sir E. Home has discovered that

meinbrane, called the tympanum or dr of the ear, is muscular in is structure, composed of a series of muscular radii, of equal length, in consequence of the actly circular form of this membrane, meeting in its centre. To this exact qu ty in the lengths of the muscular fibres the human ear. Sir Evyrard attributes creat capability of appreciating musi-founds. Hestates, that he ear of the eleph has an oval membrane, with fibres of vinequal length; and to this circumstan he attributes the alleged invensibility of tanimal to any but low or grave sounds.

[Christian Observer, April, 1823

GANNING'S SPEECH

In the Joseph of Commons on the Z April, or the Donald's motion for address condenning the conduct of minist in relation to the course they had pursu their mediation between France Spain, and an amendment proposed by a ther member, approving their conduct:

Several of the opposition members h ing spoken,
Mr. Canning next addressed the hou
He contended that the present was a qu
tion of peace or war; that his majesty's vernment had taken up the subject, and the in crests of the country were alone fected, he begged that ministers might

fected, he begged that ministers might judged in the late negociations by referent to the war which they have avoided, a the peace they have secured. (Cheers, Whether the house would or would discuss the question as one of peace or whis majesty's government did not stir of step until they deliberately investigated the advantages and disadvantages of both Having once anse up their minds for peach they directed allythic attention to present that peace, it possible, the states of Europe peace, at all events, to this country, constent with its safety and honour—(Cheer The first intimation of the intentions France was met by a declaration, what any such intentions his majesty would in any such intentions his majesty would n be a party." If it he attempted to mal that declaration apply to the whole of t negociations, or to the more advanced sta of the proceedings, nothing could be mo unjust. The question was, not what shou be done in case of a separate contest t be done in case of a separate contest it ween France and Spain, but if, at the Cogress of Verona, there was addressed the sovereigns a proposition to interfere collectively in the affairs of Spain and the consent of England asked, the analyst was that his Britannic majesty would he be party, come then what may. After all the had been levelled at the proceeding of the British eabinet the end of this brief, by plain declaration of theirs, was the dissol

had been levelled at the proceeding of the British eabinet the end of this brief, by Blain declaration of congress. (Hear.) He did not he sitate to say, that the great object which I had in view, was to prevent a joint declaration against Spain. No matter what prevate quarrel might remain between Francand Spain, it was a great matter to attain that the Sovereign abould divide without issuing any combined declaration—to divide the disputes from a joint to a separate contest, and to reduce it from a general a national question—to bring it within that ange of ordinary events, and within that scope of the usual arrangements. Hear hear.) As to the affairs of Spain, the was no joint declaration on the part of the Allies against that country, no corporal act gitner of force or menace. But whe the Digle of Wellington found, that the act lied sovereigns had withdrawn their minoiters from Madrid, all he could do was to promise that he would get the British in mister at Madrid to try every means in his power to allay the irritation that then existed. That was all our friendship could all his good offices for that purpose. From Verona the transaction turned to Paris, became a question confined solely to Francand Spain. France, then, was no fat was with Spain on any principle for which she

became a question confined solely to France and Spain. Prance, then, was not at wa with Spain on any principle for which she will be spain on any principle for which she could expect to receive the support of the alled sovereigns. The only stipulation existing between them, by which the interference in the concerns of Spain should be called for, was in case any violence should be offered to the person of the king or the members of the acyal lamily; or in case any change should be made in the reigning dy nasty of Spain. No cases of this kind has occurred. France then was not at war on a Verona question, nor was there any new ease connected with that war to which the allies were pledged. The main difference then between the business of Verona and Paris was this; that the first was a question between Spain and the allies, and the other a mere question between France and Spain This variation in the two cases was the tease of the change which took place in the policy of the British covernment. This variation in the two cases was the cause of the change which spok place in the poincy of the British government. Our good offices had been long called fon by the Spaniards, and therefore it was fair and intifiable in us to propose to become me dialors.

dialors.