A NEW LINEAR TO WHEAT, English Editor of the American Farmer, Cambridge, E. S. Md. June 14, 1483.

Their faring some time past, enclosing point states of wheat, and a copy of a letter from Mr. Nelson of Virginia, containing his notice of a new enemy to that important staple of our country, I received, and shank you for the personal politeness, as well as for the zeal, which you discover, in the cause, which you have undertaken, and by your devoted attentions have so highly

I am gratified to have the proof of Mr Nelson's letter, that a gentleman of observation and talent is occasionally to be found who discerns the important relation of encomology to agriculture, and fears not the imputation of studying trifles," when the happiness, and the very existence of his fell low beings are involved in the study.

The insect which I discovered in the stalks forwheat, forwarded by Mr. Nelson, I found also in my own wheat; and it has, the present year, done infinitely more in jury to the crops of Dorchester, than the generally noticed by the farmers, who are too apt in the vexations mortification of disappointed hope, to adopt a sentiment of hanghty indifference, "causa latet, vis est

This new insect and the Hessian Fly, ve-This new insect and the result in ty, to y much resemble each other in the imago or parent stite, when viewed with the naked eye; in that of the larva, or catterpillar, they are very dissimilar; the one incapable of locomotion, injures the plant, chiefly by mechanically interrupting the ascent of the sap; the other by mastication, and actually feeding upon t

In the imago, or fly state, viewed with a glass, it is plainly discoverable that this new insect belongs to the order Hymenop rea' of Linneus, having four membraneous wings, and a sting; and that it is of the genus "Tenthredo" or "Saw Fly," of which there are many species; most of which nidificate in the buds of flowers; an I others, in the tender stalks of various plants, of tenthers which the stalks of various plants, of southern growth; their sting, which is ser-rated, appears to be designed rather for an oviduct, than a weapon; by means of this saw, and duct they are enabled to deposit their ova in the interior of the wheat stalk. where they are speedily metamorphosed in-to the larva or catterpillar, which feeds vo raciously upon the stall, until fitted for the chrysalis, from which it shortly, evolves into the sparent fly;" and cuts it way out of the stalk, which, by this time, is necessarily weakened, or destroyed; and a few days existence and destruction, both might possibly be diminished, by the introduction of a solid straw wheat, or, by the strong ligneous straw of the Egyptian

The Hessian Fly, when examined with a glass is found to belong to the order "Dip glass is found to belong to the order "Dip-tera" having two membraneous wings, and to the genus "Tipula:" yet these two in-sects, so different in reality, have an ap-pearance, to the naked eye, precisely simi-lar, in the fly state, the second pair of wings, of the Tenthredo, being generally concealed under the coarse upper wings, unless in the act of flying, or pierced with a sharp instrument.

a sharp instrument.

It may appear to be a matter of idle curiosity to examine the minute differences these animalcules, but, by accurate notice of their peculiar forms, habitudes, and modes of warfare upon the vegetable king dom, their creation may be diminished, or their attacks considerably averted.

From causes accidental or unknown, insects may exist among us for ages, with unoffending characters, and suddenly, like swarms of infuriate Goths and Vandals, sverrun and desolate the country; perhaps for a season alone; and, as unexpectedly, retire; others appear, which have never be fore been seen in our climate, commit re vages and disappear: such has been the fact, with the "Cassida," or "tortoise beetle," which appeared in immense swarms, and destroyed my crop of tohacco in 1819; of which I then gave you a de-scription; they have not, since that period, been seen, except occasionally, in 1820; a few, and the oldest inhabitants, had never seen them before. The Tenthiedo, I suspect, is no less a stranger to this climate; at least it has never before randared itself. at least, it has never before rendered itself conspicuous, by the selection of so costly a diet, as that of wheat, and it is hoped, will shortly with the Cass hoped, will shortly with the Cassida be satisted and retire. The or gin of those in-cursive, ephemeral insects, is truly myste tious, and affords a wide field for philoapplical enquiry.

Accept the best wishes of

Your ob't, serv't,

JOSEPH E. MUSE.

## METEOROLOGY.

"The Abbe Toaldo I as demonstrated that fn 1106 new moons, 950 have been followed by remarkable changes of weather. There are then 950 chances to 156, or what is the same thing, sig to one that a new moon will same thing, six to one that a new moon will produce a change of weather. The other phases have less influence. The full moon gives but five chances to one. The first and last quarters give but two and a half to

## TO PRESERVE POTATOES.

In may be interesting to our readers at this season of the year to know, that by dipping potatoes for a few minutes. in boiling water, they may be hindered from water, they may be hindered from sprouting, and will keep in a fit state during many months.

From the Fayetteville (N. C.) Observer of HYSON TEA

The fact has been demonstrated, that th genuine hyson tea may be successfully cul-tivated in this state. The experiment has been tried, and the result has been most sa been tried, and the result has been more titafactory. A lady, the wife of Mr. John Newland, of Chatham county, found a seed much resembling that of Buck wheat, in the bottom of a box of tea; which her nus band had purchased in this town. She plantwas a plentiful erop. She gave some of the seed to Mrs. Farrington, the lady of Mr. John Farrington, of Chatham county, who planted the seed, and the writer of this ar tief obtained hisinformation from Mrs. Far tief obtained his information from Mrs. Particle of the seed of the see rington, and also obtained from her some tea and seed. He planted the seed i his garden in this town, where it can be seen by those who are exclusive to witness the products of the East Indies transferred to the matter than the products of the transferred to this western hemisphere.

2125

724

MINA. in 1810, Colonel M. Kinerus, who was, with a number of other Spanish prisoners on their way to France, set free by Mina, who destroyed the secort, published an account of this relebrated Chief, of which the following is a translation. From this will be seen that he is now but little more

than forty.

Blina is a well made man, of a florid com plexion, robust, and about five feet eigh-inches high, a man of few words, frank in his manner, detesting women, for he will not allow one to he with an officer or a sol dier of his party, nor, indeed, will he keep an officer or a soldier with him who is at tached to them; he is between 20 and 30 years old, scarce ever eats, and neversleeps always with his loaded pistols in his girdle and his room always locked on the few hights he ever passes in a village. He is very thoughtful; never communicative;— his officers never, by any accident, know where he intends to march. The instant the drum beats, whether it is for roll call or not he insists upon their all appearing. or not, he insists upon their all appearing, and the officers mounted, (that is, the captains, for none others are allowed horses,) and their mules with baggage loaded When least expected, he places himself at the head of his men, saying, "Follow ne!" and often he marches them in this way 3 Whenever a volunteer of infantr oins Mina, he is not allowed to bring any hing but a pair of sandals, half stockings thing but a pair of sandals, breeches and jacket Whenever his ehirt is dirty, he goes to the first house near him dirty, and says, "The shirt I have on it dirty, give me a clean one." The country man changes with him; and if he has time washes it, and gets his own back; if not, he keeps Mina's, and Mina the country-man's. His arms are all rusty on the out man's. His arms are an itary careful to have side but he is particularly careful to have them well cleansed within, and good locks and flints His cavalry, at this time, cons sted of 150 intrepid and valiant men, dressed like hussars, with jackets and blue pantaloons; caps like the re-t of the army, with this difference, that they have about a yard a point from the cap, and a gold tassel a

Whenever a youth wishes to enlist in the cavalry, after being well examined by Mina, and questioned, he calls the command boy wishes to serve in the cavalry; take him first with you, and let me know how he behaves." The first action they greengaged in, this captain who commands th intaniry, and is on horsehack, keeps the action, and watches narrowly how he he-haves; and alter having been four times in action, and if he distinguishes himself, the captain brings him to Mina, and says othis ad will do; he is worthy to die for his Mina then furnishes him with arms and horse, closely watching him him self, to see how he behaves

The French call Mina the King of Na varie. In whatever town he enters he is sure to find every thing he wants; the whole province thinks it an honour to have him as a guest No officer in Navarre pays for found means to get rid of all French Spies cleverly enough, and without putting them (the Spies) to death Whenever any of his partisans have brought him any, he strips him stark naked to see if he has any pa pers, plans, or drawings, and if he finds any thing of the sort, he calls instantly for one of the soldiers of his guard, and says, "Take this fellow—he is a spy—cut of his right ear." The soldier (who has had pretty good practice at this work) draws his sword, and performs the operation as cle-verly as a regular surgeon. This operation being fin shed, he heats an iron (mark red not,) & stamps upon his forehead, "Viva Mina!" With this mark the man remains during the rest of his life; and I have been assured that, so ashamed are those who have suffered this operation, or showing ly in the mountains actually starved to death. Mina has a hospital for his sick and wounded, near a beautiful little village called Estella, close upon the brow of a moun French know the spot where the hospital surprise it, but never with success. In this mountain he has a cave, where he fabricates his own gunpowder, and with this he is pretty well supplied. Mina encourages the people of Navarre to trade with the French; he gives them passports to do to, by which means he secures many articles for the comfort and advantage of his men, that he could not obtain otherwise, and this way he obtains what he wants gratis. If those who wish to trade are rich, he exacts mo ney from them, which goes towards the pay of his coldiers, but more particularly to his spies, to obtain information of the movements of the French. To these men he is unbounded in his liberality, and he is supplied with the most correct information of the motion of the enemy—not a man can stir that Mina is not informed of it. If the Alcaldes (or justices of the peace) of the village are ordered by the French to make any requisition, and if they do not instantly inform Mina of it, he goes himself to their houses in the night and shoots them; he has done this to no less than nine of these fellows. If they inform him, Mina then takes steps accordingly, either to

intercept their communications, or cut off their soldiers, or molest them in one way or other Every volunteer has plenty of wine, meat, and bread. Every thing he takes in an action is his own; however, it must be after the battle is over-he shoots every man that plunders while he ought to to forming the static is reduced simply to forming line of battle, column, charging, and great care never to fire without being sure of hitting the object. He never allows gaming, nor a pack of cards, either amongst the officers or soldiers. Plunders at all times he about. ers at all times he shoots. Officers and sol diers are punished alike, when they forget their duty. He never takes either a regular soldier, or a regular bred officer into his corps. He says -- They pretend to have too much theory -- mod he sees they fail in their attempts." His second in command is Guruchaga, who is somewhat a bout his own age, taller and thinner, of a most violent and hasty temper, moderate talents, brave to a degree that is incredible, impetuous in action, and a powerful arm with the sword. Mina is very fond of him.

and he is the only man in whom he places implicit confidence, and sometimes con-

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salts. This man is severe with the traops, and makes himself feered and respected.
He is, in general, the observer of the conduct of the army in battle; and, according to his report of their individual valour, the are promoted Mins bas & perfect know ge, as well as all his officers and soldiers, ledge, as well as all his omeers and of the whole country, and all the passes in the mountains; and, whenever the mountains; and, ry, he disperses his people, appointing a particular spot some distance off to meet, where they never fail to arrive, although the country is surrounded by the Fornation the country is surrounded by the French
On a recent occasion, he practised this
with great success; he was surrounded by
20,000 French, who had received orders to Mina knew the peril of his situation; but with his 3,000 men, he remained in the mountains to days, treating the french with the utmost contempt. At length, about dusk in the evening he saw himself surrounded by four columns of the enemy, who were pressing down upon him? With the greatest coolness he called all his men around him, and said, "Gentlemen, we are in an unpleasant situation here, le every captain take care of his company

Let the rendezvous be at such a place (n ming one)—Mina the rallying word; and now let every man disperse, and make the best of his way." They immediately dispersed. The French deployed their columns at day light in the morning, and when they thought they had these people when they thought they had these people in their power, they found the whole of them had escaped. In five days afterwards Mina was at the head of his men committing depredations on the French, ten leagues from that spot, and without having lost a single individual

This is Mina's own account of this cir-This is Mina's own account of this cir-

cumstance. After we came into the power of Mina, by the capture of the French convoy, who were escorting us, Mina's whole care was to provide for our security He marched is through different villages, and across mountains, sometimes close to the French line. He endeavoured if possible to get us to Valencia, for which purpose he sent to Duran and Empecinado, to de sire them to co operate with him, and to pass along the banks of the Ebro, in order that they might protect our passage across He waited with anxiety 12 days, for an an swer from Empecinado, but got none. Un-fortunately Empecinado had been attacked by the French at this time, and lost his artillery) At length he determined to exe-cute this project by himself. He ordered some boards to be placed on cars, with preparations to make a bridge; and spread eport that he intended to cross the bro at he moved down in the day time towards th water. The French, hearing this, waited anxiously, expecting Mina and his troops. In the mean time, Mina started in the middle of the night, marched 12 miles from the spot where he intended building the bridge, and coming to the banks of the river, he jumped off his horse, and said, "Here is the spot where I will take you across" Without the least noise or confusion, Mina halted all his men, forced his own horse into the river to try the depth, and finding it get up behind a hundred of the cavalry, and plunge into the river. In this manner he contrived to pass over 800 prisoners, and land them in perfects afety before the French were aware that he was not coming down to the bridge. The moment he had placed he said, "Now, Spaniards, you are safe". He divided two handkerchiefs full of dollars amongst us, saying, we had as good a

to escort us. This extraoidinary man might, if he ten or twelve thousand men; but he has no vanity, and says fairly, that he thinks he can manage four or five thousand men bet ter than a larger number

right to share in the plunder of the French

right to share in the plunder of the sale as they had, and, wishing us farewell, gallored into the river with his cavalry and

disappeared, leaving 20 dragoons and an of

FALL OF RAIN IN THE TROPICS.

Professor Silliman gives the following statement on the authority of M. Rousius, captain of a vessel. It is contained in a letter from Cayenne. "You will perhap learn, with no inconsiderable interest, the following meteorological fact, the authenti-city of which I am able to certify. From the 1st to the 24th of January, 1820, there fell upon the island of Cayenne, twelve feet seven inches of water. This observa-tion was made by a person of the highest veracity, and I assured myself, by exposing a vessel in the middle of my yard, that there fell in the city ten and a quarter inches of water, between eight in the evening and six in the morning of the 14th and 15th of that month."

ST. PAUL'S GATHEDRAL, LONDON This structure was 35 years in building, and cost 736,722 pounds sterling. It is 500 feet long, and 250 feet wide, the summit of the dome is 340 feet high.

ST PETER'S CATHEDRAL, ROME Was 105 years building; it is 729 feet long, 364 wide, and 437 feet high to the summit of the cross.

A KNOWING HORSE. We have always been of the opinion that some horses were wiser than their owners.

The following from the Providence Gazette is a preof of the fact:

A remarkable instance of malice in a horse owned by a person near this town, we heard related on good authority. A person a few years since was in the habit, whenever he wished to catch his horse, to take a quantity of corn in a measure, when, calling to him, the horse would come up and eat the corn while the bridle was put o wer his head. But the owner having de erived the animal several times by calling him when he had no corn in the measure, the horse at length began to suspect his design—and coming up one day as usual, on being called, into the measure, and seeing it empty, turned round, reared his hind legs, and killed his owner on the spot.

THE STRAWBERRY. It is a fact but not generally known that the common Strawberry is a natural dentifrice; and that its juice, without any previous preparation whatever, dissolves the tartarious enerostations on the teeth, and makes the breath sweet and agreeable

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Boston Galaxy.

The Beston Advertiser states that there are now building in that city about two hundred houses, a large proportion of which are large and alegant dwelling houses.

A NORTHERN WINTER.

Prom the New York Statesman.
The following extract of a letter from at officer of the government of the U. States, stationed at the Sauke St. Marie, fo one of the editors of the Statesman, will be of the editors of the Statesman, with found instructive and amusing. There is a handsome little village at the Sault, be tween lakes Huron and Superior, and the residents, reinforced by the United States officers and their ladies, make up a pleasant society. Besides the amusements mentioned by our correspondent, we understand that the must of the piano mingles with that of the bugle, and echoes through the wilderness.

"Sault of St. Mary, Michigan Terri-

tory, May 28th, 1823. what remarks can be offered upon a north ern winter. It has very forcibly brought to my recollection, a single adjective which Buonaparte very aptly employed to characterise the cl mate of Russia. For we may

say of this region, with equal truth, that the winters are truly "frightful"

"The year is divided between summer and winter; for we have so little of the in termediate weather of spring and autumn termediate weather of spring and autumn, that we can hardly venture to say we experience those seasons. The summer is quite waim and may be said to continue four mouths; all the rest of the year is more or less cold, dreary, and cheerless, and during a great port on of it, the winds are piercing and the snows deep. It is certainly too far north for profitable agriculture, or its coldness and humidity are more probably attributable to local position, to its contiguiattributable to local position, to its contigui-ty to lake Superior, and James' and Hud son's bays; for only a few degrees south, in the peninsula of Michigan, the climate is the peninsula of Michigan, the Chinaco comparatively warm and pleasant, and quite inviting to the agriculturalist; and at De-troit 1 am convinced it is far more favoura-ble and mild than we usually experience at

"The river St Mary closed with ice during the last week of November, and was clear, so as to admit of the entrance of ves sels on the 2d of May; but the chilly at mosphere of winter still tingers with us and renders our prospects of gardening very gloomy. Our communication with Detroit is pretty frequent, and quite safe, while the navigation of the lake continues open.— During the winter we communicate with Detroit two or three times by means of an express, and amuse ourselves in theinterim by reading papers, which are commonly much wolder than our ale;" and speculat ing upon the politics, the literature, and the enviable comforts of the civilized world-Even his solitary region however is not without its amusements and pleasures.

"In a summer morning we can embark in a boat, make a pleasant excursion to Lake Superior, view the sublime entrance from the head of the straits, the broad expanse of water, green islands and greycliffs, and return treason for tea. Those who delight in falling and sporting can also amuse themselves in that way, as our waters are well sorted with fish, and our woods with game. Such as are more seriously inclined may contemplate the Indian character, in the ever changing groups who visit us from the innumerable lakes and forests of the north-lakes and forests, which both the poet and the geographer have left "un honoured and unsung." These tribes hav These tribes have been usually leagued with the British, and some of them fought under l'ecumseh dur ing the late war Since our arrival, they have manifested a friendly disposition, and we entertain the hope of converting all in a few years, into unishishsha Chemo quomon ug. (Good Americans)

Oh Matrimony! thou art like to Jeremiah's

figs,
The good-were very good-the bad-too
sour to give the pigs!

BLUE VITROL vs. LAUDANUM. The quietude of halfa dozen of our neigh hours was disturbed early last evening by a singular occurrence, occasioned by what may be called the pains of matrimony. I'he may be called the pains of manney alarm was given by a little girl, who came running almost breathless into the Druggist Store of Sadler and Ray Vilnamstreet, with an empty phial, who wished to know whether it had last contained audanum?— On examining the phial, the question was answered in the affirmative. She then stated that a gentleman in a house near by had just swallowed the phial full of the trade;— and, thereupon a number of persons went over with such antidotes and specifics as skilful apothecaries would naturally The would be-suicide was found, but was deaf to every entreaty to swallow an antidote. His case appeared to be this; ... Some thing like a twelvemonth ago, he was bound by the silken cords of matrimony, o a very deserving woman, with whom, however, he did not lang live pleasantly—and, last week, in consequence of ill treatment, she fied to the house alludedto, with the pledge of their original affection in his arms, for protection. To this asylum, her bushaud, in a moment of returning love, followed her last evening, for the purpose of persuading her to return back to his bed and board. The resolute fair one, however, positively refused—and he, like a gailant soldier, being determined to conquer or die, swallowed the phial of laudanum aforesaid. His wife, like a dutful and humane woman, joined in urging him to send for a dose of blue vitrol to eject the poison, to which he would cheerfully no live pleasantly-and, last week him to send for a dose of blue vitrol to eject the poison, to which he would cheerfully consent, if she would consent to go home with him. But she, good soul, feeling something like the crane, after drawing its head out of the fur's mouth, had no idea of putting it back again. In other words, although she did not wish her husband to me, yet she had no wish to run the chance of sacringing her own to have him. No compromise of this kind, the refore could he made—and, as the symptoms strongly indicated that the laudanum would not wait to a long negociation, the only method to save a long negociation, the only method to save life was to take him by force, and adminis-ter the dose in the same manner that a far rier gives a bottle of rum to a horse. He kicked and thrashed whout a little, and spoiled one or two silk fracks, and a pair of white pantaloons. he abstracts

cheated fronce out of his victim. Com. Com. Adv. We learn from the Cahawba Press of the 14th and 21st ult that it is quite sickly at and in the vicinity of St. Stephens (Alabama,) and that several valuable citizens have already fallen victims .- Charleston Cour,

of white pantaloons, by spattering them with the blue liquid—but, he was conquered at last, he laudanum expelled; and death cheated fronce out of his victim.

A stem Engine of 12 horse power, has been erected at Calcutta, for the purpose of watering the hot and dusty roads of that metropolis.

REVOLUTION IN PORTUG Extract from a letter received by Mr. K.

ship factor.

Portugal has remained trangull, for some time without apprehension of disturbaneau thing without apprehension of disturbaneau thing without apprehension of disturbaneau thing about the 27th of May, when about 10,000 troops under General Sepulveda, revolted, and declared in favour of the king. General Sepulveda had been one of the first leaders for the Constitution, and had the perfect confidence of the Cortes; he had brought the revolution to its height, in the mast severy manner, it not being a constitution to the second constitution.

brought the revolution to its beight, in the must secret manner, it not being even sussected until the troops revolted.

He effected it chiefly by bribing the soldiers and commissioned officers. His object was to gain favour with the sing. After he had completed it, he waited on the King. but he would not see him, but scoffed him as a traitor. He afterwards was altacked by his soldiers and severely beaten, so that his life was depaired of. On the 30th of May, the intelligence reached St. Ubes. There was there one regiment. They may be a see that he cause of the king for mediately joined the cause of the king, forced the inhabitants to illuminate and the friers to ring the bell in which they readily joined. On the following day they forced their officers to march with them, under the command of a carporal to meet the King, as he was expected in Liabon on the the Chart There was a sentral depression of here. 4th. There was a general depression of husiness, and those who had been wielent in promoting and assisting in the Constitution, were afraid of their lives, as the King's party were altogether the rabble, who were led by the priests and the soldiers, who did to the pression of their officers having no as they pleased, their officers having no

## FROM EUROPE.

The fast sailing British ship Commerce, capt. Richie, Arrived below New York in 36 days from Greenock. A number of the publishers of the daily papers, who were down outside o the hook, in the steam boat Connecticut, boarded the ship, and were politely avoured with a London paper of the evening of the 3d of June, and also Greenock paper to the 7th June inclusive, and Glasgow or the 5th, containing London dates of the 4th, Paris to the 1st, and Madrid of the 29th May, being several days later than before received from that part of Spain. The most important part of this intelli-

gence is, says the Commercial, that Moncey has found every thing so secure in Ca-alonia, as to break up his head quarters at Gerona, and advance with his main body towards Barcelona; that Mina, with 4000 men, (not 63,000, as stated in some of our papers the other day) was again on the rereat for the mountains south west of Cata. lonia that the Royalists occupy Toledo; that the French have advanced to Talavera; that a strong body of the French army is advancing upon Seville, probably for the purpose of obtaining possession of the pperson of the King; and the rumour that the provinces of Estremadura and Andalusia have declared against the Constitution of the Cortes. There are also some reports of skirmishes-at Vich, in Catalonia, and Talavera, in New Castile, and some other affairs, in which the constitutionalists were defeated. These, however, are French accounts, the want of fidelity in which is well

Some of the London papers express an opinion, that much anx ety prevails at Paris, and not a little disappointment at the general aspect of the war thus far. They tate letters have been received in London by the most eminent Spanish houses, and from a member of the panish Ministers, which express the most decided determinathe soil

The Doke of Angouleme has addressed a

proclamation to the Spanish people, very kindly assuring them again, that France is not at war with Spain; and that the French army has come among them as auxiliaries to aid the nation in restoring her altars, li-berating her monarch, and re establishing order and peace. He adds, that the mo-ment has arrived for establishing a Regen-cy, which is to administer the government and organise a regular arms until the king shall be restored. to aid the nation in restoring her altars, if-

Some supplies for the army has beeneut off by the guerillas; and it is said that Denadicu's prisoners having attempted to revolt, were all put to the sword Morillo is the Grand Inquisitor to have been invited back to Madrid, and to his functions

Under the Glasgow head of the Under the Glasgow head of the 7th of June, it is mentioned, that papers had arrived there from France, stating that the advanced guard of the French army had marched to Talavera, where it attacked a Spanish force of 3500 men, who fled, leaving many killed and wounded. The French took 60 prisoners, besides provisions and the minitary chest. Talavera is in New Castile, in a rich valley on the Tajo, 58 miles south west of Madrid, and directly on the route from Madrid to Sville. the route from Madrid to Seville.

A royal force occupies Toledo, a strong town, built upon rocks, and commanded by precipices, on a mountain upon the banks of the Tajo, 37 miles south of Madrid-Mins, it appears, attacked Vich on the 26th May, with 4000 men, but was re-pulsed with loss, and received a wound. He seems about to take refuge in the mountainous country to Arragon. The garrison He seems about to take reliant The garrison of Hostalrich made a sally, but were beaten back; the affair was triffing. Moncey when Earcelona Vich is in is advancing upon Barcelona. Vich is in Catalonia, about 3, miles north of Barce

Nothing is said of Abisbal's movements,

Under the head of Madrid, 26th May there is an official account from the Duke there is an official account from the Duke of Angouleme, of the appointment of the new Itegency. It consists, as our former accounts stated, of the Duke del Infantado, President; M de Montemar; Baron d'Eroles; Bishop of Osma, and M. Calderos. A meeting was held in London or the yd ult. for the purpose of assisting the Spaniards in their present struggle. The meeting was not very numerous. Mr. H.

meeting was not very numerous. Mr. H. Hunt made a speech on the occasion, in which he alluded to the defection of Count which he alluded to the defection of Counter Abisbal, but said that private letters had been received which convinced him that the cause of liberty in Spain was not to be put down by the treachery of three, four, or six generals.

In myrna dates, through the German papers; are to the 18th of April. It is said that the Turkish fleet will be stronger this year than it was, the last, when it has made its justion with the Egyptian and Barbary.

year than it was the last, when it has made its junction with the Egyptian and Barbary squadron It is supposed that it will an on another plan and with more vigeur; a all events we consider the campaign, which is on the point of communiting as decr

Maryland Sazette.

Annapolis, Phursday, July 24, 1825

ACCIDENT.

On Friday last, Capt. Meekine, schooner, while on her way up. South River, was capsized by a squall of wind some distance above the bridge. Through the exertions of Mr. Christophar Jackson, who resides at the bridge, and who immediately pushed off in his boat to the relief of the passengera and crew, no lives were lost. The passengers were a young lady and a small hoy. A few minutes after latter, them all in safety, the vessel filter and went down. She was haled into shoat later, and got affoat the same day. Her freight being inconsiderable, but little loss has been On Friday last, Capt. Meekine, schooninconsiderable, but little loss has been dustained by the accident.

## ST. FERDINAND, MISSOURI.

The following is extracted from a letter recrived by a gentleman in this city from a Catholic Clergyman, who left this state in the course of the past spring, as a Missionary to proclaim the siglad tid-ings" of salvation to the benighted chilidren of the forest:

"St. Ferdinand, (Missouri) June

"It is a great satisfaction to be enabled to write you from this town. From St Louis we went to St Ferdinand, whose nick name is Florent. The whole way we enjoyed good health, except myself for a few days. Great was the joy when we first beheld the end of our journey, which we reached in about seven weeks from the time we started from Maryland.—Saint-Perdinand is a village in the county of St. Louis, six teen miles only from that city, very remark able for its healthiness and excellent water. The nights are always cool; the soil is very rich, and the country beautiful. Tobacco cotton, wheat, corn, potatoes, &c can be raised easily in abundance. The population is mostly French, and of course the pre commant language is the French. The people are Catholics, with very few excep-tions, except in the country. There is a nest church, built last year and finished all but plastering.

"Adjoining the church is a convent of

Nuns, called Les Dames du Sacre Covr. — They have four schools, one for boarders, one for poor orphans, a Sunday School,

"Our plan of going out to the Indians is much approved of here by the agents and Governor Clark; and as to taking with us Indian children, nothing, by these igentlemen, seems to be desired, but to have it on a larger scale. I received at St Louis, a visit from the chiefs and warriors of one nation. They almost jumpt for joy at hear. ing that we intended to fix ourselves amongst thim. Before our arrival Bishop Du Bourg at left St. Louis for New Of-leans. There is in St. Louis a tolerable fine Cathedral and a College."

At a season like the present, when a dearth of news prevails, and the lovers of good things meet with little wherewith to re gale themselves, so precious a morsel as the following cannot fail being hailed by them as a treat, and perused with un-wonted relish. Of the authenticity of the piece, as it here appears, we have no doubt it was handed to us by a respect ed acquaintance, who vouched not only for its genuineness, but its actually hav-ing been delivered. The auditors, it is said, were all friendly to hiterature, and formed as Batton Nr an assemblage as black, brown and sellow mingled, could conveniently make.

TRUE COPY OF AN ORATION ON LOVE AND LITERATURE

Lately delivered by a Coloured Gentleman in a neighbouring City-In which all its Orthographical niceties are carefully preserved.

Friends, Brethren and Fellow Citizens-This is the first time that I ever had the fel lisates to adress your honour or your honours from the stage I shall not presume my audience to assume the capacity, nor come in compitation with any of these gentlemen nor with that venerable gentleman whos sentiment of refinement and tallents for the display of oration, with eloquence place him in the attietude of one, who has been exhaled from the sea by a blast and has fell from the cloud in a storm. My intention is not to merite by applause the faveur of the popoliss or bigmatize the repputation of either civill, religious or political ommunities. I therefor beg the neest ardent adherence of my and ence. Literature is admirable in all its various branches; in the first place it prepares men for civill, religi. ous or military duty; for the civill, religious and social society of the fair sex, which in-deed many, I have no doubt, who are present have witnessed

Literature has lain a foundation by far more impregnable then the line of the meridian. For under her canopèe a King himself retires for legalement, and the Queen to her chamber to convirse with her mother, even the mother of literature; her sons are many and her daughters are not few; they avail themselves of her faveur and under her banner do they glory. By her and by her alone can her sons retire to theiree apartments of sequester, and they theiree apartments of sequester, and they amuse themselves with some of her lovely engravens. What did I say, fellow citizens? Yes, rather I would have said that Kings, yea Kings themselves on theire thrones and cettagers in their cabins have need of some of her come'y faveurs to corroborate theire first instolments. Literature mitigates the pains of the father, and by her ambellishments fertializes and inteners at the sorrows of the mother. Her faventh are brighter than silver, and more than gain are her ways acquired. Literature is emphatically this, a ceptre for the father, a crown for the mother, a leaguees for the daughter, and a dial for the sum.

"Wisdom a key for ever bright," "Misdom my only plee,"
"A pearl of more intrensic worth,"

"Then ever man has reen."
"Windon a field of fertile source,"

"Where lasting pleasesures blume;"
"She gives his bains a pleasing face,"
"And render middight noon!"

TARTAR.

But what is literature when compared with Lovel 1'd rather baya the live of nation the literature in all her affluence; 1'd rather stand the storm of a man than to bear 

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