ISLAND OF CUBA. The last number of the Boston Monthly Magazine contains the first of a series of letters from Cuba, written says the editor, by a person of great observation and acquirements. This letter gives a sketch of the face of the country, magnitude, climate, soil, rivers, bays and harbours; the fellowing

is an extract: That which most interested me wher I first left the sea-shore and came further inland, was the beautiful appearance of the country. Even where there has been no cultivation, the luxuriant grawth of the forest trees, the innumerable variety of indigenous fruits, the verdant appearance of the deep shaded vallies, interspersed with a thousand conic hills, covered with trees, clothed in all the beauty of your mildest spring, and intermingled with the richest of your autumnal fruits, present to the eve one of the most charming prospects in the world, and evince the abun dance which nature here affords with-

out labour or toil. But it is not in aspect alone, that this Island is delightful The richness of the soil, and the salubrity of the climate, render it no less desirable to the lover of increasing wealth, than to the mere lover of nature. It lies, as you well know, between the twentieth and twenty third degrees of north latitude; the length is two hundred and twenty leagues, and the average breadth about twenty five leagues. The broadest part, which is at Point Cabo de Cruz, is twenty-five leagues; the narrowest which is from Havana across to the other side is only fourteen. It must be observed, that these leagues, which are estimated at five thousand Spanish vars, are not equal to three full English miles; yet it gives a country nearly equal in extent to that of England proper, while its natural riches

Although within the tropics, yet we never experience the extreme heat of Boston -- I have never, during the five years of my residence, known the thermometer (Farenheit's) over ninety, nor up to that but once, which was in May, 1820. The year is divided into two se sons-the wet and the dry. The wet season commonly begins in May, and continues till November. This is the period when nature is regenerated from a long dearth of rain, and on which the planter's hopes are fixed; if this season be favourable, he thinks little of the weather the rest of the

are far beyond those of that northern

It has been calculated that seventy four inches of water fall annually in this Island. But this is more than double what falls in St. Helena, and nearly three times what falls in London, where it is said to rain all the time. It never rains "all the time" here. Our showers fall in such torrents, that one would think the bottles of heaven were broken, not unstopped; and come so suddenly, that even while the sun smile in one side, you are deluged in rain on the other, before you have time to escape; and when you have just made up your mind to sub-ml, and stay within doors for a week, behold the sky perfectly free from clouds, and as clear and brilliant as thoughout had not rained for a month. No calculation can be made during this period; and if you venture out this period; and if you venture out when nevel so fair, you must calculate to be caught not in a shower, but in an overwhelming torrent. These heavy rains also destroy the roads. There is no moving with comfort either in carriages or on hoseback; for the high way is neither passable to the former; nor is the latter practicable on account of the hourly deluge that shall inundate both yourself and horse. But if this season be unpleasant, that called this season be unpleasant, that called the dry, and which lasts from November to May, is generally as much to be coveted as the other is to be avoided. December is, perhaps, the most de-lightful month in the whole year; for at this time vegetation has not suffered from drought so as to change its verdant and blooming appearance, and many flowers, peculiar to this season, adorn and beautity the scene; particularly a great many varieties of the con-volvulas, and other climbing plants with which the tropics abound.

Every tree and every fence is now blooming with these climbers, whose splendid in arance has led me through many a rouged path, to ascertain what tive was in such magnificence of glory; but which in the end, I found was borrowed magnificence; borrowed from vines. Yet lovely as is this season, the latter end of it, March and April, is extremely unpleasant. It is then nature here wears her most dreary aspect; it is then the earth, the rocks, the soil, have imbibed their last degree of absorption, and vegetation endures its utmost degree of siccity. Even those occasional showers which have hitherto revived and animated nature, no longer shed their invigorating drops, but all is arid, dry, parched, and decessing. caying.

The soil throughout this extensive

We have always two crops of maize or Indian corn. The first is planted in May, and is fit to gather in September, yet is unterlandered to remain in the field until after a second is

But small quantities may be seen in all seasons. There is seldom a time when green corn is not in the field.

The climate of this island is deseradvantage of latitude, we have local causes which operate to render the climate of Cuba greatly superior to that of Charleston and Savannah on the continent, and to the Bahamas, which are only a few degrees removed .from our shores. While the two former are almost uninhabitable, and the latter so changeful, that their summers-even their nights-are sultry unto suffocation: and their winters requiring fires. Cuba never experiences either the insalubrity of the one, nor the inequality of the other. Our days are warm, but this warmth is uniform, and always relieved by a sea breeze in the morning, & a land breeze in the evening: so that we are not oppresed with heat, but a few hours, even in our hottest months, during the day; while the nights are invariably agreeable. The breeze which springs up by five o'clock, P. M. together with the train of clouds that follow the sun between the tropics. and the short duration of twilight, or brief reflection of his beams in this latitude, all conspire to make evening cool and pleasant: and after our hottest days, we enjoy as cool and refreshing an evening, as can be desired. There is a mildness, a softness in our air, not to be described. The same established degree of tem-

pérature in twenty-one degrees north latitude, is very unlike that in fortytwo degrees, in reality, or when appli ed to feeling. The range of Farenheit's thermometer, about a mile from the Bay of Mantanzas, in the shade. for January, 1821, at twelve o'clock, was seventy-six degrees, forty-five minutes. The greatest in that month was eighty four degrees; the least six ty four degrees; and the average for the month of July, was eighty-five degrees, six minutes; the greates sighty-eight degrees, and the least very sixty five degrees. The range in pril, is usually about half way between January and July; being in 1821, eighty ty-two degrees. The weather in March is much the same as in January, excepting it is more windy, and every thing is dried .- The thermometer stands much the same. The variation of heat, as seen by the mercury, is small. Yet the refreshing rains of July render 84 degrees much more bearable then than in January. I have experienced that degree of cold as would have rendered a fire desirable. Onr house are constructed for heat, and not for cold; and that would of course lead us to feel the temperature of sixty degrees, much more than you would. Besides, the air itself is diffe-The thermometer at rent from yours. eighty-five, with you, is intolerable with us, we have a refreshing evening to such a day. There is, moreover, some property in our atmosphere, which I cannot explain, that will cause a rust or gangrene, upon all metals; and spot all silks or other coloured goods, independent of the moisture of the climate. Even in February or the driest months. needles, scissors and pins, will contract rust; and that to a much greater degree, than in New Orleans, where the climate is much more damp than in Cu-

The Caninsar, which tather issues from, than empties into the Bay of Matanzas, is a beautiful creek, into which two small streams empty, at a place called Embarcodera, about twelve miles in the bay; and up to which the stream, or creek, is naviga-ble for batteaux. This channel is about the try rods wide, very deep, and per-tectly sheltered by the high, overhanging cliffs, which stretch over from the bay, up to the landing; forming an unbroken chain upon each side, of high almost perpendicular bluffs, that threaamost perpendicular founds, that threa-ten the passenger with impending des-truction. I have sailed up this creek in our hottest days, without a glimpse of the sun, for several miles. It is, I will venture to say, the most romantic and most sublime passage, that can be

made in any tiver whatever.

To have a well of water, the average depth must before hundred and fifty feet. But when water is once found, it seldom fails afterwards. The expense of digging a well, is calculated at one thousand dollars, although, from the nature of the soil, they do not require to be walled. The fewness of our springs, and consequently brooks, renders it extremely uncomfortable to the new planter, to do without a well. while the cost of making one is often a burthen he is unable to bear. I have known instances where, for months, a whole plantation of thirt, or forty hands, had not a drop of water but what was brought three or four miles by hand; excepting an occasional hogshead caught in the unfrequent howers of the dry months.

But if our springs and rivulets be few, there is probably no county in the world, of the same extent, than has so many commedious harbours. That of Havanna is already well had in to the maratime world, as the most secure and capacious of any in West Indian. the world, of the same extent, than has so many commodious harbourd. That of Havanna is already well sed on to the maratime world, as the most se consumation of that portain and capacious of any in West. In dies. The entrance is uarrow—yery narrow—channel, of twelve or lifteen of the county and disastrous conjunction in political astrology—a coalition of political

planted among it; for you must remem: hundred rands in length, which opens ber we do not use the plough. The into a spacious basin, so broad and second is planted in September and deep, that the whole British nayy October, and is gatherable in lanuary, might ride there unobstructed, and so perfectly secure from storms and squalls, that they need not cast an an-chor. Yet this is not the largest, if the most secure harbour upon the isl-and. Nature has made the Bay of Jagua, the southern part of the Villa Clara, almost as safe and protected, and at the same time more capacious. This tray is said to be not less than twelve leagues broad, and has a deep channel, without rocks or shoals, and is interspersed with islands, which enable seamen to careen their vessels whenever they require it. There are two harbours. The outer one is so sheltered by the land on each side. as to be safe; while the inner one is almost surrounded; leaving, however, an entrance wider than that to Havana. This harbour is the port of entry (the southern port) to the rapidly increasing district of Villa Clara. Were it upon the north coast, this port would soon rival Havana: for its trade is supported by a fine back country. No part of the island has a better soil, nor a finer river to transport it by-nor yet a finer bay. But hitherto the trade has been but trifling. Indeed, this district is but newly, and still thinly inhabited. If ever the country comes to be thickly settled, and commerce unshackled by restriction, this harbour must become the seat of trade, and the capital of the south coast of Cuba.

> EXTRACT FROM MR. M'DUFFIE'S SPEECH The following is the passage in the speech of Mr. M'Duffie, which caused such a ferment in and out of Congress

a short time since, as reported in the National Intelligencer.

I will suppose the election of the President to have devolved upon this House, and that the voice of the Nation had given one of the candidates a decided prominence, and thrown ano ther of them-a member of this House -out of the competition. I will suppose one of the three persons, from whom the President is to be chosen, neither the highest nor the lowest on the list, to be a cold, calculating politician, shaping his political course, suming his political principles. & forming & breaking off his political connexions, with an exclusive view to his own personal aggrandizement: I will suppose him, by pursuing this artful and calculating course, to have obtained, successively, the confidence of all parties, and deserved the confidence of none -I will suppose, that in all the vicis-situdes which mark his political tergiversation, he steadily continued to approach his object, never failing, by each successive change, to gain in power what he lost in principle: and finally, I will suppose that according to the code of his political morality, the government of a nation, is a business of bargain and arrangement and combination amongst leading politicians-the whole essence of political honesty consisting in a faithful performance of contracts. I will suppose that the in-dividual I have described should offer the fraternal embrace to a member of this Hous, who had been for eight years his personal and political enemy, denouncing him, without either delicacy or dignity, in the Halls of Legisla-tion, the Courts of Justice, and even in the public journals; and delaring on a former occasion that he would not even serve with him in the same cabi net, because he was an 'Apostate Federalist.' I will suppose the member in question to be a man notorious for the looseness of his morality and the versatility of his political principles; always prepared to accommodate his doctrines to the temper of the times, vet bold, and daring, and reckless in the prosecution of his schemes of ambition; in a word, sir, will suppose him to be a political gambler, regarding politics as a game, & power as a prize to be won by a mere juggling and dexterity, yet skilled beyond there men to disguise his ambide erous tricks, by a confident and imposing manner, and to 'assume a virtue when he has it not.' I will suppose, sir, that after the meeting of the Congress by which the President was to be elected, this member, holding the highest station in the house, and notoriously possessing a great and decisive influence in the selection, should, for five or six successive weeks, maintain a profound and mysterious reserve on the subject -not surely for the purpose of making up his judgment either as to the qualifications or the claims of the can-didates, but seemingly for the purpose of making it apparent, to all parties, that he held the balance in his hands. and that no man could be elected with

back for a bargain. During this period of suspense, and doubt, and anxiety, I will make no supposition as to the midnight consultations, the awkward advances, the mutual declarations of returning confidence, and intended support and advancement, carried backwards and for-

out making terms with him-or in plain

English, for the purpose of 'holding

ing of the principles of the constitution and the most sacred rights of the people. But sir, as the gentleman from New York (Mr. Storrs) spon some principle of association, about which I have no right to ask him any prying questions, has been pleased to allude to the breaking up of the Corneil of to the breaking up of the Council of Pandaemonium, after it had been resolved that Satan should undertake his tatal voyage for the purpose of seducing our First Parents from their allegiance, I will take leave, with his permission, to give a few additional touches to the picture which he has left un-Satan, it will be recollected, had but just commenced his journey, when he was arrested by the bar riers of Hell, secured by gates "thrice threefold" and "impenetrable," and guarded by Death; who, to oppose his progress, stood forth "fierce as ten furies, terrible as Hell, and shook a dreadful dart' "On the other side, incensed with indignation, Satan stood unterrified." Each at the head levelled his deadly aim, their fatal hands no second stroke intend," But fatally for the ir nocence, the purity and the happiness of our race, Sin interposed her mediatorial offices, the combatants who had scowled till "hell grew dark at their frown,' were suddenly reconciled, and both seemed highly pleased. Satan disclosed the object of his enterprise, designed for their common bene-fit, and held out to death hopes of future advancement. Death dropped his spear, and grinned horribly a ghastly mile, to hear his famine should be fill Yes sir, they formed a coalition. Sin, the portress of hell, was the instigator, and 'from her side the fatal key, sad instrument of all our woe, she took:' 'on a sudden, open flew the infernal doors," never to close again, forth went 'the adversary of God and man, and man was lost'.

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES

verifup to the Consul or Vice Consul, to be tent back to the dominions of France; or on the request, and at the expense of the said Consul or Vice-Consul, shall be desined until the Consul or Vice-Consul, shall be desined until the Consul or Vice-Consul finds an opportunity to send him back to the dominions of France; Frovided userestheless. This in person shall be detained more than three months after his arrest, but at the end of that time shall be set at liberty, and shall not be again molecued for the same cause. That this act hall continue in three to consult of the Path of June, 1822, between the United States and France, whill be manufall to instruct on the parties to it, and

Speaker of the House of Representation of Representation of Representation of Representation of Representation of the US and President of the Sea Approved—May 4, 1823

Approved—May 4, 1823

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

SCRAPS OF INFORMATION.

E.515—In 1920, 62,727.

Illinois, by the late state census, had a population of 72,817; in 1820 it was 35,211.

Genera-Britain in 1821 had a population of 14,471,802: the United States at the same period contained upwards of 10,000,000.

The number of Methodists in the United States in 1825 was 341,141; in 1803 the number was 144,500.

The national debt of Green-Reitain in 1796 was

n is 50 to 54.
The allowance to the royal family of Great Britain
1823, (thirteen persons) amounts to 241,000,° or
1970,040. The pay of the whole standing army of
United States in 1824, was 1,003,366 dollars—only

166,932,000 387,884,000 The World, Guthrie says, The medium may be 732,874,000 953,000,000 800,000,000 Christians, 170,000,000 9,000,000 140,000,000 411,000,010 Jews, Mahomedar Pagaun, Total. Subdivisions among the Christians

170,000,000 AMICUS.

Brooklyn, April, 1825.

INDIAN MURDERS.

are informed by a gentleman who arrived here and the steam-boat Mexion, ou the 8th inst. from du Chien, that on the 22d March, about nine above Furt Crawford, Mr. Mitod, his wife and

It remains to be seen what effect in be preduced by the death of the kin of Partugal. It will be remembere that the Prince Michael, who is consequence of the remunication of in edges brother. Peter first, Empres brother Peter first, Bo Brazil, is heir to the throne, a tho two years ago engaged in a most to dalous conspiracy to dethrone he there and to effect an entire result in the kingdom, on the ground dust government had tolerated the frem sous, and had pursued a leniest is moderate policy towards the increasing the kingdom. The souse cy was carried so far, that the in was obliged, by the aid of the form ministers, to make his escape from the duresse in which he was held, on book Brazil, is heir to the throne, duresse in which he was held, on boar a British ship of war, where he issue a proclamation, in which he forbe the public authorities and all his sa jects, under pain of being treats, rebels, from obeying the orders of Prince Michael, took away from h the office of commander-in chief of t army, ordered all persons who had be illegally arrested by order of the Pria to be set at liberty, and ordered to Prince to appear immediately befahim. The Prince appeared on box the vessel, and in presence of the 6 eign Ambassadors, fell on his kier before the King, acknowledged to he had been deceived and led astra by perfidious advisers, and begged to royal pardon. On his repeated us rances of repentance, he was party ed, and permitted to go abroad or tour in Europe. The King would land until he was gone. from Brest in a French frigate, as took leave of the King and royal far ly on board the British ship. He pr ceeded to Paris, and afterwards to enna, where he was at the time of father's death. He was guilty not of ly of treason against his father, b probably of the murder of the Marque of Soule, the Chamberlain of the Kin short time before the conspiracy.

The succession of such a prince not likely to inspire any great condence in the wisdom or stability of o government. This state of things Portugal, caused great uneaviness Spain. We learn from Madrid, the when the news of the king of Portugal severe illness was received there, a before his death was known, it cans great alarm. It was understood the Duke of Infantado sent for the French Ambassador, to desire him send some French troops to the Portinguese frontier, for the bid not an gle regiment upon we delity the could rely in case of any evolution that quarter. The Ambassador refer ed, saying that it was not in his powe and that he would not do it, if h could. The king of Spain is in a size ilar situation to that of the late king Portugal. He is hated by the libe party, and his policy, or that of h ministers, is too liberal for his own pa ty. The royalists volunteers are most all in favour of Don Carlos, the brother of the King, who is of the ultr or inquisition party, pushed on by t priesthood, and violently opposed any conciliatory measures with the South Americans, to which the foreign ministers particularly our own has endeavoured to urge the government The Russian Minister, we beliere, the only one at Madrid, who opport the recognition of the independence the South American States.

Boston D. Add

PANAMA.

As this Spanish city has become to mous of late, and will probably be me so, a brief account of it may be please ing to our readers.

Salmon tetls us that Panama is the capital of the province of Darien, the it is situated in lat. 9, apply a capital ous bay of the Pacific to an but think it is more correct to that the province of Panama was in the Vice royalty of New Grenada, and that it bounded east by the province of Dan en. We may not be correct in the new denominations of some of the old Spanish settlements. Ships car not come nearer than three miles ! the city of Panama, but are obliged unload at the island of Percia, such the shallowness of the water.

Panama was the see of a Bishop the residence of the Governor of the Province, and it was once the depot the riches of Peru, and there stored inagazines, before transporting them Europe—and here, too, was the depait of the various merchandize of E rope, to be disposed of at enorm prices, to the oppressed colonists, is the Kings of Spain monopolized ere Old Panama stood about four mile

from the present city. It was the by Sir Henry Morgan, and was de troyed by fire while the English posessed it, prebably in order to rethemselves of the plunderers of the plunderers and city was built of wood the reason shields. one chiefly of stone and pretty

Panama is pronounced in the la ranams is pronounced in the litery Hable broad; not so as to type will law, but with the interfection al. An so too of Cumana. The fashoash mode of pronouncing Ningara by lying the accent on the g, is a deviation the original Indian.

The name of Panama has referent to the resemblance in share to a local control of the resemblance.

to the resemblance in shape to a loof broad.

Maryland Wazett

ANNAPOLISE THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1826.

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HYMENBAL Married, on the evening of the 4th last at Wye House, Talbot county, by the Rev. Mr. Hodgkiss, Lieutenant Charles Lowners, U.S. Navy, to Sman S. second daughter of Enward Lioto Esq.

, In this city, on Sunday e-In this city, on Sunday e-sping last, by the Rev. Mr. Davis, The John Mack, to Miss Ruszabern Troxas, all of this city.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,

Annapolis, May 15, 1826. The Executive Council will meet on Wednesday the 14th day of June THOS. CULBRETH, Clk.

The bill to provide for the annual distribution of a part of the revenue of the United States, among the several states of the Union, to be applied by the latter to the purposes of Educa-tion and Internal Improvement, has been passed in the Senate of the U. S.

to a second reading.

The passage of this bill would no book prove extremely popular in those kates which deny the right of Conress to manappopriations from the second wealth for internal improvements.

THE MARYLAND CLAIM.

The act for the payment of interes the to this state on monies disbursed by her during the late war, for the use if the general government, has passed both houses of Congress. It has been stimated by the 3d Auditor to amount b 114,000 dollars.

The Senate on the 10th inst. confirmed the nomination of Mr. Gallatin, as Earoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Great Britain. The Senate likewise confirmed the

pomination of Captain Charles Morris, of the Navy, as one of the board of Navy Commissioners.

MR. MONTOE'S ACCOUNTS.

The bill for the relief of Mr. Mon me, was on Friday ordered to a third rading. We regret, however, to say, that the interest on the claims admit-ted, was not allowed; such an allowance being at variance with the established usage of the government. The small pittance of \$15,300 is all that will be realised by the venerable, and itpains us to add, impoverished patri-Alexandria Gazette.

CHESAPEAKE & DELAWARE

CANAL. According to a paragraph in the Phiadelphia Gazette "the work of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal proteeds as well as its best friends could desire. There are now 2,500 men endoved upon the work. Delaware City, where the canameets the Delawire, will soon wear the appearance of an active and flouristing business. Its present appearance is highly pro

EMIGRANTS.

From a report of the Secretary of tate to Congress, it appears that the umber of emigrants to the United States, during the year ending the 1st teptember 1825, amounted to 12,561.

SLIGHT BUILDING .- It is menfoned to us as a fact, that a gentleman o has occupied, since the 1st of May, one of a block of new three sto-IT houses, which rent at a high price, nattempting to drive, a nail will to hang his hat upon, actually dore a brick into his neighbour's parlog.

N. York M. Adv.

CURE FOR THE TETTER, OR
RING WORLD.

After I had the tetter for nearly venty years on my hand; and had sed dollars worth of tetter oint-Bent, which took off the skin, repeatelly, without effecting a cure, a friend strived me to take some blood root, called also red root, Indian paint, c.) slice it in vinegar, and afterwards rash the place affected with the liand I suppose the vinegar extractkw days the dry scurf was removed-ind my decrased hand appeared as Hole as the other. I could scarcely ediere that a perfect cure was so specally accomplished by this simple rehely; but as two years have passed without the least appearance of its rehm. I need no longer doubt the fact, and for the benefit of others, I wish the talue of the root to be more generally known.

ilt grows about a foot high in rich rediand, and flowers in April. The laf is roundish and deeply indented, spewhat like the whiteoak leaves—
the sked, supporting single flowin, blossoms white. When the fresh
hot, which is about the size of the litwatch is about the size of the in-definer, and blood red, is broken, a feet issues in targe drops resembling and as all Med. Companion.

been cur an onion with it.

It is s will pro

TO W no as to is one of tic econ and it to our wnollen sonn as Tustanti it be wr