1820, satisfactorily accounts for the great and oppressive reduction of the price of the whole crop, whereby an increase of nearly 40,000,000 pounds of cotton produced an increase in value of only about $1,220,000 It is as natural an effect for a very great surplus of any article to reduce its price immoderately, as of fire to produce heat, or frost to produce cold.

Had we, in the last year, either raised 40,000,000 lbs. less of cotton, and 5 or 6,000,000 bushels less of grain; or had we created, as we might easily have done, a domestic market for the surplus, as a substitute for the foreign demand, neither of these important staples would have experienced the extreme and pernicious reduction of price which has taken place. We should probably have received more for the reduced quantity than we have done for the whole.

But we are not left to the theory in this case. There are strong facts to corroborate it. The consumption of cotton in Great Britain was considerably greater in 1820 than 1819.

Taken for home use in 1819.	bales 418,500	
in 1820	486,750	
Increase in 1820	68,250*	

It cannot be doubted that this great increase of consumption would have produced a rise in the price of our cottons, had not the increase in their importation been considerably greater than the increase in consumption: and, therefore, I repeat, there is every reason to conclude that had we exported to Great Britain only 200,000 bales, we should probably have received as much for them, and perhaps more than we have done for the 300,000 we did export.

But our increased exportation was much aided in preventing a rise of price, and in producing the injurious depression. The importation of Brazil cotton into England in 1820 was greatly increased—while that of the East Indies, owing to the failure of the crops there, was much diminished—and that from the West Indies and other parts remained nearly stationary. I annex a general statement of the whole importations for the two years.

	1819.	1820.
United States	205,831 bales	301,928 bales
Brazil & Portugal	125,239	179,673
West Indies, &c.	30,603	32,221
	260,664	513,822
East India	185,121	57,909
	Total 545,785†	Total 571,731

From this view it appears that the importation of our cottons and those of Brazil and Portugal exceeded, by above 150,000 bales, or about 42,000,000 of pounds, that of the year 1819.—Hence arose the reduction of price. The decrease in the importation of East India cotton did not produce any favorable effect on the market: as there is a sufficient quantity on hands of that kind to supply the demand for about three years.

[No. IV. concluded next week.]

* Bolton and Ogden's Price Current, Liverpool, January 13, 1821.

† Rathbone, Hodgson, & Co's. Price Current, Liverpool, January 10, 1821.

REPORT OF THE CURATORS
OF THE
Philadelphia Society for promoting Agriculture,
ON THE
CULTIVATION OF FLAX.

The curators taking into consideration the present distressed state of agriculture, from the extreme depression of the prices of all products of the soil, and believing that there is no immediate prospect of a favorable change—beg leave to draw the attention of the society to an object which, in their view, well deserves the most serious consideration and strenuous exertions for its accomplishment. The experience of past years has fully established the fact, that so long as the nations of Europe remain in a state of peace, and adhere to the system of protecting the respective products of their soil from the competition of all extraneous supplies, they will continue independent of this country for all articles of subsistence; and the extent and fertility of our own soil are such, that a comparatively small portion to what is now in cultivation, will furnish abundant means for domestic consumption. The natural consequence must be, that if the soil cannot be appropriated to the cultivation of some other commodity than that of subsistence, a considerable portion now in unprofitable culture, must be abandoned and suffered to grow up in waste. The aversion of this impending calamity to the agricultural prosperity of our state, can only be effected by the developement of some other resource of the soil; and every proposed improvement which has for its object the creation of a new source of wealth, claims at least a fair and full experiment.

While the products of agriculture have experienced a diminution of value so destructive to the welfare and prosperity of the middle and northern states, the sources from which the southern states derive their immense wealth remain partially unobstructed.

The cotton of the south, notwithstanding its wonderful augmentation, still finds its way to a profitable market; its consumption grows with its accelerated growth; invention has been racked, and the art and ingenuity of man have been successfully employed to apply its use, to the exclusion of almost every other article of manufacture.

The invention of the cotton gin, for separating the seed from the cotton, and the application of improved machinery to the manufacture of the raw material, have given to this article all its present value and importance; they are the great agents by which all the wonders of the cotton cultivation in the United States have been effected.

The capacity of our soil for the growth of flax cannot be questioned. The tedious and destructive process, and expensive labor, by which it has been hitherto produced in the raw material, have rendered its general cultivation wholly impracticable; and the want of machinery to manufacture it with the same facility as cotton, has deprived it of that share in the consumption of our country, which, with the removal of these difficulties, flax may justly claim. If by modern improvements, the difficulties which have hitherto prevented the general cultivation of flax are removed, and if by the application of machinery, the raw material can be manufactured with greater facility than cotton, a new and profitable direction is offered to the drooping industry of our country in the growth of flax, and the eatablishment of a useful manufacture.

The society, on receiving information that flax machines had been invented in England, for preparing flax without having recourse to the former expensive and destructive operation of dew or water *rotting*, and by which the labour was greatly diminished, took immediate steps to procure them. Funds were transmitted to England, and letters directed to several gentlemen in London, requesting their assistance to forward the views of the society. Owing to some difficulties in the laws of Great Britain against the exportation of new inventions, the society have not succeeded in obtaining them: but the president of the society, with his accustomed zeal, is persevering in effort, which it is confidently expected will be successful.

The flax machine now exhibited to the society, was constructed by artists of this city, on the plan of Hill and Bundy's flax machine, and is confined to the operation of breaking the flax in its dry state, and is calculated, with the labour of two boys, to break forty pounds per day.—The same artists propose to construct a rubber for preparing the flax for the hackles, provided the society will afford them suitable encouragement. Other forms have been invented and tried in England for the accomplishment of the same object, with various success; and if the ingenious efforts of our own countrymen, so fruitful in invention, were attracted to this object, there is every reason to believe that still greater improvements would be effected.

The flax machines propose to effect for the culture of flax, what the cotton gin has accomplished for the cultivation of cotton. And with the accomplishment of this object, a statement of the relative expenses of the cotton and flax culture will furnish data, on which may be fairly estimated the value and importance of the cultivation of flax to our state. The product of clean cotton may be stated at an average of 250 pounds to the acre; that of flax varies from 200 to 600 pounds, and may be rated an average of 300 pounds to the acre.——We have taken our estimate of the average quantity per acre of our flax culture, from the produce of an acre according to the old mode of rotting and dressing: but it will be seen in the English publications, that the new mode of dressing by machines, increases the quantity so as to double it, and the strength of the fibre is perfect: so that, instead of getting a sixth part of the whole plant rotted, one third is the general produce of the operation by the machines, which prepare the flax without the decay and risk of dew or water rotting. The expense and labor of pulling the flax are much less than picking the cotton, which requires the constant application of a force for a period of four months. Flax does not require a more expensive tillage than wheat, to insure a good crop, and when pulled green, and while the seed is soft in the capsule, is less exhausting to the soil and may be advantageously substituted for any other crop, in any proposed system of rotation. Flax, when broken in the dry state, yields a considerable quantity of offal or chaff, which, together with the seed in its imperfect state, form a nutritious article of food for cattle. Flax has been hitherto cultivated in this country principally with a view to the profit of the seed, and hence the fibre has been course and harsh, but when pulled green, its quality is greatly improved. When the same attention shall be bestowed on the culture of flax, that has been devoted to the cultivation of grain, and the same care adopted in the selection of the best seed, a still further improvement in the quality, and increase in the quantity of the product, may be confidently calculated on.

In addition to all the advantages which the invention of flax machines afford to the cultivation of flax, the curators have ascertained, that there is at present in operation, in the vicinity of Frankford, machinery for spinning flax with greater facility than can be accomplished by machinery in spinning cotton. Agreeably to the statement of the proprietor of this machinery, made to the curators at their request, and submitted to the society—"the expense of attending one frame of 24 spindles, and preparing the flax (except hackling) is thirty three cents per day, and the average quantity of yarn is about 24 pounds per day, or one pound of yarn to the spindle per day, equal to the production of one spindle for cotton per week."

The extension of the flax culture by increasing the supply, will afford encouragement to the manufacture of it, and the manufacture will reciprocate equal encouragement to its cultivation, by enlarging the demand. The great consumption of our country of articles of which flax is the material, has been made exclusively subservient to the productive labour and wealth of foreign countries; and deriving all the benefits of that consumption, they have studiously encouraged the growth of flax, and protected the manufacture of it by large bounties. How important is it then, that we should avail ourselves of improvements calculated to render us independent of all foreign supply of this important article in the consumption of our country, and to give to our own industry all the advantages to be derived from the cultivation and manufacture of flax. If these advantages have not been overrated, it is a subject of great national importance; and if the legislature of our state were properly impressed with its bearing on the general interests of agriculture, they might be induced to afford encouragement adequate to the accomplishment of the object.

The curators offer these suggestions to the society with a view to draw their attention to the importance of the flax cultivation to the interests of agriculture, and induce them to adopt all the means within their power to give the flax machines a full and fair experiment, and to afford to them the benefits of any improvements of which they may be susceptible. Our country is indebted to native invention for the cotton gin, which has given so much value to the cultivation of cotton; and if the inventive faculties of our countrymen could be directed to the improvement of the flax machines, by offering suitable encouragement, there is every reason to calculate on final success. The wonderful improvements of modern times in all labour saving machinery, and the eminent instances of success in invention, would justify the opinion that discovery on any given subject, may be confidently sought. And on this account, the offer of a premium, or even simply a topic for investigation, is often of national benefit. The funds of the society can never be appropriated to a more useful purpose than offering premiums for useful inventions adapted to prescribed ends. And what end can be proposed of greater magnitude to the interests of agriculture, than that which, if accomplished, is calculated to furnish a new resource from the soil, to give value to industry, and afford assurance to the farmer, that he shall no longer be compelled to toil in vain, and waste his vigor and strength in unprofitable labor. The curators respectfully recommend to the society to offer a premium to the person who shall make and exhibit to the society, on or before the first day of January next, the most perfect machines for preparing flax in the raw material, without having recourse to the former process of dew or water *rotting* and by which the labor and expense of preparing it will be essentially diminished.

Published by order of the society.

STEPHEN DUNCAN,
JAMES M. BROOM,
ISAAC C. JONES,
REUBEN HAINES,
JOSEPH R. PAXSON,
Curators.

OLD TIMES.

The National Gazette of Philadelphia, contains an extract from a Philadelphia Price Current of April 7, 1720, showing the state of that market more than a century ago. For the amusement of our readers, we extract the following items, viz:

Flour, 8s. 6d. to 9s. per cwt.
White Bread, 18s. do.
Middling do. 14s. do.
Brown do. 11s. do.
Pork, 45s. per bbl.
Beef, 30s. do.
Wheat, 3s. to 3s. 3d. per bushel.
Indian Corn, 20d. to 22d. do.
Molasses 17d, to 10d. per gal.
Salt, 3s. 2d. per bushel.
Muscovado Sugar, 30s. to 45s. per cwt.
Bohea Tea, 50s. per lb.

One pound of Bohea Tea would then purchase 600 wt. of wheat flour. One hundred wt of flour, at the present very reduced rate, will purchase six pounds of Bohea tea.

ADDRESS
TO THE REPUBLICAN CITIZENS OF WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Fellow-Citizens.

The general Republican Committee which met this day, respectfully ask leave to call your attention to the approaching Senatorial Election which takes place in September next. They have recommended to you, as proper characters to be supported as Electors for this county, SAMUEL KINGGOLD and WILLIAM GABBY; these persons are well known to you, both for their private and political integrity and consistency: we think they deserve your support, and we believe they will receive it.

We are well aware, that there are many republicans who do not entirely approve of committees, and who from the divisions which took place last fall, have almost determined not to countenance committees in future; but the events of last fall ought to convince every republican of the necessity of union, of the dangers of division. At the last election there were eight candidates for the House of Delegates, seven of whom were republican and one federal, and by the division of the votes among the republicans, the federal candidate had nearly succeeded, and that too, in a county where there is a republican majority of at least seven or eight hundred votes. And had he succeeded, what would have been the consequence? one single vote in the legislature would have decided the election of the Governor and Council of Maryland, and through them the appointment of Justices of the Orphans' Courts, Levy Courts, of the Peace, Notaries, Surveyors and of other important officers.

And so it may be again, and at a far more important election, which will fix the political character of the state for the ensuing five years at least, and it will be warmly contested in several counties; forty Electors have to be chosen, yet a single vote may decide whether the government of Maryland is to be republican or federal; and it is in vain that we have a large majority, if that majority does not act in concert.

We did hope that after the signal and almost universal triumph of republican principles throughout the U. States, after the result of the last October election in Maryland, when forty eight republican, and thirty two federal delegates were elected—and, after the free and unanimous approbation shewn by the people of Maryland, federalists as well as republicans, of the general government, in voting for James Monroe as President of the U. States, we did hope, that federal opposition would have ceased in our state government also, and that henceforth we should have been a truly united people; and that, instead of being year after year engaged in political struggles, we should have acted in unison in the promotion of the prosperity, the improvement, the welfare, and happiness of the state, and of all its citizens without regard to political distinctions.

And that this is not the case—and that we are again to witness another and a desperate contest, which must widen the breach, and render it irreparable between the two parties, is the fault of the *federalists*, and the federalists *alone*; and if fatal consequences should flow from their obstinacy, from their ill-timed and unnecessary opposition, when there is in fact no fault to be found with the republican administration, nay, when they themselves approve it, they have themselves, and themselves only to blame, and we can only say of them, in the language of an ancient hero, when lamenting over his enemies, after a victorious contest which he had sought to avoid, "They would have it so."

It may be said by the federalists, that they have no security for our good behaviour towards them, should they lay down their arms and surrender at discretion. This is true; we cannot give security, and we would scorn, was it in our power, to offer terms to honorable men in order to pursuade them to join our ranks. We are not republicans ourselves for the sake of office or power, and therefore we cannot hold out lures and bribes to others that they may come over to us; No—We are republicans from principle, believing that on the success of those principles which we have espoused, the freedom, the happiness and prosperity of our country materially depend—three fourths, at least, of the people of the U. States think as we do; a very large majority of the people of Maryland think so also; and federalists have no right to participate *equally* with us in the offices of the state—with republicans against whom upon every occasion, they raise the standard of opposition, & endeavour to deprive of all power; let them cease their opposition, let them trust to our magnanimity, and they will then find us neither ungenerous nor unjust; we have no wish to persecute, no desire to proscribe those who differ from us in sentiment.

We consider it unnecessary to enter into a review of the conduct of the republican and federal administrations, either of the state, or of the general government; but we will state some facts in regard to the finances of Maryland, which are not generally known—but which deserve particular attention, and, being founded on official documents, can neither be denied nor contradicted.

In 1801, when the republicans of Maryland came into power, the state's capital amounted to the sum of	1,136,579 89
In 1812, when the federalists came into power, the state's capital amounted to	1,611,765 61
And the state was out of debt also; making an increase of four hundred & seventy-five thousand one hundred and eighty-five dollars, seventy-two cents	475,185 72

What a contrast does this exhibit to the present situation of the state's finances, as detailed in the report of the Treasurer to the General Assembly at their last session! By that report it appears, that the state's capital amounts to only $1,228,132 13, and that the state owes forty thousand dollars to the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, shewing a decrease of capital of more than four hundred and twenty-three thousand dollars; and of the above capital nearly two hundred thousand dollars is declared to be unproductive—so that the capital which has been spent was productive, and the most productive the state owned; it was stock of the U. States. Eight years ago the state owned nearly a million of dollars in U. States' stock alone—the

exact amount was	$934,822 57
What they now hold is	468,822 57
	$466,000,00

Decrease four hundred and sixty six thousand dollars.

But further—when the republicans went out of power in 1812, besides leaving the affairs of the state in a prosperous condition, they left upwards of ninety thousand dollars in specie in the treasury. The treasurer reported at the last session, that at the close of the present year, there would be the enormous deficiency of one hundred and thirteen thousand dollars.

Facts such as these, and they are facts that cannot be controverted—we appeal to the votes and proceedings of the legislature for their correctness, and are sufficient to alarm and awaken the people—this is no party question; it must come home to the bosom of every man, no matter what his politics may be; there has been shameful extravagance or mismanagement somewhere. Under the administration of republicans the state prospered, its capital increased, no new taxes were resorted to. Under the administration of the federalists the state's capital has been very considerably impaired: we are in debt, notwithstanding new taxes have been laid on lotteries, on retailers of goods, and on hawkers and pedlars, and if a change does not soon take place in the administration of our affairs, taxes must be resorted to, to pay even the ordinary expenses of government; and government instead of alleviating the pressure under which the people labour, will be compelled to add to that pressure by taxation.

And that the finances of the state are in such a deplorable situation, and the capital so much impaired; a capital which if well managed might have prevented the laying of a single state tax for generations to come, may all be justly charged to the dominion of party prejudice; to that spirit which caused the federal administration in Maryland to oppose the policy and measures of the general government during the late war. Had they gone hand in hand with the United States' government, our claims for war expenditures would all have been paid without difficulty and without delay, we would have saved very large sums of money both in principal and interest, and agent's commission, and had they acted like wise, provident and patriotic statesmen, instead of borrowing as they did upwards of five hundred thousand dollars from banks and individuals, they would have sold their bank stock when it was at a high advance—they might have sold their U. States' stock upon good terms, and instead of borrowing, have loaned money to the general government, which would have benefitted their country, and at the same time rapidly augmented the funds of the state; but their ill judged, and ill timed opposition led them to adopt such measures, and pursue such a policy as has nearly proved destructive to the best interests of Maryland.

And we may ask what benefits have the good people of Maryland received at their hands since the year 1812? What single act of real importance have they performed? They have left the future historian an easy task—they have done—what—spent the public money and secured to themselves or their partizans every office in their power.

And can the people of Maryland again entrust the state vessel to such unskilful hands? Can the great body of federalists themselves wish to see the real interests of the state jeopardized or ruined for the mere gratification of party feelings? Their interests and ours are, or ought to be the same, and those men ought to be at the helm who best know how to guide the ship whether in a storm or a calm, and viewing the past every impartial man cannot but acknowledge, that the voyage under republicans was prosperous; under federalists unfortunate.

And if a spirit of opposition is still to be cherished as heretofore, if the state is still to be distracted by contending parties, what have we to expect? Judging from the past, a few years more will present us with a treasury exhausted, the state involved in debt, and its citizens groaning under heavy taxes. But let us act in unison, let us support in the state government the same principles that we approve of in the general government; let us rise above the dominion of party prejudice, join heart and hand in endeavoring to promote the prosperity of the state, and all will yet be well. The treasury will be replenished, taxes avoided, and Maryland will rise to that rank to which she is justly entitled among her sister states; and that rank she never will attain, whilst her citizens continue to wage a political war against each other

Washington county, since the polical contest first began between the two parties, that have so much agitated our country, has never changed, never swerved from the path of republicanism, and though divisions have sometimes existed as to men, republican measures have always been supported by a very large majority of her citizens. There is a majority large enough here to settle every doubtful county in the state, and so long as we remain united, success must and will attend us.

Fellow-citizens, the election that is to take place on the first Monday in September next, is one to you of much interest; it is the most important that has taken place, or will take place for many years. There is a very large republican majority in the state, and we have every reason to hope for a successful issue to the contest. Let us shew an example of union, of zeal, and of active industry in the good old cause—it is the cause of liberty—of truth and of justice, and in such a cause should any county in the state be found careless or lukewarm, we are well assured that that county will not be Washington.

By order of the Committee,
DAVID HARRY, Sen'r. Ch'n.
THO. KENNEDY, Sec'ry.

NEW-YORK REPRESENTATION IN CONGRESS.
FROM THE ALBANY DAILY ADVERTISER.

We readily comply with the request of the editors of the National Intelligencer in giving a statement of the delegations from this state in the 16th and 17th Congress:

17th CONGRESS.	16th CONGRESS.
Cadwallader D. Colden	James Guyon, jr.
Silas Wood	Silas Wood
C. C. Cambreling	Peter H. Wendover
John I. Morgan	Henry Meigs
Jeremiah H. Pierson	Caleb Tompkins
Wm. W Van Wyck	Randall S. Street
Walter Patterson	William Strong
Silas Tuthill	Walter Case
Charles H. Ruggles	Jacob H. De Witt
Richard McCarty	Robert Clark
Solo. Van Rensselaer	Solo. Van Rensselaer
John D. Dickinson	John D. Dickinson
John W. Taylor	John W. Taylor
Nathaniel Pitcher	Nathaniel Pitcher
Reuben H. Walworth	Ezra C. Gross
John Gebhard	Harmanus Peek
Alfred Conkling	John Fay
James Hawks	Joseph F. Lyman
Samuel Campbell	Robert Monell
Joseph Kirkland	Henry R. Storrs
Thomas H. Hubbard	Aaron Hackley, jr.
Micah Sterling	William D. Ford
Elijah Litchfield	George Hall
William D. Rochester	Jonathan Richmond
David Woodcock	Caleb Baker
Elijah Spencer	Nathaniel Allen
Albert H. Tracy	Albert H. Tracy.

It will be seen by the above statement, that the whole delegation in the 17th Congress are new members, except five, and that four of that number were new members in the last Congress: so that, with the exception of Mr. Taylor, the late Speaker, we have not a representative in the National Legislature that has been in that body more than one term.

[There is a slight error in the concluding paragraph of the above. *Six* of the members elect were members of the last Congress, viz: Messrs Wood, Van Renssalaer, Dickinson, Taylor, Pitcher and Tracy. At least one of the other members has been in Congress at former terms.]—*Nat. Intel.*

FROM THE CHARLESTON CITY GAZ. MAY 22.

FROM SPAIN AND MEXICO.

By the schr. Comet, from Havana, arrived on Sunday evening, we have received an irregular file of Havana papers, to the 16th inst. They contain Madrid advices to the 28th March, received by the Spanish packet Riquelme, in 40 days from Cadiz. The news of the Piedmontese revolution, had given great satisfaction to the Spanish people; and the important event was celebrated at Madrid, by public rejoicings and illuminations, in which the French and British Ambassadors joined with a very good grace; but those of the gigantic triumvirate of Despots have represented to the Municipal Authorities that the measures adopted by their Royal Masters would not permit them to shew any demonstrations of joy, received a guard for their protection from the populace; who, however shewed not the least inclination to molest them. How great must have been the disappointment of the Spanish Liberals, on hearing of the imbecile conduct of the Neapolitans, and the extinguishment of the Sardinian revolt without a blow!

Advices had been received from Mexico, to the 16th of March; at which time, the troops of Col. Augustine Iterbede, were deserting him in crowds; in consequence of which, he had precipitately abandoned his position at Aquila, and was pursued by General Linan, and other divisions which had been sent from Mexico by the Viceroy.

WASHINGTON, May 26.

Commodore RODGERS and PORTER returned to the city on Thursday, from their visit of inspection to the northern Navy Yards, having attended to all the objects which made their journey necessary, and finished their tour in one or two days less than the short time they originally allotted to it. Com. CHAUNCEY was left in New York, where he will be detained a few days. We understand that this visit to the different yards was in all cases, very satisfactory to the commissioners. *Nat. Int.*

Maj. Gen. GAINES, of the Army, left this city a few days ago, on his way to a Southern station, via Richmond and Norfolk. *Ib.*

TOBACCO MARKET.

We are sorry to have to commmunicate to our friends the planters of tobacco, that the market is on the decline, and not likely to revive. We have seen letters of a late date from a highly respectable source in London, stating that low as the prices were, they were progressively declining, owing to the practice, recently introduced, and ruinous to the market, of selling tobacco at auction by whole cargoes. From the large stocks on hand throughout Europe, the letter adds, it is feared there will not be the smallest chance of an improvement in prices for a long time. *Ib.*

NEW-YORK, May 29th.

By the brig Bordeaux, Captain Butman, who left St. Salvadore on the 16th April, we learn that the Constitutional Government had gone peaceably into effect, and that the country was in a quiet state; all classes appeared satisfied with the present government. A Portuguese 74 was at Rio Janeiro, which was to take out to Portugal the King and part of the royal family. It was understood they were to embark in a few days. *Adver.*

MAY 20.

LATE FROM ANGOSTURA.

The fast sailing schr. Swan, Captain Skinner, arrived yesterday morning, bringing accounts and letters as late as the 6th inst.

A report reached Angostura about the middle of April, that the people of the city of Lima had revolted, and were about to open their gates to the Patriots.

We have Angustura papers of the 14th and 21st of April. That of the former date contains the substance of a correspondence between Gen. Bolivar dated at Truxillo, and the royal general La Torres, on the subject of the Armistice, and the renewal of hostilities. La Torres states that the cattle had been driven from the districts which his army occupied, and it had become necessary for him to recommence hostilities, in order to obtain supplies for his army. Bolivar denies the supplies had been removed, and informs his adversary that he would commence hostilities on the 28th of April.

All officers belonging to the different corps of the republican army, were ordered to repair forthwith to their respective commands.

The letters speak with much confidence of the expected triumph of the armies of the republic. Carsccas, they say, "will be in our possession in the month of June."

The learned Dr. MITCHILL, of New-York, has lately received from the emperor of Russia a present of a splendid Diamond Ring, as a testimony of regard, it is presumed, for his scientific acquirements. The fact being announced in the newspapers, it has been questioned whether there be not an article in the amendments to the Constitution of the United States forbidding his acceptance of it, and it is referred to us to decide that point. We answer, that there is not. An amendment was proposed to the Constitution (originating with General Reed, of Maryland, then a Senator of the United States) which would have precluded the Doctor's acceptance of the donation, had it been duly ratified. The amendment received the sanction of a constitutional majority of both Houses of Congress, and of two-thirds also of the several States, *save one*. Not having received the sanction of the required number of States, it did not become a part of the constitution. Whatever might have been the effect of that article, had it been adopted, it could not have been *intended* to operate one mere courtesies between Kings on one side, and learned or accomplished men on the other. The occasion of it, we have no doubt, was the general rumor of a pension being received here by the son of Jerome Bonaparte, and of the intention of his uncle Napoleon to confer upon him thereafter titular honors, &c. *Nat. Int.*

An arrival at Boston from Cadiz brings intelligence that about the first of April a plot was discovered in Madrid, which was to be put in execution the 24th July next, at the head of which was the brother of the king—the object was to revolutionize the country and abolish the Constitution. The plot was revealed to the government, by a Friar and the principal actor in it immediately arrested. The king's brother was in close confinement, and it was understood when Capt. H. sailed that he would shortly be brought to trial—ten or twelve persons were arrested at Cadiz, said to have been concerned in the plot.

ST. AUGUSTINE.

Extract of a letter from St. Augustine, dated May 7.

"An officer of the U. S. army, arrived here yesterday to make arrangements with the Governor for the surrender of this place. But what appears very strange is, that though a vessel arrived here yesterday from the Havana in five days, and brought one of the Governor's sons, yet he received no dispatches from the Captain General there, without which he cannot enter into arrangements for the surrender of the place." *Richmond Enq.*

LARGE APPLE TREE.

We are informed by a gentleman of varacity, that he saw an Apple-tree, (he thinks of the kind called cheese apple,) on the farm of Mr. Wm. Prigg, of this county, which measured sixteen feet six inches round the trunk; and consequently, by the common rule of measurement, it will measure five feet six inches in thickness.—The age of this mammoth tree is not ascertained.

DISEASE AMONG CATTLE.

We understand that Dr. Arnell has been investigating the causes of the disease which has proved so destructive to the cattle during the past winter; that it is supposed to arise from ergot, or blasted seed of the spear grass, and that he will make a communication on the subject to the Annual Meeting of the Agricultural Society, on Wednesday, 30th inst. *N. Y. Gaz.*

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