

NEW YORK, July 8.

Since our last publication we have received European Intelligence five days later than that by the Kingfisher. The ship Liberty, Capt. Chew, arrived at this port yesterday, has supplied the Editor of the Mercantile Advertiser with Liverpool papers to the 24th of May, London of the 22d, and Lloyd's Lists of the 20th, from which we have selected some interesting articles. These papers afford a hope that the dispute between Prussia and England will shortly be brought to an amicable conclusion.

A Prices Current of the 23rd May, quotes superfine flour at 44s. to 44s. 6d per barrel; and remarks that "in consequence of extensive supplies arriving and more expected, prices have given way. The accounts received on that day from Prussia had produced the effect of lowering flour 2s. 6d. per bushel."

LONDON, May 19.

The trial of Lord Melville concluded on Saturday, but the proceedings are not to be published until the peers shall have given their decision, which it is expected they will do on Wednesday night.

A letter from Dover dated May 17, contains the following intelligence:—"By an American schooner arrived yesterday from St. Michaels, it appears there has been a hurricane; most of the vessels loading there were blown out of the roads; and the schooner lost both her anchor and cables. She was the first of the fleet bound to London with fruit. An American brig from Cadiz, and another from Lisbon, came up in the afternoon from the river."

On Saturday some accounts were received from Holland, by a vessel sent into Yarmouth, by which we learn that the camp at Zeijl is immediately to receive large reinforcements. It is added that 50,000 Prussians are to join in the invasion of this country, and are to embark in the Dutch ports.

May 22.

The Hamburg mail arrived last night, and has brought intelligence of a most important nature. The steps adopted by this country have occasioned a

Change in the Cabinet of Berlin.

Count Haugwitz, who has been the fatal adviser of those measures which have produced, and threaten still greater mischief to his country, has retired from an office which he had neither the talents nor integrity necessary to render efficient for the public good, and has left Count Keller in the full administration of affairs. The circumstances which produced this event, are stated to have proceeded from the King's request to the latter minister, to suggest the means most likely to bring about a reconciliation between the courts of Berlin and London. The first step taken has been to produce access to the Prussian ports in the Baltic, not to obstruct the entrance or departure of any British ships, but on the contrary, to treat them in a friendly manner. Other measures were in contemplation to forward the renewal of good understanding between the two courts.

Will Prussia still maintain that it occupies Hanover as a rightful possession? Will Napoleon suffer Frederick William to open his ports to British commerce? These are questions which a little time will solve.

It is possible this change may lead to the sending over some diplomatic agent to this country to endeavor to open some negotiation for accommodating the differences between the two countries; but in the present state of Europe, the public should not be hasty to encourage a hope, in which they may be disappointed.

Another important piece of intelligence is stated in letters from Vienna of the 6th inst. According to these "the differences relative to the mouths of the Cattaro, have been amicably accommodated. The representations made at St. Petersburg have produced the effects wished for by Austria, and the Russian troops are making dispositions to evacuate Cattaro." We know not what degree of credit is due to this statement.

It is reported that such is the understanding between France and Austria, that an offensive and defensive alliance is about to be concluded, and Austria is bound actively to defend Bona-parte's late changes. This may be doubted.

Letters from Rome state, that two French ships have been taken by the English off Gæta.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

The following letter has been addressed from Mr. Secretary Fox to the American Minister.

Downing Street, May 16, 1806.

"The undersigned, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has received His Majesty's commands to acquaint Mr. Munroe, that the King taking into consideration the new & extraordinary measures resorted to by the enemy for the purpose of distressing the commerce of his subjects, has thought fit to direct that the necessary measures should be taken for the blockade of the coasts, rivers and ports, from the river Eibe to the bay of Brest, both inclusive, and the said coasts, rivers and ports, and must be considered as blockaded; but that His Majesty is pleased to declare, that such blockade shall not extend to prevent neutral ships and vessels laden with goods not being the property of His Majesty's enemies, and not being contraband of war, from approaching the said coasts, and entering into, and sailing from the said rivers and ports, (save and except the said coasts, rivers, and ports from Otrant to the ri-

ver-Sale, already in a state of block and vigi-lant blockade, and which are to be considered as so blockaded) provided the said ships and vessels do not approach and enter (except as aforesaid) shall not have been laden at any port belonging to, or in the possession of, any of His Majesty's enemies, and that the said ships and vessels falling from the said rivers and ports (except as aforesaid) shall not be destined to any port belonging to, or in the possession of any of His Majesty's enemies, nor have previously broken the blockade.

"Mr. Munroe is therefore requested to apprize the American consuls and merchants residing in England, that the coasts, rivers and ports abovementioned, must be considered as being in a state of blockade, and that from this time all the measures authorized by the law of nations and the respective treaties between His Majesty and the different Neutral Powers, shall be adopted and executed with respect to vessels attempting to violate the said blockade after this notice.

"The undersigned requests Mr. Munroe to accept the assurances of his high consideration. (Signed) C. J. FOX.

"James Munroe, Esq. &c. &c."

Extracts from an ORATION, pronounced by Mr. EVERARD HALL, at Greensville, on the 5th of July, 1806, in commemoration of American Independence.

"To form a proper estimate of the blessings of liberty, let the discerning mind but contemplate the infallible consequences of its absence. Where this heavenly prerogative is not enjoyed, apathy resides, and all the pleasures and comforts of life vanish. When the liberties of the people depend on the will of a tyrant, then industry hides her head—talents shrink from observation—the arts and sciences become stagnant—virtue repressed—vice exalted—the rich oppresses the poor, and hypocrisy wears its hoped reward. The means of happiness in this transitory life are few indeed, even in that soil most favorable to their production—but what avenue is open to the enjoyment of them where despotism prevails—when the labors of the peasant become the food of rapacity—when the bold originality of genius holds up the possessor as a mark to the shafts of malevolence and envy to his superiors in power. Can happiness exist when the daring intruder can with impunity enter the mansion of peace, and disturb the enjoyment of domestic felicity and social order? Can we tamely relinquish the pleasures and advantages resulting from the sister arts and ennobling sciences, which reveal the arcana of nature, and cause the nearer approach of man to his great Creator? Shall the effusions of a mind fraught with the richest gifts of nature, produce an effect so different from that intended, and the rewards of merit be lavished on the vicious and tawny hypocrite? No!—Humanity shudders at the idea! View then the situation of the man, when the laws and constitution of his country are at once his guide and protector. Here injury is followed by redress and crimes by punishment. Encouragement crowns the laudable exertions of the citizen, and places of profit, of trust and of honor, are confided to those hands which are deemed by the voice of the people most worthy of them, whilst prosperity brightens the countenances of the sons of liberty. Such, my fellow-citizens, is the difference between slavery and independence. We have experienced both, and shall profit by the knowledge.

With sentiments like these, our situation was truly deplorable. Alive to the just perception of the rights of man, without the power of asserting them with effect—America, though weak and undisciplined, confided in her prowess, and resolved to obtain that, by force, which was denied her treaty, or suffer the same tomb to envelop herself and her liberties. But of what avail were resolutions like these, without the God-like arm of WASHINGTON to carry them into effect? The name of Washington will forever ornament the brilliant page of history, and receive continued tributes of applause, when those of Cæsar and Alexander shall have been long forgotten. Whilst memory retains her power—whilst virtue holds her place in human affections, shall Washington be embalmed in our hearts, till the luminaries of heaven shall forsake their shining orbs, and nature's works shall crumble into dust.

"Where, my fellow-citizens, is the eye, which does not drop the pearl dew of gratitude, when a nation mourns a Washington—when a weeping country deplores a father, friend, a brother and a saviour?—Where is the tongue so lost to sensibility; so fettered by prejudice; so prone to ingratitude, as not to acknowledge, that his name, surrounded by a blaze of glory, will far longer brave the rude assaults of time, when written on the hearts of his adoring countrymen, than if indebted to a Raphael's pencil, or the Promethean chissel of a Praxiteles?

"Humanity is liable to error, and no man save WASHINGTON, so entirely possessed

that heavenly virtue and incomparable merit, to command universal esteem, respect, gratitude and love. In the field and in the cabinet, WASHINGTON stood foremost, and was deservedly proclaimed the guardian angel of his country.

"Such, my fellow-citizens, was WASHINGTON, so long as the brazen trump of war sounded the chilling blast—so long as the field of battle was cheered by his presence, and his country happy and enriched by his wisdom and valor.

"From such an elevation of grandeur and power, how easy was the descent to the gratification of ambition: but WASHINGTON, superior to temptations so alluring, seemed to exist only for his country. He fought—he conquered—then filled the executive chair, till he saw his country "in the high road to prosperity and national glory"—then, without a sigh, relinquished the gaily indignant office and distinction, for the humble enjoyments of rural retirement. Eulogy, my fellow-citizen, would exhaust her powers, and own herself incompetent to the task of portraying in their proper colors the virtues of this great man, this enlightened hero:—Suffice it to say, that every thing good—every thing great—every thing noble, was attendant on his name. He left us in full possession of our liberties—let us endeavor to retain them; but this desirable end cannot be attained, unless the eye of vigilance is ever on its guard to detect the approaches of tyranny. The Protean form of this enemy to the rights of man, is formidable indeed; yet we shall be secure, so long as merit and talents go hand in hand with preferment, and mal-conduct in office is duly punished.

"The right of representation is the grand bulwark of our liberties. For this, we braved the dangers and horrors of a war—for this, our dearest blood was spilt—and for this should every lover of his country stand forth a champion and a hero. But, my fellow-citizens, of what avail is the possession of this alluring right, without a proper sense of its value? Reason & virtue proclaim the necessity of confiding this sacred trust to men of wisdom, integrity and patriotism. Reject with disdain the paltry consideration, which would take from you this valuable right, and suffer reflection to reign triumphant.

"Were I to endeavor to enumerate the many advantages, derived from our laws and constitution, it were a labor, without the prospect of a conclusion. Permit me, however, before I conclude, to congratulate you on that liberty of conscience which forms a feature so characteristic of our liberties in general. When was the reign of tyranny so vigorous as when the mind was fettered and oppressed in the chains of superstition—when the dictates of conscience were to be disregarded, and religious tenets changed at the arbitrary will of a capricious monarch. Wars, the scourge and curse of mankind, followed the invasion of imagined boundaries. Behold now the reverse, The mind assumes her wonted energy, and seems to follow what it cannot comprehend. No more shall the imperious tongue of insolent authority arrogate to itself the exposition of the laws of our great Creator—No more shall the compulsive arm of power bend the knee when the heart feels no participation—No more shall the weight of human frailties be increased by an arraignment at an earthly tribunal. The horrors of an inquisition never were & never can be experienced in a country, where the principles of liberty are well understood and properly maintained.

"To preserve our coveted situation, let us remember the means by which it was attained. By union and harmony we were crowned with success—let not a relaxation in those points endanger or defeat it.

"This day, my fellow-citizens, should be devoted to festivity and joy—by exhibiting a proper sense of the happiness of our situation—a situation high exalted in the scale of nations, let us shew that we deserve it, and henceforth live together a Band of Brothers, and a Host of Friends."

From the American Daily Advertiser.

RESPECTED FRIEND,

In compliance with thy request, I have ventured to send thee for publication, an account of some experiments made on a worm found on the Lombardy poplar trees. As I was passing through Southwark yesterday morning, I met with a person of respectability, who obligingly furnished me with three of those worms—on my return home I immediately commenced my experiments on a full sized cat—about 20 minutes after being stung or bitten, she was evidently sick, and I began to conclude that the reports respecting the deleterious powers of the worm were correct, but on enquiry it appeared that the cat had been at times affected nearly in the same way, when there was no reason to suspect the worm as the cause; at any rate she recovered.

Two pups were procured and subjected to the same experiment; at the time I was engaged with the smallest one, the worm was so highly irritated that it ejected a considerable quantity of fluid matter; suspecting that this might be the poisonous principle, I immediately inoculated the pup in four places, but without effect, and in neither instance was there a fatal result—there was any variation from their natural habits, it was a disposition to sleep, which might possibly have been occasioned by the fatigue following the efforts they made to disengage themselves from the confinement which was imposed on them.

In the afternoon, I went to the Pennsylvania hospital, and obtained five of the worms, which were taken from the trees in the yard—a kitten about one third grown was procured, and in the presence of my medical friends Dr. Thomas Bryant and Samuel Hopkins, together with William Johnson, steward of the institution, (who whom very obligingly assisted in the greater part of the experiments) the kitten was repeatedly bitten about the nose and mouth, but no ill effects ensued, except momentary pain at the time of receiving the bite.

This morning the experiments were renewed at the Hospital, two young kittens of different litters were repeatedly bitten about the nose and mouth; the crying of one of the kittens afforded an opportunity for the worm to pass within the mouth, and probably to sting or bite the tongue, for the little creature slavered considerably, and appeared for some time to be laboring under symptoms of local pain, but after a while they subsided, and the result in both instances was the same as yesterday.

A fine half grown pup who was the subject of yesterday's experiment, was treated as follows; the roof of the mouth was scarified in several places, and an incision about three quarters of an inch in length, was made in the tongue—immediately after this a worm was introduced into the mouth and the jaws closed for one minute, and permitting him to open them, it was discovered that he had swallowed the worm; he appeared to labor under some slight disposition for more than an hour, but he eventually recovered and became very lively.

Another small pup of a different litter was the subject of the following experiment. I made an incision through the skin about three quarters of an inch long, and carefully dissected it on each side so as to form a superficial, yet gaping wound; a fresh worm was applied to the part, and very soon ejected a greenish colored fluid, which filled the wound; in addition to this the little animal was several times bitten, in the incised part, but the result was equally favorable; the mouth of the same pup was scarified in several places, and one of the worms being cut in half, the divided part with the head was immediately introduced into it, and kept there for two minutes; at the expiration of that time, the portion of worm was taken out, and no injury resulted.

Another young kitten was confined for a short time in a small vessel containing six of the worms, without receiving any injury.

I have now simply related the facts that have come under my observation, with a hope that they may throw some light on a subject, which has lately excited considerable attention, and awakened the serious apprehensions of many citizens—and altho' I have no doubt that the cat mentioned in the Gazette of yesterday, actually died in the presence of the persons alluded to, yet whether her death was occasioned by the sting or bite of the worm, is a circumstance that is at least doubtful.

I have compared several of the worms used in the experiments with these kept at the Museum, and find them to be of exactly the same kind.

JOS. PARRISIL.

Mischief and dangers of impeachments.

If the following curious arguments against parliamentary proceedings were to be admitted as unanswerable, every ministerial delinquent might go on with impunity; and responsibility would become an empty sound. The story, however, is sufficiently entertaining to merit a place in the paper.

Lord Carnarvon in the reign of Charles the second, was a man who never spoke but once in the house of Peers. One day at dinner with the duke of Buckingham, where the glass circulated very freely, he made a considerable bet, that he would speak on an important debate, which was expected to come on that very evening in the upper house, on the subject of a proposed impeachment of the Earl of Danby, and ancestor of the present Duke of Leeds.

The wager was confirmed by half pint bumpers of Burgundy, and the parties repaired to the scene of action; but the debate had commenced before their arrival. The noble lord, however, catching the chancellor's eye, soon after a peer sat down