

before the end of June, the shoals in the Arctic seas are commonly divided, scattered and dissipated. But the atmosphere is then continually damp, and loaded with vapour. At this season of year a dense fog generally covers the surface of the sea, of a mild temperature indeed than the frost yet produced by the inversion of the same cause. The low stratum of air, as it successively chills the colder body of water, is chilled, and thence disposed to deposit its moisture. Such thick fogs, with mere gleams of clear weather, infesting the northern seas, render their navigation extremely dangerous. In the course of the month of July, the superficial water is at last brought to an equilibrium of temperature with the sun, and the sun now shines out with bright and dazzling radiance. For some days before the close of the summer, such excessive heat is accumulated in the bays and sheltered spots, that the tar and pitch are sometimes melted, and run down the ship's sides.

The ice, which obstructs the navigation of the Arctic seas, consists of two very different kinds; the one produced by the congelation of fresh water, and the other by that of salt water. In those inhospitable tracts, the snow which annually falls on the islands or continents, being again dissolved by the progress of the summer's heat, pours forth numerous rills and limpid streams, which collect along the indented shores, & in the deep bays enclosed by precipitous rocks. There, this clear and limpid water soon freezes, and every successive year supplies an additional investing crust, till, after the lapse perhaps of several centuries, the icy mass rises at last to the size and aspect of a mountain, commensurate with the elevation of the adjoining cliffs. The melting of the snow, which is afterwards deposited on such enormous blocks, likewise contributes to their growth; and by filling up the accidental holes or crevices, it renders the whole structure compact and uniform. Meanwhile, the principle of destruction has already begun its operations: the ceaseless agitation of the sea gradually wears and undermines the base of the icy mountain, till, at length, by the action of its own accumulated weight, when it has perhaps attained an altitude of a thousand, or even two thousand feet, it is torn from its frozen chains, and precipitated with tremendous plunge into the abyss below. This mighty launch now floats like a lofty island on the ocean; till, driven southwards by winds and currents, it insensibly wastes and dissolves away in the wide Atlantic.

Such we conceive to be the real origin of the icy mountains or icebergs, entirely similar in their formation to the glaciers which occur on the flanks of the Alps and the Pyrennees. They consist of a clear, compact, and solid ice, which has the fine green tint verging to blue, which ice or water, when very pure, and of a sufficient depth always assumes. From the cavities of these icebergs, the crews of the northern whalers are accustomed, by means of a hose, or flexible tube of canvass, to fill their casks easily with the finest and softest water. Of the same species of ice, the fragments which are picked up as they float on the surface of the ocean, yield the adventurous navigator the most refreshing beverage.

It was long disputed among the learned, whether the waters of the ocean are capable of being congelated; and many frivolous and absurd arguments, of course, were advanced to prove the impossibility of the fact. But the question is now completely resolved; and the freezing of sea water is established both by observation and experiment. The product, however, is an imperfect sort of ice, easily distinguishable from the result of a regular crystallization: it is porous, incompact, and imperfectly diaphanous. It consists of spicular shoots, or thin flakes, which detain within their interstices the stronger brine; and its granular spongy texture has, in fact, the appearance of congealed a syrup, or what the confectioners call water-ice. This saline ice, can therefore, never yield pure water; yet, if the strong brine imprisoned in it, be first suffered to drain off slowly, the loose mass that remains will melt into a brackish liquid, which in some cases may be deemed potable.

To congeal sea water of the ordinary saltness, or containing nearly the 30th part of its weight of sa-

lin matter, it requires not so extreme cold, this process taking effect about the 27th degree on Fahrenheit's scale, or only 5 degrees below the freezing point of fresh water. Within the Arctic circle, therefore, the surface of the ocean being never much warmer, in the decline of the summer, soon cooled down to the limit at which congelation commences. About the end of July, or the beginning of August, a sheet of ice in the space of a single night is formed, perhaps an inch thick. The frost now maintains ascendancy, and shoots its increasing energy in all directions, till it has covered the whole extent of those seas with a solid vault to the depth of several feet. But, on the return of spring, the penetrating rays of the sun gradually melt or soften that icy floor, and render its substance friable and easily disrupted. The first strong wind, creating a swell in the ocean, then breaks up the vast continent into large fields, which are afterwards shivered into fragments by their mutual collision. This generally happens early in the month of June; and a few weeks are commonly sufficient to disperse and dissolve the floating ice. The sea is at last open, for a short and dubious interval, to the pursuits of the adventurous mariner.

While icebergs are thus the slow growth of ages, the fields or shoals of saline ice are annually formed & destroyed. The ice generated from melted snow, is hard, pellucid, and often swells to enormous height and dimensions. But the congelation of salt water wants solidity, clearness and strength, and never rises to an very considerable thickness. It seldom floats during more than part of the year, though in some cold seasons the scattered fragments may be surprised by the early frost, and preserved till the following summer.

The whale fishers enumerate several varieties of the salt water ice. A very wide expanse of it they call a field, and one of smaller dimensions a floe. When a field is dissolved by a subaqueous or ground swell, it breaks into numerous pieces, seldom exceeding forty or fifty yards in diameter, which, taken collectively are termed a pack. The pack again, when of a broad surface is called a patch, and when much elongated a stream. The packs are crowded and heaped together by violent winds, but they gain separate, and spread again in calm weather. If a ship can freely through the floating pieces of ice, it is called drift ice; and a piece itself is said to be loose or open. When, from the effect of abrasion, the larger blocks of ice are crumbled into smaller fragments, this collection is called brash ice. A portion of ice rising above the common level, is termed a hummock, being produced by the squeezing of one piece over another. These hummocks or protuberances break the uniform surface of the ice, and give it a most diversified and fantastic appearance. They are numerous on the heavy packs, and along the edges of ice fields, reaching to the height of thirty feet. The term sludge, applied by the sailors to the soft and incoherent crystals which the ice forms when it first attacks the surface of the ocean. As these increase, they have some effect, like oil, to still the secondary waves, but they are prevented from coalescing into a continuous sheet, the agitation which still prevails, and they form small discs, rounded by continual attrition, and scattered three inches in diameter, called cakes. Sometimes these again form into circular pieces, perhaps a foot thick, and many yards in circumference.

The fields and other collections of floating ice, are often discovered at a great distance, by that singular appearance on the verge of the horizon, which the Dutch seamen term ice blink. It is a straggling of lucid whiteness, occasioned by the glare of light reflected obliquely from the surface of ice against the opposite atmosphere. This shining streak, which is always brightest in clear weather, indicates to the experienced navigator, 20 or 30 miles, not only the extent and figure, but even the quantity of the ice. The blink from a piece of ice, appears of a pure white, while that which is occasioned by snow-fields has some tinge of low.

The mountains of hard and compact ice, it has been shown, are produced gradually perhaps of several centuries. Along the western coast of Greenland, prolonged into the Davis's Straits, they form an im-

portant, which presents to the mariner a sublime spectacle, resembling at a distance whole groups of churches, mantling castles, or fleets under full sail. Every year, but especially in hot seasons, they are partially detached from their seats, and whelmed into the deep sea. In Davis's Straits, those icebergs appear the most frequent; & about Disco Bay, where the soundings exceed 300 fathoms, masses of such enormous dimensions are met with, that the Dutch seamen compare them to cities, and often bestow on them the familiar names of Amsterdam or Harlem. They are carried towards the Atlantic by the current, which generally flows from the north-east; and after they reach the warmer water of the lower latitudes, they rapidly dissolve, and finally disappear, probably in the space of a few months.

The blocks of fresh water ice appear black, as they swim in the sea, but show a fine emerald or beryl lustre, when brought upon the deck, though perfectly transparent, like crystal, they sometimes inclose threads, or streamlets, of air bubbles, extricated in the act of congelation. This pure ice being only a fifteenth part lighter than fresh water, must consequently project about one tenth as it swims on the sea. An ice berg of 2000 feet in height, would therefore, after it floated, still rise 200 feet above the surface of the water. Such perils may be considered as nearly the extreme dimensions. Those mountains of ice may even acquire more elevation at a distance from land, both from the snow which falls on them, and from the copious vapours which precipitate and congeal on their surface. But in general, they are carried forwards by the current which sets from the south-east into the Atlantic, where, bathed in a warmer fluid, they rapidly waste and dissolve. It may be known, by experiment, that if the water in which they float had only the temperature of 42°, the mass of ice would lose the thickness of an inch every hour, or two feet in a day. Supposing the surface of the sea to be at 52°, the daily diminution of thickness would be doubled, and would therefore amount to four feet. An ice berg, having 600 feet of total elevation, would hence, on this probable estimate, require 150 days for its dissolution. But the melting of the ice would be greatly accelerated, if the mass was impelled through the water by the action of winds. A velocity of only a mile in an hour would triple the ordinary effect. Hence, though large bodies of ice are often found near the banks of Newfoundland, they seldom advance farther, or pass beyond the 48th degree of latitude. Within the Arctic regions, those stupendous blocks remain, by their mere inertia, so fixed on the water, as commonly to serve for the mooring of vessels employed in the whale fishery. In such cases, however, it is a necessary precaution to lengthen out the cables, and ride at some distance from the frozen cliff; because the fragments of ice, which the seamen term caves, are frequently detached from the under part of the mass, and darting upwards, acquire such a velocity in their descent, that they would infallibly strike holes into the ships' bottoms.

As heat is absorbed in the process of thawing, so it is again evolved in the act of congelation. The annual formation and destruction of ice within the Arctic Circle, is hence a beautiful provision of nature, for mitigating the excessive inequality of temperature. Had only dry land been there opposed to the sun, it would have been absolutely scorched by his incessant beams in summer, and pinched in the darkness of winter by the most intense and penetrating cold. None of the animal or vegetable tribes could at all have supported such extremes. But, in the actual arrangement, the surplus heat of summer is spent in melting away the ice; and its deficiency in winter is partly supplied by the influence of the progress of congelation. As long as ice remains to thaw, or water to freeze, the temperature of the atmosphere can never vary beyond certain limits. Such is the harmony of the system; and all experience and observation forbid us to believe it to be subject to any radical change. Some years may chance to form more ice than others, or to melt more away; but it were idle to expect any thing like a general or permanent disruption of the glacial crust which binds the regions of the north. Not even were this ice

once removed, a similar collection would soon succeed, since it is always the effect, and not the cause, of the disposition of the atmosphere; which it really serves to temper. We should be guilty of the most vicious reasoning in a circle, if we maintained that ice first cooled the air, and that this cold air next increased the fields of ice.

CANCERS.
The editor of the Patriot, avails himself of the earliest moment to give publicity to the following letter, believing it will be highly useful, and joins in the wish of his correspondent, that it may be every where copied by brethren of the type.
Baltimore, Pa.
York county, Penn.
Oct. 25, 1818.

Dear Sir,
An insertion of the following in your valuable paper will oblige me and perhaps confer an important benefit upon some of our unfortunate fellow beings. About two months ago, observing in the Baltimore Patriot an extract from the West Jersey Gazette, giving (in the person of James Lewis) another evidence of the efficacious quality of Pipsissaway in curing Cancers, I was induced to preserve it, from a possibility of its proving useful at a future period. It happened at this time that the wife of a neighbour was afflicted with this painful and alarming disorder, under which she had suffered for a considerable time. The breast (the part affected) had been amputated and had perfectly healed, but in a few months exhibited every symptom of a return. Several tumours appeared & daily enlarged. Her physician, an eminent practitioner, advised a second use of the knife, but her friends dissuaded her from the operation, believing it would be undergoing severe pain without the smallest hope of relief. Her situation occurred to me, but considering all human applications useless in so advanced a stage of the disease, I neglected mentioning it to her friends, but spoke of it to another, who informed me of it. The herb being near at hand, was immediately procured and used as directed, and I rejoice to add, that the tumours have been completely removed, and there is every prospect of her recovery. I have sent this for publication, without waiting her perfect restoration, that others may avail themselves of the same means as early as possible. The plant is an evergreen, and sometimes called winter green; the mode of using it simply to drink of the tea, and wash the part frequently with a strong decoction. I hope your brother Editors throughout the country will give this a place in their Gazettes.
I am your friend,
C. W.
Mr. Munroe, Editor of the Patriot.

From the Richmond Compiler.
SCRAP OF BIOGRAPHY.
Some years since, an Englishman left his native country, young, unprotected, but blessed with spirits and enterprise. He reached the United States, the asylum of the stranger and the home of the homeless. The moment he touched our shores, he mixed with the busy mass of our active population, in the obscure shades of private life.

But events were silently working to bring him back to his native country, in a very different situation from that in which he had left it. Several years after his departure, a letter was addressed to a respectable mercantile house in Philadelphia, stating that the last incumbent of a British peerage was dead; that the next heir was missing, but had been traced to a voyage to America, and beseeching that no exertions might be spared to seek out the man on whom an Earldom and an estate had thus unexpectedly fallen. The house in Philadelphia accordingly made the most anxious enquiry after this obscure stranger; advertisements were put into the newspapers, stating his name, and requesting him to call at their house, where he might hear of something to his advantage. The investigation was fruitless; no trace of the stranger could be found; no clue to direct them in their enquiry. So much time had elapsed, without producing any lights upon his destiny, they came to the conclusion that he was dead.

It was not so—fortune in one of her freaks did more in one minute than the researches of years had

been able to effect. One day, one of the partners of the house, passing along the street, called at the market to purchase a piece of meat. Having suited himself to his taste, he was in the act of paying for his purchase, when a third person stepped up and addressed the butcher by name. What was the merchant's astonishment to hear him called by the name of the person whom he had so anxiously sought. He prudently concealed, however, his surprise, and after making some enquiries, returned home—recurred to the documents in his possession, & satisfied himself of the identity of the person.

Most persons in his situation would have flown to the stranger, broke the matter to him abruptly, and turned his head by the dazzling information. Not so the merchant! He was a man of prudence and discretion.—He was aware of the intoxicating effects of rapid elevation upon a brain not prepared for it; determined, while he communicated the extraordinary dispensation of Providence, to do it in such a way as would make it a real blessing to the stranger. He accordingly kept his own counsel, cultivated an acquaintance with the butcher, introduced him into a new line of business, which compelled him to associate with men of greater information than he had been accustomed to—drew him to his own house, & took every pains to introduce him gradually into the most respectable and genteel society. At every new step of his elevation, the manners of his protegee became more & more polished, and his information more expanded. At length, when he thought his friend was sufficiently prepared for the strange event he had to announce, he imparted to him the unexpected change which fortune had wrought in his destiny. Conceive his astonishment, his wonder! What, to be raised, as it were, from the shambles to an Earldom and a princely estate!—How much was he indebted to the discretion of his friend for the seasoning he had received, and for the modesty with which he bore the change!—Reluctant at first to encounter such a revolution of fortune, he almost wished to decline it—but, at length he determined to return to Great Britain, and assume the mantle which the laws of the empire had thrown over his shoulders. And thus a Philadelphia Butcher is now converted into a British Peer, an Earl with an immense estate, and a member of the House of Parliament.

To his honour be it reported, that he bears his prosperity with the utmost moderation. His head is not turned by his elevation, as is too frequently the condition of the new nobility of England. He is modest and unassuming—seeks the society of Americans, and speaks of the country in terms of respect and gratitude.

Is this, again, you will ask, fancy, or is it fact? Is it borrowed from romance, or from reality? You will scarcely conceive it is the last; but such is believed to be the substance of a story, whose theatre was Philadelphia, and whose hero is now a British Peer.

NARRATOR.
New-York, Nov. 2.
FROM HAVRE.
The ship Comet Capt. Hall, sailed the 11th Sept. She has brought out 250,000 five franc pieces, for the U. S. Bank. No political news. Capt. H. has favoured us with a file of French papers, and a London paper of the 7th Sept.

From a New-York paper of Oct. 26.
STEAM SHIP.
The new Steam ship Savannah, intended to ply between Savannah and Liverpool, dropped down the bay on Saturday for Elizabethtown, where she will take in her machinery.

SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE.
A branch of Lilach in bloom was gathered in a garden in this city this morning. The flowers were as fresh, beautiful and fragrant, as those which blossom in the spring.
Ibid.

Valuable Present.
The library of the late Professor Ebeling has been brought to Boston from Hamburg. It was purchased by the hon. Mr. Thorndike, and was then by him presented to the University of Cambridge.

Williamson's Hotel.
J. WILLIAMSON,
Having rented that large and commodious building opposite the Church Circle, in the City of Annapolis, and formerly occupied by Mrs. Johnson, respectfully informs the public, that he has engaged the premises, and will use every exertion to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their patronage. The house bears in the immediate vicinity of the State House, (Greenwich) standing as a monument of the Legislature, will find it to be a convenient place of accommodation. Ladies and Gentlemen accommodated with board by the day, week, month or year. Private Parties accommodated at the pleasure of the house, with all the delicacies of the season.
Annapolis, November 4, 1818.

ELI WEEDON, & Co
Take this method of informing their friends and the public, that they have commenced the
TAILORING BUSINESS,
In the Store Room of Mr. William Wells, where they intend carrying on the same, in all its various and most fashionable branches. They solicit the patronage of their friends and the public generally, to whom they pledge themselves to give entire satisfaction for all work put into their hands, and they also intend keeping a general supply of
Ready Made Clothing,
Suitable for the present and approaching season.
Nov. 5. 1818. 3w.

LAND FOR SALE.
In pursuance of the last will and testament of the late Benjamin Allein, the subscribers will offer for sale, on Thursday the 26th November on the premises, if fair, if not the next fair day, at 12 o'clock. All the Land he was possessed of about 600 acres, bounded by the Patuxent river, about 1 mile above Pig Point. The improvements are a tolerable Water mill, a good dwelling house, and all necessary out houses, and in tolerable good repair. The above property will be sold on a credit of three years, except the widow's dower. The purchaser will be required to give bond, with two approved securities, with interest thereon. The above property will be shewn to any one by applying to Mr. Joseph Allein on the premises, or Thomas Tongue, jr at Tracey's Landing, Anne Arundel county
E. ALLEIN, J. TONGUE, Jr. & Co. Exrs.

Notice is hereby given,
That the subscriber has obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Bassford, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to present them, duly authenticated, for settlement, and those indebted to make immediate payment.
HENRY BASSFORD, Adm'r.
November 5, 1818. 3w.

Notice is hereby given,
That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county hath obtained from the orphans court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Boone, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All those having claims against said estate, are requested to produce them, legally authenticated, and those indebted to make immediate payment.
JOHN GRAY, Adm'r.
Nov. 5, 1818. 3w.

State of Maryland, sc.
Anne Arundel County, Orphans court.
Oct. 31, 1818.
On application by petition of Joseph A. Wallace, administrator of Henry McCoy, late of A. A. County, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer, and Federal Gazette of Baltimore.
John Gassaway, Reg. Wills,
for A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,
That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Henry McCoy late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 24th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 31st day of October, 1818.
Joseph A. Wallace, Adm'r.
Nov 6. 6.

BLANKS
For Sale at this Office.
Declarations on Promissory Notes, and bills of exchange against Drawer, first, second, and third Endorser, in assumpsit generally.
Debt on Bond and Single Bill, Common Bonds, Appeals do.
Tobacco Notes, &c. &c.
June 11.

GRAND LODGE.
Anno Domini, 1818. Libertatis 42.

To the votaries of fashion, bearded and beardless, young or old, curled and simple, wigged or natural, and all else whom these presents may concern. Greeting.

We did not think, since the official promulgation of our last officially announced and regally executed proclamation to the rebels of grace, the gloomy tenants of the gloomy dungeon of the determined uglies, as well as to our paroled liege subjects and beloved children of the House of Light and Gen of Fashion, that any further notification of our return to shaving, cutting, curling, frizzing and powdering, at the sign of the Long Pole and Golden Eagle, would have been necessary.

Sed Eleas! Chas! tempora mutantur, Mores autem, hoc remanet Mirabile dictum

The world is copy turvy turned, or full as a bad,
The frightful times have made the frightful uglies mad.

Therefore, know all men, of all states, sexes and conditions, within the bounds of our dominions, that we have been, thus far silent, respecting the outrageous counter proclamation, issued from the gloomy dungeon of the determined uglies, with a disposition to give countenance to a continuance in the absence of our wanderers from the Hall of Fashion, opened lately by us, in Market Street, sign—Golden Eagle and Long Pole—With full purpose of will and power, to exterminate forever the decaying haunt of the nephis uglies, or flights of Caithan, together with the 777 swarthy wrinkled old maids and the 9999 right old either skinned, chequer mugged, mop faced, atchelos, in this said treasonable instrument of encl, as to counterfeiters and their projects and their leaders, from the haunts and practices of a huge deluge of delinquency, the gloomy dungeon of the determined uglies, to all the rights and pleasures and privileges of our order, which with Mars at its head, won Venus from the very vigils of the ugly gods, their idol V. lean. Now therefore, let us further declared, an announced and officially proclaimed, on this 22d day of October, A. no Domini 1818, Libertatis 42, that we: WILLIAM CATON, Grand Master of the mysterious, profound, chemie, chivalric, mathematic, multiplying and subtracting, ant, or frizzing, cutting and powdering, curling, straightening, and thinking, all directions of hair, bearded, whiskers, &c. &c. of a quality, age, sexes or denominations, from coal black to carrot red—Do hein and hereby and herein, (all excuses set apart) command you and each of you, of our liege subjects and beloved children, jointly and severally, to be and appear on the grand parade of our city, one hour before the hour of the governor's qualifying, as before the legislative of the state, being last registered on the lists of fashion, elegance and grace in our Grand Lodge, sign Golden Eagle and Long Pole, and proceed by chemically, chivalric, and mathematically shaved, curled, pointed, frizzed, and powdered by us, in persons propria, Grand Master of all the tonsors, barbers, frizzers and shavers in the known world.

This, done by us, WILLIAM CATON, in gratification of the requests of 1,999,999 of the Belles of the world and 1,999,999 Beauux, acknowledged by said Belles to be to all intents and purposes, all that Beauux should be—Charged for love and a timed for war.

Signal by us, this 22d day of October, bearing beside our royal signature, our seals of state and other official marks of us.
P. Q. WILLIAM CATON, (Seal)

We are on hand by the latest arrivals from the four quarters of the world, all the various stives, washes, oils, essences, and perfumeries, now in use among the fashionables of the east and fashionable connoisseurs of the north, west and south.

We've essences from A to Z,
We've oils too for wigs or head,
And salves to turn all pale lips red,
We've charms to Auburn winter's hair,
We've magic soap to wash brown fair,
We've bergamot as pure as dew,
And L'Eau Cologne, it won't do,
To clear and purify the skin,
And make it thick or make it thin.

We've Milk of Roses, strange to tell,
And hair-combs made of tortoise-shell,
We've oil of musk and oil of cloves,
And swansdown softer than the doves.

We've NID COLOMBE, of France, the dead,
Made from the Queen of Bourbon's head,
By which her Royalty, 'tis said,
The fashion in Old England led,
We've Russia's and Italia's dress,
Sent cross the sea to us, express,
By favour from the fair Empress.

We've jointed dolls just come off hand
To suit the belle or suit the Beau,
We've charcoal powder—Yes—we're right,
To cleanse the teeth and keep them white,
We've breast-pins, wrought of sealing wax,
And braids and kill beaux, made of wax,
We've straight braids fixed so natural
That fretful old maid could not tell
When with malicious look she'd try
To find by artificial eye,
If CATON'S curls grew on the head,
Or were by us, Grand Master made.

We've snappers and crackers among other toys,
To tickle the misers and please the young boys,
We've blacking in phials, like physic his true,
But then our physic is made for the shoe,
We've Catchers of beaux and breakers of hearts,
Besides we've a MONKEY of wonderful parts
To see which, or buy which, in part or in whole,
You will please to step in at the EAGLE and LONG POLE:
Where we shall be ready to fly at your call,
And dress you for church or prople you for ball.