From the Scioto (O.) Gazette.
From the first formation of civil society down to the present time, it has been the in Berest and the duty of every social compact to endeavour to supply the wants of the in dividuals of that society, and to (scilitate the means of procuring the necessaries, the comforts, and even the luxuries of life

Egypt affords the earliest example of cithe greatest specimens of art and refine ment. As the country in general was na turally sandy and dry, having but little fresh water except what was afforded by the Nile; and ar the inhabitants increased ra pidly; it became necessary to provide for them in such a manner, that the land should sustain the greatest possible number; as this would not only increase the wealth of the country, but add greatly to the power

of the sovereign.

The ancient valley of the Nile was narrow in proportion to its length; and although it was equal to, if it did not exceed, any part of the earth in fertility, owing to the climate and the annual floods, of the Nile: wt the inhalitants soon increased so Nile; yet the inhabitants soon increased s as to fill the valley, and it was evident that the subsequent surplus must emigrate or he

The country adjacent to the valley of the Nile in lower Egypt being generally level, with a small descent towards the sea, and not much elevated above the river; it was found practicable to take the water out of the river at many places in the upper part of the valley by canals, which, owing to the gradual descent of the country, were made to diverge considerably from the ancient valley in lower Ezypt, and by various collateral bra iches afforded the means of irri lateral braiches alloided the means of irrigating and rendering highly productive, a large portion of the country which was he fore a sandy desert. The productive part of the country thus enlarged and filled with inhabitants, who were governed by despotic princes wielding the whole power of the country that the country the same of the country that the country t of the nation, produced those stupendous monuments of art, the very ruins of which now astenish us. Although these canals were originally constructed for the purpose of supplying the country with fresh water they were soon found to be very useful to the purposes of navigation, and nearly all the transportation and travel of the country passed on them

In China, the principal commercial ci ties are situated nearly in a line from north to south, parallel to the sea coast; and as the general course of the navigable rivers is from west to east, intersecting the principal line of commercial intercourse at right angles, the Chinese at a very early period began to open an artificial navigation by means of canals, in the line of trade. The grand trunk from Pekin to Canton is with its windings about 920 miles long, and 120 feet wide, and to m this trunk there are nu-merous branches in all directions. The rivers also, are nearly all of them

rendered navigable as far as they afford water enough (when confined to the most convenient shape) to float a boat. They have no locks on their rivers and canals to pass the boats from one level to another; but use sluices and inclined planes, up which the boats are hauled by manual labour, assisted in most instances by capstans and other mechanical powers. It appears to be the policy of the government to find as much employment for the great population of the country in these hydraulic operations as possible; and nerhaps this is the reason why no locks and other labour savreason why no locks and other lahour sav-ing facilities have been used—and the rea-son why the canals are not continued quite into the city of Pekin, but the goods are all carried a short distance by porters—The emperor's barks, or canal packets, are 70 feet long, 16 feet wide and il feet high-containing a hall, four rooms, and a kitchen; and are very regular in their arrivals at, and departures from, the different cities on their route.

The aggregate length of the canals and artificial river navigations in China, is a bout 5,000 miles; and the particular manage ment of the waters has been recorded in books for the last 1800 years.

In India, there are some canals, which like those in Egypt were constructed principally for the purpose of irrigation, but are also used as channels of commercial inter

In the region of Delhi, there was a con siderable tract of country which was harren and uninhabited, because there was no waster; until a prince of greater observation and less indolence than his predecessors, constructed a canal about 60 miles Jong, from the river Jumna through this barren tract towards his capital. From the main canal many branches were made in various canal many branches were made in various became productive and well peopled; adding greatly to the wealth and power of the prince, who became very popular in consequence of this measure

The total length of the Indian canals is

estimated at 250 miles. In Greece, we find no canals. Perhaps the peculiar situation of the country, being mountainous and deeply indented with bays and good harbours, around which the in-habitants chiefly resided, together with the continual warfare with their neighbours, rendered artificial navigation unnecessary or impracticable; but it appears very extraordinary, that a country in which the arts and sciences generally arrived to great perfection, should exhibit so few hydraulic

In Italy, the aggregate length of the ca-nals is about \$40 miles, besides a great num-ber of small rivers which are rendered navigable, by means of dams, locks and sluices. The first lock was made by a Venetian in 1481; and previous to that time the boats in canals were passed with great difficulty and some danger, from one level to another by means of sluices and inclined planes. At Milan, there is a canal consisting of two branches, in all about 25 miles; it is 130 feet wide at the top, 16 feet wide at the bottom, has 11 sluices, and is the largest canal vigable by means of dams, locks and sluices tom, has Il sluices, and is the largest cana

Holland exhibits the most astonishing proofs of patient industry in the construction of hydraulic works. The whole expense of these works is estimated at 300, 900,000 paunds sterling; and if we deduct three fourths of this amount for the expense of constructing the dy'ces, seagates, &c. The balance would be sufficient to make 16,000 miles of canals at \$30,000 per mile Besides the regular canals which traverse the contry in all directions, the inhabitants have dug out and whosly excavited the mane dug out and whose excented the manth in many places for peat or turf, to the depth of 16 or 18 feet, and for the space of several aquare miles, from one to 18 or 20; and this depressed surface is called a poleveral aquare miles, from one to 18 or 20; mines every function; it is an affection of the centre, capable of variously influencing and this depressed surface is called a politic der. As the surface of the ground is nearly teach remotest part through many channels. Springs is said to be about 400,

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vers, the polders are protected from soundation by dykes; around which on the outgasse is a carfal called a ringsloot, into which the system is disposed; and graves may be induced by any cause of inside is a carfal called a ringsloot, into which the system is disposed; any cause of inside is a carfal called a ringsloot, into which the system is disposed; any cause of inside is a carfal called a ringsloot, into which the system is disposed; any cause of inside is a carfal called a ringsloot, into which the system is disposed; any cause of inside is a carfal called a ringsloot, into which the system is disposed; any cause of inside is a carfal called a ringsloot, into which the system is disposed; any cause of inside is a carfal called a ringsloot, into which the system is disposed; any cause of inside is a carfal called a ringsloot, into which the system is disposed; any cause of inside is a carfal called a ringsloot, into which the system is disposed; any cause of inside is a carfal called a ringsloot, into which the system is disposed; any cause of inside is a carfal called a ringsloot, into which the system is disposed; any cause of inside is a carfal called a ringsloot, into which the system is disposed; and in the carfal called a ringsloot into which the system is disposed; and called a ringsloot into which the system is disposed; and called a ringsloot into which the system is disposed; and called a ringsloot into which the system is disposed; and called a ringsloot into which the system is disposed; and called a ringsloot into which the system is disposed; and called a ringsloot into which the system is disposed; and called a ringsloot into which the system is disposed; and called a ringsloot into which the system is disposed; and called a ringsloot into which the system is disposed; and called a ringsloot into which the system is disposed; and called a ringsloot into which the system is disposed; and called a ringsloot into which the system is disposed; and called a ringsloot into which the system is dis the water is raised from the polder by wind mills; by which means the polder is drained, rendered fit for cultivation, and supports

agreat number of inhabitants.

In France, the aggregate length of the canals is about 528 miles, including 1-16 miles of tunnels. The canal of Languedoc is 148 miles long, 65 feet wide at the top, 34 at the bottom, and 6-12 feet deep, have ing 114 locks, 55 aqueducts and culvers, and 92 bridges. The feeder of the summit level is 38 12 miles long, 12 feet wide, and 3 feet deep. This canal was made for the passage of sea vessels from the Atlantic to the Mediterranean.

In Germany, the total length of the ca-nals is about 60 miles. In Prussia, about 120 miles.

In Russia, about 200 miles

In Sheden about 200 miles.

In Denmark, about 50 miles, which is the length of the Hol-tein canal. It is 00 feet wide at the top, 54 feet at the bottom, and 10 test deep; it is navigated by sea ses sels, about 2,500 of which pass annually.

In England, there are 113 conais, the

aggregate length of which is more than 2,450 miles including 35 1-4 miles of tunnels; having 15,000 leet rise and fall, and requiring 1500 locks at 10 teet lift. The requiring 1500 locks at 10 teet lift. The artificial river navigation, rail ways and inclined planes, are supposed to be equal

in the total length to the canals. In the year 1759, the Duke of Bridge In the year 1759, the Duke of Bridge water commenced the first regular canal in England. It is 45 34 miles long discluding 34 of a mile under ground at his coal-names at Worsley, and is carried on one level at great expense except where it locks down to the Mersey 82 teet. The tunnel in the bill is 8 feet wide and 5 feet. tunnel in the hill is 6 feet wide and 5 feet high, expanding at se eral places for boats to pass, and is arched with brick, where there is not rock or coal, having several ass shafts to the top of the hill, in a sine place 110 feet. This canal crosses the river to well on a stone aqueduct of 3 arches, 38 feet above the water in the river, admitting vessels to pass under it with their mast

In Scotland, there are seven canals, the aggregate length of which is 135 1-2 miles, the whole rise and fall 1,019 feet with 123 locks. The Caledonian canal is 21 1 3 miles long, (exclusive of the lakes which occupy 38 1-2 miles of its course) 190 fee wide at the top, 50 feet wide at the botton and 20 feet deep. It has 29 locks from 170 to 180 feet long, 40 feet wide and 20 feet deep. This canal is carried on an embank ment 400 yards into the sea to obtain a sufficient depth of water, having a basin 967 by 162 yards, and if in dimensions and workmanship the greatest canal in the

In Ireland, the whole extent of the canals is about 206 miles, rise and fall 894 feet,

with 109 locks.

In America, we shall not look for the speeded inonuments of art which adoru the eastern continent; but the specimens which are already exhibited, prove that we are not following at an immeasurable distance, and may one day dispute the palm with the proudest of our predecessors.

The Middlesex canal from the Merrimae

river to Boston harbour, was begin in 1790 and opened in 1804. It is 29-34 miles long, 24 feet wide and 3 feet deep, having 13 locks 90 feet by 12 of excellent masonry. It has 4 aqueducts with stone abutments & piers; one one one hundred feet long and 10 feet high, one 110 feet long and 16 feet high, one 120 feet long and 30 feet high, & one 140 feet long and 35 feet high, 50 bridges with stone abottments, one semicir cular basin of 200 feet diameter and 11

deep.
In the course of the canal there is one embankment 80 roos long and 25 feet high, one embaknent 30 rods across a meadow gradually sunk 60 feet before it stopped, & a cu' 800 feet long, 17 feet wide and 7 feet deep through a grante rock. The expense of transporting a ton through the canal is \$3 50, of which \$170 is toll, and \$180 freight.

This canal cost the proprietors \$.70,000. The New-York canal from Lake Erre to the Hudson river is a noble undertaking I have not the report of the commiss oners larly; but that report is in the hands of many. Suffice it to say, that I have seen the canal, and sailed on its surface. I believe it would do honour to any country, and can truly say, if the Ohio canal was as near its completion in the same style, I should be as proud of my citizenship as the an-Let us use all our influence to promote the great enterprize in which our state is now engaged; and let us consider that as the hest route for the canal, which the com missioners after a faithful examination shall decide upon. Let no local interests or sec tional jealousies divide the energies of the

It would be absurd for the citizens of one part of the country to find fault with those of another, because they happened to live where the ground was most favourable for the construction of a canal. Our state is rapidly advancing to a high rank in the confederacy; and we shall be unworthy of her, if we do, or suffer any thing to retard her progress.

## CAUTIONS.

From the Boston Medical Intelligencer. Cautions to sedentary people, and to those whose habits endanger their health - Medi-cine, like all other things, is resolvable in to a plain matter of common sense. Every body can do much in preventing sickness; nothing exceeds the pleasure of relieving it but that of preventing it: in provident anticipation of it, a physician shows most force of mind and efficacy of his art.

Food. Excess, chiefly, irritates the stomach and noisons even the wholes meet

mach and poisons even the wholesomes food. In health, to guard against excess, infinitely more attention is needed, than minute discrimination in choice of food. Excess of proper food produces more disorder than does the exceptionable quality of any article of food. In taking food, we should attend to the first feeling of satiety; a monthful after the first relish of appetite

Ceases is excess.

Indigestion, the most varied of diseases begins from simple, apparently unimportant deviations from health, gradually becomes complicated often, it finally under

digestion.

Whatever greatly disorders any important organ causes indigestion. All parts of the parts are so balanced, if one is much hurt, the rest suffer.

Distention of the stomach and bowels, flatulence, acid, oily, putrescent eructations natulence, acid, oily, putrescent eructations, indicating actions fermentation, immediately arise from indigested food. If these are habitual, the whole digestive organs be come disordered, the mouth clammy, tongue furred, especially in the morning; a laxative effects relief. The sufferer is apt to be thirsty, his appellia impalred, variable; test cold; he is occasionally weak, finds ble teet cold; he is occasionally weak, finds it difficult at all times to command his attention, has perplexed dreams, sometimes nightmare, is alarmed, occasionally despondent, anxiety and depression gradually en gross his attention, the dejections deciate from the healthy appearance, the stomach is aptio be oppressed altereating, d.arrhosa
often follows, then costiveness, needing
medicine more active than before; pains of
the stomach, oftener of the bowels, burning, weight, nausea, great loss of strength, des pondency, hardly equalled in any other dis ease; feelings of endless variety in various

To eat moderately and slowly is often o greater consequence than any other rule of

Appetite enough should remain to leave Appetite enough should remain to leave fee the functions of body and mind. He who is lazy, sleepy, soon after a meal, has taken too much —Weakly people, when they exceed their usual meal, teel dejection, anxiety, weight at the stomach, indigestion wandering, pain, disturbed sleep, sense of suffocation, nervous affections; sleep late, wake tired, yawn, have no appetite; become cheerful, hungry, when their stomach has become lightened, eat heartily, and suffer as before. That a generous diet is necessary to support their strength, is a general error with the subjects of almost all chronic disease.

The most common cause of morbid dis tention of the stomach is eating too fast. Appetire subsides only in proportion as the tood absorbs the directive fluid of the sto mach. It we eat slowly, if time is given for the absorction to take place, appetite abates before the stomach is over charged.

If a meal be interrupted ten or fitteen minutes after no more than a third of the usual quantity is taken, the person is satis fied. A few mouthfulls taken a little before 

chewed and mixed with saliva; does not un lergo the first process of digestion; excites

Another cause of over distention is high seasoning various food, such as particular ly piease the palate: we are induced to eat after appetite is satisfied. This seems to be in particular an effect of wine drunk during dinner.

so intermixed are the feelings produce by hunger, and by the means which please the palate, that when desire to eat is con-atantly renewed by a succession of differ-ent kinds of tood, we cannot judge when we have enough. Artificial appetite is ex-cited at the expence of subsequent debility. It is unkind to urge friends to take meats, spices, acids, truits, coffee, cordi als; but a sumptuous table is hospitality!

prodigality is munificence, grandeur! Whatever in moderate quantity agrees with the stomach, may be presumed wholesome to that individual. Food is whole some or unwholesome only as it is mor or less adapted to the present state of the digestive organs.

A moderate, deliberated meal is digested, probably, in three hours, then the stomach is empty, beginning to rest; it should rest till its power is restored; i e. till appetite returns for simple food. When digestive power is impaired, as much time is needed, if the food is proportioned in quantity and digestibility to the power. According as this is weak it is likely to be promoted by abstinence even to a sensation of want. We should wait for appetite, not tempt it.

Meats which are most mixed with fat are caet par most oppressive. The lean part of venison is perhaps the most digestible tood. Few things are more hard of diges-

Healthy people have but little thirst. Drinking at meals, to assist digestion, is most erroneous We should not yield to tion than new bread. most erroneous We should not yield to slight thirst; when it is considerable, drink moderately, deliberately.—Frequent drink-ing dilutes the stomach's digestive fluid. To daily use of two or three glasses of wine, inflamation of the digestive organs seems sometimes owing, often confounded under public institutions generally, are not only advantageous to those who establish them, advantageous to infinite value to posterity — recycle, addicted to spirits, generally be recycled to spirits. come pale, often emaciated, more or less paralytic; both rie subject to debility of sto mach, obstructed liver, dropsy; the latter monest, and in them they make most rapid progress.

Proof. Adam Forguson was very often invited to dinners and parties, ate heartily drank more than a bottle of wine very of ten When first taken ill. at 50 years of age, he had good health; that morning it was bleak, he made a fatiguing excursion into the country, returned just before din-ner very much chilled; went to dine with a party, ate and drank in his usual manner. A few hours after one side was palsied head confused, sight perverted, pulse quick. He was bled immediately, used laxatives, and strict, tow diet. By his 73d year, all paralytic symptoms disappeared, his health excited admiration. Since his attack he tasted no meat till 1812, drank nothing but tasted no meat till 1812, drank nothing but tea, milk, broth or water, took nothing after tea time. Whenever he ventured to use more nourishing, stimulating food he soon had full pulse, hot restless nights.—
His only medicines were laxatives, almost daily. When he suffered from cold they seemed specially to promote recovery. During the 19 following years, making 43 from his attack, his remarkable health continued till six years be ore death; even then tinued till six years be ore death; even then nobody would have suspected he had ever heen apoplectic or paralytic. His mind was almost as entire as in his younger daysimpaired: 1812 he began to take a little meat. For ix years he had not been in better health and spirits than during the winter 1815 to Feb. 1816; then his bowels had been irregular two days; pulse 100, he was feverish, slightly delitious, had almost incessant billious vomiting; was conside-rably relieved, under free evacuation of his bowels; died Feb. 23, et. 93.

The number of visitors now at Saratoga

MI

MICHIGAN.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New-England, who has recently returned from exploring the Michigan Territory "On my first visit to Blichigan, in 1818, the country, even in the vicinity of Detro-it, was very imperfectly known. When Ges. Brown visited Detroit, in 1816, with a view of settling the question as to the lo-cation of the army lands, he east his eye from an elevation over a comparative ocean of woods, apparently on a level, and as there is a deep morass in the vicinity of De troit, the necessary inference was, that the whole country was drowned land, and we whole country was drowned land—and yet Detroit was always a healthy place—especially since the "New City" has been laid out into spacious streets crossing at right angles, on the plan of Philadelphia. From that delusive impression, the country was that delusive impression, the country was abandoned in the view of locating the army lands—fortunately for its future population. In 1818, several enterprising citizens of

Descoit, who were deeply interested in the issue, including their amiable Governor. Cass, slung their packs, and in separate exploring parties, they traversed the country in different directions—and to their sur rry in different directions—and to their sup-prize; they found a very fine country of rich waving land, generally scattered trees, remarkably free from underbush, especial by in that part of the country now, compos-ing Oakland and Macomb counties. In a word, the face of the country resemble Ontario county (N. Y.) in its early state, being interspersed with beautiful small being interspensed with beautiful small lakes, ponds, and running streams, and is remarkably healthy. I am fully persuaded that no part of the interior of N. America, ever held out such powerful allurements to young men ambejious to grow with the growth of the country, as the Territory of Michalam. Aside from the exceilence of the soil and the natural beauty of the country, and the great commercial and agricultural advantages it possesses, it is washed on three sides by inland seas ac is washed on three sides by inland seas ac cessible to ships; add to these considerati ons as soon as the grand canal shall be completed, in 1824, from Erie to Albany, the produce of Michigan will find its way to that city, at a less rate than formerly from Utica. It abounds also with the finest fisheries in the world; and Detroit lies midway between the vast inland oceans, and mus at no great distance of time, become a great commercial city, and the emporium he tween the western and eastern waters. De troit Riveristruly beautiful, and its entrance from the west end of Lake Erie is spacious Old orchards of excellent truit, line its bor

Old orchards of excellent truit, line its borders on both sides; as it was settled by the French as early as New England. The fiver is also studded with several islands—approaching the city by water, it resembles. Philadelphia in miniature.

As a road is now about being made, under the sanction of a law of the U. States, through the black awamp, a distance of 66 miles, which will open the flood gates of emigration from the populous state of Ohio Besides, the tity of emigration is setting in a rapid and sanctasing current from the east, particularly from the state of N. York—I noticed every vessel and even the steam boat, crowded with passengers; and the boat, crowded with passengers; and the roads lined in every direction. From the town or Marcellus alone, I was credibly in formed, that forty families will remove to Michigan the present sesson. I have no doubt it will become a state in 3 years; as settlers can now select their farms from the United States lands, at one twenty-five an

Michigan owes much to its intelligent & enterprising governor, who may be justly pronounced the father of the country, and is universally beloved by all classes of citi-zens. The urbanity of his manners, the soundness of his intellect, and his great li-terary acquirements, command the veneration and respect of an entire community -Some governors, as well as kings, are a blessing, while others are a curse to the human race. Yours, &c.

FRANKLIN, 74.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the United States ship Franklin 74, da-Valparaiso, March 10th, 1823.

We are all heartily sick of the coast, but presume we must bear with patience, yet another year. Our first-step from here af ter you sailed, was to convoy the sing Canton to Arica, and Quilea, which ports were in a declared te of blockade; but which the Commodo adid not see proper to respect. At Arica, witnessed a fight between the troops of shore, and a Patriot schr,—the latter was obliged to cut her cable, and stand off, with loss. From this we sailed to Quilca, and completed they ale of the Canton's cargo. On the 4th of July we gave a dinner, to which seventy persons sat down. The guests consisted of the others of the Canton and a French merothers or the Canton and a French mer-chant ship, (being the only vessels there,) and the rest on the number was made up by ladies and genthanen from Arequipa, (a ci-ty 90 miles in the utterior,) and the officers, civil and military, of the port; which, by the bye is nothing abore than a small niche in the rocks, where goods can be landed, there being not the least shelter for ship ping: Here we lay six weeks, rolling the lower deck, parts in, and, but for the lively vivacity of the girls, who came upon mules from the city to visit us, I know not what we should have done. what we should have done.

The coast presents the most langed and barren prospect I ever saw; but nothing can barren prospect I ever saw; but nothing can exceed the fertility of the interior. Many of the ladies who came to see us had never before seen the ocean—much less a vessel. But the grandeur obthee sip was represented in such glowing colous that ladie of more than sixty years of we performed the journey to the coast, during which it is necessary to pass from extreme heat to extreme each. Their feelings of admiration and surprize cannot be described. Mrs. Stew. cold. Their feelings of admiration and surprize cannot be described. Mrs Stewart was called the Anglo Americana—
equien hablo todas lenguas, y puede tocac
todas entouments—or, the Anglo American lady, who spoke all tongues, and could
play all instruments. I could relate to you
many anecdotes of this portion of the country, and say something of the wisdom of many anecdotes of this portion of the country, and say something of the wisdom of their politicians, in opposing the army of that part of Peru, called independent but perhaps it might not be interesting in the relation; suffice it to say that they till are Royalists, and flie reasons they give for choosing to remain so, are, that their neighbors are the call themselves independent. hours who call themselves independent, are more miserable than they are, and they say they like no exchange except for the hetther. Their politeness to us exceeded any thing we had experienced from the Patri ots, or even anticipated from so savage a

place. Callao is a miserable place; and we were much disappointed in our anticipations of the grandeur of Lima-save the churchies, which exceeded in richness, splendour and folly any thing I had ever witnessed, We have been in this place about a week, from Juan Fernandez, where we lay a month, see thauling and painting. At the above place. We had much amugment month, see had in and painting. At the above place, we had much amusement, hunting and fishing, be We established on shore a hospital, a bakery, and built a small schooner. All the marines, the band, sail makers, carpenters, armourers, bakers, &c. lived constantly on shore, and in fact, we seldom saw more than 150 men on board at a time. We circumnavigated, in board at a time. We circumnavige boats, the I-land, and explored it in direction in spite of cloud capped mountains, and runged precipiess. During our stay, we killed 50 billocks, some goats, and caught about \$0,000 fish, All shared in the sput, and no accident in the sport, and no accident, except one man wounded by a musket ball, in an attack upon some wild bulls: many risks were wounded, and I myself, had a narrow es-cape from one which made a desperate charge at me, after I had wounded him; he ran upon my bayonet, which fortunately turned him.

From a late London paper. Bast week, the curiosity and attention of the ploughmen on the farms of Ingleston and Kirkland, in the parish of Kelton, atewatry of Kirkcudbright, were drawn towards a large hawk, which frequently hovered around them, from observing that his flight was accompanied with a tinking once like that of small hells. At one time noise, like that of small bells. At one time he was seen pursuing a fox throughout his course: and it was immediately concluded that he must be a trained falcon; but as note are now kept in the cduntry, it could not be imagined whences he might have come. Though the people were anxious to gratify their curiosity by getting hold of him, they had too much generosity, and too much regard for such a singular visitable to their offshooting him and tant, to think of shooting him; and, though he did not seem to feel quite so strong an apprehension of danger from the human race as his species commonly do in their tance, as to render their efforts to take him

ineffectual. On Saturday last, however, he was found Un Saturday last, nowever, he was loand lying dead, near a large rookery in Kirk land, the inhabitants of which, it is supposed, had killed him, either on the presumption of evil intention, or pethaps, on the more legal grounds of some overtact of violence. To each lega a small bell was suspended by a silver ring, on which was engraven "John Sinclaire, Bellast;" and he measured between the tips of the wings, when extended, 3 feet 6 inches. The manner in which he is supposed to have met with his death is no wise improbable. In my youth, when in the country, I have frequently witnessed the fact, that when a hawk or glede was chasing a small bird, and my feelings were wrought up to the most painful anxiety for it-late, two or three crows would suddenly interpose, attack the aggressor, and chasing him quite out of sight, relieve both the poor bird and myself from our distress. What, then, may we not suppose such a number to do, when aroused by well-grounded suspicion, or some open act of hostility, at a period to them so interesting as that of incubation. [Dumfries Courier.

## FOREST WORMS.

Windsor, (Vt.) June 30. We were not aware of the astonishing lepredations committed in many places in the vicinity, by forest worms, till on a short excursion the last week, we presented with orchards completely stronged of their leaves, and large tracts where the strong at a distance the resemblance of having fire passed through them, occasioned by the loss of their follium by worms. ed by the loss of their foliage by worms -These worms are larger than the common caterpillar, which nests upon apple trees; and appears later in the season. Although it may be impossible to prevent their rava-ges in the forest, yet we apprehend it is not difficult to preserve orchards from them, from the fact that of those which were contignous, some appeared quite intouched, while others were completely stripped, & the owners will probably have to call on their neighbours for cider until another

## DANDELIONS.

A medical writer in the National Intelli-gencer, remarks: - Dandelions have always been considered particularly useful in visce-rial obstructions, particularly those of the liver, when eaten either as greens, sallad, or taken in ptisans -They seem calculated from their stimulant, deobstruent powers, to promote bilious discharges, and, from long experience, have been found highly efficacions in all biliary affections of the liver. They are also good to keep the body open, and are diuretic and attenuant. In dy open, and are diuretic and attenuant. In the dropsy, the dandelion has been known for ages to be of great utility. The ancients, says Willich, were better acquainted with the properties of this excellent yestable, than those modera practitioners, who appear to be more anxious to introduce exotics imported from distant on ascertain the qualities of those numerous medical playes which grow in our own climedical plants which grow in our own climedical plants which grow in our own in the interest advise all who are troubled with bile, flatulencies, fullness of blood, and who are earlied of the drections gift of nature, the Dandelion.—Trenton Emporium.

CURE FOR THE ASTHMA.

Cut six penny worth of eamphor into nicces the size of a small pill and put them into a phial, for the convenience of the pocket, and when ever (night or day) the space modic cough or nervous breathing commences, chew and swallow one or more these pieces, as the cause requires.—The experiment may be worth a trial.

[London paper.

BAPTIST SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.

From a Report of the Baptist Convention held at Wallington, it appears there are in the U. States 1,356 churches, and 206,110 members of that denomination, be side some associations from which no accounts have been received.

ots, or even anticipated from so savage a race.

From this place we sailed to Callao, where we lay some months, hence back to Cullao, with a moroy, and then to this term in the council is one.

counts have been received.

Warpland Gazette.

Annapolis, Thursday, July 10, 18 THE FOURTH OF JULY WAS C brated in this city with more than ord

ry spirit.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Wednesday, July 2.
The argumentin Scott vs. Burch's Adm. D. B. N. was continued by Key and I grader fur the appelled Thursday, July 2.
The argumentin Scott vs. Burch's Adm. D. B. N. was concluded by Jones for the argumentin state of the argument of the a

appellant, in reply; and the argument The Bank of Columbia vs. Magrad Alm'x. (argued in part some days ago.) concluded by Key and Jones for the pellants, in reply. Friday, July 4.

Dursey et al. on a motion to dismiss the peal as having been improperly made, argued by Dorsey, (Attorney-General). the appellees, and by Shaw and Magra for the appellants. Saturday, July 5. The argument, on the motion to dismiss

The case of Snowden's Exer'set al.

appeal in Sunwiden's, Exo'rset alvs. Dor et al. was continued by Magruder for appellants, and concluded by Taney for appellees, in reply.

The case of Davall vs. The State, was gried by Taney for the plaintiff in error, by Dorsey (Attorney-General,) for the st

Monday, July 7.
The case of Martin vs. M-Kenzie et was argued by Winder for the appell and by Murray tor the appelles. The of error in Andrew et al vs. W. & J. Bos was on motion of Murray for the definition of the appelled by the court. ants in error, quashed by the court—Jo son for the plaintiff's in error.

The case of Bend vs The Susqueho

Bridge & Bank Company, was argued Johnson for the plaintiffs in error, and Marray for the defendants in error.

Tuesday, July 8.

EARLE, J. delivered the opinion of court in Dashiell, et al. in The Attor General, at relation of the Transces of h borough School in Caroline county, are at June term, 1822. Decree reversed. BUCHANAN, J. delivered the opinion the court in Hamilton vs. Cragg.

ment reversed. EARLE. J. delivered the opinion of court in the state use of Rogers vs. K. et al. ga nishes of Horne, argued at term, 1822 the gment revered, and j meat entered for the appellant.

BUCHANAN, J. delivered the opinio Owings. Decree reversed.

The case of Drury, et ux. et al. vs. ner, et al. was argued by Scott and Ta for the appellants, and by Brewer, jr. Magruder, for the appellees.

COMMUNICATED.

ANNAPOLIS, FOURTH JULY, 18

47th Apriversary of American Independent At an early hour many citizens and st gers collected at Col. L. Duvall's Gar and at 2 o clock sat down to a pler dinner prepared it to occasion; whe following toasts whe drank, and many riotic songs sung. All was harmony good fellowship—the day was spent to satisfaction of all present.

1. This Day -the Birth Day of America Independence-a Jubilee for America it gladdens and cheers the true repub

and alarms tyrants.

2. The United States - a chain that

alliances of tyrants and crowned heads not injure a link of. Our Native State - many years to in her internal improvements; her slar

appear to be over, may rapid strides he to make up last time.
4. The 13 Of Sotes as confederate nice and important example to their

spring.

5 The memory of General Gener Washington-in him there was virtue patriotism; a glittering example, may great men be good men.

6. The memory of the departed hero the revolution—their blood and valou tained for us the privilege of thus cele ing, uninterrupted by tyrants and mona 7. The memory

7. The memory of the departed offi non-commissioned officers and prival the late war—they played the second

8. Thomas Jefferson, John Adams
Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, he s
vors of the figures of the declarate
independence.

9. The President of the United State
10. The trial of t 10. The Heads of Departments, 11. The Judiciary, 12. The American Navy.

13. Peace with the world on honou terms, not else.
14. The best man for the next Pres

14. The best man for the next Pres

So good examples being set, a bad
only would attempt to harm the peopl
15. Manufactures—May they soon
percede the necessity of importing for
trash.

16. Manufactures—much depend
themselves—may they do what is righ
17. The cultivators of the soil—thei
cess benefits all classes.

cess benefits all classes. . The true republican-the safe

tector of our constitutional rights an vileges. 19. The constituted authorities authorities constituted authorities a

state of Maryland.

20. Our friends wherever they be.

21. Peace, harmony, and unanim

terms honourable to all.

4.99. Our hones.

22. Our homes.

23. The Stars and Stripes now in lottily displayed at the State House S

may we always do it honour.

24. The Fair Sergas virtuous as may each find a friend and protector.

VOLUNTEER TO STS.

By sergaint Cook. Najor Beneral theorem of the plains of Chipped By William J. Hyde. The Metro of Maryland—may her givisens retheir strength on the first Monday in bernext, and crush alike the hones.

their strength on the first Monday in ber next, and crush alike the hopes promited and promising office hunt. By Saml. H. Johnson. General C. Washington the political saviour of try—next his name because striffed the control of the world.

By Mr. Lemmon. May the free dimerica—ulast he bondage of the un