a gentleman in a gentieman in ecently returned higan Territory, chigan, in 1818, icinity of Detro-known. When t, in 1816, with ion as to the lo-be east his eye imparative ocean a level, and as he vicinity of De ce was, that the
d land—and yet
lthy place—espey" has been laid
erossing at right ladelphia From the country was locating the ar-

it's future populable Governor. and in separate and to their sur fine country of erbush, especia try now compos-b counties. In a ountry resembles streams, and is m fully persuaded ro N America, ul allurements to grow with the as the Terri-

y inland seas achese considerati analshall be com-ie to Albany, the ill find its way to an formerly from th the finest fishe-troit lies midway occans, and must ne, become a great he emporium he-stern waters. De-ni, and its entrance e Erie is spacious. truit, line its bor-was settled by the England. The ri-everal islands—ap-ater, it resembles

e natural beauty

obeling made, unof the U. States,
i, a distance of 64
e flood gates of eous state of Ohio
ation is setting in
current from the
e state of N. York
mosenvers; and the nd even the steam seeingers; and the ection. From the I was credibly in easien of the existent of the end of the existent of the existence of the existe o its intelligent &

ho may be justly the country, and all classes of citihis manners; the lire community — Il as kings, are a a curse to the hu-

N, 74.
an officer on board
Franklin 74, darich 10th, 1823.
k of the coast, but
vith patience, yet
satep from here af ivoy the ship Can-, which ports were ckade; but which see proper to res-nessed a fight be-ne, and a Patriot ie, and a Patriot ged to cut her ca loss. From this completed they ale On the 4th of Ju-shich seventy per-ests consisted of the da French mer-

nd a french mer-nly vessels there,) er was made up by m Arequipa, (a ci-r.) and the officers, port; which, hy than a small niche than a small niche is can be landed, is shelter for ship weeks, rolling the ahd, but for the is, who came upon isit us, I know not ne.

isit us, I know not not most ingged and w; but nothing can e interior. Many o see us ind never nuch less a vessel, ship was representing that lading of the performed the ring. Inich it is never the peak of admiration and ribed. Mrs Stew. ribed. Mrs Stewnglo Americana— nas, y puede tocac or, the Anglo Ameri tongues, and could i could relate to you l could relate to you portion of the wisdom of the wisdom of oning the army of independent but interesting in the y that they till are forms, they give for the they expected they are yare, and they are yare, and they are they are, they are they are. ed from the Patri

place. Callao is a miserable place; and we were much disappointed in our anticipations of the grandeir of Lima-save the churches, 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, evertauling and painting. At the above place, we had much amusement, hunting and fishing, are We established on shore a hospital, a bakery, and boilt a small schooner. All the marines, the band, sail makers, carpenters, armourers, bakers. sail makers, carpenters, armourers, bakers, sail makers, carpeticus, as mourers, ouners, etc. lived constantly on shore, and in fact, we seldom saw more than 150 men on board at a time. We circumnavigated, in boats, the I-land, and explored it in every ouars, the Island, and explored it in every direction in spite of cloud capped mountains, and runged precipiese. During our stey, we killed 50 bullocks, some goats, and caught about \$0,000 fish. All shared in the sport, and no accident, except one man wounded by a musket ball, in an attack was supported to the sport. tack upon some wild bulls: many risks were run from the ferocity of these animals when wounded, and I myself, had a narrow escape 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, atewartry of Kirkcudbright, were drawn towards a large hawk, which frequently hovered around them, from observing that his flight was accompanied with a tinkling 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 none are now kept in the educity, it could not be imagined whence, 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 visitual to this off-botting him and thousand. 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 natural state, he always kept at such a distance, as to render their efforts to take him On Saturday last, however, he was found

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 perhaps, on the more legal grounds of some overt act of violence. To each leg a small bell was suspended by a silver ring, on which was engraven "John Sinclaire, Bellast;" and 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-tate, 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 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 depredations committed in many places in the vicinity, by forest worms, till on a short excursion the last week, we the presented with orchards completely stroped of their leaves, and large tracts the stroped of having fire passed through them, occasion-ed by the loss of their folius 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 untouched, 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 Intelligencer, remarks: - Dandelions have always been considered particularly useful in viscerial constructions, 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 excilent yegetable, than those moders practitioners, who appear to be more anxious to introduce exotics imported from distant constraints, who appear to be more anxious to introduce exotics imported from distant constraints, who appear to be more anxious to introduce exotics imported from distant constraints, who appears to be more anxious for the distant of the distant in the

CURE FOR THE ASTHMA. Cut six penny worth of camphor into pieces 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 span-modic cough or nervous hreathing 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 Rep. of the Bastist Convention held at Wallington; it appears there are in the U. States 1,354 churches; and 200,110 members of that denomination, be side some associations from which no accounts have been received.

from so savage a l. D. MAULSBE, of Harford county, and one of the Executive Council of Md. has declared his determination to retire although the to this term in the council is out.

Carried Marie Comment

Bargland Gazette.

Annapolis, Thursday, July 10, 1823

THE FOURTH OF JULY was celebrated in this city with more than ordina ry spirit.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Wednesday, July 2.
The argument in Scotter, Burch's Adm'or, D. B. N. was continued by Key and Magruder fur the appelled Thursday, July 3.
The argument in Scotter, Burch's Adm'or, D. B. N. was concluded by Jones for the

appellant, in reply; and the argument in The Bank of Columbia vs. Magruder's Alm's. (argued in part some days ago.) was concluded by Key and Jones for the appellant in reply. pellants, in reply.

Friday, July 4. The case of Snowden's Exer's et al. vs. Dursey et al. on a motion to dismiss the appeal as having been improperly made, was raged by Dorsey, (Attorney-General), for the appellees, and by Shaw and Magrader for the appellants.

Saturday, July 5. The argument, on the motion to dismiss the appeal in Sunwiden's, Exp'eset after Dorsey, et al. was continued by Magruder for the appellants, and concluded by Taney for the

appellees, in reply.

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

Monday, July 7.

The case of Martin vs. M. Kenzie et al. was argued by Winder for the appellant, and by Murray for the appellees. The writ of error in Andrew et al vs. W. & J. Bostey, was on motion of Murray for the defendants in error, quasted by the court. John

was on motion of Murray for the defendants in error, quashed by the court—John aon for the plaintiff's in error.

The case of Bend vs The Susquehonna Bridge & Bank Company, was argued by Johnson for the plaintiffs in error, and by Murray for the defendants in error.

Therefore, 1910 8

Tuesday, Jilly 8. EARLE, J. delivered the opinion of the court in Dashiell, et al. in The Attorney General, at relation of the Trustees of Hills borough School in Caroline county, argued at June term, 1822. Decree reversed.

BUCHANAN, J. delivered the opinion of the court in Hamilton vs. Cragg. Judgment reversed.

EARLE. J. delivered the opinion of the court in The State use of Rogers vs. Kress, et al. ga nishes of Horne, argued at lune term, 1822 and ment reversed, and judgment entered for the appellant.

BUCHANAN, J. delivered the opinion of the court in Cromwell, et ux. et al. vs. Owings. Decree reversed.

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

COMMUNICATED.

ANNAPOLIS, FOURTH JULY, 1823.

47th Anniversary of American Independence. At an early hour many citizens and stran-At an early hour many citizens and strangers collected at Col. L. Duvall's Garden, and at 20 clock sat down to a plentitul dinner prepared to eoccasion; when the following toasts wise drank, and many patriotic songs sung. All was harmony and good fellowship—the day was spent to the satisfaction of all present.

1. This Day—the Bitth Day of American independence—a Jubilee for American it gladdens and cheers the true republican

it gladdens and cheers the true republican

alliances of tyrants and crowned heads can-not injure a link of.

Our Native State - many years too idle in her internal improvements; her slu abers appear to be over, may rapid strides he made

to make up last time.

4. The 13 Old Sotes as confederated—a nice and important example to their offspring.

5 The memory of General George

Washington-in him there was virtue and patriotism; a glittering example, may our great men be good men.

6. The memory of the departed heroes of

the revolution—their blood and valour ob-tained for us the privilege of thus celebrat-ing, uninterrupted by tyrants and monarchs 7. The memory of the departed officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of

the late war-they played the second game to the honour and glory of their country. to the honour and glosy of their country.

8. Thomas Jefferson, John Adams and Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, he survivors of the Tigners of the declaration of independence.

9. The President of the United States.

10. The Heads of Departments.

11. The Judiciary.

11. The Judiciary.
12. The American Navy.
13. Peace with the world on honourable

13. Peace with the world on honourable terms, not else.

14. The best man for the next President—So good examples being set, a bad man only would uttempt to harm the people.

15. Manufactures—May they soon supercede the necessity of importing fereign trash.

16. Manufactures—much depends on themselves—may they do what is right.

17. The cultivators of the soil—their success benefits all classes.

ecss benefits all classes.

18. The true republican—the safe protector of our constitutional rights and pri vileges. 19. The constituted authorities of the

state of Maryland.

20. Our friends wherever they be.

21. Peace, harmony, and unanimity on the beautiful to all.

22. Our hones.
23. The Stars and Stripes now in view, lottly displayed at the State House Spire.

may we always do it honour.

24. The Fair Sex, as virtuous as fair—
may each find a friend and protector.

VOLUNTEER TOOTS.

By sergeint Cook. Major Amena Scott—
the here of the plains of Chippens.

By William J. Hyde. The Metropolis of Maryland—may her eivisens rise in their strength on the first Monday in October, next, and crush alike the hones of the

their strength on the first Monday in October, next, and crush alike the hopes of the promised and promising office hunters.

By Saml. H. Johnson. General George Washington the politicals aviour sigure country—bisy his name be characterized through out the world.

By Mr. Lemmon. Ray the freedom of the historica—alieshe bondage of the universe.

By Bunjamin steet. The Patriots of 76 may they never be forgotten their deeds are worthy of emulation

are worthy of smulation

By J. Mitchell. May the great father of
the universe protect the health of our favourite—and he be as triumphant on the
first Monday in October next, as Washington was in our revolutionary struggle
for independence.

By Cof. Durall. A cessasion to hostilities—at least in time of peace.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT DARIEN,

On the 13th ult the Darieu Upper Steam Saw and Rice Mill, one of the finest establishments, of the kind, in the world, was consumed by fire. This establishment gave employment to 1000 persons at least, of various descriptions. Within the Jast seven months \$12,000 worth of pine, cypress, and other timber had been purchased for the mill =2,000,000 feet of boards had been sawmill-2,000,000 feet of boards had been sawed—one million of which, worth \$16,000, were burnt—making a most grand and terrific hlaze. The loss of the Rice Mill is greatly to he deplored, not only by the planters, but by the whole community, on account of the superiority of this mill in cleaning rice by a new process. The pro-40,000; but this (says the Darien paper) is a small remuneration for such a mi of genius and skill, and the vast profits it would soon have yielded.

BREACH OF TRUST.

The Genera Palladium of the 2d says-We understand that the Bath stage driver was entrusted with between 7 or 500 dolls. a shorttime since, by Mr. Cruger, of Bath, to deposit in the Geneva Bank, with which he made off, and has not since been heard of."

A NEW MAP.

From the Fredericktown Citizen.

Extract of a letter dated, June 25th, 1823. James Shriver, Esq of Uniontown, Pennsylvania, contemplates compiling and pub lishing a Map of the section of country through which the National Road from Cumberland to Wheeling passes. On which it is intended to exhibit the meanderings of the road, together with the situation upon it of towns, public houses and other places of note—also, the branching of all lateral roads, and the distances of the places to which they severally lead, as well as the crossings of all important streams of water. And with a view of shewing the practica bility of uniting the waters of the Yougharany and the Potenac rivers for canal nurgany and the Potomac rivers for canal purposes, it is intended to delineate the latter upon the map, from Cumberland to its sources—also, the loriner from its sources to the connection of it with the Monangato the connection of it with the Mononga-hela river, and probably the connection of Little Youghagany and the Potomac via Mill's Creek. To which it is likewise in cended to adil a profile view of the country between Cumberland and Wheeling, so that at a glance the elévation of all the mountains beds of rivers and situations of towns, above tide water, may be seen; and to add several tables, one of which to show the descent of the Youghagany river, from mile to mile in its different sections—an-other to show the levels of the roads, and its various ascents and descents, from one to five degrees, its greatest departure from a horizontal line—and another to demonstrate the growing inportance of the National Road, by noting the rapid growth of towns upon it. Mr. Shriver was employed as engineer, by the United States, to survey the Youghagany, and has extensively supplied himself with such surveys, levels, and calculations, as are requisite in the execution of the work contemplated. That the map will be highly interesting, useful and valuable cannot be doubted. May a eorrespodent liberal spirit, on the part of the public, ensure to the enterprising un dertaker an adequate reinuneration.

Yours, &c.
P. S. Mr. Shriver, also intends publishing in connection with the map, all the public documents and other papers relating to a canal communication from the Chese he western waters-such for instance, as Gen. Lacock's publications, Knight's te port, Stewart's speech in Congress, &c. &c.
To which he will add such observations as his experience and local knowledge enable him to fyrnish.

The following letter from the Superinten-The following letter from the Superintendant of the public works at Harpers-Ferry was written in answer to one from Athanatius Fenwick, e.g. one of the Potomac commissioners, desiring information relative to the facilities the works at that place would derive from the proposed canal:

Harpers-Ferry, (Va. 1 Sept. 8, 1892.

Harpers Ferry, (Va) Sept. 5, 1822. SIR_ Your favour of this morning, request

Your lavour of this morning, requesting answers to certain queries there in infitured, has been feceived, and in obedigine to what I conceive the duty of all those who are interested in a subject of great national importance. I proceed to reply to those interrogatories as near as circumstances will admit that not without expressions. stances will admit; yet not without express-ing my great anxiety that this important work should be completed, not only from the circumstance that it will save to go wernment, at this establishment, several thousand dollars annually; but of the infinite advantage it will be to the country

The quantity of coal consumed here annually is about twenty-five thousand hushels, which costs from twenty-three to forty-

The quantity of bar iron used annually

is 120 tons is 120 tons

The number of arms transported from
this place to Pittsburg, during and since
the late war, is about 50,000 stand, the
transportation of which cost from \$4 to \$8
per cwt. by land; There was also a number of arms sent to the District of Columbia during the late war, in boats which cost from \$10 to \$15 per lon for transportation.

The usual number of armourers employed here is about two hundred and thirty.

for a new seasont two hundred and thirty-five, and the greatest number 280.

There was no troops stationed here dur-ing the late the except a few companies whilst waiting to receive their arms.

In addition to the above I would add that the plank, scantling, gunstocks, and grind stones, used in the armory, are all received by water from the west. I would further by water from the west. I would further temark that nearly all the articles that are factived here by water, dould be purchased for half the present price, if this important object could be brought to use.

Very respectfully, Lam, Sir, Your obedient numble servant.

JAMES TUBBLEFIED.

THE SUBSCRIPTION

In ald of the Greeks at St. Petersburg a-nounts to upwards of one million of rubles; aboys 45,838 sterling. The Empress Dow, ager subscribed 10,000 rubles. This is exclusive of the money raised at Odesaa and several other places in Russia.

A CANADIAN NOVEL

A new navel is announced for publicatioh at Kingston, (U. C.) to be called "St. Ursula's Ognospt, or the Nun of Canada!" In the prospectus it is stated that the author has tald be main plot in Canada, extending it however, to connect incidents and simu-tions in France and England. The manuscript has been perused, by critics of good taste, who think the performance cannot fail to gratify the lovers of moral toles, exhibiting scenes, characters and occurrences of real life.

NEW YORK CANAL.

From the National Advocate of the 3d. It is already known that the canal commissioners, after much consideration and reflection, have decided to adopt the plan of erecting a harbour at Black Rock, instead of Buffalo. I will be remembered that this subject has been the fruit presume of much dissention and newspaper war between the inhabitants of Buffalo and Black Rock—partly by considerations of utility, but principally influenced by motives of interest. Buffalo as assured in a command missioners, after much consideration and terest. Buffalue is assuredly in a command terest. Buffaloe is assuredly in a commanding position, and having suffired severely during the late war, the inhabitants were consoled under the reflection that their village would be the head of the Canal navigation, and the New York of the western counties. The Canal commissioners have decided that the basin shall be at Black Rock, and part of the Ohio river be dammed for that purpose.

The Canal will not terminate at Black Rock, true, the basin will be there, but the

Rock, true, the basin will be there, but the line of the canal will be continued to Buf-falo creek and lake Erie, A part of Nia-gara river is to be used for the Canal, from quaw Island to Bird's Island; but then the originally contemplated line to Buffalo creek, will be continued with a regular tow

path.
The Canal is now filled with water from Schenectady to Rochester, (200 miles.) On the ensuing anniversary of Independence, the water will be deepened to 4 feet, and boats arrive from the west with cargoes and in two years the whole project will be completed.—Nat. Adv.

Batavia, Jan. 3 VOLCANIC ERUPTIONS IN THE IS-LAND OF JAVA.

The loud reports, resembling thunder, which were heard here in the night of the 30th December, and the fine whitish ash es which since that time have been perceiv ed in several places, have excited fresh larms of ravages by volcanic eruption.

We have hastened to acquaint our readers with the accounts which we have hith-

erto received.
On the 27th of December, in the evening, a shock of an earthquake was felt in the residency of Kadoe, about nine in the evening, it was in the direction from east to west; it was repeated eighteen times in thirty hours. Some of the shocks especially the last but one, in the evening of the 28th, were very violent, and still more dreadful on account of the undulating motion. At the same time a loud subterraneous rumbing was heard in the mountain of Merraneous in the mountain of Merraneous rumbing was heard in the subtraction of th ling was heard in the mountain of Meradie, and it began to throw out stones. At half past one, in the morning of the 29th, an eruption took place, during which half of the mountain was surrounded with torrents of lava and columns of fire, while a heavy shower of sand and small stones cov-

ered the neighbouring fields,
At present we have the unhappy certainty, that four villages are burnt and two buried; filtern persons have lost their lives, the inhabitants of the destroyed villages have ing had time to escape.

Every thing that could be done for the re-

lief of the sufferers was done by the Residents, as far as the time would allow. Accounts from Pasoeroean say, that the

burning incuntain of Broma also has for some time past made a loud subterraneous noise, and began to throw out a fine black ish ash, which is perceived at considerable distances. In the vicinity of the moun distances. In the vicinity of the mountain, the air is quite obscured, at intervals, by the ashes, which hitherto have, however, done little damage

In the district of Sumadang lately the

scene of dreadial eruptions, every thing was quiet. Amsterdam Courant. quiet

om the National Intelligencer GUINEA GRASS.

This grass, the naturalization of which has been a desideratum among the planters and farmers of the middle states, we are now beared to actually introduced into the southern states, and has forthree successive years been natured and reproduced from the seed. A letter now before us, from the Seedings Country John S. Bellinger, Esq. informs us that a few bunches sprouted and perfected their seed from the stubble of the first planting. If the grass acquires this character, our country will then possess it with all the ad vantages with which it has enriched Jamaica and other West India Islands, and which make it so valuable in the native country, whence it derives its name. It is vet a problem, whether, unless it possesses this pro-perty, like orchard grass and other grasses, the Guinea grass will be of any real value in such parts of he country as yield other grasses by cultivation. Mr. Bellinger is of ppinion that the Carolina Guinea Grass seed would mature in Philadelphia. He says it is a hardier plant than the short or even the long staple cotton.

One thing is established by Mr. Bellinger's letter, that what has been called Guinea Grass in some of the southermatates, and so described in some books, is not the true Guinea Gress, but Guinea Corn, pro-ducing its seed differently, and resembling maize in the manner of its growth, except that each plant produces 15 or 20 stems in-stead of one, and produces the ear where maize produces the tassel. The Guinea maize produces the tassel. "The Guinea grass," Mr. B. adds, "has one great advantage over the millet, Guinea corn, or natice that are to exhibit a lexuriant growth, without first ing or decaying, until frost." Mr. B. promote to forward to the editors a parcel of the seed of this grass next winter, which, which received, they will have great pleasure to distributing to their farming friends for the neighbourhood. PERRY'S VIOTORY.

in the New England Journal of Medicine and Bufgery, for Uctober 1818, we dud an indecessing surgical account of the celebrated naval battle on Lake Eric, by Uniter Paragns, M. D-now of this fown, but at that eventful period a surgeon in the naval service of the United States. Seldom mass service or the United States. Seldom or neser descending to details of peril and disaster, the official reports of military commanders convey no adequate conceptions of the horrors of a battle scene. The account from which the annexed extracts are made, is, however, of a different character adetailing as it does with professional. describing as it does, with professional accuracy, the dreadful consequences of even victorious strife.—Every thing bennected with the fame of the gallant Perry awakens interest, and Dr. Ps. narrative illustrates. both his humanity and his valour. [Prov. Amer.

About twelve o'clock, on a clear pleasant day, we met the enemy. The action soon became general, and was severely felt, especially on board the Lawrence, the flag ship; two of the enemy's largest vessels engaged her, at a short distance, for nearly two house, next of which time the nearly two hours; part of, which time the men iell on board of her faster than they could be taken below. The vessel being shallow built, afforded no cockpit or place of shelter for the wounded; they were there-fore received on the ward room floor, which was about on a level with the surface of the water. Being only nine or ten feet square, this floor was soon covered, which made it necessary to pass the wounded out into another apartment as fast as the bleeding could be staunched either by ligatures or tourniquet. Indeed this was all that was attempted for their benefit during the engagement, except that in some instances division was made of a small portion of flesh, by which a dangling I mb, that annoyed the estient, was hanging to the body. Several after receiving this treatment, were again wounded, among them was midshipman Lamb, who was moving from me with a tourniquet on the arm, when he received a cannon ball in the chest, and a seaman brought down with both arms fractured, was afterwards struck by a cannon ball in

both lower extremities.

An hour's engagement had so far swept the deck, that new appeals for surgical aid were less frequent; there was a remission at this time very desirable both to the would ed and myself; for the repeated request of the Commodure, to spare him another man had taken from me the last one I had to assist in moving the wounded; in fact many pects nevertheless darkened, every new vis-der from the deck bringing tidings still more dismal than the last, till finally it was announced that we had struck. The effect of this on the wounded was distressing in the extreme; medical aid was rejected; and little else could be heard from them than usink the ship? — electus all sink together."
But this state of despair was short. The Commodore, who was still unhurt, had gone on board the Niagara; and with the small vessels bearing down upon the enemy soon brought down the flags of their two heaviers ships, and thus changed the horser of defaut into shouts of victors. But rors of defeat into shouts of victory. all the wounded were not permitted to min-gle in the joy. The gallant Brooks, and some others were no more. They were too much exhausted by their wounds to survive the confusion that immediately preceded

this happy transition

The action terminated shortly after three The action terminated shortly after three o'clock; and of about one hundred men reported fit for duty in the morning, twenty one were found dead, and sixty three wounded. The wounded arteries occupied my first attention, all which, except where amputation was tequired, were rendered secure before dark. Having no assistant, the surgeon on board with me being very sick.) I deemed it safer to defer amputating till morning, and in the mean time suffered the tourniquets to remain on the limbs.— Nothing more was done through the night than to administer opistes and preserve than to administer opiates and preserve shattered limbs in a uniform position. At day light a subject was on the table for amputation of the thigh, and at 11 o'clock all amputations were finished. The impatience of this class of the wounded to meet the operation, rendered it necessary to take them in the same succession in which they fell. The compound and simple fractures were next attended to, then luxations, la cerations and continsions, all which occupied my time till 12 o'clock at night.

pied my time till 12 o'clock at night.

The day following I visited the wounded of the Niagara, who had lain till that time with their wounds undressed. I found the surgeon sick in hed, with hands too feeble to execute the dictates of a feeling heart .-Twenty one wounded were mustered, most of whom were taken on board the Lawrence and dressed, and afterwards, such as were lying in like manner on hoard the sma'l vassels. In the course of the evening the sick were prescribed for, which was the first attention I had been able to render them since the action.

The whole number of wounded in the condensate size the size of these.

The whole number of wounded in the squadron was ninety six. Of these, I were cases of compound fracture, viz of the arm, six; of the thigh, four; of the leg, eight; of the shoulder, three; of the ribs, three, and teull, one. Of simple fracture four cases viz, of thigh, leg, arm and tibs. Grape sho wounds were three, and canister four. The third and the large and small, were thirty seven. There were two cases of concussion of the brain, three of the chest and two of the pelvis three of the chest and two of the pelvis -The contusions, large and small, were len,

and sprains six

Of the whole number three died, viz —
midshipman Claxton, with compound frac
ture of the shoulder, in which a part of the clavice, scapula and humerus was carried away; a seaman with a mortification of the lower extremity, in which there had been a compound fracture, and another with a fracture of the scull, where a part of the cerebral substance was destroyed.

The compound fractures of the extremi-

ties were much retarded in their cure by the frequent displacement of the bones, by the motion of the ship in the rough water, or by some other unlucky disturbance of limb. In this way the bones in one case did not unite, until after forty days had elaps. ed, and in two or three other cases, not until after twenty five days. The delay of amputations already mentioned had no effect on the success of the operations. Every case did well.

ry case did well.

The recovery of so great a propersion of the wounded, may, in a great measure be attributed to the following causes: Its to the purity of the sir. The patients were ranged along on the sipper deck, with no other shelter from the weather than a high a waday to shade them. They continued in this situation for a fortnight, and when tak-

an on shore, were placed in very spacious apartments, well reshifted to divy to the supply of the food best adapted to their research follows: fresh mest, milk, aggs and vegetables in abundance. The theoretical first the action, the farmers on the Ohio shore brought along idea were withing the first the section. After the action, the farmers on the Ohie shore brought alongside every article pl the shore brought alongside every article pl the shore brought alongside every article pl the shore description that could be desired—Sdly. To the happy, state, of mind which victory occasioned. The observations which I have been able to make on the wounded of three, engagements, have convinced me, that this state of mind has a better effect than has generally been sugposed; and that the surgeon on the codquering side will cateris paribus always be more successful than the one who has the charge of the sanguished crew. Lastly to the assistance rendered me by Com. Perry and Mr. Davidson. The latter gentleman was a volunteer soldier among the Kentucky troops, and engaged to serve on board the fleet during the action.—After the action he rendered the wounded every aid in his power, continuing with them 3 months. his power, continuing with them 3 months.
And the Commodore seemed quite as solicitous for their welfare, as he could possibly have felt for the success of the baitle.

EMIGRATION.

A number of the Friends are forming a settlement in Michigan Territory, near the head waters of the river Rouge. The business of the land office at Detroit, in disposing of lands to emigrants, was seven fold greater during the month of May, than it has ever been during the month of any preceding year.

Thus early this season we have had, in

Thus early this season we have had, in various parts of the country, more than a common proportion of thunder storms.— The following extract from the Doom's day Book, St. Julian's Shrewsbury England. A. D 1500, may excite a smile:

"The Divell did put his clawe upon the clapper of the great bell, and from his clawa there yesued a flame of fyre, which dydde melt yvérie belle in the church, threw the spyre uponne the ground, and melteydd moche of the brasie work candyl styks—because an isolie and righteous Monke hadde cause an holie and righteous Monke hadde in a sermon spoken tauntinglie offe his power and authoritee uponne earthe."

Thus did our pious and panelectric cloud!
Salem Gas. Thus did our pious and philosophic an-

A VIOLENT HAIL STORM

Passed over a part of Saratoga county, N. Y. on the lith ult. says the N. York Commercial Advertiser, and con-iderable damage was done to the crops. The hail-stones were enormously large, 5, 7 and even 8 inches in commercial and co en 8 inches in circumterence.

TWO SPANISH PRIVATEERS flad been fitted out at Corunna, and had already sent in two French ships. A French ship with a valuable cargo of cochineal, &c. had been sent into Cadiz. Near Cape Fi nisterre, a Spanish letter o marque of 16 guns, had beat off a Colombian privateer.
Palladium.

EMIGRANTS. The ship Cossack arrived at Quebec on the 19th ult. from Londonderry, with 313 settlers.

List of Letters Remaining in the Post Office Anna-

polis, 1st July, 1822. K A Mrs Allison
Mrs Elizabeth Arkinson
Richl Armisrong
Miss Ara Ara Maud
Mis Polly H Alexander
W W Lee
P G Lechleitner

Wm Lee P G Leehkitner

Francis Bealmer Joseph Baity Robert Brown David Brown Joseph Barret Joseph Chaney Joseph Chark Mus Harriett A Clagett John R Crawford

George Quiller wathaniel Carusi

D John Dunn Singleton Davall John W Duvall Mrs Elizabeth Dinney 2 Dennis Diggs Mrs Elizabeth Dunn

David Empress Mr. Amelia Etherington Wm Etherington

Win Foxeroft 2 Robert Frost Mrs Sophia A Foxeroft Chs Fenour Mrs Sarah Furgurson Miss Ann O Gibson Benjamin Troy
Thee Taylor 3
Joseph Thomas
Mrs Allice 1 sylor
Richd Tydings
Luvis 1) dings
Sandy Thomas
George F Tueto

Mr Goodman Mrs Catharine Gaither Miss Ellen R Gray 2 Levin Gale G M Gill Mrs Ann Gambrill 2 Horace Gibson Mrs Catharine Gibson 11 Mrs M Hall

Sami Herrison Rote O Harper John Hammond Jone Hoffman Jone W Hellins Jone W Hellins

Richd Willom
Aden Warfield
Bruch D-Wheeler
Mrs Ann M-betereft
Jun M Mittelet
Richd B Write
Richd Williams
A Nathaniel F Williams
A Nathaniel F Williams
A Mittelet
George Watts
Jin Jun Webh
Coogle Watts
Jin Jun Webh
Coogle Watter
Mrs Mebale V

Mr Joyce John Jones Wm Jones Leuad Lgudeart James Munroe, P. M.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of Anne-Arundel county court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, me directed, will be exposed to public sate, on Friday the 1st day of August sext, on the premises, for each, at 12 o'clock, Atwo story house and lot, airuated in New Libon, late the property of John Demparty. Seiged and taken at the soit of Zacharah.

WMI O'HARA; Shift.

John S. foon
James Sterrett
Wm Stockett
Rezin Spurrer 2
Vaches Swere
Leon and Soott 5
Capit Robt Smith
Wm Sewall
Georre Schwarer
Danl Sittler 2
Mrs H. za D Simmon
John Simmons Mus Mary Stewart