THE NAVY OF THE REVOLUTION.
Skitches from the "United States Naval
Chronicis," published recently in Washington, by Dharies W. Goldsborough, and parrating the progress and history of

and parrating the progress the hance of our navy.

"It wheld appear that, when a resistance was contemplated by the dolonies, a mixel force was contemplated by the dolonies, a mixel such as idea might have been discouraged by the inter-hopelessness, of contenting with the matres of the ocean. It was not until provoked by wanton aggressions upon their defenceless commence, that they are dopted measures of retalistion. These measures for some time, were not the result of dopted measures of retalistion. These measures for some time, were not the result of any executive or "speaking, anthority, but sprang from the patriotic addour of individuals or corporations.—One of the most conspicuous of these incipicatiand, apantaneous enterprises occurred at Machias, Maine, soon after the battle of Lexington. A British armed schooner was at that time lying t Machias. Considering hostilities as now the most about the immediately formed to t Machias. Considering hostilities as now begun, a plan was immediately formed to capture the unsuspecting enemy. The first intention well to seize upon the officers of the schooner, while attenting church on the next day which was Sunday; but this design was defeated by the vigilance or the activity of the officers, who mare their escape to the vessel, and after firing a few random shot at the town, dropped down the hare. Unwilling to lose the prize, a party of volunteers the next day took forcible possession of a lumber sloop, and immediately began pursuit. The whole equipment for this sudden cruise consisted, ac-

ment for this sudden cruise consisted, according to Mr. Goldsborough, of three charges of powder and ball for twenty forling pieces, the teen pitchforks, ten or twelve axes, a few pieces of salt pork, acc. No circumstance could more strikingly exhibit the reckless and confiding bravery of this little band, than that it should have been without any acknowledged feader, until the moment of overtaking the snew, when Mr. Jeremish O'ltrileader, until the moment of overtaking the enemy, when Mr. Jeremiah O'Brien was chosen by unanimous consent.—
Unappalled by the disparity of force, he at once had his sloop alongside of the schooner, and after a short but severe contest, carried her by boarding. The British vessel is said to have had four six pounders, twenty swivels, two small pieces, and an abundance of cultases, fire arms, and amplibundance of cutlasses, fire arms, and ammupundance of cultasses, are arms, and ammu-nition, and a crew consisting "of two com-missioned officers and thirty eight petty offi-cers and men." The crew of the lumber sloop is stated to have been less than forty. With the armament of hisprize, O'Bri-en fitted out a small vessel called the Liber-

ty, and soon captured two other Britisl armed schooners, sent out in pursuit of him whose crews he conducted prisoners to Boston, where, upon the recommendation of General Washington, he was appointed a Captain by the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts. Returning to Machias, he soon manned two vessels, the Liberty and the Diligence, with relative to the Fort Howe, with its garrison and military stores, and a loaded brig, lying in the harbour, that was destined for the British troops at Boston."

"The declaration of Independence had not yet been made. There was still an opening for accommodation; a lingering allegiance still existed in the hearts of the militude, and a willingness to discriminate bewhose crews he conducted prisoners to Bos-

titude, and a willingness to discriminate be-tween king and ministers; and while the contest was supposed to be only with the latter, measures seldom extended beyond a defensive character. A small fleet was however equipped by the General Con-gress near the close of the year 1775, with a view to more energetic operations. This gress near the close of the year 1775, with a view to more energetic operations. This first squadron that went forth upon the deep, in defiance of a power, whose immeasurable superiority gave it the character of a forelorn hope, consisting of the Alfred, thirty guns; the Columbus, twenty-eight guns; Andrew Boria, sixteen guns; Sebastian Cahot, fourteen guns; and the Providence, twelve guns; and was under the command of Commodore Ezekiel Hopkins, who hearing that the Island of New Providence, had large military stores unprovided who hearing that the Island of New Providence, had large military stores unprovided with a proper defence, sailed thither, and succeeded incapturing the governor, the garrison, and stores.—On his return, he made prize of a bomb brig; but failing in an engagement with the Glisgow, of twenty guns, which, after a chain, defence against the Cabbot and Alfred made his escape from the fleet, he was not consured by his countrymen."

beginning of the year 1776 was marked by many achievements, which were as honourable to the actors as serviceable to the country. The shortand brilliant career of Captain Augitord, of Boston, attracts particular attention. According to Clarke's Naval History, this active and intrepid mariner was the master of a trading vessel, when he was appointed by Gen. Ward, after much solicitation to the semmand of the ch solicitation to the command of the Franklin, a public armed vessel of four guns. It appears that General Ward, through want of confidence in him, which is not accomited for, subsequently intended to revoke the appointment; but capt. Mugrd, through his indefatigable exertions had

te rewoke the appointment; but capt. Mugford, through his indefatigable exertions had already put to sea.

"His first prize was the Hope, a ship of 300 thas and six guns, which he captured in sight of the English Commodore, Banks. This vessel exceeded in value," says Mr. Clarke. "any thing which had yet been captured by the Americans. Her cargo consisted of 1500 barrels of powder, 1000 carbines, a number of travelling carriages for exanon, and a most complete assortment of artillery instruments and pionedr's tools. The unpreparedness with which the colonies had begun the contest, rendered every acquisition of this kind of incalculable importance. In conducting his valuable prize to Boston, it was necessary, in order to avoid the British cruizets, to atytempt a difficult and almost untried chapted. He was successful in going up, bit in coming down again shortly after, or which the cruise through the same passage, he ran agreened, and while in that situation was discovered by the British squadron. Eight or nips barges were immediately despatched with the Being aware of their approach he first received them with his small tram, and then, cutting his cable so as to swing around, brought his broadleds to bear, but before a second discharge could be made, many of the road had reached his vessel. All efforts to boat I however, were from the state of one of the Buste sad upper the private of one of the Buste sad upper the private of one of the Buste sad upper the private of one of the Buste sad upper the private of one of the Buste sad upper the private of the Buste sad upper the private of one of the Buste sad upper the private of the Buste sad upper the private of one of the Buste sad upper the private of one of the Buste sad upper the private of the same of the Buste sad upper the private of the Buste sad uppe

few mintes star impired. But his draing spirit still animated his crew; the energy was repulsed, with the less of two barres and many killed star visuated.

"In 1776, Captain Nicholas Biddle was appointed to the Itandolph, of 32 guns. Restood in the forenost sant; of his profession for scamarship and courage. He sailed the next year with a small squadron on a crusses after having made many important captains in British 64 gun ship. As they did not approach each other till the close of day, it is probable that her forcewas not distinctly ascertaiged by the Randolph, before the agiton commenced. Captain Biddle, however, raiged alongable mith a travallet ferfices ness; determised to engage her, whatever, might he her force. A severe conflict her gan after dark in the early, part of which, captain Biddle is said to have been wounded. Unable taltand he had a chair brought on deck, and continued to animate his crew on deck, and continued to animate his crew on deck, and continued to animate in a rew hy his presence. After sustaining this un-equal fight for about twenty minutes, the Ray holphybles up, involving the awful and estantaneous destruction, her gallant com-mander, and all her valiant crew, excepting

infander, and all her valiant èrew, excepting four men; who were discovered four days afterwards by the Yarmouth, floating on a piece of the wreck. Captain Biddle was but 27 years of age, when he was thus abruptly cut off from his friends and his country. But his name would still have been gratefully remembered, even if a later war had not revived it, on the same element, in all its carly glory."

"During the same year 1778, Capt Daniel Waters, who had become distinguished for his nautical skill and activity, took tommand of the privateer Thorn, 16 guns. Not many days after leaving port, he discovered two sail in pursuit of him. They proved to be the Governor Tryon, 16 guns, and the Sir William Erskine, 18 guns. The unequal combat began, and was kept up for two hours; when the Tyron struck, and the Erskine drew off. After repairing damages, capt. Waters, leaving the Tryon a complete wreck, pursued, the Erskine, & completed her likewise to strike.—Removing her officers on board the Thorn, he returned in search of his other nrize, but where he expected to meet her. strike.—Removing her officers on board the Thorn, he returned in search of his other prize, but where he expected to meet her, he found only floating spars and casks, and other indications that she had sunk.—Captain Waters then manned the Erskine and ordered her to Boston, retaining on board the Thorn only 60 men, with which diminished erew he was to run new hazards and acquire new laurels. For not many days subsequently, he encountered the Sparlin, 18 guns and 97 men, and after an action of about an hour obliged her to yield to his thrice conquering flag.

"In June 1779, an expedition of United States vessels was fitted out, and sailed from Boston. It consisted of the Providence 32 guns, Com. Whipple; the Queen of France, 23 guns, capt. J. P. Rathburn; and the sloop of war Ranger, capt. Simpson. About the

of war Ranger, capt. Simpson. About the middle of July near the Banks of Newfoundland, as the Squalton lay in a fog, signal gans were heard; and at intervals the sound of slip's bells striking the hours. From this they supposed themselves to be near a

About 11 o'clock the fog began to clear off when the crew of the Queen of France, to their great surprize, found themselves nearly alongside a large merchant ship, and soon after perceived themselves to be in a fleet of 150 sail, under convoy of a 74 and several

frigates and sloops of war.

The Queen of France immediately bore down to the large ship and hailed her. She answered the fleet was from Jamaica bound to London. The English ship then hailed the American, and was answered his majes ty's ship Arcthusa, from Halifax, on a cruize. The American then enquired if they had seen any rebel privateors. The English re-plied that several had been driven out the fleet. The American Capt. Rathburn, then requested the captain of the English vessel to come on hoard, which, he did, when, to his great astonis'iment, he found himself a prisoner. Captain Rathburn then sent one of his own beats and the English captain's boat, both well manned, to the ship of which they took quiet possession, without exciting the least alarm in the fleet, notwithstanding many of the ressels were nearly within hall of the one captured. Rathburn then went along side another large ship and captured her in the same manner. Soon after the capture of the second ship, Com. Whipple came alongside, and ordered capt. Rathburn to edge away out of the fleet as soon as possible, as he was pursuaded they would be discovered and overpowered. Capt. Rathburn then pointed out the two large ships he had captured, and requested per-mission to remain. The Commodore at first disapproved of this project, but was at length prevailed upon by captain Rathburn to stay in the fleet all day, and capture as many vessels as they could in the same car tious manner. As soon as it was dark they left the fleet, after having captured clever vessels without giving alarm. The squad-ron arrived safe at Boston with eight of their prizes, three of them having been retaken by the English."

CURE FOR LADIES RHEUMATISM. Take a good warm double Scots Siawl, and apply it immediately round the shoulders and chest; and add also secundum artem a stout Welch Flannel Petticoat. And remain at home at least long enough to put

A lady lately applied the medicine prescribed and, it gives us plassure to state,

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS. The Cumberland Advocate announce John V. M'Manow, esq. a candidate to re-present the western district of Maryland in the twentieth Congress.

John Lee and Michael C. Sprigg esqua-are likewise capidates in the same district

are likewise candidates in the same district and it is presumed that Mr. Worthington the present representative will also be a can didate.

George C. Washington, Benjamin S. For-rest, and Dr. Henry Staley, esque are can illates to represent the third congressional district.

A Quebec paper gives an account of a large cargo of Potators having been shipped from that port for Boston. They were laid in at 10d per bushol.

A negro woman named hide, died in Yi-cana, Dorchester county, on the 19th all aged 113 years. She could and yarn of the finest texture, whill within two walks of her death.

from the Tremme (N.J.) True American It is source of gentlearties to us, it all lines to where the source the state of the next section of the next rediments of literary scheoor and that allies at the mest indirect, might enjoy the besents of sections a fund was created a few years since, the interest of which, when the principal was sufficiently salarged, was to be applied to the establishment and support of free schools for the principal and support of free schools for the principal was sufficiently salarged, was to be applied to the establishment and support of free schools for the principal was sufficiently salarged, was to be applied to the establishment and support of free schools for the principal was sufficiently sufficiently salary through the foreign section of the food in every will yet be added. This fund thus enlarged, as it is each year, if exercilly husbanded, will cre long be sufficient to fulfit the purposes of its creation, and visit the untaught inmates of every humble habitation in our state, with its blessings. Light is liberty, knowledge is power, and education opens a door to rational enjoyment. By promoting the cause of knowledge and imparting instruction to every class of our population, we make them better citizens, better meh, and better members of society. We strengthen the props that uphold our republican and better members of society. We strengthen the props that uphold our republica en the props that uphold our republican temple, and we adornall its apartments with the lights of intelligence and virtue.

NEW-YORK CANAL.

During the month of October, twenty-five During the month of October, twenty-five thousand ninehundred and thirty-six dollars were received by the collector at Abany, on account of toll on eight hundred boats that departed from that city, laden with four thousand three hundred and nineteen that the procedure of the control of the tons of merchandize.

BENIN GOROD, A HIGHLAND TALE.

The name of Benin Gorod, in Mull, The name of Benin Gorod, in Mull, a mountain with basaltes pillars, 200 feet in height, discovered by Mr. Baspo in the year 1789, and far superior to Staffa, the giant's Causeway, or any other specimen of the kind hitherto known, arises from a record of so tragical a nature that it should be preserved. There are many traditions respecting it, but the following is said to be the most authentic:—A powerful chieftain who was Lord of the Island of Mull many years are, was no less distinguished for the years ago, was no less distinguished for the extent of his territories, where he lived in extent of his territories, where the feudal magnificence, than for a ferocity of temper which knew no bounds; and a spirit of avarice which he found no means of satisfying but by grievously oppressing his tensits and vassals, and seizing their property and estates. He was above all particularly anxious to acquire the possessions of a neigh-bour whose name was Gorod, on account of their extent and contiguity.—But he had their extent and contiguity.—But he had being abstained from any attempt of this kind, both as Gorod, though above fifty years of age, had remained unmarried, and; failing of him and his heirs, the estate reverted to the chieftain; and because his only son, who was reared according to the cus-tom of those times in the family of a vassal, was in his custody. Gorod, however, contrary to the expectation of every one, mar-ried a young lady of great beauty and ac-complishments, whom he had accidentally met with in one of the neighbouring islands, and the chieftain had reason to apprehend and the chieftain had reason to apprehent that the expectations with which he had flat-tered himself of getting his vassal's estate by a failure of nis posterity, would be frus-trated. Impelled by lust and disappoint-ment, he resolved to destroy the loopes and happiness of Gorod by the seduction of his wife, which he with difficulty effected, and at last carried her in triumph to his castle. Gorod concealed his rage, whilst he inward-ly rowed vengeance; and having contrived in the course of a great hunting party at which the chieftain and his son, Gorod, and the lady, and all the principal people of the island assisted, to bring the whole company to the summit of a lofty mount; he seized to the summit of a lofty mount; he seized the youth, and standing by the brink of a frightful precipioe he exclaimed, "This instant I plunge myself and this boy down the cliff, unless that infamily woman is put to death by the hands of he seducer. The chieftain trembling for the seducer. The chieftain trembling for the seducer. The presumation of his unhappy mistress, who presented her breast to receive the blow, reluctantly obeyed.—Gorod then cried out, "I am revented, but that tyrant must be punished;" their springing from the mountain with the unlappy youth in his arms, they were almost natantly dashed in pieces. The place has ever since been known by the name of Benin Gorod, or the Hill of Gorod.

COTOPAXI.

This mountain is one of the loftiest of those volcanoes of the Andes, which at rethose volcanoes of the Andes, which at recent epochs have undergone eruptions. Notwithstanding it lies near the equator, its summits are covered with perpetual snows. The absolute height of Cotppaxi is 18,776 feet, or three miles and a half, consequently it is 2,622 feet, or half a mile higher than Vesuvius would be, were that mountain placed on the top of the peak of Teneriffc. Cotopaxi is the most mischievous of the volcanoes in the kingdom of Quito; and its explosions the most frequent and disastrous. The masses of scoria, and the pieces of rock thrown out this volcano, cover a sufface of The masses of scoria, and the pieces at rock thrown out this volcano, cover a surface of several square leagues, and would form, were they heapen together, a prodigious mountain. In 1838, the flames of Cotopaxi rose to 3000 feet, or upwards half a mile, a bove the brink of the crater. In 1774, the roaring of this volcano was heard at the distance of 600 miles. On the 4th of April, 1760 the quantity of ashes ejected at the mouth of Cotopaxi, was so great, that it was dark till three in the afternoon.

The explosion which took place in 1803, was preceded by the sudden melting of the snows which covered the mountain. snows which covered the mountain. Fig. 40 years before, no 8 moke or vapour, that could be perceived, had issued from the criter; but in a single night, the subternacous fires became so active, that at sunrise the extended that the criterial walls of the confe, hasted to a very considerable degree of temperature, appeared tasked and of the dark colour which is peculiarly to instant. nazed and of the dark colour which is pecu-liar to 'jutified 'scotia.' At 'the 'port of Gusyaquil, '(observes Humbold') fifty-wo-legues distint in a straight. Inc floor the crater, we bestl day and night, the noise of the volcano like the discharge of a battery; and 'wo delligabled, 'these tremesdous sounds even on the Packe Scrap.

A letter from a reniement's Pera to he freeden Philasephia.

Lima, 20th July, 1823.—I write to your terral summer; where rain is unknown, by regetation enjoys uninterpoled health che isted by nightly dews.

Lima is proverbially called, the Hearm of Ladies—the Purgstory of Meis—and the Hell of Jack Asses.

The Ladies enjoy supreme authority and

Hell of Jack Asses.

The Lodies enjoy supreme sutherity and unbounded indulgence in every wish.—The mes are their humble servants, and in their amount suffer every pain the most artial co-quetry can inflict. The Jack Asses ought surely to be rewarded hereafter for their dreatful and unmedited sufferings income Loaded so they can searcely stand, they are spurred, hahed, and stabbed until they drop dead under the torture. But this is so common that no further trouble is absentiant to remove the load and let them jie in than to remove the load and let them lie in the reads which are listed with their dead

bodies.

Lima is said to be a corruption of Rimac, the Indian name of a small river which passes through the city. In the primitive lan ses through the city. In the primitive tanguage of the country, Rimac signifies he who speaks, and tradition says that the aborigines believed the great spirit occasionally visited Peru to ascertain the number of his elect, and that his footsteps rent the mountains and made the earth tremblet and when it happened, their custom was to run out and cry here am I.

The cause of the earth's trembling is now hetter nuderatod, and the cry is changed

better understood, and the cry is changed to Misercoordia.

There is a ceremony observed by Catho-lies which has a sublime effect.—Every day at an appointed hour about sun setting time, amidst the din and bustle of a large city, the Cathedral bell sounds—and in-stantly all life is still. The most profound stantly all life is still. The most profound silence reigns. Passengers stand in the streets and all animals under controll are instantly stopped; the noisy laugh, the mirtiful jest and the sober conversation, all cease; and every countenance animes a grave appearance—All mankind are at that moment engaged in prayers of devotion—The Bell sounds a second time, and a third; and instantly follows a peal. 'Tjs then done; and life again resumes activity.

stantly follows a peal. 'Tis then done; and life again resumes activity. The walking dissafe the Ladies in Lima is remarkable. It thusists of two garments called the saya y manta. The former is a petticoat of close net work which fits tight to the form from the waist down nearly to the ancles.—The manta is a black silk hood tied round the waist with a drawing string, and carried back over the head, the hands underneath elevated to the cheeks and classes. ping the martle closely round the face, which is entirely concealed, except one eye that can scarcely be seen through the small opening from which it peeps.

The Ladies signify their approbation of a gentleman by pushing the little finger through the aperture for the eye and grace-fully smaller in the second gracefully curling it towards the face.

This dress is so complete a disguise tha

the ladies in the street can pass unknow

to their most intimate relation Lima contains at present about 69,009 in-

Lime contains at present about 60,009 inhabitants, but the number has been much reduced by the departure of old Spaniards, who fiel from the revolution.

The city exhibits the remains of much grandeur and mast have contained immense wealth. At this time the most common it tensils of the old inhabitants are generally of solid gold and silver.

The buildings are generally two stories high with Paties or court yards, terrace roof, balustrated, all built of massive stone work, except the doors and rafters, and verandas projecting into the streets. The randas projecting into the streets. The floors are all of large bricks or tiles. Every house is enclosed by a heavy stone wall which includes the garden, and is generally gramented outside and inside with painting

ornamented outside and inside with painting representing Bull fights, Chases Feasts, &c. The Churches are built in the Gothic style, and generally covered on the outside with roughly curved work which has a rich and very ornamental appearance at a little distance, but will not bear close investigation.—They are all raised with enpolas, and steeples full of bells, which are rung on every occasion and frequently without occasion. The insides are decorated with statues and painting in every part, and the sion. The insides are decorated with statues and painting in every part, and the most costly furniture; which all the contributions levied in the late war have not reduced so much as to permit a stranger to believe there could have been more.

I must except a hard built by Pizarro, which is miserably pror and is allowed to remain as a monument of antiquity.

An extensive Palace, built by Pizarro, is ground condition.

in good condition. It occupies as much ground as one of the largest squares in, Philarlephia. Before the revolution it was the residence of the Vice Kings. A suit of apartments in it is now appropriated to the use of General Bolivar—others are oc-cupied as Offices of Government, and many are vacant. The building is so extensive that strang

The building is so extensive that strangers require a guide within it—It is two stories high and in the usual style of the city. About the centre of the building I entered a long room entirely vacant. This said the gentleman who conducted me, is the Hall where Pizarro was dining when the insurrection suddenly burst upon him.—That is the door the exasperated Herrada broke thro' in search of him: he fled from the table into this next anartment; was pursued, and to this next apartment; was pursued; and in trying to escape by that window, was dragged back and assassinated.

The secree of his punishment recalled to my memory his acts of cruelty and I could

not feel any commiscration for his fate.

not feel any commiscration for his fate.

Lima is about eight miles inland from the Pacific Ocean, and Chorillos is the temporary sea port, distant about nine miles. Callao is the proper set port, and about the sand distance from Lima but it is occupied by the Royalists under Geri. Rodil and is now the only seat of war in Peru. The three places are about equidistant from each other. Callao is situated on a neck of low land that projects into the sea, and contained before the grar about 4000 inhabitants. The fortifications consists of three Castles; mounting together one hundred and ninety pleces fortifications consists of three Cratles, mounting together one hundred and ninety pleces of heavy ordnance, and command the town the barbour, and the whole neck of land across which they are situated. They are built of heavy stone work, inclining layards from the base and surrounded by deep mosts with heavy drawbridges across in the ancient style. The walls are so strong that no artillery can pendstate them; their inclination inwards from the base causes the Balls which strike them horizontally to glunes over; besides, they are protected by treaches thrown upon the outside nearly to the muzzles of the gun, and which also answer as a breast work for troops estaide.

Fortugane had been and a common from a first with the Brand wine had not writed in having blown hard, from the four days before the Brand mile foc. W. Lafayette, with he through and two sons, were awaiting for any Havre. The liberal party of Pais, repraining 10 gives Cenaral Lafarette and dinner on his return.

A letter from Madrich of September I states that Mr. Everalt, the America hatter, had presented his letters of ordines the King. He stated that the Present aired nothing but to accord with he slight for the adoption of all the measures that ted to strengthen more and more the punderstanding which exists between any understanding which exists between any and the United States. His Briceling ded, that the President had invested he with the powers necessary to settle miss some differences, that had arise between the two governments.

the two governments.

A letter from Corums, Sept. 12. To expedition for flavans, his not yet let a rol, but is waiting the arrival of the core Discovery. The transports are to be a voyed by a ship of the line, I neg figure 3 corvettes, and 3 brigs. The transport are transported from the first of the first of the first of the first of munitions.

FROM ENGLAND.—The packet at New York, has brought London paper the evening of the 29th September, a Liverpool dates to the 1st October.

The papers contain very little news of portance except from Greece. The account from the contract of the contract of

portance except from Greece. The acrea from that quarter assume a more favour aspect. The re-capture of Nisi and Cakta by the Greeks, and destruction of the 1200 Arabs, is confirmed; and also this Greeks were preparing at Hydra an expetion of 3000 men, to disembark at Crewhere the Greeks in several idistricts risen, and the garrisons left by Italian cha were much enfeebled. There was port at Napoli, that Colocotrop haden and defeated 3000 Exputant who were and defeated 3000 Egyptians who were trenched at Arachova.—Ibrahim Pae said, in an article from a Constantinonle said, in an article from a Constantinople per, to have returned to Tripoliza, a having sustained a loss of 1500 to 1800 in where he was waiting the fifth division the Egyptian army from Candia. The rewas much alarmed at the possible interrence of England between them and Greeks—and an article from Vienna stitute in the resistance of Missoldonia. that since the resistance of Missolough, flight of the Captain Pacha, and the de of Redschild Pacha, the hopes of the Pehad been destroyed, and a new camp

would have to be opened in the spring.

The American squadron cast anchor the 21st August, in the reads of Sun laving first obtained permission from governor.

Letters from Algiers had been re Letters from Algiers had been recti at Paris announcing the assemblyge of a siderable body of troops, with which a alleged that the Dey was about to dident an expedition to the interior of Africa, this was believed daily to be a preter covering his design of aiding the Turka BURMESE WAR.—Our former account

BUISTESS WAIL—Surformer according to the 23d of April, containing some set of the capture of the transaction, it former than a count of that transaction; it former than a capture of the count of that transaction; it comments:

"Camp, Arracan, April 2, 182,

"The Almighty has been pleased to mit that the exertions of the counters division of the army should be crowned.

complete success. Arraçan was yester taken, and the 10,000 men that acted der Atown Mungaa have, as a military be been nearly annihilated." The acce der Atown Mingza have, as a military be been nearly annihilated." The acciproceeds to give, in detail, the morem of the army from the 28th of March to 26th, on which day there was seen a mishing on the banks of the river Wahn in which the Burmese, of corrie, were ven, and abandoned some important stades. On the 27th there was more mishing, in which they were driven several entrenchments. The 23th was ployed by the British forcer, in Brain junction with the bedies of troops in the and with the flotilla; find on the 29th army advanced to attack the whole bed the Burmese, who were posted is gestreigth on a range of hills in front, as by nature, and rendered still more static labours. One pass alone led to city, and that was defended by 3000 kets and several pieces of artillery the meses stationed on the height; are ching at 8 or 9,000 men; and, to increase the culties of attack, in front of the hights, an actignise jungle. But, manage these devandables and the second culties of attack, in front of the limits, an extensive jungle. But, manys these terniodable obstacles, and the ertions of the enemy, British course umphed the enemy was defeated with mensa loss, and the criv was cansard however, before the savings for had a every thing from it but the buildings a drzen or two of old mens and wanted loss of the British was triling, and aring, in killed and wounded, 20 at 1 commanding officer is T. W. Merrian, Gen. This victory was the Landan It will place the British, force in a many position, on the Burning territory but it is not spore than a position upon their it is not appeared to be defined of shall or, or any advance upon the road for or, or any advance upon the road ter

CAUTION

The subscriber having but losses of a serious and aggrant nature is compelled to forbid it sons from hunting with dog organin any was prespassing on his mear Annapolis. Richard I Cost A Fine Ewe having been that days since, the subscriber will grave th

reward of Ten Dollars, on coarse of the offender if it was wenteeld BL designedly done.

Caution.

The subscriber bereby forever all persons from hunting with do gim, or otherwise trespassing on farm, on the north side of been fliver, as he is determined to ents offenders with the rigory of law. John Angray Grana's Nov. 17

farmfand **Gazette** ANNAPOLIS:

THURSDAY, NOV. 17, 1825

GREEKS.

we have been separed (ears the editor, of the Boston Repictory) with the perusal of a letter from a limit of the perusal of a letter from a limit of the perusal of a letter from a limit of the perusal of a letter from a limit of the continuation of the letter from the l

of the strong holds." 1938 Jan 1943

From a communication in the New-Haven Register.

The following shews the increase of comraised States, since 1775, as taken from the minutes of the conferences;

Wheel Coloured Preachers 3,144 42 42 42 42 45 40 In 1775 1780 1790 45,949 313 287 433 480 704 51,442 95,629 139,836 13,452 24,316 34,724 1905 1810 167,978 43,187 1825 291,607 The increase last year was 19,672 mem

hen, and 42 travelling preachers.
There are 4,000 or more local preachers, leides those who are constantly travelling.
New Harps, Nov. 3, 1825. FROM NEW-BRUNSWICK .- A letter on Mirimachi, dated 18th ult, save that the ben minimatin, dated from the says that the bar direct by the fires, has not been so grat as was at first supposed—whole parties that the same of the supposed for the supposed from 110 to 720 perioded on the specific the conflagration, and Mor 40 have died since for want of medical

A Halifax writer estimates the number of hases burnt in the Province of N six by the late fires at 6 or 700.

PRODUCTS OF THE WEST.

The cargoes of the canal hoats "Seneca Chief," from Buffalo, and "Young Lion of the West," from Rochester, consisting of the west," from Rochester, consisting of the curiosities, furs, finest heaver hats, fam, beef, whiskey, peach brandy from frathur, butter from Ohio, and a great variety manual and artificum party of the party of the property of the control of the party of the part

MR. BROUGHAM. the London John Bull of Sept. 26th, an that Mr. BROCOMAN, has revious inten-tas of visiting America.

L.B. Fiekle, late assistant post-master at Mountsville, in the state of Tennessee, has ming money, and sentenced to 10 years

A TOAST.

The following toast was drunk at the celle show on the 13th ult. at Concord, eschusetta:

The Daughters of Fashion and the Fashior of languiters—The first make bad wives, at the second bad constitutions. -

TOPREVENT THE SMUT IN WHEAT.

in the same of the state in as and water as will cover four busiels of the state water as will cover four busiels of the state water as will cover four busiels of the state water as a sound the state water remain whill the water to state water to state water water

Medias lave been held in the city of the companies, and in Washington, Montgomery of Maryn Counties, to appoint delegates as the convenion to be held in that city next that, be the purpose of devising means ony into effect a general system of incomportunity in this state.

Allo ENGLISH HOSPITALITY.

Then the late Marquis of Rockingham as of age a great entertainment was product at formitorin House, in Yorkshire, that bothsted among several other things, is a following, viz. 110 dishes of roast to produce the production of the control of the con