From the last No. of Sillman's Journal. NIGHT SQUALL AT SEA.

We have been permitted to hear read parts of a MS, work now in progress, which will, if we mistake not, form a book of a kind somewhat peculiar. The author, a man of mental power and li-beral education, taste & acquirements, accompanied an American squadron a-round the shores of the Mediterranean, and was absent from this, his native country, from the autumn of 1825 to that of 1828. In his character of In-structor of the Milshipmen, he was in some sense, a privileged man, was of course exempt from every kind of naval duty, was at liberty to observe the peculiarities of the life and character, of incident, discipline and duty, among the members of the Navy, was attentive to marine scenery and natural phenomena, and availed himself of opportunities, in which he was liberally indulged, of visiting many places in se veral of the interesting countries that surround the Mediterranean. In observing these regions, the cra-

dle of man-famous alike in song and story, in arts, in commerce, and in war, the seats of empire, risen, fallen and gone; the birth place of true and false religion; the theatre of noble struggle for liberty, both ancient and modernhe was not an idle observer, and men and things were alike embraced in his

But his leading object seems to have been to unfold the interior of the American Navy, so that this National Institution, so much spoken of, but so litcan Navy, so that this National Insti-tution, so much spoken of, but so lit-tle understood, may be displayed to the national eye, and to present such graphic sketches of those scenes, which are beyond a landsman's view, that he may see them as if he were sailing with the traveller.

We have obtained permission of the author to insert the following sketch of a night squall.

U. S. frigate Constitution. ?

Manday, Sept. 4, 1826. 5 On Friday the green shores of Sicily on Friday in green shores of Sichy came in view, but the breeze was light, and we advanced slowly. On Saturday it left us altogether, when I turned in at night, the sea was smooth and bright as a mirror; the vast firmament seemed to descend below us; the ship seemed suspended in the centre of ar immense sphere, and if I may say so one felt in awe and silence the majesty of space. The sails hung idly by the mast, and the officers' tread along the deck was the only sound heard. So I deck was the only sound heard. So I left them. About midnight I was a-waked by a heavy swing of my cot, succeeded by a sudden dash to the other side; the water was pouring into our room, and I could hear it rush across the upper decks, where all was noise and rapid motion. I hurried on my clothes and ran up; the gun deck was clear; hammocks had already been lash ed up and atowed; it was lighted up, and the lamps showed it flooded in its whole extent. I ascended to the next the rain came down in torrents, but did not feel it, sndeeply absorbing was the scene. I wish I could describe it; The sky was in a constant blaze; the sca was not high but the waves were broken, confused and foaming, and taking from the lightning an unnatural hue.
Above me were the yards covered with human beings, thrown by each flash in a stronger outline, struggling hard to secure the canvass, and to maintain their precarious footing, the ship rolled tremendously. And now add the wild uproar of elements, the 'noise of many waters,' the deep and constant roar of winds, the cries of men aloft, the heavy

would have been impossible to save.—
The helm was put hard down, we shot by, and again I breathed freely when some one bade me look up to our spars. I did so, and found every upper yard arm and mast head tipped with lightning. Each blaze was twice as large state of a capille, and thus we flow ning. Each blaze was twice as large as that of a candle, and thus we flew

and rapid tread of those below, the re

iterated orders of officers, and the sound of the trumpet rising above all;

and then add to this the heavy rolling

of thunder, at times drowning all these

sounds. The first lieutenant had the

on, with the elements of destruction playing above our heads. In about thirty minutes, the wind which was from the S. W. changed suddenly to the 8. E. and became as hot as air from the mouth of an oven; it was the Sirocco, and I was told after-

wards by those most above the deck, brought with it a quantity of fine sand. We were then a few miles from Martimo, sixty six from Cape Bon, the nearest African abore, and three hundred from the nearest land in the direction of the wind. It lasted half an hour, and was a utilif amaching because wards by those most above the deck. and was a stiff smacking breeze, but not mear so strong as the one that had A similar electric phenomenon oe-

Pollux sailed, in the Argonautic expedition, only the light appeared on the caps of the two heroes; the storm subsided, and they were received as patrons of sailors. Hence the ancient medials represent them each with a star of the art of the art of the star of the art of the art of the star curred to the ship in which Castor and melals represent them each with a star or flame of fire at the spex of his caping this way, too, we may account for the story, that they often appeared to sailors in distress, and also to the Roman armies leading them to victory. The latter was nothing more than the electric fluid on their spears.

I recollect hearing Professor Silling a page of his lectures, relate a case.

man, in one of his lectures, relate a case nearly similar, of the late Mr. Whit ney, of New Haven. He was riding on horseback, near East Rock, in the vicinity of that town, during a night thunder storm of great severity, and was astonished to find all at once, his horse's ears tipped with fire, and he alighted, but discovered the same phe-nomenon at the end of his whip, stir rups, and every prominent object. His own person and that of his attendant. were tipped in the same manner. milar appeaarance, probably suggested to Virgil the fiction of the flame about Ascanius' head the night 'Tray was

burnt.

Our sailors call them complaisants. (from Corpo Santo;) I went among them yesterday, to discover whether such peparances were common, and began with a group of old quartermas ters, most of whom had followed the sea from their youth. I found each had seen them three or four times before, and that they occur most for mong the West Indies. They tell me hey often appear on the lower yards first, and ascend as the storm abates Well," I asked, 'what do you think they are?' They shook their heads-it they are? They shook then head they as a hard question. At length one spoke very seriously, I tell you, sir, what I think they are; they are foul air that the wind rolls together in a lump, it gets a little lightning in it and

ticks on the yards.

Yesterday we had a strong wind and points. rough sea all day another squall breatened as evening drew round; the sea was wild and foaming: the waves came rolling on as if eager to over whelm us: the clouds rose like dark walls on the horizon, appearing to shut us up forever to the treacherous cle-ments, while a broad heavy mass roll ed on, over head fraction hiemenque ferens. Nothing else could be seen. except North Carolina, (the flig line of battle ship.) an indistinct mass, several miles distant. She too faded and be-came a misty speck, but the usual light was raised at her mizen top to govern our course. But this suddenly disap peared and nothing could be seen, we answered its disappearance by raising a light to our foremast head: all looked in her direction, when suddenly another light appeared, a more point in the distance; it spread and brightened, and then shot up so as to lighten the whole stern and sails. It sunk and was succeeded by another, and this by another similar one; then was dark-ness a moment, and next followed three successive flashes. We lowered our cuterity her mizen light again appeared, and all hands were called to execute the order. This is the first time I have introduced to you a night signal; we had two on Saturday might in the midst of the storm; their effect, in rough or calm weather, is always very

The gale came on soon after; it braught one complaisant, and this ap peared at our mizen royal mast head our mainmast has a chain conductor.

The following extract from a new publication called "Toles of a Milita-ry Life," brings the scene before the reader with all the interest and animation of real life. We need not inform our readers that at the Bittle of Qua tre Bres the British Army first fought

deck; he had sprung to it at the first a larm, and seizing the trumpet had called for Black, his favourite helmsman.

deck; he had sprung to it at the battle of Waterloo BATFLE OF QUATE Gray, as one of the particular december of the part BATTLE OF QUATRE BRAS. The ship was soon under snug sail, and now dashed onwards at a furious rate, giving to the gale a yet wilder character. All at once a rocky island seemed to start up from the waters, but the next broad flash showed a good offing, and we were safe; when suddenly came a loud shout from the fore castic, 'a sail close on the larboard bow.' I trembled then; not for ourselves, for we should have gone over them and have scarcely felt the shock, but for the poor wretches, whom it would have been impossible to save.—

The helm was put hard down, we shot by, and again i breathed freely when some one bade me look up to our spars. I did so, and found every upper yard.

Gray, as one of the party of dragons who attended the Duke of twelton as then they to support them they to support them—their bayonets were their hopes, and they to support them—their bayonets were their hopes, and they wise general placed them accordingly wise general placed them accordingly as squares and at such distances as that one might support the other, while each would protect itself, independently if necessary. The rifle corps now advanced to open the business of the possible to save.—The party of dragoons were ordered to remain in the Belgian troops unler the Prince of John the John th Gray, as one of the party of dra-goons who attended the Duke of Wel-

The four biscuits which had been served out to each man at Brussels the

"Called!-Oh, some jaw-breaking

near a point called Quatre Bras, or the four roads. 'I say Jack, said another, with his

mouth full of biscuit, did you ever meet with such a devil of a roadster as the corporal there with a glazed cock-

Who do you mean?' said Jack. Wny the Dook, to be sure-how he did give it us on the long road through he forest. 'An-he's the had; well, here's God

bless his jolly old glazed hat any way,' cried the trooper, avallowing a horn of cried the trooper, awaitowing a note of grogs the's the buy that has come from the Peninsula, just to gi' 'em a leaf out of his book. He was a dancing last night—and riding like a devil all the morning-and Pil warrant he'll be fighting all the afternoon by the way

of refreshing himself.?
The party remained undisturbed un-til about half past oue o'clock; nothing taying been done in the way of attack French -- During the interval Gray employed himself in watching closely to the scene around him, and mentally discussing the chance of the now inevitably approaching fight.

The hour of struggle was near -the pibroch burst upon the ears of the

impores, and up they started.

'Here they come,' cried one—'Here they come,' cried another—the gill lant 42.i; look at the petticoat devils,

how they foot it along!'
Ali stood on the highest part of the ground, to witness the arrival of the roops who were now within a quarter of a mile of them on the main road A hum arose Belgian officers gallop ed down the road, and across the fields in all directions; the Dake was seen riding towards his expected soldiers, and the scene was life at all The pibroch's sound grew louder and now the bands of the distant regiments were neard; and the harmonious bugie, of the tifle corps, ningled their sounds with the others. The long red line of Britons is fully before the sight, like a giant stream of before the sight, like a giant stream or blood on the ripe and mellow bosom of the earth. Picton is at its head, and the Duke greets the heroic partner of his glory. The first of the regiments his glory. The first of the regiments passes close to the troopers, and teceives a cheer from them a return in the sclaxing muscles of the hardy Scots.

·What corps is that?' inquired one of the group.
The Royal Highlanders, the 43d-

don't you see they are turned up with blue and gold?' repl ied another.

"And what's this with the yellow fa The old 92.

And the other Scotch regiment, with

the green and gold?'
The 79th; three as good gilted corps as ever crossed the Tweed. And there's the 95th rifle boys, as green as the wood they are going to take. And there see the zoun-and the 44th, —and the 32, —that's Picton's division; a glorious set of fellows as e

And who are the fellows in black? The old Brunswick corps, with death's head on their caps—the under-takers of the Prench, cried the corpo

ral. Never did a young hero gize on a gallant army with more enthusiastic feelings, than did Gray upon the troops before him—the sight stirred his heart strings. They were within gunshet of their foe, and half an hour should see them in bloody contest. He sighed to think that his own regiment had not yet come up with share the glory of the fight.

One after the other, the corps entered the field, across the high corn, from the road, to take up their positions for the battle. Neither cavalry nor artille ry had they to support them-thei

what a body of ment our cavalry?'

'Ay,' cried a trooper; and look—what columns of infantry!'

All now remained in breathless any.

·Here they come, and the French cavalry are close upon them. But see the Highlanders in the ditch. Hark! there—they gave them a volley. Down tumble the horsemen!-look!-they are n a heap on the ground.

A shout from the troopers acknowledged the glorious truth. It was the fire from the 92d that achieved the tri-

The artillery, the musquetry, and

the shouting of the combatants, became so desfening, that even the group of the troopers unoccupied in the fight, & in the rear, could scarcely hear each other's voices. Gray's party mounted their horses now, in order to have a better view of the battle, and from the situation of the ground on which they were stauding, they beheld in awful anxiety rush after rush made against the British infantry, whose duty was evidently that of firm defence; they beheld wave after wave of blue ranks advance over the rising bosom of the ground, and saw them successively battered by the rocks they assaulted—the ground co vered with men and horses by the well directed fire of the squares. The other division of the English army were fast arriving, and taking up ground on the left, and in spite of the efforts of the efforts of the French to prevent it, and thus divide them from their comrades engaged. A lult,' (as the sailors say, when the torin pauses a little,) took place, and both armics stood, as it were looking t each other. But another and more lesperate attack soon followed—the tempest returned with double violence The mouths of Ney's numerous cannon opened again; the smoke drifted over on the English, and under its cover were seen advancing an immense force, for another struggle with the right of he Duke's line, in order to turn it and possess themselves of the village. The Duke and his staff were in front of the 92d regiment, and the balls flaying on had knocked down several of his aids de camps. As the foe came near, the artillery ceased, the close fight began, and several regiments at once poured in their fire; both sides kept their ground, and hundreds fell at every discharge of musquetry. The Duke now, in pithy and familiar language of the soldier, cried to the Scots, 'Ninety seand, you must charge these fellows.

The word was magic—the kilts rushed against the blaze of tirailleurs! leader and their officer fell a Their leader and their blood on-mongst them; but, alas! their blood on-ly enraged the men, fiercely as tigers they rush, and their bayonets sink into the mass before them. The whole fly before them, while the victorious Highlanders pursue them out of the sight of their general. Alas! many of these he-

oes fell in their gallant work. This glorious charge was beheld by Gray and his comrades with delight shacos waved over their heads and their cries of exultation fully showed that a catching thing is the fever of fight. One of the dragoous now turn-his eyes to the wood on the right, which the French had possessed themselves

of, and exclaimed—
But look, the guards have come up. and are in the wood. Where did the come from? I did nt see them before Where did they Hark! how they shout, they are all a-mongst the trees.? Yes, and they'll not soon come back,

they will keep their ground, I'll war-

At this moment the troopers were At this moment the troopers were somewhat disarranged by a part of the earth suddenly flying upwards in a cloud; it was the effect of a cannon ball which had struck the ground.— They atarted a few paces backwards wiped their faces, and having all pass ed their jocular sentiments on the oc casion, coully united again to view and comment on the action.

order to advance; but received the cool
and prudent negative of the watchful
chief, who during the action, was moving from rank to rank, encouraging and
elevating the energies of his men.

The repeated unsuccessful attacks of the French wore out the patience of their general, and so thinned his ranks.

'By Heavent' cried Gray, here come the Branswick horse in confusion, pursued by the cuirfasticurs along the road, near the village.'

All turned to gaze at the point, it was too true; their leader had fallen: they advanced too incautiously, and were therefore obliged to fall back.

'Here they come.'

Trom the Richmond Vainily Visiter.

NUNNERY IN THE U. STATES

Gronoctrows, D. C. March 13th 1829

I called, to day, at the Nunnery or Monastery of Visitation' in George town, I expressed a wish to the Nun who received me, to view such name of the interior of the interior

The site of this Monastery is in the north west part of the town. It stands upon the borders of the heights, and upon the borders of the heights, and architecture and furniture are not architecture architecture and furniture are not architecture a

The enclosure emblaces are consisting of a long range of buildings, three stories high. In the middle of the front or eastern side, stands the chapel. On the left of the chapel is the room of the left of the chapel is the room of the left of the chapel also the private the imaginations of young and gidly school guls. Of their semantry gidly school guls. Father Confessor, and also the private apartments of the Nunsinto which no unhollowed tread of the worldly and profane is ever admitted.

Lady Abbess, and a Non of the newly initiated to the mysteries of the black as many do.

The number of Nuns in this Conveil, about eighteen or twenty years of age, whose countenance seemed the abode of an unusual degree of intelligence, thought and meaning, came in-I was introduced to the Lady Abbess and her young and beau-tiful attendant. • We will be your conductresses,' said the Lady Abbess, at the same time leading the way and in

the same time reading the way and inviting me to follow.

The Academy, or High Scipol for Ladies, is the most interesting of the Convent. It contains a boarding school of upwards of one hundred pupils, and a free or charity school of a much larger number of day scholars. What strikes the visitor with the mass pleastrikes the visitor with the mass plea-sure, is the perfect system and order with which every thing is done, All-is perfect clock-work. The young Misses who compose the school are regularly and rigidly trained to do every thing on plan and method.

We first entered a long passage.—
Here were fixtures prepared for the glocks beneate for the control of the control o

cloaks, bonnets, &c. of the pupils, each numbered from 1 to 150, and each of the pupils. pupil has her particular number. The next room we visited was another long passage, adjoining the dormitories. In extended range of washstands, reaching through Here the pupils commence their morning toilette. Each stand is furnished with bowl, pitcher, napkin, soap. combs. brushes, &c. and each number ed. The same is true of the beds and couches in the dormitories-of the de partments or divisions of their comnon wardrohe-of their seats in the dining and study halls, and even of the depositories of their shoes. &c. Bach oupil has the same number through

out the whole establishment.

The Seminary is divided in four classes. The hall of the first contains an extensive cabinet of air erals, to which many rare and value ble specimens have been presented by the officers of our Navy, and by Catho-lics of the eastern world. It has also many rich specimens of art—the con tributions of wealthy and powerful pat rons of the church. The sword sheath and belt of Iturbide—the hero of South America-two of whose daughters are now in this convent, was recently pre-Rogers. It also claims to have many sacred relics, such as shreds or acraps from the garments of numerous saints. fragments from the church and tomb of St Peter, and of other saints-peices of the wood of the Cross, &c. of which the industry and credulity of the Gatholics in the east, have collected enough, in the last 1400 years, to build a ship of the line. These refices so says tradition, have been carefully preserved by a long line of Popes. Bishops and Priests, and distributed among the churches and their convent as the memorials of many precious & hallowed associations. The venera tion with which they are regarded by catholics, is well known. The same no the cabinet.

good chemical laboratory. After visiting the other rooms, my conductresses led me to the domestic apartment, where the colinary operations of this great family are performed. This is kept with great care; every thing was neat, bright and clean; and but for the implements of house wifery, earefully arranged about the room, one might have mistaken it for a

drawing room

One feature in the training of these young ladies I was wonderfully these ed with. It is this, two of these are taken every week by rotation; & plac-ed in this parlour kitchen, where, un-der the instruction of one of the sis-The four bischies with and the served out to each man at Brussels the served out to each out to each man at Brussels the served out to each man at Brussels the served out to each out the stud seed the many read that of the stud seed the brussels of the enemy, and the other state the position of the stud seed the min fully yards of them; and the operations of housewifery, for the week.

The friench wore out the patience of the instruction of one of the sister out the instruction of one of the sister the out the patience of the instruction of one of the sister the the instruction of one of the sister the out the patience of the the instruction of one of the sister the out the patience of the sister of the sister of the sister of the sister of the position which they perform all the operations of housewifery, for the week.

The following patient the begin hat at length ceased to contend, and trew off his troops from the field, lead the operations of housewifery, for the week.

The following the Legish masters of it, and house of the same size of the tree and base it to the United States.

The fol

Prom the Richmond Vanily Visiter.

NUNNERY IN THE U. STATES
GEOROGITOWS, D. C. March 13th 1829
I called, to day, at the Nunnery or Monastery of Visitation in George town. I expressed a wish to the Nun who received me, to view such parts of the interior as strangers are ever allowed to visit. The Nun smiled assent.

Sent. Monastery is in the The Chapel in this convent will assent.

upon the borders of the heights,' and overlooks the body of the town below. It commands a pleasant view of the Potomac, as it rolls its still waters to the south east, and also of the cultivated fields and lawns on its western bank. The enclosure embraces about one acre. On the north side, is the Academy conducted by the Nuns. consisting

but at the same time, I cannot think it I had not waited long, when the Lady Abbess, and a Nun of the newly testants to send their daughters there,

> vent, at pract, is about sixty. A. mong them are descendants of serent rich and powerful families. Their em-ployments consists in coulessions, vigils, fasts, penances, reading and reli-gious exercises, in domestic concerns, and in making fine needle work for sale. The Charity School embraces a-bout 200 day pupils. For their humanbout 200 day pupilar. For their humanity and benevolence in collecting and teaching these children, the Nuns deserve praise. In these employments they appeared happy; but the happiness of the negative kind.
>
> In one respect I was much disappointed. Instead of finding, in the Convents a set of rigid.

Convent, a set of rigid. sour, austers female ascetics. I met with a cheerfulness approaching to vivacity,-with the most engaging, and with politeness the most natural and unaf-

Among the passengers in the Cala-Among the passengers in the Cate-donia on Monday, was Mr. Sparks, who, having completed his historical researches in Europe, has returned to this country after an absence of nearly a year and a half. He has been erceedingly fortunate in obtaining access to documents connected with the period of the American revolution whe-ther reposited in the public archiveser in the possession of private person. The utmost courtery, and liberality has been shown him by the public func-tionaries both in England and France in submitting to his inspection and per-mitting him to copy the diplomatic and other papers in their keeping, as not wishing to keep back the truth of his-tory, and as desirous of affording every tory, and as desirous of affording every facility to the labours of a learned and able man who had no other object is view than that of giving a fair and importial excord of important events. The materials discovered by Mr. Spark, in Paris, webe, we understand, much more important than he expected to meet with.—They throw greatingly, not only on our relations with the french government at that critical period of our history; but with the coasts riod of our history; but with the courts of the other European nations. They show, moreover, the beginning and progress of those negotiations, direct ment was effected, between this constry fand Great Britain. On this point, we understand, the information they affird is particularly full and isalso of the French Ministers in this country to their own government, their accounts of passing events, of the state of public feeling in our country, of the characters of our public men, and the plans proposed & discussed by them it different stages of the war of the revolution, are exceedingly minute & value. tion, are exceedingly minute of value ble.—The instructions of the British government to its officers here, and fire military correspondence relating to the American campaigns, throw important, light on the dispositions of their page vernment towards the colonies, and of the operations and plans of the British armies. The whole mass of materials thus collected, will set many events connected with our revolutionary struggle in a new point of view, and will est ble Mr. Sparks to write its history with more authenticity and impartiality has has yet been done. The posthagas papers of Gen. Washington with kirtorical and explanatory notes by Mr.
Sparks to be published in Larker by
Murray.—N. Y. Evening Cost

A JUST TRIBUTB.

Maryland

Thursday, May

HYMENE! Married. on Sunday last RILLY, Mr. SAMUEL KIRBY ANN HUNTER, all of this c -On Tuesday e Rev. Tobias Riley, Mr. H to Miss Esiza Berrett, b

To the Voters of Anne . Gentlemen, I offer myself to yo on, to represent you in neral Assembly of Ma

JOHN S.

To the Voters of Anne I offer myself as a present you in the re ABNER LINTH

MR. GREEN. You are authoris ROBERT WELOH, o didate to represent Annity in the next General that he will be support MAN

Colonel GEORGE E of Cecil. is a candidate represent the distribution of Faring Harford, Cecil, and F Levin Gale our late having withdrawn.

Administration . Queen-Anne's Saturday, So

Pursuant to previous per of the citizens of ounty, friendly to the tration; convened in to Centreville, when KENSEY HARRIS THOMAS WRIGHT, cretary. The meeting was ope

armichael, Esq. who e success of General in, over his competito helming majority, and duty of his friends the Administration nent. He then submit esolutions, when, upon ert Goldsborough, it hat a committee of two dits consider and Jesses. Robert Goldsb lerrick, Peter C. Swiackett, of Wm. Art villiam Sparks, ¡Henr obert D. C. Wright, on, James P. Heath. ad John O'Stevens, id committee, who had short time. returned d reported the follow Resolved, That in th eeting the late elec-ickson by the great me indent voters of these fords a sure pledge main faithful to the institution and thems Resolved. That we h e principles disclose ent in his Inaugural ve full and entire con rish expenditures of by the late adminis sorted to by the man ised to the head of t confidence and affect

men.

supported by his frie erefore recommend to present administrate districts of this could r respective places ect three delegates o shall meet at Cen ed Saturday of Jun table candidates to next General Ass d, and we also record elect at the same ates in each district s who may be ap ads in Talbot and ate a suitable perso Congress. Resolved, That a co-

Resolved, That in o

e necessary work of r expedient that the P

dings be published re Whig. Baltimo the Centreville fu ive weeks, signed, and attested by s meeting, which is d, and unanimously everal gentlemen the ing, when it was

KRNSBY HAI TROOMS WEL red from Washington per afficers here to tal Antierson, and Rose