

folly, attributed the beauty of Mrs. B. to her cap, not a few ordered the cap, on the supposition that it would confer the same coveted and admired charms.

'What a sweet cap!—what a charming bonnet; oh the celestial fichu!—the heavenly trimming;—the enchanting flounce! Was ever such an angelic taste! Look my love, to some new made husband, who had still enough of his love left to attend his bride to the milliner's.—Is it not beautiful?'

'Pray allow me to try it on, ma'am,' says the milliner. 'Really it does become your ladyship prodigiously. It is exactly the thing.—Is it not my Lord? I declare I had just the style of your ladyship's face in my mind when I composed that hat.'

'No—had you thought? Dear how strange! Is it not love? I really think I do look vastly well in it—don't you my dear?—Perhaps an approving smile or a plain affirmative might have followed this appeal, but unfortunately the same had been made for the last fortnight on a hundred of the same occasions.

'Well, it certainly is a sweet thing—with a gentle sigh; and putting it down.

'Yes, it certainly is; and I have no doubt my Lady Dashly will seize upon it the instant she sees it,' continued the astute milliner; a sigh and a look from the wife, as her glance lingers over the beautiful bonnet—'or else Sir Charles Dashly, who comes here every day, will order it home for his lady himself—to surprise her in her dressing room; a thing he frequently does.'

'Do you hear that my love?' gently murmurs the lady in her husband's ear.

'Though I am sure,' continues the professor of vanity, 'it is not at all in her style; and exactly suits your ladyship, as I mentioned in his Lordship, just now.'

'What man can resist two pretty women? The cap, bonnet, or dress is sent home; and a tall dandy, with a starched collar, curled pate, and Broiling shirt, mounted at a high desk, places an account of the articles before a certain quantity of pounds, shillings and pence, in a voluminous ledger; which sheaves the lady's accuracy to swell that bill, destined at the ensuing 'merry Christmas' to occasion heart-burnings, distrust, and dislike, between two people who are linked together for the express purpose of making each other happy.

'How much domestic felicity is marred—how many years of happiness sacrificed—and how much respectability immolated at this shrine of female vanity!—We really believe, if a correct censorship were instituted as to all causes of disagreement, separation, and divorce; that the greatest number of these would be traced to the account, or accounts of milliners and mantua-makers.

There is scarcely a flounce that is not pregnant with the fire of discord—a cap, or hat, that does not set somebody together by the ears—a trimming purchased abroad, that does not produce one at home—or a dress that does not induce a domestic squabble. But it is no matter—it was, and is, and ever will be the same. What was Eve's shame is her daughter's pride, though when she first adopted her simple costume, she little dreamt of all the ramifications of pelisses, negligees, hoops, flounces, and furbelows, into which that costume has been amplified by the characteristics of modern female habiliments.—The *Roe*.

[The march of improvement in our infant Republic is indeed surprising. It is true, we cannot yet boast of an entire and successful imitation of the vices of the old and corrupt world; but there is hardly any picture of the extravagance of the wealthiest countries, or the folly of the most fantastic, that is not every day becoming more and more applicable to us.]

TO FARMERS.

The fattening of winter hogs is a matter of importance, and by proper management, much may be saved. As soon as the Indian corn is fit to feed, the hogs should be put in a pen. Rye, buckwheat, or corn, ground together—boiled potatoes, pumpkins, &c. make excellent slop for them; it should be made thick, and given to them three times a day, and as much of the soft Indian corn as they will eat clean.

Hogs should be fed little at a time, but often, and great care taken not to stall them. The last two weeks of feeding them, Indian corn and water are the best; their pen should be cleaned twice a week, and their bell made of clean straw. Swine are liable to a variety of diseases, to wit: mange, measles, stoppage of the issues of their fore legs, &c.—These diseases, it is believed, proceed from the filthy manner in which hogs are too frequently kept. The mange may be cured by sprinkling on the backs of the hogs, wood ashes, and letting them out of a rainy day, after putting oil on them, a more effectual way is to wash them with soap suds, and then oil them—after this trouble, keep them clean. For the measles, the flour of brimstone, is said to be good. For the stoppage of the issues in the fore legs, nothing more is necessary than to rub them with a corn cob, and then open the holes with the end of a knitting needle, or something of that kind. Boiled apples, pears, pumpkins, potatoes and squashes, all make excellent food for young shoats, and much the cheapest. Every farmer who wishes to raise pork for the market, ought to have a boiler for that purpose. After harvest, hogs should be turned into the orchard, that they may get the early ripe apples which fall before the season of cider making commences.

As the sun in all his splendor was peeping over the eastern hills, a newly married man exclaimed, 'the glory of the world is rising!' His wife who happened to be getting up at that moment, taking the compliment to herself, simpler out, 'What would you say, dear, if I had my silk gowns on.'

CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL CELEBRATION.

From the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette, we copy the anecdotal account of the celebration of the opening of the Canal.

For several weeks past the barges of the Citizens' Canal, like the Steamboats, have conveyed passengers from the Chesapeake to the Delaware along the canal, and thereby tested its usefulness; and the directors determined on a suitable celebration of their finished task, which, to call Hercules in, would be to illustrate the larger by the smaller—to compare great things to small. Invitations were accordingly extended to the citizens generally to join in the festival, and on Saturday morning about seven o'clock, the steam boat *Wm. Penn.*, chartered by the directors, started from Philadelphia, with them and their guests together with Captain Child's company of Washington Greys, and Capt. Rumford's company of Philadelphia Greys, and arrived at Delaware City, the eastern embouchure of the canal at half past 10 o'clock A. M. Two other steamboats also took passengers to the same place, for the same purpose. The company then left the steam boat, and entered the barges Chesapeake and Delaware, amidst the shouts of the people on the banks and neighboring heights.

At St. George's lock, the first from the Delaware, lay the United States' schooner *Ranger*, handsomely dressed with the flags of various nations playing out upon the breeze, as if in gratulation of the happy event then being celebrated. A national salute was fired from the *Ranger*; and the hearty huzzas and exclamations of the citizens, seemed to vie with the deep-toned utterance of the ordinance.

At the same time, the fort in the river Delaware fired a salute.

At the height near the summit level, a large number of farmers had assembled, with wheat sheaves and other tokens of a rich and abundant harvest, which would find a more profitable market from the work whose completion they then celebrated. The summit bridge, that spans the yawning deep cut, a monument of human invention and almost superhuman industry, and perseverance, was gaily and beautifully decorated with national flags. From the adjoining hill a national salute was fired.

From the summit bridge, the company proceeded to the eastern extremity of the canal, passed the locks and entered Back Creek that receives the waters of the Chesapeake, at half past two o'clock, P. M. Amid the shouts and huzzas of the almost innumerable hosts that had congregated for the festivity. On re-entering the first locks from the Chesapeake the barges paused, the military companies were drawn up in order, and the citizens suitably arrayed, when Mr. Lewis of Philadelphia, gave a very handsome and highly pertinent address.

During the delivery of the address, there was a slight shower of rain—not enough, however, to hinder the proceedings or damp the general joy.

At half past three, the barges started for Delaware city, and were greeted along their passage with reiterated and almost continued shouts. At the summit bridge by the Boston big boat, handsomely decorated with various flags. The neighbouring heights were again crowded with people, and the national salute was repeated, which was answered from the barges. The crowd which had sent down its moisture upon the company at the western locks, had now passed off to the east, and the sun broke out with peculiar splendor. At this point the attention of the company was drawn to a most splendid double rainbow, which spanned the eastern horizon, and more than repaid, by its brilliancy, for the inconvenience which its refracting cause had wrought as it passed over the company, ready in the abundance of good feelings, to draw a happy augury from so pleasant an incident, received the token as a pledge that the difficulties which had so often surrounded them, had passed away; and that hereafter prosperity and the happiest results were to be looked for from their labours.

At St. George's lock they repassed the U. S. schooner *Ranger*, which repeated the national salute.

At this place Mr. Warton, a member of the Washington Greys, fell from the barge into the canal. Mr. Bennett, a member of the Philadelphia Greys, immediately jumped into the water to rescue him, but was wholly unable to fulfil his philanthropic intentions, and both were seen in manifest danger of drowning. At this moment Col. John Swift, with great prudence, and his usual feeling and presence of mind, threw off his coat, leaped from the boat to the bank of the canal, seized a board, and swam with it to the unfortunate young persons rescue. They were enabled to lay hold of it, and were drawn to the shore, after having suffered greatly by the immersions.

About half past 6 o'clock the barges arrived at Delaware city, and the company went on board the steamboat *Wm. Penn.* which started immediately for this city. On board the steam boat a most sumptuous repast awaited the company, to which they sat down about 7 o'clock, with appetites apparently not entirely satiated with the good things that were furnished in the barges. After a hearty discussion of viands, Nicholas Biddle, Esq. of Philad., delivered to the company an address, which was marked by the usual excellencies of that gentleman's composition, in which he referred to the general importance of internal improvement, with reference to governmental and individual prosperity, and especially ministering to those purposes of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal. The accomplished orator paid a just and happily expressed compliment to the exertions of those individuals who had distinguished themselves by their labors and contributions to this great work, now about to repay them by its public utility.

After the address, toasts were given, and 'Each pled the social but the temperate glass'—On the passage up, near New Castle, the night being very dark, the steam boat ran foul of a small schooner from Morris River, which was stretching across the Delaware. The captain John H. Carson, in attempting to break the force of the shock, had his arm on the gunwale of his vessel and received the force of the blow upon his hand. The whole of the fingers of his left hand were torn off. He was taken on

board the steam boat, and fortunately Dr. Toga of Philadelphia had with him a case of surgical instruments, and with the aid of other medical gentlemen dressed the mutilated member.

While the surgeons were thus professionally engaged, two gentlemen with a becoming presence of mind took round hats, to receive such contributions as the party might feel disposed to make, towards aiding the sufferer to sustain the pecuniary difficulties that must necessarily follow his abstraction from customary labours. The hint was scarcely necessary—in a few minutes from one hundred & fifty to two hundred dollars were collected; his wounds were dressed, and he remained without much physical suffering.

The boat arrived at Arch street wharf about 12 o'clock at night, and the company returned from the celebration in the full belief that the great work would be part of an extensive beneficial chain of internal communication, which would aid,

'To entwine all our states in a band,
'Confirm and confederate our wide spreading powers,
'Our wealth and our wisdom expand.'

THE EPISTLE.

From the Yearly Meeting held in London, by adjournment, from the 20th of the Fifth Month, to the 29th of the same inclusive, 1829.

To the Quarterly and Monthly Meetings of the Friends, in Great Britain, Ireland, and elsewhere.

Dear Friends, We are reverently thankful that we have been permitted to meet together on the present occasion, and to know the love of God shed a broad in our hearts, through Jesus Christ our Lord. We have been favoured to proceed with the usual yet important business of this meeting in brotherly harmony, and have felt that our spiritual strength has been renewed by thus uniting in religious travail for the best welfare of our Society.

Amidst the ordinary engagements of this meeting, we have received accounts of the sufferings of our members, in support of our Christian testimony against tithes and other ecclesiastical demands, as well as in consequence of a few claims for military purposes; the amount thus reported is upwards of Thirteen thousand eight hundred pounds.

In proceeding to unfold the Christian solicitude which has prevailed in this meeting, we would express an earnest desire that the confidence of all our dear brethren and sisters may be humbly, yet firmly, fixed upon God. He changeth not; his compassions are new every morning; his promises are sure, and this kingdom ruleth over all. His word is settled in heaven; and his faithfulness is unto all generations. His name is a strong tower; the righteous runneth into it, and is safe.

It pleased the Father, in their abundant mercy and love to the human race, in their fallen and lost estate, to give his only begotten Son, the Lord Jesus Christ, 'that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life.' On then that not one amongst us, by neglecting or undervaluing this blessed means, come short of that rest which is prepared for the people of God. May we all, in true and living faith, accept the Saviour of men, as our Redeemer, and deliverer from the thralldom of sin. In Him dwelleth all the fulness of the Godhead bodily. He is that eternal word, which in the beginning was with God and was God; and who was made flesh and dwelt among men. He offered himself a sacrifice for our transgressions, 'the just for the unjust; even he himself bore our sins, that he might cleanse us from all unrighteousness.' He is the Father, Jesus Christ the righteous, 'is passed into the heavens,' and 'sat down on the right of the Majesty on high.'

These sacred and essential truths of the Christian religion, were the faith of our early predecessors, and have been uniformly upheld by our Society from their day to the present period. It is cause of thankfulness to us that we can entertain the full persuasion that these Truths are dear to Friends in this land, in Ireland, and on the American continent; and though we have to mourn over many, on the other side of the Atlantic, once in fellowship with us, who have widely departed from the true faith of the Gospel. The Epistolary intercourse with our dear brethren in those countries, has been maintained at this time to our instruction and comfort.

In contemplating those who highly important truths, to which we have already adverted, we are renewedly convinced of the great need there is for a deep and constant sense of the very limited faculties of the human mind. We ought to meditate on these things in humility and sincerity of heart, and reverently and fervently to desire that our understandings may be illuminated by the Holy Spirit. Then will our faith in their vital importance become more firmly established, and our hearts glow more and more with gratitude to God, for the inestimable blessings provided for us, in the Gospel of life and salvation.

We are thankful that, as a Christian people, we are, through Divine mercy, one in faith; but how highly incumbent it is that we should be individually concerned, not only to accept in simplicity the doctrinal truths of Holy Scripture, but earnestly to strive that we may be coming up in the practice of every Christian virtue. Look then unto Christ, dear Friends, we beseech you; that you may come to know him, 'as dwell in your hearts by faith,' and to rule them by the power of his blessed and eternal Spirit. Be awakened to the necessity of working 'out your own salvation with fear and trembling.' Let the knowledge of your proneness by nature, to transgress the law of the Lord, incite you to seek after a death unto sin and a new birth unto righteousness; and ever remember that it is by faith and repentance, by prayer and obedience, that the work of sanctification is to be carried forward.

He that is concerned to live as becomes a consistent Christian; (a character to which we all ought to aspire,) will often meditate upon the precepts and example of our blessed Lord

and Saviour—precepts which, as they regulate the life of man, increase his happiness and usefulness, prepare him to meet with patience the trials incident to humanity, and to look forward to a participation in those joys which shall hereafter be revealed. And as we are enabled to follow, though at a distance, the great and perfect Pattern set before us in the Gospel, the heart becomes expanded in love to God and man; and all those passions and dispositions are kept in subjection, the unrestrained indulgence of which destroys the peace and harmony of civil and religious society.

The humble endeavour to observe the precepts of the Gospel leads to purity of heart and sanctity; it induces strict integrity in all our transactions; and gives rise to the exercise of that meekness and charity which shine forth in the conduct of the true and practical believer in the Christian religion. If we seek first the kingdom of God and his righteousness, we shall be instructed by the example of pious men, but not blind to their infirmities; comforted by their society, but not dependant upon it, helped by religious conversation, but not disposed to enter into it hastily or superficially. If we are concerned aright for the cultivation and cleansing of our own hearts, impressed with the importance of our own stewardship unto God, and duly sensible of our own sins and great need of forgiveness from Him, we shall become very cautious how we converse on the failings of others, and anxious not to violate that charity which is enjoined upon all; that love which is the true badge of discipleship.

A real hunger and thirst after righteousness will lead us gladly to embrace all opportunities of meeting together for the public worship of Almighty God. We shall then feel it to be one of our greatest privileges thus to draw near unto Him, and to unite in waiting upon and worshipping Him in spirit and in truth. We shall rejoice to seek after the influences of his love and power, and to pour out our souls in secret application for the continuance of his blessing and preservation. At this time we have, in an especial manner, felt the advantage of being constant in availing ourselves of those opportunities which are afforded us, in the course of the week, of coming before Him, on occasions when we are called upon to withdraw from the cares and perplexities of life, and to seek the Lord and his strength.

Nor will our approaches to the throne of grace be confined to the attendance of religious meetings. Impressed with the benefit and the need of a daily supply of heavenly help, we shall be often seeking for the renewal of our spiritual strength; and in our private retirements, as well as in select opportunities in our families, for this purpose, as also for reading the Holy Scriptures and the writings of pious authors, we shall seek to be imbued with a deep sense of the power and presence of the Almighty. Discouragement of various kinds may prevail and abound in the course of our pilgrimage; but how obvious are the danger and folly of relaxing to 'press toward the mark for the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus.' And such are his condescension and goodness, that He at times permits those who put their whole trust in Him, consenting to feel that there are no joys like unto the joy of his salvation.

The great importance of cultivating true piety and virtue, is what we are at this time concerned earnestly to press upon every one. If this become, as it ought to be, the main object of our lives, the fruit of the spirit will be apparent. But we are constantly to bear in mind, that this is not the place of our rest. The warfare must be maintained; we can at no period put off the armour with safety; we have an unwearied enemy to contend with, whose temptations are diversified, subtle and insidious; the path of life is an arduous one; but, thanks be unto Him who is omnipotent, his grace is all sufficient. As He is daily sought unto, he strengtheneth our souls and increaseth our confidence in Him; and, if we faint not, but persevere unto the end, he will give the victory, through our Lord Jesus Christ.

'Unto Him,' then, 'that is able to do exceeding abundantly above all that we ask or think, according to the power that worketh in us, unto Him be glory in the Church by Christ Jesus, throughout all ages, world without end—Amen.'

Signed in and on behalf of the Meeting by
JOSIAH FORSTER,
Clerk to the Meeting this Year.

AVARICE OUTWITTED.

The case of John Eyre, Esq. who though worth upwards of £30,000 was convicted at the Old Bailey, and sentenced to transportation for stealing 11 quires of writing paper, was rendered more memorable by the opportunity which it gave Junius to impeach the integrity of Lord Mansfield, who was supposed to have erred in admitting him to bail. An anecdote is related of Eyre, which shows, in a striking manner the depravity of the human heart; and may help to account for the meanness of the crime for which he stood convicted. An uncle of his, a gentleman of considerable property, made his will in favour of a clergyman who was his intimate friend; and committed it, unknown to the rest of the family, to the custody of the divine. However, not long before his death, having altered his mind as to the disposal of his wealth he made another will in which he left the clergyman only £300, leaving the bulk of his large property to go to his nephew and his heir at law, Mr. Eyre. Soon after the old gentleman's death, Mr. Eyre, rummaging over his drawers found the last will, and perceiving the legacy of £300 in the clergyman, without any hesitation or scruple of conscience, put it into the fire and took possession of the whole effects, in consequence of his uncle being supposed to die intestate. The clergyman coming to town soon after, and inquiring into the circumstances of his old friend's death, asked if he made a will before he died. On being answered by Mr. Eyre in the negative, the clergyman 'very coolly' put his hand in his pocket, and pulled out the former will, which had been committed to his care, in which Mr. Eyre had bequeathed him the whole of his fortune, amounting to several thousand pounds, excepting a legacy of £200 to his nephew.

A WITTY FOLLOW-UP.

The following appears in the *Franklin Mirror*, in the shape of an advertisement:—
He who does not put himself in this world, is likely to remain behind the door, so my contemporaries who are tramping forth their various wares seem to think:—Work they will, lower and better than any one else—let them tell it; but so said saying proves that one side is always good:—I'll other's heard, and that that's better. I cannot for the life of me find out why I should not say that I am fully prepared to execute any orders in the CABINET MAKING line, as well, (perhaps I ought to say)—the greater the sound the trumpet sends forth, the more noise is made; my readers, if you do not believe upon my word, buy two or three Bedsteads, a Barrow, Secretary, a Side board, &c. &c; of me, and if it be not found true—why, then, you need buy any more. But I'm not done yet—bear on. Besides my wonderful proficiency in the abovesaid business I have learnt withal, to be a CARPETTER & HOUSE JOINER. So that I can not only make houses for the dead; but also boxes for the living, ay, and big and ones too, I don't wish to tire you, however, with a full account of the wonderful powers of my mechanical genius, but wind up by simply saying—If you want a place to live in—a place to sleep on—a place to eat on—a place to write on—a place to play on—a place to hold your money—a place to hold your clothes—a place to hold your bacon—a place to hold your bones—or any other sort of place, I can make it, (aye, and will do it speedily) in the first rate manner, & at a price as moderate as any man's conscience (unless it be of the yam string breed) will allow him to desire. And after all this is said, I am still disposed to be accommodating; for I, too, will use some common produce in payment—having some half a dozen machines about the house, admirably calculated to keep bread and meat from spoiling.

MIRROR HICKOX

The Berkshire American relates the fact that a bear recently shot himself, in that vicinity, with two musket balls. Bruin was examining a farmer's cornfield by moonlight, when he stumbled upon a cord attached to two guns, and received their contents for his intrusion. The farmer's wife boiled out of the carcase, three pails of Bear's oil and fourteen pails of Soap grease.

In the present rage for cultivating whiskey, the farmer's wife will find her 'three pails of Bear's oil' will be a precious article in the market. We know several young gentlemen who have laboured with all commendable diligence to 'vanquish their chink,' but have found a thankless soil—the Bear's oil will come a good time.

The Duke of Wellington passed three days at the late Doncaster races, 'highly delighted,' say the London newspapers, 'with the amusement he derived.' What an outcry would be raised in our country, if a President were frolic in the same way. It would seem, however, that the Duke did not wholly forget business on this occasion. *The Morning Chronicle* says—

'The Duke of Wellington, M. Metuereix, (the Russian Envoy) &c. continued at Doncaster, to discuss the affairs of Europe, as well as enjoy the pleasures of the place. We are assured that his grace entirely approves of the course which Russia is pursuing, and expresses himself quite free from apprehension as to the ambitious designs of the power. The Duke illustrates his professions of moderation, and his Grace believes him perfectly sincere.'

The Mayor and Magistrates of Doncaster waited upon the Duke and presented him with the freedom of that city in a gold snuff box valued one thousand guineas. Nat. Gaz.

Dr. Johnson most beautifully remarks, that 'when a friend is carried by his grave, not once find excuses for every weakness, and palliations of every fault; we recollect a thousand remembrances, which before glided off our minds without impressions, a thousand favours unperformed, a thousand duties unperformed, and vainly wish for his return; not so much that we may bestow happiness, and recompense that kindness which before we never understood.'

A gentleman who arrived in the *Deborah* at the port of Boston, from Surinam, (Sept. 19) has stated to the editor of the *Boston Courier*, the following:—A Brazilian ship, (formerly the *Suffolk*, an American) after having taken on board about 20 slaves, on the coast of Africa, was captured by a hermaphrodite, under Buenos Ayres colours. After being kept in company some time, they proceeded to the West Indies, they were taken by a Dutch cruiser, and sent to the above port, as has been already noticed. On the trial of the prisoners, one of them, (an Irishman) who had been allowed as evidence against his comrades, testified that the crew of the ship were put into the long boat, and on being cast off from the brig, the contents of a heavy cannon, (loaded on a swivel), was discharged at them, and all of them killed; and that the ship was retained and filled with valuable goods, plundered from vessels of different nations.

This evidence was corroborated by the negroes, as far as their means of knowing would permit—they were in irons below at the time, but heard the boat hoisted out, &c. and immediately after the report of a large gun on deck, were released, the prisoners were put on board, both vessels were condemned, as well as the officers and men, (about 50 or 60 in number, who were on board at the time of the capture.) The sentence of the court was sent to Holland, and a sloop of war had just arrived, bringing as was reported, the King's approval, and that the execution of the pirates would take place in 30 days. The ship, being declared unworthy, had been broken up, and it was said the brig would share the same fate. The latter was called the *Gen. Francisco Domingo*, and had to have been built in Baltimore. A public sale of the property found on board the ship, at the time the Dutch captured her, took place in Surinam; once a week a large sale to the amount of 400,000 dollars.

ANNALS OF THE BIBLE SOCIETY.

Thursday, November 5, 1829.

DIVINE SERVICE.
Will be performed in St. Mary's Church, on Sunday next, God willing, by H. Smith, of White Marsh, Prince Georges county.

BIBLE SOCIETY.
On Wednesday evening the 14th of the Eighth Annual Meeting of the Bible Society of Annapolis and its vicinity held in the Methodist Church, where Mr. Riley, opened the meeting by reading the Rev. Mr. Blighard's report, and address to the congregation.

The Eighth Annual Report of the Bible Society of Annapolis, a vicinity.

The Managers of this Society in their Eighth Annual Report, feel themselves called upon to express their obligations to God, for the continued smiles, violence, and for that measure of success which he has blessed this assembly with in the past year and the preceding existence. They also tender their acknowledgments to the friends of this Society, for the degree of assistance which they continue to sustain in.

During the year which has now closed, the Managers have purchased 3000 Testaments, fifty-nine Bibles, three Testaments. They have sold 3000 Bibles, and eighteen Testaments—Fifty-five and thirty Testaments have been sold, making the whole of Bibles and Testaments put in during the year, one hundred and thirty-seven. Former reports, it appears, have circulated nine hundred and thirty and Testaments. The amount paid in surplus funds to the parent institution this period, exceeds three hundred dollars. With this brief statement of their proceedings the Managers again earnestly recommend the Society to the Prayers, and to the assistance of the Lord Jesus, and to the love of his Kingdom.

The Treasurer's Report for the Year.
Oct. 1829. Balance from one year 62 Annual subscribers
Miss Sally Stewart as Luf-Subscriber
Donations
Sale of Books
Fines for non attendance

Nov. 1828. Contra—Eighth Year
Cases for News Printed
containing the Seventy Annual Report
Cash for freight and Drayage
Dec. 1828. Cash to the P. Society for the purchase of Books
Cash to the P. Society as overplus fund
June 1829. Cash to the P. Society for the purchase of Books

Cash in hand Oct. 5th, 1829,
Officers of the Female Bible Society and its Vicinity
Mrs. Nicholson, President.
Mrs. A. Harwood, first Vice Pres.
Mrs. Guildborough, 2d Vice Pres.
Miss Alexander, R. Secretary,
Mrs. Rav. Corresponding Secy.
Mrs. Maynadier, Treasurer.

MANAGERS.
Mrs. Blanchard, Miss R.
Mrs. M. Harwood, Miss F.
Mrs. Rafferty, Miss R.
Mrs. Snickett, Miss B.
Mrs. Ridout, Miss S.
Mrs. Green, Miss C.
Mrs. Duval, Miss C.

TAXES IN NEW YORK.
The amount of city tax in New York is stated at upwards of half a million dollars. The assessment of 1828 for the year 1829, is stated in the following table.

ARRIVAL OF THE GRAMPUS.
The U. S. S. Grampus, Lieutenant, arrived at this port on the 20th inst., after a passage of 6 days. The officers and crew of the Grampus were well. The Grampus left this port on the 12th June, and has been at Sea 30 days. The whole cruise, has been very interesting and extremely successful. This only lost 4 men.

List of Officers—William K. Commodore, Surgeon James Lloyd, B. Dearley, Surgeon, Brevet, Midshipmen, William H. Waterhouse, Midshipman, Charles H. Gardner, Midshipman, Brevet, Midshipman, James McDonald, Midshipman, Michael.