FROM LALLA ROOKH.

BY T. MOORE. ALAS-how light a cause may move Dissention between hearts that love! Hearts that the world in vain has tried, And sorrow but more closely tied; That stood the storm, when wave

were rough, Yet in a sunny hour fall off, Like ships that have gone down at sea When heav'n was all tranquility! A something, light as air-a look, A word unkind or wrongly taken-Oh! love, that tempests never shook, A breath, a touch like this has shak

And ruder words will soon rush in To spread the breach that words begin And eyes forget the gentle ray They wore in courtship's smiling day; And voices lose the tone that shed A tenderness round all they said; Till fast declining, one by one, The sweetnesses of love are gone, And hearts, so lately mingled, seem Like broken clouds, or like the stream That smiting left the mountain's brow As though its waters ne'er could

Yet, ere it reach the plain below, Breaks into floods, that part forever

From the Sunday School Repository, published under the patronage of the New-York Sunday School Society.

ORIGIN AND EARLY HISTO. RY OF SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

(Concluded.)

This plan was carried into opera tion in 1797. The Society had not existed a year when the number of schools amounted to thirty four, and before the end of the second year twenty additional schools were opened. From this period to 1812, the average number of schools was about forty, attended by 2200 children. In 1814 there were fitty-five schools attended by 3175 young persons. Of these schools 37 were in Edinburgh, and 18 in the country immediately adjacent.

A Society at Aberdeen formed at the same time, and upon the same plan with the abovem ntioned, has been alike prosperous and useful. Similar Societies were soon after formed at Paisiey and Glasgow, and still later at Greenock, Perth, and many other places. The system now prevails generally in the south of Scotland, and even in the Highlands and Islands.

· Wales, at a very early period in

the history of Sunday Schools, en-

tered with eagerness into the scheme, & adorned her romantic and picturesque vallies with numerous asylums for the instruction of the poor. And here it is but justice to the Sunday School Institution, to assert its claim to the high honour of giving birth to the most noble and efficient Society ever formed by man, or biessed by God, for promoting the interests of genuine Christianity. - Every reader will anticipate the name of the British and Foreign Bible Society. The honour of giving rise to this mighty combination of wealth, of zeal and talents, is better worth contending for, Man the highest place in the roll of monarchs, conquerors, or philosophers. By means of Sunday School edu- summer of 1811; but many attendcation in Wales, the number of read- ed the Sunday schools with the ers increased far beyond the suppl of Welsh Bibles to be obtained. This induced the indefatigable Mr. Charles of Bala, to undertake a journey to London, for the purpose of soliciting a private subscription from his friends, to defray the expense of printing an edition of Welsh Bibles. In the course of conversation on this subject, at a committee meeting of the Religious Tract Society, a thought came into the mind of the Rev. Joseph Hughes, a thought which darted as one of the brightest beams from the fountain of light and life above, and for which millions will have reason to bless his name, that a little more exertion than was requisite for supplying Wales with the scriptures, might found an institution which should go on increasing its funds, and extending its operations, till not only the British dominions, but the whole world should be furnished with the word of God. Such was the origin of a Society which is the glory of our age. I need not trace it further than just to say that the plan was warmly embraced by the gentlemen present, and steps were immediately taken to give it efficiency. My object in adverting to this Society was to show its pedigree, and to claim it as the offspring of the Sunday School Institution. The cause which originated still

forerunner of a Bible.

So great was the progress of Sun- | and which they are to repeat the day Schools in Wales, that in three ours 177 schools were established, containing more than 8000 chil-

The Sunday School system was introduced into Ireland in 1793; its progress, however, was not rapid, until the formation of the Hibernian Sunday school society in Dublin, in 1809. This society met with liberal patronage from the higher classes of Protesyants, and has been happily successful in its labours a. mong the indigent and superstitious Catholics. In April, 1815, there were upwards of 252 schools, containing more than 25000 children, under the care of this institution. Since that time the number of schools has been greatly augmented.

Besides the above mentioned, and an association in Dublin, formed in 1811, for the purpose of promoting the establishment of Sunday schools in Dublin and its vicinity, there are several Sunday school societies in other parts of Ireland; particularly one in Belfast, and one in Hillsbo-

Through the exertions of the Society for the support and encouragement of Sunday schools throughout the British dominions, Sunday schools have been established in several of the West India Islands, in the Island of Cape Breton, in Nova Scotia, at the Cape of Good Hope, and in many other places.

"In tracing the growth of the Sunday school institution," says Mr. James, "it would be an unpardonable omission to pass by in silence that nobic ramification of it, the instruction of ADULTS. A few years ago, had any one proposed such a design, a thousand voices would have exclaimed, in a strain somewhat similar to that of the wondering and doubting Nicodemus, · How can a man be taught when he is old?" But this is the age of a daring and restless benevolence, which no exertions can weary, and no difficulties can appal. The first scion was planted by Mr. Charles, upon the mountains of Wales, in the summer of 1811. "God prepared room before it, and caused it to take deep root; the hills were covered with the shadow of it, and the boughs thereof were like goodly cedars."

The account of his commence ment and success, shall be given in

his own words:-" My maxim has been for many years past, to aim at great things, but if I cannot accomplish great things, to do what I can, and be thankful for the least success; and still to follow on without being discouraged at the day of small things, or by unexpected reverses. For many years I have laid it down as a maxim to guide me, never to give up a place in despair of success. If one way does not succeed, new means must be tried; and if I see no increase this year, perhaps I may the next. I almost wish to blot out the word impossible from my vocabulary, and obliterate it from the minds of my brethren. We had no particular school for the instruction of adults exclusively, till the country, previous to that time. What induced me first to think of establishing such an institution, was the aversion I found in the adults to associate with the children in their schools. The first attempts succeeded wonderfully, and far beyond my most sanguine expectations. The report of the success of this school soon spread over the country, and in many places the illiterate adults began to call for instruction. In one county, after a public address had been delivered to them on the subject, the adult poor, even the aged, flocked to the Sunday school in crowds; and the shopkeepers could no: immediately supply then with an adequate num-ber of speciaties. Our schools, in general, are kept in our chapels; in some districts, where there are no chapels, farmers, in the summer time, lend their barns. The adults and children are sometime in the same room, but placed in different parts of it. When their attention is gained and fixed, they soon learn; their age makes no difference if they are able, by the help of glasses, to see the letters. As the adults have no time to lose, we'endeavour (before they can read) to instruct them without delay, in the first principles of christianity. We select a short portion of scripture, comprissupports it; for in most cases a Suning the leading doctrines, and re-

next time we meet."

"Thus commenced that excellent institution, which is imparting the elements of knowledge and the benefits of religious instruction to thousands who have passed the meridian of life; and in many cases, by teaching the aged to read, seems to add a lengthened twilight to their day of graces and by revealing to them the things that belong to their peace, just as they are about to be hid from their eyes, accomplishes the words of inspiration, "In the evening tide it shall be light." "Soon after this time, as if the

plan had been carried into the bo-

som of the Severn, and from thence

received by the Avon, it appeared

in the city of Bristol. The indi-

vidual destined to the high honour

of establishing it there, was a man

of obscure and humble origin. The

rays of spiritual light do not always

strike first on the tops of the highest

mountains. Men in less elevated

stations have often been employed

as the almoners of divine bounty.

At the second Anniversary of the

Bristol Auxiliary Bible Society, among other intelligence communiated to the meeting, a letter from Keynsham was read, which contain. ed the following sentence:-" We have been necessarily obliged to omit a great number of poor inhabitants, who could not read, and therefore are not likely to be benefitted by the possession of a bible." This state-ment reached the heart of an indi-vidual present, by the name of William Smith. To be deprived of the inspired volume by an inability to peruse it, appeared to him worse than for a man to be dying of the plague, through ignorance of the way of applying a remedy, which in itself was within his reach. His benevolent mind meditated upon their situation. He longed to relieve them, but scarcely dared to hone that the case admitted of reliefe In this dilemma he consulted Stephen Prust, Esq. a respectable merchant in the city, whose name stands high in the long list of Bristol Philanthropists. The object of his inquiry was to ascertain whether it were possible to instruct the ignorant part of the adult poor to read. It is of immense importance, that when the seed of benevolence begins to see pinate, it should be cherished by the genial influence of a kindly atmosphere, a nipping fros at that critical juncture, would cause it to perish in its bud. In the advice, the patronage, and support of Mr. Prust, the scheme of Smith met the sun shine which it wanted. He slept not a second night upon his plan, after he had received the promise of his generous, friend to assist him in the undertaking, before he commenced his exertions. As he was employed the next day in collecting sucscriptions for the Bible Association, whenever he met with persons who could not read, he asked them if they would like to learn, provided a school should be opened. Many embraced the offer with expressions of pleasure, and their names were takendown. Two rooms were Immediately obtained, and the work of instruction commenced. So little could the ardour of Smith endure delay, that in nine-teen days after he had disclosed his prised that so simple an idea did mind to Mr. Prust, the school was opened with eleven men and ten women. The number rapidly increased, till a few weeks after, some active friends to the cause of reli-gion and humanity, met the founder of the new institution, and formed themselves into a society, bearing the title of An Institution for Instructing Adult Persons to read the Holy Scriptures. The society continued to attract the attention, and engage the support of Christians of all denominations; and at length received a most valuable accession in the active co-operation of Thomas Pole, M. D. a physician in connexion with the society of Friends. Within the period of two years, this society admitted 1508 scholars exclusive of 276, which were taught

by schools belonging to several dissenting congregations. Before we pass on from the successful results of William Smith's exertions in Bristol, it should be stated, that although his commencement was subsequent to Mr. Charles' labours in Wales, he had no knowledge at the time of his precursor's noble career. The fountain of all good, this causing this stream of his mercy to break forth in two dis tinct places, and almost simutaneously.

"It was not Tikely that this new day School Teacher must be the peat them to the learners, till they would remain long unobserved. It out the world. Perhaps, if we were foregunner of a Bible.

The generous and noble spirited be- | warpe of a billio The generous and noble aprited be warte of a hillion, we should be nefactors in different parts of the at all exceed the aggregate. When The generous and more partin of the ar all exceed the aggregate. When nefactors in different partin of the ar all exceed the aggregate. When kingdom, who are ever watching for a reflection for the moralist and the new methods of benefitting their. Christian, the partice and the like species, hailed the beaming aggnal lanthropist! What wild and for with delight, and like the eastern by accuse for an enlightened and generous imagination to range over flocked to the brightness of its rising. Schools multiplied every where, till, at the present time, they are to be found in almost every con-

siderable town in this country.

"The next event in the order of succession, which is of importance in the history of Sunday schools, is of a literary nature. I mean the publication of the (London) Sunday School Repository, which commenced January, 1813. This valuable little work cannot be estimated, in reason, at too high a rate. Its contents, from time to time, are calculated at once to interest, instruct and excite. It should be circulated through every school, and read by every teacher. Already it has laid before the public a mass of most valuable information, and directed upon the Sunday school institution, a stream of light which has revealed its magnitude and its beauty much more clearly than they were generally seen before. And in order to render it still more useful, every one who has much experience in the business of instruction, and is possessed of ability to communicate his knowledge to others, should consider his talents as put under righteous requisition for its support. It might become of immense. importance to the great cause. By a proper supply and compression of operations of the whole Christian world, and thus form a sort of Sunday school Panorama, in which, as in one connected and beautiful picture, the whole circle of operations be contemplated wherever it is read.

"Only one more triumph of this mighty schëme remains to be recorded, but thates a splendit one. no less than the invasion of Asia, and its establishment, amidst the temples and the gods of that part of the world, which may be denominated the Metropolis of Idolatry. The first Sunday school in Asia was eztablished by the Wesleyan missionaries in Ceylon, June 4, 1815.

" Messrs. Harwood and Clough two of the Wesleyan missionaries to the island of Ceylon, thus report the commencement of this good work in a quarter of the globe, to which the Christian patriot turns with a heart burning with the thirst of holy conquest and an eye sparkling with the most benevolent hope.

"We cannot conceive that the establishment of our Sunday school has given us favour in the eyes of many. It has certainly considerably tended to help on the subscription to our place of worship. We only consulted one friend, who stated insurmountable difficulties, and assured us that the time was not yet come, and that the people were not ripe for such an institution. However, we were determined by the help of God, to make the trial; and now that we have upwards of 250 children and twenty gratuitous teachers most cheerfully engaged in instructing them every week every not occur to their minds before. We have the pleasure to inform you, that through the great kindness of the Hon. Robert Boyd, Member of Council, and Commissioner of revenue, we have the use of the theatre for our Sunday school; and a better place could not have been chosen, it being so very central and We have quite a commodious. train of native children now in our school."

"Thus a lodgement has been made by this institution in one of the outworks to the strong hold, which Satan possesses in the eastern division of the earth. Other missionaries in India will soon follow the example thus nobly given, till suc-cessive triumphs of the cross, over the powers of darkness, shall open for this beneficent scheme an access to the territory of China; nor is the day perhaps so distant as despondency suggests, when it shall be announced in Britain, that Sunday schools are formed in the city of Pekin .- Hasten it, O Lord, in thine own time.

"Thus widely and rapidly, to the present time, has this institution multiplied its funds, its objects, and its conquests. It is scarcely possible, even to hazard a conjecture upon the number of the children and adults which are every sabbath unlight kindled by Charles and Smith, der the sound of instruction throughs would remain long unobserved. It out the world. Perhaps, if we were

A million scholars collected per haps by fifty thousand teachers if mighty circles round the fountain of celestial truth to cleanse from the eves of their understanding the scales of ignorance andivice!!!

" If we turn from the past to the future, our hopes leave even our success behind. Comparatively bot fow years shall pass away before 6 ther writers shall look back from a distance in the progress of the Sur day school institution, inconceivable to us, and sum up all that I have recorded, as but the very commencement of its operations, the and fruits of its victories, and as net worthy to extend beyond the fine page of its history,"

CHEAP CARRIAGES Jona. Hutton,

STILL CONTINUES THE Couch & Harness Making Business,

At his Old Stand, in Corn Hill street will thankfully receive in punctual with whi he may be tavoured. He pledges himself that all work which pledges intinsell that all work which may be put into his hands, shall not on ly be made up of the best materials and with strength but shall likewise be a elegantly and completely finished a any done in this state; and he venture to affirm, that he can make carriages every description, cheaper than us sold in Baltimore yet of as good quilty. Since his price are far below that now kept up, in Baltimore, all perses who may want work done, are invited to give him a call, hake themselve more particularly acquinted with themselves, and then detaying whather will not be to their advance to bre will not be to their advantage to ber their work done by him.

N. B. He has on hand a handson GIG for sale. April 16.

State of Maryland, sc. Anne-Arundel county, Orphans Court April 14, 18:8.

On application by petition of John Black, administrator of Christophe Black, late of A. A. County, deceased, is ordered that he give the notice re quired by law for creditors to the bit their claims against the said of ceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Marylu Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills,

A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the ophans court of A. A. county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Christopher Black, lay of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. A persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to either the same with the vouchers thereof, the subscriber, at or before the 28th day of May next, they may otherwise blaw be excluded from all benefit of salestate. Given under my hand this 18th day of April 1818 day of April 1818

April 10

By his excellency Charles Ridgely, I Hampton. Governor of the state Maryland.

A PROCLAMATION

Whereas NEGRO DICK, inthemploy of a certain Charles Shriver, b been charged with committing a Ry, on the body of a certain Elizabeth A on the body of a certain Elizabeth A kinson, of Anne-Arundel comy, of the twenty-fith day of February has And whereast it is of the greatest has portance to society that the perpention of such a clime should be brogged to condign punishment, I have the fore thought proper to issue the Proclamation, and do, by and with advice and consent of the Courch, of a reward of TWO AUNDRED DO LARS, to any person who shall apprentice. LARS, to any person who shall spend and deliver to the sheriff of county in this State the said NEGL

Given under my hard, and the 50 of the State of Maryland, this 160 day of March, in the year of our last one thousand eight hundled and of tenn

e Sta.
of March, h.
s thousand eight h.
en.
C. RIDGELY, I Have the Command of the Ordered, That the foregoin P mation be published in the air Gazette, Federal Gazette, Federal publican, Prederick-Town Healt Town Torch Light, Allegany Federal Easton Gazetic, once a week

space of four weeks.

TARREST NELSON

TYOL LXXVI.

INISTED AND PUBLISHED 1. Tr

JONAS GREENS SEURCH-ATREET, ANNESQLIS

Price-Three Dollars per Annum

IN COUNCIE,

" March 18, 1819. Ordered, That the Act passed Ordered, that the Act passed at pember session eighteen hundred digrenteen, entitled, An act to press the unlawful-exportation of nest the unlawful-exportation of nest the unlawful-exportation of nest the laws concerning runaways, whiched once in each most to the process of the laws concerning runaways, applished once in each space of six months, in the Maryallissettest Annapolis, the Federal igne and Federal Republican at imore, the Frederick town Herald, Joseph Light at Hager's town, the pen Herald at Cumberland, and Easton Gazette

ny order, NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council. AN ACT

oprevent the unlawful exportation of regrees and mulattoes, and to alter and amend the laws concerning run-

2W2V6. Whereas, the laws heretofore enactd for preventing the kidnapping of the negroes and mulattoes, and of this state negroes admulations entitled to their freedom flera term of years, have been found pufficient to restrain the commission f spherimes and misdemeanors; and hath been found morcover, that serinti and slaves have been seduced om the service of their masters and mers, and fraudulently removed out I this state; and that the children of the regrees and mulattoes have been illusped from their masters, protecers and parents, and transported to Hetant places, and sold as slaves for fe, to prevent therefore such heinous ffences, and to punish them when com-Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General

Assembly of Maryland, That from and fur the publication of this act, no erson shall sell or dispose of any serantor slave, who is or may be entited to freedom after a term of years, rafter any particular time, or upon ny contingency, knowing the said ser-ant or slave to be entitled to freedom naforesaid, to any person who shall not be at the time of such sale a bona lieresident of this state, and who has put been a resident therein for the space of at least one year next preceding such sale, or to any person whomver who shall be procured, engaged remployed, to purchase servants or ares for any other person not being sident as aforesaid, and if any per son claiming, possessing, or being en calming, possessing, or being en-titled to such servant or slave, shall sell or dispose of him or her to any person who is not a resident as afore-sid, knowing that such person is not a resident as aforesaid, or to any person who is no becaused appropria arundel county, deceased. A person who shall be procured, engaged aring claims against said deremployed, to purchase servants or the hereby warned to enhibit with the vouchers thereof, the with the vouchers thereof, the with the vouchers thereof, the wind the part of the procured, engaged are next, they may otherwise the next, they may otherwise the content of the procured of the person who shall be procured, engaged caning and intention of this act, shall e liable to indictment in the county curt of the county where such seller rellers shall reside, or sale be made and on conviction shall be sentenced to miergo confinement in the penitentiay for a term not exceeding two years. ecording to the discretion of the court and such servant or slave who may hare been sold confrary to the provisi me of this act, to any person who is not resident as aforesaid, or to any person who shall be procured, engaged memployed, to purchase servants or dent as aforesaid, shall be sold by the order of the court for the time he or the may have to serve, for the benefit of the county where such conviction shall be had, or for the use of the mayer and city council of Baltimore if the conviction shall be had in Baltimore city court.

2 And be it enacted, That if any Person who is not a bona fide resident of this state, and who has not resided therein for the space of at least one rear next preceding such purchase, tall purchase or receive on any contract any such servant or slave, who is er may be entitled to freedom as afore Mid, knowing that such servant or days is entitled to freedom as aforesaid, or if any person whomsnever who shall be produced, engaged or employed to purchase servants or slaves for my other person not being resident as law, it shall resaid, shall purchase or receive on or justice;o and confract any such servant or slave the house of

ntention to trans lave out of the s son making any s tract, contrary to acl, shall be liable county court in th dergo confinemen for a term not ... and such slave ar by order of the c of the county in shall be had, or for or and city counprovided neverth person who shall received such ser knowing of his o after a term of y ticular time, or shall immediately ation, to one o peace of the cour shall reside, or such person ma; purchase, the pe receiving shall n tion or the punis

of any servant o

be entitled to fre

years, or after a

seller is entitled

limited time. v

some other perso any right or title or slave, unless t under the hands and the purchase and terms of ser the interest of th residence of the taled, and the by said purchase ier authorised a of the peace in the records of t county, within acknowledgmen should be made. as aforesaid sho acknowledged a the true time o very or servitud slave, and the chaser, should then and in suc vant or slave, e time, or on any thereupon free. who may decide the foregoing p oninion that no the omission of or remainder i said servant or right and prop or remainder, if the event or version or rem actually occur jury who may of such remain

the foregoing popinion that no the omission o sites, aforesaid ver any pers the purpose of the same be the seller a bi slaves, in which ing marks, a the name of s be inserted, a knowledged b peace of the shall be made ed in the offic county, with clork shall in thereof, actus deliver a cop the purchase ed thereupor county, of th ed, on receivi

> 5. And bo person who any slave or removal fro shall have th with any jud the deponent ble ground t who shall so his posscisio move them

recording an