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IN COUNCIL, March 18, 1815.

Ordered, That the Act passed at the December session, entitled, An act to prevent the unlawful exportation of negroes and mulattoes, and to alter and amend the laws concerning runaway slaves...

FOR STOCK.

- For the best Bull raised in Maryland, the best Milk Cow, with a calf by her side, the best pair of working cattle, the best ram of the long woolled breed, the two best Ewes and Lambs of the long woolled breed, the two best Ewes and Lambs of the Merino breed, the two best Ewes and Lambs of the Barbary do, the two best Pigs, not less than 4, and not more than 8 months old, the best work Horse, not more than 6 years, the best Saddle Horse, not more than 8 years, the best Colt, not more than 3 years old.

FOR INVENTIONS.

To the person who shall exhibit the best Plough for common purposes, of an improved construction, and of his own invention, To the person who shall exhibit the best constructed plough, of his own invention, for ploughing in small grain of any kind, To the person who shall exhibit any other agricultural implement of his own invention, which shall in the opinion of the judges deserve a reward.

FOR EXPERIMENTS.

For the best information, the result of actual experience, for preventing damage to crops of wheat by the Hessian fly, For the best information, the result of actual experience, for preventing damage to crops of Indian Corn by the Grub or Cut worm, For the greatest weight of best Tobacco cured by fire, the produce of twenty five plants, For the greatest weight of best Tobacco cured without fire, the produce of twenty-five plants.

The claim of every candidate for premiums, is to be accompanied with a certificate of respectable persons, of competent knowledge of the subject, and it is required, that the matters for which premiums are offered, be delivered in without names, or any intimation whom they belong, that each particular thing be marked in what manner the claimant thinks fit; such claimant sending with it a paper sealed up, having on the outside a corresponding mark, and on the inside the claimant's name and address.

All articles and matters to be offered for premiums, must be sent to the care of the Secretary, the day before the day of the exhibition. The Society reserve to themselves the power of giving, in every case, either the one or the other of the premiums, as the articles or performance, shall be deemed to deserve; or, if the Society will always be disposed to judge liberally of their several claims.

The Society regret that their present funds will not enable them to offer more liberal premiums. All persons who are disposed to make any communication upon a subject, are invited to address them to the Corresponding Committee of the Agricultural Society of Maryland, in Annapolis.

Richard Harwood, of That, Secretary.

March 5, 1815.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

During the latter part of last summer, a Sabbath School was established in the Congregational Society at South Boston, under the superintendence of the Instructor of the public school there, assisted by the Sabbath School Society in Boston; into which about 60 children were received and instructed in the elements of Reading, and the Holy Scriptures, about three months. During which time, some of the children committed to memory, as many as 300 answers to Cummings' Questions on the New-Testament; and many of Watt's Psalms and Hymns, besides attending other religious performances. One of the children who attended the school, committed to memory a short time previous to its establishment, the whole of the Gospel of Matthew, at six lessons. And it is believed, that some good seed was sown, which it is hoped will, hereafter, spring up and bring forth fruit to the glory of God. Notwithstanding no particular religious impressions were discovered on the minds of the children while attending the school; yet some benefit was actually realized. Some of the children who were, previous to the establishment of the school, to be seen in the streets during the intervals of divine worship, were after its establishment employed in learning their responsibility to God, and acquired a knowledge of the blessings purchased for them by the blood of Jesus Christ. Indeed a pleasing solemnity was manifested, which never before had been witnessed on the Sabbath. But although something has been done to impart religious instruction to the rising generation, and impress their minds with the importance of sacred things; yet much remains still to be done. Some children who stood most in need of instruction, were deprived of the benefit of the institution, in consequence of not having decent apparel. It is hoped some one, among the many charitable institutions in this town, will be disposed to exert themselves in behalf of these children, that they also may be enabled to attend the school the present season, learn to laud the praises of the Redeemer, and the way which leads to the eternal rest, that remains for the people of God.

PRIVATE BENEFICENCE.

The subsequent narration is no idle fiction of the brain; we vouch for its authenticity, and no doubt but many of our readers are already acquainted with the names and circumstances depicted. We shall ever feel pleasure in embellishing our columns with such instances of private beneficence, so honourable to the cause of humanity, and we cannot but anticipate a concurrence in opinion of our patrons and correspondents. In the year 1806 a professional gentleman of this city had obtained a judgment for a few hundred dollars against an old infirm gentleman who had formerly been a commissary to the United States army, during the revolutionary war, & who by repeated misfortunes, had become reduced from easy circumstances to absolute penury and distress. An execution had been taken out, and the advocate called on the sheriff of Philadelphia county, presented it to him and requested that it might be executed immediately. "It shall be done sir," said the minister of justice, and the gentleman was about leaving the apartment, when his ears were saluted with an exclamation not unlike that which greeted corporal Trim, as the beneficent and philanthropic hero swore, that the lieutenant should not sink, but march. "This execution," said he, "shall never be served by me," then turning to his clerk, he continued, "give Mr. — a check for the amount." The greatest astonishment was excited—the eye of inquiry was turned on the sheriff, but the form of his visage had changed; instead of the stern unbending features of a minister of justice, his countenance seemed beaming with seraphic mildness and unbounded benevolence—the warm current of life, which for a moment had mantled his cheeks with crimson, had again receded to the heart, but a ray of ethereal sweetness remained, which language is inadequate to portray. "I could wish," said the gentleman, when his astonishment had in some measure subsided, "that you would so far gratify me as to inform me of the motives which have excited your munificence in the present extraordinary manner." "You shall have my reasons," said the good

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To Robbins' Journal, Are informed that the work is received and ready for delivery, at the Book Store of Mr. Geo. Shaw, and at the Office of the Maryland Gazette.

POETS CORNER.

GOSPEL MELODY. THE FLIGHT.—By T. Moore.

'Tis night! Judea's woes have ceased, And all her sons to slumber given; The wretched, now from cares released, Abandon earth to dream of heav'n; O blissful vision—foretaste of that love That strengthens faith, and wafts the soul above. 'Tis night! o'er wide Judea's plain, When man forgets to weep & weep; The winds have sang their parting strain, And died upon the mountain's height The ocean's wave is slumbering on the shore. And the cold watchman's halloo sounds no more. 'Tis night! at this lone solemn hour, When man forgets to wake & weep; Within the Virgin's holy bower, The Babe of Bethlem wakes from sleep, And hark! from dazzling clouds of heavenly light, The song of Seraphs hail Messiah's flight.

SUNDAY SCHOOL SOCIETY.

We feel a pleasure in laying before the public the following Constitution of the Hartford Sunday School Society, lately established in this City. We are pleased that a society has been formed for so benevolent a purpose, and we trust that they who founded, and those who support it, will deserve and receive the blessings of many whom it will rescue from ignorance and depravity, and qualify them by religious & other instruction, to advance their own happiness and become useful citizens—and we sincerely hope that their endeavours to do good, may meet the approbation of an all-seeing Providence.

- At a meeting of a number of the Inhabitants of the town of Hartford, April 20, A. D. 1813, to consider whether it would be expedient to establish a Sunday School in said Town. Rev. Abel Flint, chosen Chairman, S. Terry, Clerk. The Meeting was opened with Prayer by the Chairman. The question being moved and put—"Is it expedient to adopt measures for the establishment of a Sunday School in this City?"—It was voted in the affirmative. A committee was appointed to examine the condition of the poor, with a view to ascertain who may be proper subjects for instruction, and also to digest a plan for the organization of the School, and the meeting adjourned; and met again on the 5th day of May instant when the Committee made report, whereupon was adopted the following CONSTITUTION: Article I.—The Society shall be called "The Hartford Sunday School Society." Article II.—The annual payment of one dollar, shall constitute the person paying the same, a member of the Society; and the payment of ten dollars a member for life.

SABBATH SCHOOLS.

From the first commencement of Sabbath Schools, until the present time, they have been rapidly extending throughout the Christian world, and are now generally acknowledged to be of the utmost importance for the moral and religious improvement of the rising generation. Not only have they been established in populous cities, and continued with the most abundant success, but many smaller towns and villages have experienced much of their benefit. Their inestimable advantages are no longer questionable. Many who once doubted the expediency of these institutions, have borne testimony to the good effects resulting from them; and those who regard the happiness of our youth, the peace and good order of society, or the advancement of the Redeemer's Kingdom, will now feel interested in the prosperity of Sabbath Schools. While we then hail with joy the increase of Schools abroad, and learn with pleasure of the good effects which they are producing in society, shall nothing be done to support and encourage those nearer home? We readily acknowledge the importance of united exertions for this laudable object, but still much, very much depends upon the influence of individuals. We may not only be useful in providing funds, to purchase supplies of Books & other articles for the use of the schools, but also endeavour to persuade and encourage parents to prize this opportunity of obtaining instruction for their children; and teach them to esteem it as a privilege which ought not to be neglected. "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it."

Let those who have in early life been favoured with good instruction, be active in imparting knowledge to others; that our children may not be allowed to grow up in ignorance, but early be instructed in those principles which will make them respected, while they live, useful in society, and more especially prepare them for the sublime employments of Heaven.

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