Composed for the anniversary of the Missionary Society by J. Montgomery, Esq. and sung at Spa Field's Chapel, May 14.

"Let there be light," thus spoke the Word;

The Word was God; - 'and there was

-Still the creative voice is heard; A day is born from every night:

And every night shall turn to day, While months, and years, and age roll

-But we have seen a brighter ray, Dawn on the chaos of the soul.

Nor we alone; its 'wakening smiles Have broke the gloom of Nature' sleep.
The Word has reach'd the Western

Isles; The spirit moves on yander deep.

Already from the dust of Death, Man in his Maker's image stands, Once more inhales immortal breath, And stretches forth to Heaven his

From day to day, before our eyes, Grows and extends the work begun -When shall the new Creation rise O'er every land beneath the sun:

hands.

When, in the Sabbath of his love, Shall God from all his labours rest; And bending from his throne above, Again, pronounce his creatures blest.

As sang the Morning Stars of old, Shouted the Sons of God for joy; His widening reign while we behold, Let praise and prayer our tongues employ.

Till the Redeem'd in every clime, Yea, all that breathe, and move, and

To Christ, thro' every age of time, The Wingdom, Power, and Glory give

END OF SUMMER.

- The fading many coloured Woo Is.

Shade deepening over shade, the country round Imbrown; a crowded umbrage, dusk

and dun. Of every hue, from wan declining green

To sooty black."

"The sun is now taking leave Every thing is changed with us. The earth, which was lately so beautiful and fruitful is now becoming gradually barren and poor. We no longer behold that fine enamel of the trees in blossom; the charms of spring; those different tints & shades of verdure in he woods and meads; the purple grapes; nor the golden harvests which crowned our fields. -When the earth is stripped of its corn, its grass, and its leaves, nothing is to be seen but a rough and rugged surface. It has no longer that beautiful appearance which the growth of corn, greens, and herbs, produced over a vast country. The birds no longer sing. Nothing now recalls to the mind of man that universal joy which reigned throughout all animated nature. He hears nothing now but the murmuring streams and whistling winds. Constantly the same dull sounds which can o ly create disagreeable sensations. The fields have lost their

cold. "Yet the country, stripped and des rt as it is. still presents to a f eling mind the image of happiness. We may recollect with gratitude to heaven, that the fields which are now barren, w re once covered with corn and a plentiful harvest. It is true, that the orchards and gardens are now stripped, but the remembrance of what they bestowed upon us, may make us content to bear the northern blasts which at present we feel so sharp. The leaves are fail-en from the fruit trees; the grass of the field is w thered; the dark clouds fi'l the sky and fall in heavy rains. The unthinking man complains at this, but the wise man beholds the earth moistened with rain; and beholds it with a sweet satisfaction. The dried leaves and faded grass, are prepared by the autumnal rains to form manure to enrich the ground. This reflection, with the pleasing expectation of spring, muse naturally excite our gratitude for the tender mercies of dur Crea tor. Though the earth has lost its beauty and exterior charms, and is exposed to the murmurs of those i has nourished and cheered, it has already begun again to labour secratly within its bosom for their fu ture welfare.

"Perhaps our own lot in this world has its seasons; if it be so, ing the street; this a de of build-

recourse to the provisions laid up in the days of prosperity; and endeavour to make a good use of the fruits of our education and experience. Happy, if at the close of life, we carry with us to the grave the merit of having been useful to society."

Sturm's Reflections.

From the Alexandria Gazette. In looking at a picture of Washington, which bangs over the mantle piece in the drawing room at Mount Vernon, I found on the back of it the following handsome tribute to the virtues of the patriot, which I was informed, was from the pen of a young gentleman in Philadelphia, who presented the picture to the present proprietor of that seat. the hon. Bushrod Washington. Americans will read it with interest, for it pourtrays the character of their father.

A FOREIGNER. WASHINGTON, The defender of his country-the founder of Liberty-The friend of man. History and tradition are explored

for a parallel to his character. In the annals of modern greatness He stands alone; And the noblest names of antiqui-

Lose their lustre in his presence. Born the benefactor of mankind, He united all the qualities necessa-

To an illustrious career: Nature made him great; He made himself virtuous. Called by his country to the defence of her liberties, He triumphantly vindicated, the rights of humanity,

And on the pillars of national independence Laid the foundation of a great re-

public. Twice invested with the supreme magistracy

By the unanimous voice of a free people, He surpassed in the cabinet The glories of the field;

And voluntarily resigning the sceptre and the sword, Retired to the shades of private life.— A sp-ctacle as new and as sublime,

Was contemplated with the profoundest admiration. And the name of WASHINGTON. Adding new lustre to numanity, Resounded to the remotest regions

of the earth. Magnanimous in youth, Gorious through life, Great in Death; His highest mbition the happiness of mankind;

His noblest victory the conquest of Bequeathing to posterity the inheritance of his fame,

And building his monument in the hearts of his countrymen, He lived the ornament of the 18th century. He died regretted by a mourning

world.

From the Pittsburg Gazette. Original Letters from Russia.

I send you the tollowing rough en hastily, and consequently very mperfect, but they may perhaps afford you some little amusement, if not, you must take the will for the

You are acquainted with the fact of the Russian peasantry being slaves, the same as the blacks are in the southern states of America, though held in infinitely greater numbers; there are some noblemen here who own 20, 30, 40, 50, and one or two even as many as 70,000. These poor people are obliged to work their masters land, and pathem a tax amounting yearly to from 20 to 30 rubles per soul, the women excepted.—They generally work as much fand for themselves as their lord, from the product o which and other means, they gain some little money, it being understood that half their time belongs to themselves, and their master never refusing in winter time, when they can do nothing at home, to let them go to the cities in search of empleyment; this employment mostly consists in driving people about in their stedges, so that at that season you may ride about for the merest trifle. The contition of the Russian peasant is by no means so miserable as would appear at first sight; their houses are of log, very well built and warm; bry live toge. r. in large villages,

e gable end of the houses all front

let us in the dull winter of life have | lng they say makes their houses much warmer, as a less portion of them is exposed to the weather than in the customary mode. Their general food is simple to be sure, but they have enough of it; it consists of very black rye bread and salt, the bread mostly sour: they eat carrots, parsnips, and most other vegetables, raw: their drink is a sour + d to me a most nauseous liquor, made of grain, and called quass, or more properly kvass, but it is healthy, and considered by the Russians of all crasses, very palatable: they have a brandy distilled from grain, which they drink with great enjoyment, being (I speak of the lower class) universally drunkards. They are good natured, and may mostly be bribed to do any thing. They are however, vey knavish and tricky; their state is about demi-barbarous. but they possess a wonderful degree of native politeness and grace, so that the lowest boy will talk to his master with all the ease and fluency of an equal, never forgetting, however, his respects and obedience. Their dress consists of a long woolen coat, called kaftan, reaching almost down to their heels, and covering their pantaloons entirely; this they tie around the waist with a worsted sash; their mittens are of immensely thick leather, and reach half way up to their elbows; their hats are broad brimmed and bell clowned, and in winter they mostly wear fur caps; the better kind of them wear boots, but a vast number wear basket wrought shoes of birch bark .- The kaftan is, indeed properly speaking, only w rn by the better kind of peasants in common, or put on as a dress, the usual garb in the country being . sheep skin, which they have mude with sleeves to fit them, and which they call a shoul or tooloap, this they wear equally the hottest day in summer, and the coldest day in winter. The Russians in general, (that is the lower classes still, say, peasants and merchants) wear their beards long, from religious superstition; this they adhere too strong y. and if they are asked why they do so, their answer is, "God commands

The women in this country are

generally ugly, particularly among the peasantry who are very dirty and slovenly about their persons Their features bear throughout a striking resemblance, being of the Tartar cast. Almost all the Russiin women have little sunken eyes, pug noses, and high check bones, aces quite devoid of expression, or if possessing any it being rather of the disagreeable kind, (requently very much so. In going towards the south, however, their features, tho' not radically different, improve. In Moscow many of the merchant's daughters are beautiful, & in l'onia and Calooga comeliness is more frequently met with than in Moscow. St. Petersburg has less claim for the beauty of its women than any town I have yet seen, either in Russia or elsewhere. The ladies among the nobility, particularly the married ones, are very free and easy in their. manners, but the merchants being a most universally of low extraction and badly educated, keep their they are kept in castern countries. sketches of customs, &cribere, tak. The daughter of a Russian merchant being entirely unaccustomed to the company or conversation of young men, is excessively awkward and confused if she happen to fall into their society, and makes off as fast as she can. In Moscow, where every thing is more national than in St. Petersourg, on their meeting a person, being astiamed to look him in the face, they make a low inclination of their head, so that I felt not a little pleased on my arrival there, to find myself so often saluted with such respect by sweet creatures whom I had never before seen in my life. I returned, however, their zdrasstonitee (how d' ye do) with the best air that I could, hoping by that means to get into their good graces, and fancying that a thousand happy adventures and fortunate intrigues must be the inevitable result of such a kind and flattering predilection as they all appeared to possess in my favour. These fair ladies have a most shocking practice of rubbing their teeth with some vile composition, which takes off the enamel, and makes them as black as coal; this is considered by many of them as a beauty, so that I have seen girls of 16 or 17 really of extraordinary charms, possessing such fine animated countenances and rosy cheeks as Venus herself need not be ashamed to own. display on opening their lips a row of teeth so black and hideous as to of every happiness this side the

make me almost shudder. The cus- grave. For my part, I verily tom of thus blacking their teeth, some travellers have represented as universal; this is not the case, the most that can be said of it is, that it is not very uncommon.

From the Philadelphia Advertiser. KIDNAPPING.

Mr. Poulson.

An atrocious case of kidnapping was tried tast week in the Quar ter Sessions for the county of Philadelphia. As I was not in court during the trial, I can give no account of it. But the sentence of the court which was delivered by Judge Rush, I have been intorined contains the principal outlines of the evidence laid before the Jury that convicted the prisoner. A copy of this sentence I have procured from the Judge, and now enclose it. with a request that you will give it a place in your paper, and oblige A SUBSCRIBER

William Young-You have been

convicted, by a Jury of the coun-

try, of seducing and conveying from

the township of Mayamensing in a

the State of Delaware, three per-

sons of colour, wz. john Wood,

John Derden, and Benjamin Benn. t.

with the intent to sell and dispusa

o them. The crime is more remarkable, as you also are a man of colour. These persons, it should seem, had told some one of their acquaintance, you had employed hem to cut wood in the state of Delaware, and that they were to be well paid for their labour. It is n w 12 months since they went with you in a shallop to the state of Delaware, for the purpose just mentioned. You came back in the same shallop in three days, bringing with you eight or nine cords of wood. But to this day, Bennet, Darden, and Wood. have never been heard of. Unon your return to the city without them, your appearance in the world was soon changed: .. You were bester clad, and had the command of more money than when you conveyed these unfortunate, men to the state of Delaware, 'Bonnet, it seems, had lived in the same house with you; and to a friend of his who suspecting that every thing was not quite right, enquired what had become of him, you replied he was confined in the work house; & that you had seen the constable take him to gaol. This was false. You asserted, that Wood and Derden had left the charlop they went down in, and were coming up in another. You declared, in the presence of the Alderman who committed you. that you were the only person of colour in the shallop, when she wont down the river. Tois also was talse. A man in another shallen that laid along side of you for several hours, swore he saw you, two coloured men, and a black man, on board with you. Where are these men, I ask? It must be in your now er, if they have not been improper ly disposed of, to give some account of them. You are bound so say where you left them-in what pla . and to mention the names of the persons they were engaged to work for. They went with you, under your protection, and in your em wives and daughters as strictly as | ploy. In the short space of three days, you returned to the city with several cords of wood, but without them, and fraught with lies and inconsistent tales with respect to their fate. It is indeed too probable you do not yourself know at this time, where they are, or what has become of them. - Considering all circumstances, it is to be feared, some inhuman monster in the state of Delaware stood ready to receive the victims, and has hurried them, ere now, to the banks of the Mississippi, to the utmost verge of Georgia, or even to some Island in the W. Indies, where they may be at this moment suffering under the daily lash of a merciless task-mas-

Your crime, Young, is very great. On pretence of cutting wood, and a promise of liberal wages, you perfi diously decoyed these men into an adjacent state; and have, in all probability, consigned them to slavery and wretchedness the remainder of their lives. In many cases the law of retaliation is founded in strict justice, and the most consummate wisdom, and on the present occasion, there would be a striking display of both, if the court had power to make you experience a state of servitude for life, equally galling and severe with that you have bro't upon your fellow creatures.

For the sake of money, you have riveted the chains of a most cruel bondage upon them. & robbed them

lieve the sin of man-stealing is greatest that can be committed; that any punishment that can inflicted, short of hanging, work be the just retribution of a deed such complicated wickedness. your case, the law of Pennsylvan has provided a punishment, altog ther inadequate to the offen While it punishes a man who stea a horse, with hard labour for seve years, it imposes for stealing a mai a fine of one hundred pounds, an hard labour not exceeding one year Whatever may be the inequality those laws, which thave been the

incidently mentioned, I now preced to pass the sentence which the law has prescribed for your offence The prisoner was then sentence to pay a fine of one hundred pound and to hard labour for one year, fe seducing and carrying away eac person, making in all three hundre pounds, and three years at hard i

THE

MORNING CHRONICLE A NEW DAILY PAPER, TO BE ESTABLISHED IN THE CIT OF BALTIMORE.

It is with unfeigned reluctance that it subser ber begs leave to solicit the attention of the Public to a New Daily Paper, which is proposes with all possible exception to the propose of tablish in Baltimore, to be denoming MIE MORNING CHRONICLE.

With regard to the political characters is publication, he scouns any concealned it will be decidedly of the Federal case. it will be decidedly of the Federal car that federal can, which was known and pratised in the day of Washington—that ted ratisem, for which Hamilton wrote fought and for which Montgomery fell—that led ratism, which, with a large and comprehe sive view, endhraces a licharacters, so are they augment the prosperity and the grade dear of their country, and which turns a grade of the must transpendiant displaining the eye of the most transendant disdain on the little, despicable, mean personal bickering for office—that federalism, which wou raise, ennoble, and aggrandize the character of our down and aggrandize the character of the c ter of our dear and beloved country, and opposition to that detestable, mushloom fer ralism, who couly aim is to research, grandize private is nices that federalis that exults in the spectacle of our country greatness; that delignts to behold the st spangled banner glittering over every . or commerce bounded by no other rest tions than those of the ocean-that fed. plough, the me chant at his desk. the mechanic at his anvil. He is too and the grave too near, for the subscribe. turn an apostate now; to lend himel wt curry meanness of individual ambition. to mistake hi- own welfare for the well of this country. These are the federal se be governed by until the hour of his dissoltion. He seeks not individual petrone he looks for support on his countrymen large—if he fails in this appeal to their country tidence, he is content to remain unneign

PAUL ALLEN. Late Editor of the Federal Rerublic and Bultimore Telegraph.

TERMS.

THE MORNING CHRONICLE Willhem shed daily, at eight dollars per ann F c re patronage already offered, and for t tering pro-pects held out, t i- exp e publication will be commenced the Cottober next. Although the Edito i ends it shall be a newspaper, t is not he rish nor his interest to disregard the align and mercartile departments; in the will be a sisted by persons well acous ed with the management of a commerce It is intended to issue from the Morni

Chronicle office, assoon as a sufficient num ber of subscribers are obtained, a paper fo at four dollars per annum, which will contain all the news mater of the daily paper.

Every attention will be given to forware the paper to subscribers at a distance wit

out delay * Letters addressed to the Editor, N 50 North Frederick street, will be attende

Baltimore, Sept. 7, 1818.

State of Maryland, sc. Anne-Arundel County Orphans Court

Gazette and Political Intelligencer. John Gassaway, Reg. Hills, A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arand county, hath obtained from theorphia court of Anne-Arundel county, in Ma ryland, letters of administration ryland, letters of administration at the personal estate of Basil Smit late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to shibit the same, with the vouchers there of, to the subscriber, at or before the 1st day of December next; they may at there wise by law be excluded from a therefore the said estate. Given under my hand this 23d day of September 1818.

Thomas Benson, adm'r. October 1.

MARYLAND GAZ

IVOL. LXXVI.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

JONAS GREEN,

SECRCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIA.

Price-Three Dollars per Annum.

To all whom it may Concern. William R. Swift, Esquire, having enduced to the Governor of the State Maryland, an Exequator signed by Marriand, an exequator signed by President of the United States, and all with the seal of the said States, econising him as Vice Consul of His is faithful Majesty the King of the Isred Kingdom of Portugal, Brazil addrawes, for the Port of Baltinaries, the said of Baltinaries and the said States, and said said said States, and said S ore, Ordered, that the said recogni-m be published for the information aigovernment of the people of this

hen under my hand and the seal of the State of Maryland, this thirty. fist day of August, in the year of or Lord one thousand eight hun-dred and eighteen. C. RIDGELY, of Hampton.

the Governor, NINIAN PINKNEY.

Clerk of the Council.

JAMES MONROE, resident of the United States of

America.

To all whom it may Concern, William R Swift having produced omen's commission as Vice Consul f Hs Most Faithful Majesty, the Liggof the United Kingdom of Portial Brazil and Algarves, for the Port of Billimore, I do hereby recognize him such, and declare him free to nucles k enjoy such functions, powin Consuls of the most favoured na-

histimony whereof, I have caused the letters to be made patent and trees of the United States to be k sunto affixed Given under my hand, at the city o

Washington, the ninth day of July. A. D. 1818, and of the Indemendence of the United States of Anerica, the forty third. JAMES MONROE.

the President JOHN QUINCY ADAMS. Secretary of State

Ordered. That the foregoing be pub edeight times in the Federal Ga wand Telegraph, at Baltimore; i' pland G-zette, at Annapolis; the merak fown Herald, the Torc! ght the Allegany Federalist and the on Monitor.

FOR RENT.

phacriber offers for rent that the storied BRICK BUILD. ity of Annapolis, opposite

be subscriber deems it unuecessary the ribe this house particularly. It estainly well adapted for a Board-flouse, being situated in the centre lie town, and consequent to the Ad House. Possession will be given to the Obstance of Succession will be given er the 9th day of November next SARAH CLEMENTS tf.

Land for Sale.

will sell the land whereon I live. sted on Herring Bay, in Anne A el county, about 20 miles from the

of Annapolis, and about 50 miles n Baltimore; it contains between September 23, 1818.

On application by petition of The mass Benson, administrator of Basis Smith, late of Anne Arundel compared the spive the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims again the said deceased. & that the same teput lished, once in each week, for the spoof six successive weeks intervalue. the advantage of fine landing plac-eing bounded by the water. Per-inclined to purchase it is presum-fill view the premises, which they indied to do. The terms will be amodating on payment of part of purchase money in hand. spply to Nicholas Brewer, who

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office.

antions on Promissory N tes, and artions on Promissory N tes, and ils of exclange against Drawer. It, second, and third and reer, in sampsit generally.

The second and third and reer, in sampsit generally.

The Bonds and Single Bil, and Bonds, and do.

orised to contract for the land.

GEORGE HOGARTH.

acco Notes, &c. &c.

act of tresp. old, about 14 in the forehead other about 14 a small white some small sad

old, trots and

came to the

spring, and we

W

To purchase

he country, 1

between fiftee

ge. Enquire

Annapolia, (

Coarse

The Charita

loyed the ind

they are depos

f Joseph Sand

Annapolis, J

Anne-Arı

burn brought l

tices of the peac two brown ba

ledges had

manufactur

en under my day of Sept. 1 ABNER The owner to call on me monds, (Head perty, pay che way.

Sept. 17: Wanted

By a person stands plain c country would at this office.

> Aug. 20. PUB

of Prince Geo be exposed to est bidder, on sember next, the premises, a rest and claim of Bladenstur piece of Land and part Fair acres, laying road leading densburg, and

from the latte: in wood, a la land unimprov calculated for ther description as it is presum chase will vie will be shewn time on applica ed by the cour er or purchase rity, approved tioned for the chase money a from the day of the whole amo

ney, as the in and upon the by the honours in full of the p and sufficient be made by or

ZEPH October I. JOHN

Merch Tenders his friends and th received by his fession, and ta inform them t a complete as suitable to the

AMON Best Superfine mixed, as Cloths, Second do. do Cassimeres, sa

Handsome Co A supply of Ve and qualit Flannels, &c.

And a numb ecessary to e Alloranyo in the mo he shortest n essonable ter vites gentleme

homselves. Oct. 8.