

When I meditate on these things I cannot but mourn and weep; and when I remember that in ancient times, luxury was a sure harbinger of the decay of nations, I do behold in prospect, a long train of ills, and tremble for my country. But, I do believe, that there remaineth for it neither safety or hope, until the repair shall begin in every city and in every dwelling; until the ladies shall be weaned from self-indulgence; the youth inured to application & simple pleasures; the daughters made to seek wool and flax and work willingly with their hands; the parents become in all things examples of industry, temperance and piety, & the community like a broad river be cleansed in fountains that supply, and the little streamlets that nourish it.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, October 21.

Election Returns. OFFICIAL.

For St. Mary's county—Henry G. S. Key, John Lewis Millard, Thomas Blakestone and John Rousby Plater.

Anne-Arundel—William H. Marriott, Walter W. Wyvill, Thomas W. Hall, and Charles Stewart of David.

Calvert—Gustavus Weems, Thomas Blake, and Joseph W. Reynolds.

Charles—Nicholas Stonestreet, Daniel Jenifer, Clement Dorsey and Robert Garner.

Prince-George's—Edward Orrick, Tobias E. Stansbury, Abraham H. Price and A. M. Showers.

Prince-George's—Joseph Cross, Francis M. Hall, Thomas F. Sommerville and Richard T. Hall.

City of Annapolis—Lewis Duwall and James Boyle.

Frederick—Alexander Warfield, William Ross, Plummer Ijama and Thomas Hawkins.

Hannover—Israel D. Maulsby, Alexander Norris, Henry Hall, and John Forwood.

City of Baltimore—John Montgomery and Henry M. Breckenridge.

Washington—Jacob Schneckly, Thomas Keller, Joseph Gabby and Thomas Kennedy.

Montgomery—George P. Peter, Ephraim Gartner, George C. Washington and Benjamin S. Forrest.

Allegany—Benjamin Tompkinson, William Price, Thomas Greenwell and Thomas Blair.

Kent—James F. Browne, Edward Browne, Isaac Spencer and James Brooke.

Talbot—Daniel Martin, William Hayward, junr. Samuel Stevens and Nicholas Martin.

Somerset—Myrtilla Dashiell Josiah F. Polk, Littleton P. Dennis and Levin R. King.

Dorchester—Benjamin W. Leconte, Michael Lucas, Edward Griffith and Dr. William Jackson.

Cecil—John Wroth, David Mackey, John Miffert and David Patten.

Queen-Annes—William R. Stuart, Kenney Harrison, John Holingsworth and Charles B. Nicholson.

Worcester—Ara Spencer, John S. Spence, William Quinton and William Riley.

Caroline—Thomas Sealsbury, William M. Hordecastle, Peter Willis and William Whitley.

The Anniversary of the American Education Society, instituted for the purpose of preparing, gratuitously, pious young men for the Gospel Ministry, was celebrated at Boston, on Thursday last. The exercises on the occasion were truly solemn and interesting. The receipts of treasurer during the past year, were a sum of 19,000 dollars, & the Society has under its patronage about two hundred young men preparing for the Ministry.

Prov. Amer.

INTERESTING CONCERNS.

The present inhabitants of the civilized world have witnessed, and are witnessing the most important era, excepting the period of the birth, ministry, death, and resurrection of the Messiah, that has elapsed since the beginning of Time.

Aside from the tremendous revolutions, and the terrible conflicts resulting from a "world in arms," which many of us have witnessed; the labours of christian charity and benevolence, to ameliorate the condition of man, and to spread the Gospel of the Redeemer, "from the rivers to the ends of the earth," the exertions of the great and the good to diffuse the blessings of civilization and intellectual light a-

mong the heathen of our own, and of the Pagan world; and above all, the success which has already crowned the labours of the heralds of the Cross, will give to the present age an exalted character; and should be received with the most pious gratitude and humble thankfulness by the christian church, as a testimony that Divine Providence approves of, smiles upon, and blesses their humble labours.

The dauntless and indefatigable navigator, Cook, had opened a new field for missionary labours by the discovery of numerous thickly inhabited islands in the Pacific; and the successful labours and researches of Buchanan, in the East Indies, gave a fresh stimulus to the almost drooping spirits of those composing the infant Foreign Missionary Societies. The impetus was communicated as well to the friends of Zion in America, as those in Great Britain; and from that moment the march of Evangelical light has been constant, rapid and powerful. Missionary and Bible Societies have multiplied in quick succession, until we now find them numerous in every christian land; and even Russia, but a short time since savage and wild, has not only felt their genial influences, but has joined with zeal in the holy work. The fruits of these societies, and of the labours of the Missionaries employed by the various denominations of protestants, have already been great—

but how great it is impossible to say. The Bible has been translated with surprising expedition, and circulated in numerous languages; the Gospel has been preached over extensive regions hitherto enveloped in the dismal gloom of paganism and idolatry; numerous churches have been established; christian edifices erected; and the praises of our God sung in places yet fringed with the blood of human victims sacrificed to idols and devils! Nor is this all. Schools for the education of native children, have been attached to missions in India, the Isles of the Pacific, and in Africa. In India, alone, it is now computed that at least for y thousand children are daily receiving religious & other useful instruction—and the number is continually and rapidly increasing.

The missions to the South Sea have been attended with unexampled success. The island of Otaheite, recently the abode of barbarians, as wild as nature would permit, now wears in a great degree the aspect of christianity and civilization. But notwithstanding all that has been done, the work is out just commenced. "The harvest is truly great," and "the labourers" are yet "few." But the great work, so auspiciously begun, will progress. The Christian and Philanthropist, in all countries, has every encouragement for still greater exertion. Surely the time is not far distant, when "Athiopians will stretch forth her hands unto God, and the islands of the sea rejoice."

Connecticut Mirror.

THE ANIMAL ECONOMY.

Extract from Dr. Nichols's Address before the Society for suppressing Intemperance.

To explain to you the manner in which Ardent Spirits and other Poisons injure the health, and eventually destroy the constitution, I must first endeavour to make you acquainted with some of the laws of the animal economy, the difference between health and disease, and why medicines which prove useful in the latter are injurious in the former condition of the body. Man, and other warm blooded animals, are similarly, are wonderfully made. The stomach, and other organs associated with it, by the agency of their respective juices, dissolve the food, and pour its nutritious qualities into the current of blood which is returning to the heart. The heart receives this mixture, and throws it into the vessels of the lungs, where by its exposure to the atmospheric air, it acquires new properties, and returns to the heart fitted to produce the secretions, to contribute to the growth and nourishment of every part of the body, to which it is immediately carried by the arteries. What is it that puts this whole apparatus in motion? Vitality, or life; which seems to be seated in the brain and its appendages, and communicates its influences to every part of the system thro' the medium of the nerves. Thus the brain, the blood vessels, the lungs, and the organs of digestion, are mutually dependant on each other jointly they produce the continuation of life.

Organized beings have their limited periods of growth, maturity and decay. Simple, nutritious food, pure air, and a rest, are all that is necessary to perfect the first, prolong the second, and to render tranquil the third, stage of existence.

What is food? The substances which afford nourishment to animals are sugar, starch, glue, farina, mucilage, vegetable acids, oil, water, and animal matter. These simple elements are compounded in a great variety of ways in the substances used for food, and are sometimes found mixed with other ingredients highly deleterious to animal life. To enable us to choose our food with safety, the benevolent Creator made the senses of seeing, smelling, and tasting, capable of distinguishing between the salutary and noxious. Until these guards have become vitiated, there is but little danger of swallowing poisons inadvertently. If in any instance this do happen, they prove offensive to the nerves of the stomach, intestines, glands or blood vessels; and an effort is made to expel them by vomiting, sweating, or the other emunctories.

In perfect health, all the organs perform their respective functions with ease: the appetite craves nothing but simple food, which is easily digested, and converted into healthy blood; exercise aids the circulation, and corporal and mental vigour distinguishes the happy man.

What is it that so frequently interrupts this delightful condition, procures pain, languor, and all the maladies that embitter life? Most frequently, attempts to improve on the design of nature, to procure pleasure from poisoned streams, and nourishment from forbidden fruits.

*Farina, a substance which is found in grain and many esculent roots.

New York, Oct. 14.

MARINERS CHURCH.

Yesterday a sermon, the Corner Stone of the Mariners Church, to be erected in Rossvelt street, was read. The introductory prayer was made by the Rev. T. Mason. The Rev. Dr. Romsyn delivered an excellent Address, and the exercises were concluded with prayer by the Rev. P. N. Strong.

The collection taken up amounted to about \$75. It was highly gratifying to see many respectable masters of vessels, and seamen present on this interesting and solemn occasion. It is with peculiar pleasure that we find, in this highly important occurrence, an opportunity of congratulating our fellow citizens on the essay that is now making to redeem, in part, the obligation we are under to do something for the moral and religious improvement of that important and valuable class of the community, Seamen. Long & dangerous have been their labours to bring the treasures of distant regions to our wealthy metropolis, & much must be done, and especially by merchants, to make that return which is required by the divine command, "Do to others as thou wouldst that others should do to you."

PHENOMENON.

The extraordinary appearance of the Aurora Borealis, as seen last Tuesday evening, and in particular the white belt or bow, stretching from east to west, and moving rapidly to the south, has excited, no doubt, the attention of our readers. We avail ourselves of the following correct description of the phenomenon, from a correspondent:

Aurora Borealis.

Last evening after sunset, we witnessed in New York the appearance of an Aurora Borealis, or northern light, the vivid turgency of which, and the extent on the horizon, we have never witnessed in this nor the other hemisphere, during 45 years of recollection. The phenomenon, at half after 7, reflected its light more towards the west, on clouds which were magnificently illuminated by it, while those of the north remained dark and interspersed seemingly over a rising sun. At half after eight, splendid rays were projected divergingly from the focus of light, and nearly reached our zenith, a field of pale red colour on the horizon, from west to east was distinctly formed at the extremity of those white rays. At ten o'clock the rays had much vanished, and their projection could scarcely be perceived, but they were at their extremity replaced by a belt encircling the whole section of Heaven that was lightened by the Aurora Borealis; it surpassed the beauty of

the Galaxy, and was better projected from west to east; it was really like a night white rainbow. This appearance was not intersected by clouds, but did not last longer than half an hour. At 11 o'clock, the northern light continued very strong, without rays or colours; at one o'clock, the shades of night were dispelled even from the recesses of dark rooms. I saw it once more at two o'clock in the morning, it seemed after the rise of the moon, it seemed, perhaps, some what stronger than before. The reflection of the solar rays on the polar regions of ice, are, by the learned, supposed to produce Aurora Borealis. Others prognosticate from it a severe winter, in the regions of the earth which it reaches.

The following letter from our city treasurer, was written to a gentleman of New-Haven, in answer to some enquiries; and conveying that it may be useful to some portion of our readers, we give it insertion.

New-Haven, Sept. 27.

SIR—I am favoured with your letter of 25th inst. requesting information relative to the assize of bread, &c. The mode of estimating this assize is established by an ordinance of the Corporation, as follows:—A barrel of flour shall be estimated to produce 4032 oz. of bread, & a profit of \$4 25 shall be allowed to the baker on each barrel as compensation for making; then the value of a barrel of flour being added to the profit, and that sum divided by 12 1-2 cents and the number 4032 being divided by that quotient, the result will give the number of ounces which a loaf of the price of 12 1-2 cents must weigh. For example, the value of a barrel of flour is \$6 25 Add to this the baker's profit, 4 25

10 50 Divide \$10 50 by 12 1-2 cts. 12 1-2) 1050 (84 Divide 4032 by 84, 81) 4032 (48 Quotient 48 ounces, being the weight of the loaf.

The penalties for a non-compliance are a forfeiture of the bread, and a fine of 10 cents for each loaf—provided the weight be ascertained within eight hours after baking.

It may not be irrelative to observe, that our bakers are required to have their loaves marked with the initial letters of their names respectively, with a like penalty of 10 cents a loaf for non-compliance.

It will be observed that our assize is always estimated on the market price of New-York flour.

Very respectfully,
I am, sir,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN FLEMING, City Treasurer.
John H. Jacobs, Esq.

Barfloy Cattle Show and Fair.

On the 8th inst. the above cattle show and fair was held. Before 9 o'clock, the streets in all directions were crowded by those who were hastening to the fields as competitors for live stock, or for articles of domestic manufacture, and by thousands of spectators, eager to witness the effects of this infant institution.

The exhibition of domestic manufactures was highly gratifying. And it was also gratifying to perceive the interest taken in this branch of the exhibition by our ladies, who with one accord came forward to view the specimens of female art and industry presented.

The elegant cloths, carpeting of various and beautiful patterns, hearth rugs, flannels, diapers, &c. &c. with which the tables both in the senate and assembly chambers were loaded, bear conclusive testimony, that even now there exists no necessity for us to resort to foreign fabrics, either for most articles of wearing apparel, for table-linen, carpets, and other necessary household goods.

The articles in this department which attracted the most attention, were a changeable lustrous dress, manufactured entirely by Mrs. J. Mima Carter, an elderly lady in Southington, and two elegant imitations of ladies Leghorn hats, made from a grass common in this vicinity, by Sophia Woodhouse and Sally Hammer, young ladies in Wethersfield. These hats are the most elegant specimens of domestic manufacture we have ever witnessed. They were closely compared with the finest Leghorns worn by the ladies in this city, and so curiously were they wrought that one of them at least was pronounced equal, if not superior, to any with which, it was examined. The material of which they are made, so nearly resembles that of the genuine Leghorns, that it would be difficult, if not impossible, to distinguish the one from the other. This grass is commonly known by the name of

Ticklebush grass, but is not able to procure a specimen for a description of what this valuable discovery will be the means of saving state many thousand dollars annually expended for this article of dress, of foreign manufacture. Although within the limits of our country, which premiums the society, yet it is not written by the committee, and four upon the other, we understand was sold for dollars.

There was a numerous assembly of people assembled—three or four thousand, in joy which gladdened the faces of all—the perfect feeling manifested—the source of pleasing reflection.

The society, the clergy, the gentlemen of distinction, and on Wednesday at the fee House. And in the festivity of the occasion was

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solid interests of society, and of the country, are involved in the question the American people, like a band of brothers, will bury their animosities, and strive with each other, only to see who can do the most good.

Connecticut Mirror.

From the National Register.

Maryland Elections.

The returns from the election of the State are not sufficiently complete to enable us to pronounce with certainty on the political complexion of the ensuing General Assembly.

Time was when the triumph of Republicans or Federalists was an interesting question. But now it is otherwise. The political lion lies down with the political lamb; and too sharp a temper of inquiry would make a man pass for nothing more than a political goat. The elections in the neighbouring state have passed off with only a spray of altercation. No deep commotion has taken place. And why should it? We are all harmony; all peace. The Federalists are conquered, and accept offices whenever they can get them. The republicans get them whenever they can. We are all brethren of the same principle; and it is now put beyond doubt that all men may be reduced to one political standard, so that it is only necessary to appoint a sealer of political weights and measures, and we may have men of talents and patriotism by the pound and by the yard. Good weight and measure, and plenty in the market.

From the N.Y. Daily REVOLUTIONS NEVER END.

Such has been the doctrine, among politicians, of a great length of time, to become a settled maxim. How far the events of a century may go to establish it is not necessary to say. Some revolutions have, and some backward, a forward and backward, have hardly moved at all, not our intention to attend the account. A case except England, seem to come wearied out with and are apparently worn down in quiet, for enjoying what little good is mingled with the naughty world, and let and reformers sigh and reformers sigh, in England, case seems to be difficult the weavers, and the tinkers, appear to mend up the old machine, or, if that is to make a new one. Unhopeful business has been exclusively by the meadows of the creation, claimed it as one of the Man, to do all the chief in the world. However, seems to have received in that ill-fated country, having withstood the guinary spirits among ers for a long success, the goodly work is able to the hands of the fairest part of the Manchester, which the theatre of many been Female Reforming Society appears to have made figure in the late revolutions. Who is it in the association we do not know Susanna Saxton, ry. This good lady, ly impressed with the first revolution, red in human affairs—ly consider it as a one though a caucus been held by Eve and her—was brought to her sex, it is proper should go back to the In this view of the desirous of exerting the agency in the success, and, for that part addressed a long letter mothers and sisters her, whom she calls "the Earth." After a ly coloured picture of amities and dangers, what she calls "the mongering eagles of she boldly says—"We therefore to join us hand to exterminate the fate of four native experiment, in the dies, is as new as a "Petitcoat government it may have been in has rarely been establishments. Queen Elizabeth, it is true, but she sidered more like a man. Besides, she under a constitution for their own use she was therefore a in her place. But be a petitcoat constitution that all the prolific such instruments in

A Liverpool paper, in taking a retrospective view of the situation of the Continent, remarks—"Notwithstanding the apparent tranquillity of the Continent, violent internal struggles are making in many of its kingdoms, which seem to forbode a crisis in their several constitutions and forms of government, which must speedily issue in a rigid confirmation of the old systems, or an acquisition by the people of new ones. We do not merely allude to Spain, which seems in as bad a condition, as exhausted finances, a mutinous army, and a discontented people, can make it; but also to several of the States of Germany, whose situation is scarcely less interesting. It is rather ominous for Prussia, that Frederick William is pursuing a course not very unlike that of Ferdinand. The men who were most bravely and patriotically active in the expulsion of Napoleon, in 1813, when Prussia was in her "low state," are now in prisons, and under arrests, by the order of the King, sharing the same fate as the brave Cortes of Spain. This treatment is a punishment for remonstrating with the King on the shameful duplicity of his conduct with regard to the representative constitution he solemnly promised to his subjects, on conditions which they have fulfilled. We cannot tell what confidence his fellow subscribers to the Holy Alliance have in his kingly faith; but some of his subjects have formed a just estimate of it, and find it deplorably wanting. It is vain, indeed, to remind an ambitious King of honour, gratitude or principle; but, though he may spurn all these, a hint that the safety of his throne is endangered, may bring him to a timely composition with his insulted and determined subjects. Such a hint, even if not words, are daily conveying; and the mystery with which every street is beclouded by a shackled press, only tends to augment the apprehension, that the sore lies deep, and will not be very readily healed. The conduct of Frederick William is as injudicious as it is unjust. He has put under arrest many celebrated professors at the different Universities, several of whom have thousands of pupils strongly attached to them. Professors John, Gärkes, Arndt, and the two Welkers, are among the number; of whom the last three firmly maintained that no tribunal but that of Bonn, had any authority over them, and persevered successfully in demanding their liberty on their parole of honour. There can be no doubt that these proceedings will produce great odium in Prussia on the government; and they are of such a nature as rather to exasperate the people to resistance, than to overawe them. It is to be hoped that all this will end in extorting from Frederick William a representative government. The parliaments of Bavaria and of Baden are acting precisely the part of the English parliament with William III enforcing econo-