with a mingled spirit of pleasure and

of pensiveness. As we approached the old Sycamore, we heard behind us the sound of footsteps, and that beautiful boy, whom we had so loved in his affliction, came up to us, with a smiling face, and with his satchel over his shoulder. He was returning from school, for the afternoon was a halfholiday, and his face was the picture of joy and innocence. A sudden recollection assailed his heart, as soon as he heard our voices, and it would have been easy to have chang. ed his smiles into tears. But we rejoiced to see how benignly nature had assuaged his grief, and that there was now nothing in memory. which he could not bear to think of, even among the pauses of his pastimes. He led the way and proudly, and we entered once more the cottage of the Hazel Glen. The simple meal was on the table,

and the husband was in the act of asking a blessing, with a fervent voice. When he ceased, he and his wife rose bid us welcome, and there was in their calm and quiet manner an assurance that they were happy. The children flew with laughter to meet their brother, in spite of the presence of strangers, and we soon sat all down together at the cheerful board. In the calm of the evening, husband and wife walked with us down the glen, as we returned to the Manse-nor did we fear to speak of that solemn night, during which, so happy a change had been wrought in a sinner's heart. We parted in the twilight, and on looking back at the Hazel Glen, we beheld a large beautiful star shining right over the cottage. EREMUS. the cottage.

From the New England Galaxy. Perhaps no place, this side of our majestic Niagara is better calculated to evince the utter feebleness of man than Nahant, during the conflict of the elements in a storm .-The waves dashing with infuriated rage against the immovable and indignant rocks-with the terrific howling of the wind, and the long sullen roar of the sea, checked in its high career by a simple bar of sand, which in the sublime language of Omnipotence, seems to say to mighty ocean, chitherto shalt thou come, but no further," produces a scene awfully grand and sublime. The description of a storm from the Italian, by Mrs. Radcliffe, may here be seen exemplified more clearly than the strongest imagination could paint. "Call up the spirit of the ncean! Bid him raise the storm! The waves begin to heave-to curl -to foam. The white surges run far upon the darkening waters, and mighty sounds of strife are heard! Wrapped in the midnight of the clouds, sits terror, meditating wo. Her doubtful form appears and fades, like the shadow of death when it mingles with the gloom of the sepulchre, and broods in lonely silence. Her spirits are abroad-they do her bidding. Hark to the shrieks. the echoes of the shores have heard!"

"From cliff to cliff the rattling crags among, Leaps the live thunder-not from one lone But every echo now hath found a tongue.

EXHILIRATING GAS.

Philadelphia, July 24.

The exhibition of gas by Doctor Preston, on Saturday evening, was highly interesting, from the number and variety of its effects. A youth sung a verse, and a few words of another verse of a song-a young gentleman exhibited a most excel-lent imitation of Mr. Wallack, in Rolla; his action, voice, and emphasis, most remarkably like the origin Two gentlemen went through the action of fencing with the small sword with most extraordinary energy-two gentlemen danced, one in the hip-see-saw style, the other waltzed; another, a plain dressed gentleman, denounced the wrath of the gods in very excellent Latin, worthy of the Sybil, on the vices of the age; another exhibited a most complete somersault, who had never before attempted a jump greater than over a kennel; an old grey haired gentleman, between sixty and seventy, declaimed on war and peace with great energy; and determined that if we must have war, then Jackson must lead: but peace he preferred; a young lawyer insisted that he possessed a logic so irresistible that he could cozen the devil himself; and concluded by assuring the auditors that if his satanic majesty were to send a message to him at that moment, he would send his ambassador packing.

These are faithful sketches of what actually took place; the most interesting exhibition we ever saw.

Plattsburg, N. Y. July 13. A ludicrous circumstance occurred in Pero, a few days since. Mr. -, and his family, were alarmed in the night by an unusual noise; his wife was dispatched to a neighbouring house for assistance. On of whom have not yet been ascerthe arrival of his neighbour, the poor man was found standing with his back, nor like James Fitz James, against a rock, to fight with desperation, but against the wall, ready to die with terror. Upon examining do. not bid for.

into the cause of the disturbance, it was found to proceed from an old cat, who had, rather unadvisedly, thrust her head into a mug or pitcher, and, unable to extricate it, had thus gone about creating a disturbance, and terrifying the poor family with the fears of ghosts and hobgoblins. It may be proper to mention that the cat's head was safely delivered, but the operation proved fatal to the unfortunate pitcher, which it appears, received the greatest injury in the fright.

MONTREAL, July 12. The Elephant .- However obedient this animal may ordinarily be, he can be very much the reverse when he imagines his safety or comfort concerned. Last Sunday morning, at about one o'clock, A. M. he was led to the Lady Sherbroke steam boat, for the purpose of being embarked for Quebec, but, apprehending some disaster from the narrowness of the pontoon thrown from the shore to the vessel, which had been constructed of double the ordinary thickness, in order to bear his great weight, he obstinately stood still, and neither force nor persuasion could induce him to advance. Once or twice, indeed, he put one of his fore seet on the pontoon, apparently to ascertain whether he could trust himself to it; but, seeming to be convinced of the contrary, as often receded. Ano ther attempt was made, about two hours after, but with no better success. Irritated by the strokes empleyed to compel him, he took up with his proboscis stones and dust and flung them at his conductors.-As a last resource, a cable was reaved round his body and attached to the capstern; but his strength was soon found to be superior to that of

> WEST INDIA NEWS. [From Jamaica Papers.] Kingston, June 26.

the machine. On Monday morning,

however, he was less scrupulous.

and was embarked on board the 'Fe-

The ship Jane, arrived yesterday, sailed from the Downs on the 22d ult. Off the east end, on Saturday last, she was boarded by a lieutenant from the Independent brig Admiral Brion, commanded by one Jolif, who informed captain Chrystie that the Independent troops, under the command of Bolivar, Audient and De Cordova, had taken possession of the greatest part of the Spanish

Kearney, anchored at Port yesterday, from a cruise.

By the Perthshire, in Sdays from Santa Martha, we learn that on the 10th inst. the Independent squadron, under the command of Brion, having on board, gen. Montillo and his troops, made their appearance before Santa Martha, and after firing several broad-sides at the battery, without meeting any resistance, stood away for Savanilla, which port they attacked on the 12th, and took possession without any opposition, there having been only three guns mounted on the battery. At the time of the Perthshire's sailing, they were still in possession, waiting to be joined by a large force ex-

pected down the Magdalena. The Perthshire has on board, twenty-one passengers, consisting

of men, women, and children. A private of the 58th Regt. was tried by a court martial some days since, for firing a loaded musket at his officer with intention to kill him. He was found guilty and sentenced to death. Early yesterday morning he was accordingly marched out to be executed on a gallows erected for the purpose at Up Park Camp.— He had not been suspended many seconds, before the rope broke, and the unfortunate culprit remained full twenty to thirty minutes before a fresh rope could be procured, when he was then launched into eternity. During the whole time, he appeared completely undaunted, and met

England were discharged; 150 who are willing to return to Europe, Temained yesterday in the Barracks, and 150 more on the same day were in the public Hospital, the wishes

The following transaction took place yesterday in the produce mar-

On the wharf of Messrs. Adams, Robertson & Co. by public outcry; -8 Tierces ordinary Coffee, sold at 15 3s. 4d; 23 do. fine ordinary do. withdrawn at 15 18s. 41; 27 do. do.

His Majesty's brig Raleigh, of 18 guns, capt. Blackman (late, Beaum-gardt.) anchored at Port-Royal yes. terday, from Barbadoes, which Island she left on the 13th ultimo, and touched on her passage down at St. Vincent's, St. Kitt's, St. Thomas',

and Laguira.

The brig Aeriel, having on board generai D'Evereaux and Suite, consisting of two aids, one Col. one major, a surgeon, and a chaplain, with twenty-six privates and two women, arrived at Port Royal late on Friday evening, from off Rio-dela Hache. The Aeriel is originally from Liverpool, and the general, we learn, chartered her in the character of a foreign merchant, as having been shipwrecked, to convey himself and followers to their homes. After having been at sea about ten days, he then assumed the rank of "independent general D'Evereaux," and the Aeriel was ordered for Margaritta. On their arrival at that Island, they found none of the Independent chiefs there to receive them, nor had any provision been made for the reception and support of the general and his men. On learning, however, that Brion had proceeded against Rio-de la-Hache, with those of the Legion that had preceded general D'Eve reaux, to South America, he determined to proceed thither. On his arrival off that place, they observed the Spanish flag flying at the fort, and their signals not being answer ed, they wisely declined going in .-Not being able to hear any thing of Brion, they then decided on coming to this Island for information. Immediately after coming to anchor at Port-Royal, a guard of marines was placed on board of her till his Grace the governor should signify his pleasure what should be done with legraph, which, being lower than the them. On Saturday morning, gene-Lady Snerbroke, presented to the careful animal an ascent less steepral D'Evereaux made application to commodore Huskisson for permission for himself and an aid de camp to land, but the general alone was allowed to go on shore. We learn that during the passage, the privates rose three times on the master of the Aeriel, and took possession of her, and otherwise behaved very July 4.

In the common council vesterday, a letter from his Grace the gover nor's secretary was read on the subject of a communication from gene ral D'Evereaux, of the Columbian service, to his Grace, regretting that the Island should experience The U. S. brig Enterprize capt. "inconvenience from the late arrival of men from Rio de la Hache, and proposing to the governorfund, equal to the bounty now allowed to masters of vessels for their passage to Europe, would be placed in security at his the general's command, and he would take them alt away. The letter to the common council stated, that the governor did not know any such person as general D'Evereaux; but his Grace deemed it necessary to mention, that such a proceeding would not only be illegal, but would subject the Island to be burthened with those men a second time.

Savannah, July 25.

PATRIO I RECRUITS. The United States schooner Tarar, Lieut. Payne, from a cruize to the South, came to anchor in our river yesterday morning. On Saturday last, about 8 o'clock, A. M. the Tartar got sight of the Colum bian brig Wilson, Captain Almeida, and her prize, a little to the northward of Tybee, and immediately stood for them. They seemed to pay no attention to the Tartar, at first; but on nearing them, they commenced making sail. The Tartar then hoisted American colors, when the Wilson and her prize crowded all sail, and stood to the northward and eastward. The chase was continued until 6 o'clock, P. M. but finding it impossible to come up with them, owing to their superior sailing, the Tartar relinquished his fate with considerable hardihood. the chase, and steered for Tybee. Wednesday evening 47 of the On Sunday evening last, coming up ter opposed this horrible violence, troops from Ria-de-la-Hache, who the river, Lieut. Payne discovered and forefold its revolutionary-effect. Afterwards.

were not disposed to embark for a quantity of baggage and several In value the Hourit time. lieving them to be recruits for the Wilson, he despatched an officer and arrested the whole [15 in number] that were on the Island. About 12 o'clock, P. M. stopped a boat having on board 5 men, who could not give any satisfactory account of themselves, which induced Lieut. P. to arrest them also. They were brought up to town yesterday foreno n-have been examined before the Mayor and committed to prison for trial. There is every reason to believe that they were intended for the Wilson; but no positive evidence has yet been obtained against these men; they refuse to answer interrogatories that were put to them. It is said that the Lieut. of the W. and 11 men were ashore on Tybee Island, yesterday morning.

> From the London Morning Post. ALARMING STATE OF FRANCE. The French Revolution, after an

uneasy and feverish slumber, seems about to awaken again; and what may be the consequences of that awakening we tremble to think. What stupendous events arise from contemptible causes! M. De Caze has already cost the interior of France more disturbance and blood. shed than even Bonaparte himself. Napoleon was a master spirit, who could rule as well as excite, and he repressed by the force of his tyranny, the indignation which it created; but De Caze had just so much strength and talents as enabled him to make a disturbance, like a cow ardly boy, he set fire to a train of gunpowder with averted eyes, and can away from the explosion .-In spite of the objects which at this moment interest us at home, in spite of the disgust which De Caze's administration has given us for all French politics, the state of France has of late grown so tremendously volcanic, that the attention of Eng. land will soon be painfully forced to the danger, our own little family quarrels will be forgotten when we see our neighbour's house in flames, and threatening to involve ours in the conflagration. We know from the French papers, and still more fully from private sources, that Paris exhibits now the features of August 1792, and that her streets resound with the cries of March, 1815. The voice is the voice of Jacob, but the hands are the hands of Esau; they carry the pikes of Santerre, but their cry is Vive l'Empereur; and the spirit of the Bonapartist leaders of this sansculotte mob have risen to such a pitch, that they talk openly of chassent, hunting away the imbecile Bourbons, and recalling the Jacobin Emperor. They "can call spirits from the vasty deep; but will they come, being called." Can their cries charm Prometheus from his rock? Can they bring Bonaparte from St. Helena? Yes! they think, they say, they can! They talk of arresting all the English in France, as hostages for the restoration of the Emperor. This may be only the talk of madmen; but, in the present state of France, it may well be feared that these madmen are not unlikely to get the power into their hands, and we therefore earnestly advise our countrymen to return home without delay. Perhaps the danger may not be so near, nor so great, as it appears, but after the lessons which our countrymen received in 1793 from Robespierre, and in 1902 from Bonaparte, those will deserve but little pity, who shall be a third time caught in the same trap. The immediate spring of all this

commotion is the Election Law; the remote cause is M. de Caze. That unworthy favourite found France at peace, contented with its king, and happy under his government. The Chamber of Deputies, at once the friend of the throne and the chirter, united the king and the people; but unhappily this same chamber would not truckle to the favourite, and de Caze had power enough over the mind of the weak monarch to induce him to dissolve a representation, whose fault was, that it was at once too independent of the minister, and too much attached to the monarch. But the mere dissolution of the chamber would have been insufficient to have secured the favourite, the real sense of France was against the upstart and his measures; he therefore took the bold resolution of poisoning the very springs and sources of representation, by a new law of election, which threw the power into the hands of the old jacobin party. All the friends of good order and the char-

every where persecuted projects were every where employed accouraged, and inflamed. Magnethe orphan of the Temple, Mosseur, the king's brother, were account and almost driven from the miles.

court; while Davoust was created a Peer and a Duke, and General Vandamme, of butchering memory, and Reguzult, Napoleons toadeater were recalled from exile: La, Fay. ette, as vain and silly as be was thirty years ago, was re-elected to the new National Convention; the demagogue Manuel was forced upon the electors of La Vandee, & Gre. goire, the regicide, was brought for-ward again to try whether the king had the nerves to stand the sight of this brother's blood: he stood it all and the favourite stood also; but the blood of Louis's apphew, attisinated so near his person that is own turn inight come next, did is seems, touch at last the 'gen. rous soul of the monarch; and the farou rite, after having turned out two sets of colleagues-the one because they would alter the law of elem ons, and the other because the would not-was himself tenden removed, with the title of a Date and the rank of Ambassador to East land-we say the rank, because we cannot believe that the French gor ernment will dare to insult the English lish nation by the actual present of M. de Caze.

The law of elections, thus mail by De Caze for his own purposes favourable to the revolution hydoc trines, and thus fertile in Jacobii Regicides and Bonapartist Deputies was of course to be repealed, and the attempt to undo this Gordan knot of De Caze's has bro't the monarchy to the brink of a preci

pice-over which, even while w write, it may have already fallen. To hear all the cries which as uttered about the Charter, one conscious scarcely believe that the law, which is attempted to be repealed, wa made about four years ago by D Caze, late a clerk of old midin Bonapartes, and substituted, inster of the law, which was instituted; the restoration of the monarch with the charter itself. De Car and his elique were the innovators and the object of the present g vernment is only to undo the ma chief done by the others: but the will fail: the mischiel is too stroi and they are too weak; and t Duke of Richelieu, and the seco hand Cabinet which he has forme neither royalists or liberales, w speedily, we fear, be overthrow and the royal family seems to (we say it with a heavy heart) to unlikely to be forced to a new en gration, in which, we venture predict, that the grateful De Ca will not follow them. We sincer ly hope that our apprehensions m be groundless: the mob of Paris? not ; he people of France: but ! people of France have been so oft enslaved by the mob of Paris, the we tremble for the issue of the pr sent contest. Our best hope is Marshal Macdonald, if he is an of honour as we believe him to Paris papers to the 11th into which arrived yesterday, afford ditional melants the throne may be saved.

ditional melancholy proofs that riotous disposition of the popul has not yet yielded to the exciti of the civil and military port It appears that on Friday ever about 9 o'clock, a crowd, consis of from 2 to 300 persons assemb near La Porte St. Martin. A merous body of troops immedia proceeded to the place and cont ed there for about an hour. At past ten some detachments of rassiers, provoked by the sedii cries of the people, galloped at the Boulevard, and dispersed crowd. All the trades people of their shops. Similar assemb took place in different parts of city at the same time. Inst the state of Paris was such even the journalists acknowled that a great many foreigners preparing to leave it, "to the regret of the trades people and vern-keepers;" though they give us to understand that the foreigners, seeing what force remained in the law, had suspe their preparations for departure

Price of a Bible in 1274.—It ble, neatly written, was 150; * sum, no doubt, was equal to our money. It is said that building of two arches of Lo Bridge cost only 125; which is the property of the Ribbert of State Stat than a copy of the Bible many

ABYLAND GAZETTE aspolis, Thursday, August 10.

bra Republican Nominations. For Calvert County. Thomas Blake, Gustavus Weems, Joseph W. Reynolds, Samuel Turner. For Frederick.

Alexander Warfield, Ignatius Davis, . Robert G. M'Pherson, Lewis Motter. For Prince George's. Col. Francis M. Hall, Thomas T. Somerville, George Semmes, Captain Josiah Jones.

For Allegany. William Hilleary, Thomas Blair, William Reid, John Scott. For Dorchester.

Benjamin W. Lecompte, Edward Griffith, Michael Dacks, Dr. William Jackson. For Worcester. Ephraim K. Wilson

Thomas N. Williams William F. Selby Charles Parker. For Talbot. John Goldsborough, Robert Banning, Nicholas Goldsborough,

William H. Tilghman, For Caroline. Gen. William Potter, Major Rich of Hughlett, James Houston, Capt. Those oblin borough.

following gentlemen were on anday last elected Directors of he Farmers Bank of Maryland or the ensuing year-

the City of Annapolis and Anne Arundel Alexander C. Magruder, Henry Maynadier, James Shaw.

Richard Harwood of Thomas, Virgil Maxey, Lewis Neth, jun. te W. Barber, St. Mary's county auel Chapman, Charles, hard Grahame. Calvert. n C. Herbert, Prince-George's, omas Davis. Montgomerv. mas Hawkins. Frederick, a T. Mason, Washington, illiam M'Mahon, Allegany, mul Moale, Baltino le county, eng Dorsey, Harlord.

the same time the following genmen were elected directors of the transh Bank at Frederick-town th Tyler, Richard Potts, th M.Pherson, John Brien, m.E.Williams, Henry Kemp, sper Mantz, and Illiam Ross, Joseph Smith. Richard Potts,

collowing paragraph shews the pision entertained by the people n an adjacent state of the conduct I the late house of delegates outling the contested Calvert lection. If our neighbours speak f the conduct of that body as a gross ridation of one of the deart rights of the citizen," in what layland, who are the persons lose rights were violated, to iew the authors of the iniquitous dof treachery which has called orth the condemnation of stranen who have in no wise suffered Jit? Let the reader furnish his

wn answer. FROM THE DELAWARE GAZETTE. es, in the republican house of Ruion, one man was declared lare roted illegally, and his vote acted from the amount of those en for the candidate for whom vis imposed to have voted, alngh he had vained a residence
the county where he voted, after
soing from a matter, merely bete he had in the course of the he he had, in the course of the Recessary to give him a resiceinthat county, gone into anofone to do a job in the line of buiness. Truly this is about high-handed a measure as we select of. It would appear, this circumstance, that a man ose business called him into difference of the contract of own house the parts of the State during the months immediately preceding election, would lose the right a vote in any part of it. Such a was should suppose, would uttly need any comment; and the latt of the house of delegates in adoabledly agross violation of sel the degrees rights of a citizen.

A scie our attention of our attention of the house of a citizen.

Persons friendly of a Sunday School children in this ci to meet at Mr. room, on THIS 10th instant, at 5

The very excel resulting from the nevolent associat the instruction of this place, must to the other sex, to overlook. A the happy reflect by all of us, tha our community v out the means, a without the adr tion. Extract of a let

Congress; to ington, datéd Manill "This being ressel of war th this part of the sidered as a course we have of visitors of a tion; we have h have been alt angry; according or characterinclination, we

This Island

lightful climate

on board the

produces with tertility, every The chief artic indigo, and wa narrow and ill Spanish gover which ought to ble revenue to is a burden ar Two ships a Acapulco with turn with mot ed to bring a 100 per cwt. of the cargo; specie is smi considerable The inhabita eastern peop averse to all They are, a dicted to eve and are slave perstition. full force, a

scarcely info ships waiting two French These latter servation, ar cure the indi take to Caye ment in Sout intend takin Chinese and their plantat about 10 o (Macoa,) fr certain whit

mention tha the ship yes ed with a sa cluded wit board, at w number of A A private

"P. S. I

board the L GRESS, Cap received in nilia, Marc arrived the "Our red ter) forme

pleasing, of with in the and inhosp lately left. we were r was pecul to our nat al, feeling a public n Capt. Her been seve to his hou manner. I been follo Spanish go teserved are so not little or r