parison with the three we have briefly noticed.

Attempts will be made, we have expenditures by reducing the Army; by limiting the increase of the Navy; by abolishing the Military Academy, &c. &c -- We profess ourselves to be in favour of avoiding all unnecessary expences; of a rigid enforcement of accountability; of the abolition of sinecures; of a reform of abuses wherever found. We are, in short, in favour of pruning all such redundancies as wiste the substance, and add not to the strength of our government-but, we deprecate all and every project for bringing our expenditures to the level of our revenue, by amputating the limbs which are necessary to the healthful growth of the Nation, to its capacity for selfdefence, or even to the symmetry of its form.

## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, Oct. 26.

We last week submitted to the consideration of our readers, a view of the course which it became federalists to adopt at the Senatorial election We have now the satisfaction of presenting to them an extract of a letter from Calvert, which shows that the feelings which were expressed are not confined to ourselves alone, but are cherished by our friends in other parts of the state The federalists of Calvert are animated by the same firm and determined spirit, which does them honour. It proves them to be worthy members of the party of which make good the declaration; let them show be subdited by the haughty exultation of their adversaries; let them, in short, act like men, and a complete and permanent triumph will be secured.

Extract of a letter from Calvert.

"We are not dismayed by our defeat. It is to be ascribed to causes of an accidental or temporary nature, which may hereafter be easily guarded against, and not to any radical change in public opinion. The scarcity of the corn crops last year, left the most indigent inhabitants of our county in a state of want; and their necessities were very generously supplied by one of our pro-minent democrats. This gentleman, with a degree of munificence, which excited the surprise of those who best knew him, made a wildined distribution of corn a few days previous to the election. The approaching consine ed by some of the voters, necessa ry to protect them from the inclemency of the weather. These articles also were very kindly furnished. The demands of those with preferred being paid in carry, were likewise better olerally complied with; and open and direct british were offered, of \$5 for a four. Thus it appears that the democratic pa-tizans distributed, very judiciously a defectually, the funds which we elevied by their friends in Baltimore. The jud eived disputed votes of their friends, without any evidence to prove their legality, they rejected those of their opponents on the most flimsy pretexts.

A judge too, from the District of Columa farm in Calvert, afforded ry efficient aid to the democratic cause. A further interference on his part, will lead to a development which will not be very pleasing to him.

The magistrates appointed by the present governor displayed extraordinary activity, but some disclosures have recently been made, which will render harmless their future exertions. One of them threatened to sell his overseer, unless he voted the demo-eratic ticket; and another, it is said, entertains the opinion, fand acts accordingly, that there is no great harm in receiving stolen hog, knowing it to be stolen, at any rate that it is a venial transgression, which should be overlooked, when committed hy a democratic justice of the peace. Our peo ple, however, entertain very different sentiments with regard to the power, privileges, and duties of this class of men, and say, that they cannot support a party which points petry tyrants, and accessaries to felony, to so important a station, and one in the faithful execution of which every citi-

zen is so deeply interested.
Notwithstanding all the difficulties with which they had to contend, the friends o the constitution, and of the county interests, would have prevailed, but for the unavoidable detention of nineteen federalists from the olls, and the muggling into the county of polls, and the smugging interpretation twenty five democratic voters, under the six

months law.
Our friends here, taking these circum stances into consideration, and reflecting that the salvation of the state depends o the issue of the contest, have resolved to make a strenuous effort at the September election, to regain their ascendancy, and are sanguine of success."

General Heisten has been chosen Go vernor of Pennsylvania by a majority of 3262 votes over Mr. Findlay, the present governor.

MARRIED,

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. WATKINS, Mr. WESTOLL HONNE, to Miss Sornia Cross, all of this city.

From the Virginia Evangelical and Literary Magutine.

SUNDAY SCHOOL. The following account of a Suhday School in the upper end of Essex county. Virginia, has been prepared, and addressed to the New Mr. Hice, at the suggestion of a

highly respectable clergyman of his church.
This school was opened on the last Sun day but one in June 1819. Those who had interested themselves in its establishment, were far from being confident of success; the most sanguine amongst them having never extended their calculations, in regard to the probable number of schulars who might be induced to attend it, beyond twenfive or thirty.
The neighbourhood was not considered

populous, and the scheme itself was untried in this section of country, upon any regular and extensive plan. The school commenc.

ed, however, with sixteen, and has gone on to increase, and to flourish, until it has

reached the most unexpected aggregate o

left it in consequence of removing to a dis-tance, since its institution. For many suced were the children themselves with a tendmany of the neighbours had scarcely ever heard of a Sunday school refore; and none amongst those who a templed to teach had ed, as you may well imagine, a'degree f easier to conceive toan to describe. Inta. t, or several succeeding months the spectacle d splayed by the school, could not be viewed, without emotion, by any, but those wh had neither homas sympathy, nor human hene olence about them in he lifes of so many nearly helples, and destatue children, being placed in a situation to be laugh their various duies in life, and to be formshed, inder the hessings of a beneficent Provimuch more vivid as dedicacions then, may engaged in sich occupations as perpetually

ncig about were so highly gratified with the experiment, that they voluntarily proposed to build a house for the accommodation of the school during the fall and winter. was accordingly done without ice or reward other than that which never fails to accom. pany the performance of a praise worthy able number of persons assembled, and worked with such a degree of zeal and alacrity, as none of the ordinary motives to lathey crected a very comfortable house of logs and capboar's, sumcient to hold two hundred persons. ing the school has been conducted ever since, without intermission; except when the weather was so had that the children could not assemble, which has very seldom happened. Not a solitary instance of any such disorderly conduct in school, as required the reprehension of the teachers, has yet occurred. Almost all those scholars, w to began with their alphabet, have now learned to rend, which many of them ac complished in eight or ten Sundays: - and ise a considerable majority of the scholars. At first no grown person en ered, but at to conquer that laise shaine which importu-nately keeps so hany from doing what they believe right, others followed the laudable example, until the number increased to a

ken and kee, alive in the agents them-

sches, the desire to do good?

bo it thirty.

In this establishment an attempt has been mane to dispen e with two toings, which ior age- appear generally to have been thought essential to the prospectivor schools these operate among the scholars against each other, and the fear of the r instructors -The first, it was believed, dies more harm than good, in exciting some of the worst a much les operative motive, as well as les improving to the characle and disposition, than the hope of commendation. So far the most satisfactory success has at enuch the experiment. There is emulation at il, but instead of being so directed as to produce invidious rivalry-instead of having for its aim and gratification the overcoming and putting to shame a fellow being, it has for its object a reward attamable by cause it is bestowed on diligence and good conduct alone. This reward consists in the public presentation, (by the superintendant, at the end of the year, of a Bible, or some other good book, without regard to those octions o superior capacity, which Deity alone can confer. The desire to excel of thers in the highest exertions of intellect, is certainly a most powerful, and in many Eases a very beneficial principle; but it is much to be apprehended, that in a majority of intances, it improves the understanding at the expense of the heart.

In regard to the methods of instruction, about which you may probably desire some information, I will now state them as briefly as I can: The school, as usual, is divided into classes, with separate teachers to each and two superintendants for the whole. These classes recite noin three to five lessons each Sunday; but have no "citting down," as it is called. They are kept in school about four hours, always in the presence of some of the teacher, and of one or both of the superintendants. The books used are the testament, the Episcopal and Watt's Catechisms, his Divine Songs,"
Hymns for infant minds," and a set of books printed in New York for the use of schools containing the alphabet, the primer, expositor, spelling hook, and readers to 1 and 2. All these have been purchased by v

luntary subscription, except several dozen Testaments presented by the Bible Society of Fredericksburg. The books are distributed indiscriminately among the scholars as they want them, who take them as their own property to their respective homes, that they may be learning something at every leisure time during the week. They are

required to commit to memory such partitha general doutrines of turntulant,
out of the Testament, Catechism, Watt's
had but too the to thought about set
had but too the too thought about set
had but too the too t required to commit to memory such partimarked with the words "For Altendance and Good Behaviour." Six of these entitle the helder, upon delivery, to one redicted, on which is printed some moral or religious procept from Scripture. These last may be purchased in Philadelphia or New York, for about ten or twelve ents a hundred and avent them process. hundred, and six of them processe, at the end of the year, for those who obtain hem, one Bible, or other good book, containing an appro atory certificate from the superin-tendant. There are no punishments, cacept withholding the white sickets, private admonition from the superintendent, and dismission in cases of continued misconduct. The distribution of these apparen ly trivia The distribution of these appared by the rewards, produces a nuch greater effect, especially on small children, than any person probably who had in the winessed it could believe. How long this interest will continue to be excited by such means, there is not sufficient experience to decide; the the scholars with unabated eagerness.

The school opens, by one of the super intendants or teachers reading a chapter

from the Bible or Testament, and delivering

superintendants examine the copies written by the son plars at home in the course of the revious week. After which the two Cate-chism classes read together in the Testament. One of the superintendants concludes the exercises of the day, by reading things expressly for Sunday schools, furnish by far the best I believe that can be approved, and has often attracted numbers the foregoing particulars should be added the fact, tha Christians of all denom nations are here invited to act as instructors as all Christians approve; but the parents, guardians, or friends of the small children, choose for them. and the grown scholars for themselves, such Catechisms as they relative to the management of the school although containing nothing new probably either to you, Sir, or to many of your rea. ders, may possibly be useful to those who may be desirous to establish Sunday schools, but may not have had opportunities of learning any such particulars about them as would suffice for their immediate organization. For the information of such persons, should there be any, these particulars are given, and they are offered with the sincere, earnest, and anxious, with, that some good may result from the parrative It only or three individuals, by the reading of this account, should be indired determinately to say, as others have those after witnessing the scene it aims to describe, "Go thou and do likewise," the writer will nave attained an ample reward for this effort to recom-mend the institution of Sunday Schools throughout our country lie teels no stron ger assurance of any thing in this lite, vere they generally established upon proper child, in the comment, y, capable o receiving instruction, might be laught to read and write in less than two years; under circumstances too the most avourable, that can well he conceived, to the attainment of sound morals and genuina religion. There is no thin, that has ever been thought of that appears so well calculated to inspire those general feelings of reciprocal kindness, berevolence and philanthropy, which should always influence the conduct of society towards each other; nothing better suited to draw closer all those ties of social harmony, mutual good will and charity, in its com prehensive sense, caon which the happiness of every community in a great measure de ends, nothing stradmirally adapted to bachas, nothing agrainmanly adapted to ba-nish for ever from the world that detestable spirit of sectarism; which for so many ages has proved the option and curse of true Christianity Bible Societies heretofore, have furnished the only occasions where Christians of all denominations unite and day Schools, organised upon the same li-heral plan, wild o the samething, with this perai pan, wil do the sanething, with this great idditional advantage, that the good which they achieve, will be brought more immediately home to the business and to the business and to the business are the business and to the business and child, in every neignbourhood. In face, they should be made to work hand in hand, for I am thoroughly persuaded, that thus allied, they can and will do as much, under the blessing of that Being to whom we owe every good and perfect gitt, towards really Christianizing (if I may be allowed the expression.) the different social of Christians, as all other plans which have ever been thought of for this number of the contract. this purpose put together. Do not imagine that in this apparently derogatory remark. mean to include public worship & preach ng; these are practices established and sanctioned by that word from which ther is no appeal; but even they, it must be ad-

way, as rather to div de than unite the universal church of God. Though last, not least, I beg leave to state another most beneficial effect which these Sunday Schools evidently produce The act of teaching the children, and at ending to the topics and modes of instruc ion, occasions a reaction upon the teachers passions are made to co-operate with some f our best feelings for salutary purposes Thus, if we attempt to inculcate upon others he necessity of fulfilling our moral and re ligious duties, we necessarily hecome, if not more active in the conscientions performance of them, at least more circum spect in avoiding their open, evident, viola ion. And this avoidance of evil, is the incipient step to the doing of good. To contradict our own precepts by our conduct, in the presence of so many witnesses commit-ted to our care, for the purposes of moral and religious instruction, in the full confidence that we will not abuse so sacred a trust, is equally repugnant to pride and to vanity, as it is to every principle of virtue and honour. Again, the children both in school and at home, are apt to ask questioms in regard to their Catechisms and ons in regard to their Concentials consult of taments, which the individuals consult of are ashamed not to be able to answer; and thus many have been induced seriously, and with motives gradually becoming better and better, to study their bibles, together with

mitted, are sometimes conflicted in such a

neral iemarki, thatin whatever way we con-sider Sunday Schools, we cannot dut feel the most entire conviction that they highly merit all the encouragement that an e lightened, liberel, and moral people, possibly hestow on such establishments. March 3uth, 1520. .

Newport, R. I. Oct. 7. Episcopul Convention. - The Bien-Episcopal Church in the Easter-Diocess, was held in this town, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 28th and 29th ult:-Prayers were read by the Rev. Mr. Otpey, of Gardiner; and a sermon was delivered by the Rev. Thomas Carlisle, from 1st Cor. ix. 16 .- "For though I preach the gospel, I have nothing to glory i; for necessity is laid upon me; yea, woe-is unto me if I preach not the gospel," After which the Bis hop proceeded to admit the Rev. Charlton Chase of Vermont, to the order of priest; and the Convention assembled for business in the chur h. There were present Delegates from Vermont, Massachusetts, R Island and Maine. A very interesting address was read by the bishop, and is to be published with the journals of the convention. Mr. Alford L. Barney of Vermont, was admitted to the holy order of deacon; on Thursday, Prayers by the Rev. Mr. Cartisle, and Sermon by the Bishop. The following resolution was also

admitted. "Resolved, By the Convention of the Profestant Episcopal Church, in the Eastern Diocess, that they highly approve the doings of the last General Convention respecting a Theological Seminary, and that they do earnestly recommend to the church s in this Diocess that they use their best ex rtions to aid the Trustees of said Institution in the collection of funds."

From the Philauelphia Gazette. MR. GUILLE'S ASCENSION. I started at 3 o'clo, k and 35 mis nutes, on Saturday afternoon, the 14th October. By some mistake and many people intertering to assist me in ascending, the balloon lost a considerable quantity of the gas. In less than five minutes I ascended to the distance of 1900 feet, when the earth disappeared to my view, there was not a sufficiency of distance between my situation and the earth, that to disengage myself from the bailtoon would have been attended with great danger. In this situation, when I could not see any part of the earth, I remained about 30 minutes, and when I was trans ferred to a clear region, and had the advantage of the sun, which made the earth appear to me to be covered with snow; from thence I entered into another region of clouds, much darker than the former ones, and having no valve to my balloon, I was obliged to ascend much higher than I would otherwise have done. In this situation, when I ascended about 35 000 feet, according to the calculation I made with the help or a baronieter, which I had with me, the air was so obscure, that I could neither see the balloon or paracnute, and owing to the great cold I experienced, and also the fatigues, I tell asleep, and slept for some time. I would still have continued to ascend, had in not been for the wet state of the balloon, which made it very heavy, and this I attribute to the cause wny my descent was sooner that I expecte...

A singular circumstance, and which I never have experienced, happened to me in my descentduring the time I remained surrounded by clouds, I could distinctly hear the report of some guns-I attri bute this to the atmosphere being general y covered with clouds. and I believe that a commotion in the air will sooner communicate it to a dark than a clear a mosphere.-When I first discovered the earth, I descended so rapidly, owing to the balloon being so heavy, that my parachute opened itself. When I got to the ground, in an open field, and having no grappling irons I was dragged about the distance of Market street, until the balloon was arrested in its course by a forest, where with the assistance of some persons, I was able to get out of my basket and secure the bailoon. Mr Ralph H. Smith, to whom I here with offer my singerest thanks, who was kind enough to accompany me to Trenton, where we arrived at 8 o'clock, P. M.

CHARLES GUILLE,

from the gin of Sept. to the the crown had closed and the journment was to gire time fr

Queen's witnesses to artive The London papers, as espal filled with speculations on the

dence, The Times says of fine is, probably the most se lar case that ever was, of ever be handed down to posterty. morg the accusing witnesses Queen-of the Queen of Engla there is not one that is not of lowes:, meanest, moss purchas occupation in human life-nog whose character has borne the of a cross-examination, even b those slight materials which spi up from casual knowledge, or s supplied by the examination in -the names and designations of witnesses being, as indeed they might be studiously concealed the moment of their production We, of course, except the two B sh Captains, whose evidence pr ed advantageous to her Mijerty Was ever such a bill of dvo thought of? How defectiv ! how. holy! Other bills of this kind opened with evidence as to tieh piness of the parties before the duction took place-their union holy church is attested—the enesses of the marriage, the frien the relatives of the pirtiespainfully brought forward to tes to these and similar points.-Te are the usual concomitants of a evidence. There is a sanctity ex in the dissolution of a sacred the but this union, unblest in its n tives-unblest in its celebration in its continuance-unblest in fruits-is now, when the parties fast appr aching to the term of i frigidly presented to the nation be rent asunder, without ary those preliminaries which of nec sity precede the final separation those whom it is forbidden to m to separate. But the divorce, appears, will not now be attempte Lord Lansdale an adherent of M nisters, himsel: proposed the remo al of that clause from the bill, at Lord Liverpool partly acquiesce disputing only as to the stage which the change was to be mad We would not recall contimpat

shaken to its foundation?" The Times of the next day, say "The people of England may prepar their minds for some grand and glo rious act of pu ilic rejoicing."

injuries or menaced injustices again

the Queen by showing that it

more difficult to retire than to pr

ceed; but does not every one see this

if a husband cannot obtain a divor

against his wife, a bill of pains at

penaities, even if justly carried, co

have no other effect than to- pro

that the parties are on a level? an

is it for such a cause as this thi

the tranquility of England is to

THE QUEEN. Saturday, S pt. 2, (15th day.)s conversal Madame Dumont was again brough to the bar, and the cross-examinat on was continued. (The counse for the Queen then proposed the the of the letters should be test this being agreed to, the interpre ter proceeded to read the original in French.)

The following is a translation of

the letter to the Queen. Wit is on my knees that I writ to my generous benefactress, be seeching her to pardon my boldness but I cannot resist my feeling besides I am convinced that if he royal highness knew the frightful state into which I am plunged, sh would not be offended at my teme tity. My spirits cannot support my misfortune; I am overwhelm by it, and I am more than persued ed I shall sink under it; I feet dreadful weakness; a mortal inquir tude consumes me internally, and de not feel one moment of trangil livy. A crowd of reflections on the past goo ness of her royal highness and on my apparent ingratitude overwhelm me; may, her royal highness deign to pake pity on me; mas she deign to restore me her preci ous favour, which I have unhapply lost, by the most deadly improvence -may I receive that soft assurance before I die of grieff she aione can restore me to life.

"I dare again to conjure, to sup-plicate the elemency and compassi-on of her royal highness, that she will grant me the extreme favour of

all equitantly hear testimony a succeeded me would us my past conducts kills riehe averaion which I bave merited the averaion which a pave mayired to conveyed by an is the part of her reveal highness, the opinion of the intend of diminishing which be the the mation, nothin traised by them. I perfect myself to assure your royal highest part is is only the granting of these two frours, which can preserve up life, an actiof pure tyra and restore to me that repose which have lost. My fault, it in true, in very great and irreparable; but love is blind! How many faults has he pot caused even the greatest men w commit. I dare not flatter myelf this is a strong reason why her myal highness should condescend to grant me the two favours, which Inte the liberty of asking her.

al allow myself to recommend to the favour and protection of her roy. al highness, my sister Marietts, and also her who is in Switzerland .-Her royal highness gave me to understand that perhaps she might be allowed to supply my place-the hope of this alleviated my distress. It would be an act of charity, for my sisters have only moderate forunes, and in our small, poor country, they are not to be acquired .-Im certain her royal highness would have no cause to repent her great goodness and extreme kindress towards a young girl, who has always gained the esteem and friendstip of all to whom she has been personally known.

"I cannot sufficiently thank her myal highness and the Baron for their kindness in sending Furdinand to accompany me; he has paid me alitie attention, and taken all the care of me imaginable. I know not how to acknowledge so many benefribut I will endeavour by my future conduct to merit them, and to regain the favourable opinion which he royal highness entertained for me, during the days of my good for-

bli is with sentiments of the most entire submission, and the most perfeet devotion, that

"I have the honour to be "ller Royal Highness's most ob't

"LOUISA DE MONT. "Rimini, the 16th N . 1817."

A meeting had been held at the frown and Anchor Tavern, to pronote the subscription to purchase a urree of plate for the Queen .or G Noel. Duke of Leinster, Earl Oxford, M. Wood, Esq. Hon. D. ennard, P. Moore, Esq. Alderman Shorp, Sir Francis Burdett, Sir J Semport, Sir. H. Parnell, Lord W. Suzerald, J. C. Hobhouse, Sir R. Wilson, C. Calvers. Esq. and E. Lis, were appointed trustees.

Numerous addresses are daily Puented to her Majesty. The folswing is her answer to an address from the inhabitants of the Parish dSt. Mary's. We fully coincide with the Editor of the National Adrate in saying. "It breathes re elion and civil war in every line." elam happy to find that inv many derings & my accumulated wrongs use so powerfully interested the

repathies of the inhabitants of St. lary White Chanel.

"The conspiracy which I am constitute thought thought thought thought the state of the state med against myself, s in fact a Miniracy against British Liberty. measures since the revolution a portended such disastrous conpunces as the present bill of Pains il Penalties: while it threatens Itulam under all its diversified asuu, and with all its general rights a all its particular securities, it the same time darkens the perestive of the future with a lowerdippearance of civil war. It exbut a cloud on the edge of the po-

in on every family in the coun "This bill of Pains and Penalties by that be the harbinger of wo to the map's hearth—it may embitathe days of thousands and tens boutands, both rich and poor, and

duce irremediable regrets. After the noble stand which so the fithe most estimable among a left have made against this nikrous bill, and the total want in stidence to justify it's enactay tridence to justify it's enaction in a connected that it is a connected to be a constitution of the connected that it is a connected to be a constitution of the connected that it is a connected to be a constitution of the connected that it is a conn antiqual ers; may not readily in the offspring of a marriage the dispring or a manufacture of the deem e Principal Control

ally Quech, for no it'will excite the h sent age and exper tion of postority."

The address for White chapel, 1 25,000. signatures. sented at the sam ladies of Sheffield, 10 600 namese On the 3d Sept. an excursion on the banks were crow tors, and several.

as the yacht passe It is stated that Emperor las plus Duke de Gallo, a Naples; and that ! were on their mar Accounts from Be king of Prussia h: troops to march fo find contradicted Morning Chronicl Bergami intende Neufchatel, and

cense to print the The Scilians 1 armed, ander the ta of Palermo. N and Trapani, are which have decla-Cutuniselta has be taking part with were within 40 n which must surrer Letters had b

Augsburg, stating tory had been gai of Ali Pacha over Porte, the comma killed. It appears from

up to the 24th Au plomatic note fro Russia, had been the Spanish gover very satisfactory. The Paris pap form us, that the  $\Gamma$ 

proceeds to Viens

conferences about

capital, relatively

Italy; it is further co-operation of E sures which are tion towards that come a subject of are insinuated in nals whether the new minister fro Court of Austria by his Imperial M ther said, that the will not recogniz tution of Naples; nand, when resto cession to his sul consent of the Au and that, in case at any future tir no acts of that S deemed obligator tria, according takes for the ma own great army 40,000 men are o ples; 40,000 are to ments , near Fert assist any Italian be on bai terms and 40,000 are to my of reserve wit Austrian Lombar

A note from th tria is talked of. rantees to the Italy their securi pendence, as es Congress of Vien

The following

letter from the a

Gibraltar, dated gence has been r the Algerine squ ed to Algiers, alt Tunisian and the the plague still ex By letters receiv it appears that t raging in the vill ra, Arta, San Lo Pera-but it is t spread further, a tions are taken don 'around the the duty of whice clustvely by offi guard themselves

Before the det Lauriston, his M