the knees in front. Before the revolution Boys wore wigs and cocked hats-and boys of genteel families wore cocked hats till within about 30 years. Ball dress for gentlemen was silk

coat and breeches of the same, and embroidered waist coats sometimes white satin breeches. Buckles were fashionable till within 15 or 20 years, and a man could not have remained in a ball room with shoestrings. It was usual for the bride, bridegroom, and maids and men attending to go to church together, three successive Sundays after the wedding, with a change of dress each day. A gentleman who deceased not long since, appeared the first Sunday in white broad cloththe second in blue and gold-the third in peach-bloom and pearl buttons. It was a custom to hang the escutcheon of a deceased head of a family out of the window over the the front door, from the time of his decease, until after the funeral. The last instance which is remembered of this, was in the case of Gov. Hancock's uncle, 1764. Copies of the escutcheon painted on black silk were more anciently distributed among the pall bearers-rings afterwards; and until within a fewy ears, gloves. Dr. A. Eliot had a mug full of rings which were presented to him at funerals. Till within about 20 years gentlemen wore powder, and many of them sat from 30 to 40 min. every day under the barber's hands to have their hair crapedsuffering no inconsiderable pain most of the time from hair pulling, and sometimes from the hot curling tone. Grape cushions and hoops were indispensable in full dress till within about 30 years. Sometimes ladies were dressed the day before the party and slept in easy chairs to keep their hair in fit condition for the following night. Most ladies went to parties on foot, if they could not get a seat in a friends carriage or chaise-gentlemen rarely had a chance to ride. The latest dinner hour was 2 of

clock-some officers of the colonial government dined later occasionally. In genteel families, ladies went to drink tea about 4 o'clock-and rarely staid after candle light in Summer. It was the fashion for ladies to propose to visit, not to be sent for.

The drinking of punch in the forenoon in public houses, was a common practice with the most respectable men till about five and twenty years, and evening clubs were very common. The latter it is said, were the more common formerly, as they afforded the means of communion on the state of the country. Dinner parties were very care. Wine was very little in use-Convivial parties drank punch or toddy .- Half boots came into fashion about 30 years ago-the first pair that appeared in Boston, were worn by a young gentlemen, who came here from New York, and who was more remarkable for his boots than any thing else. Within 20 years gentlemen wore scarlet coats with black velvet collars, and very costly buttons, of mock pearl, cut steel, or painted glass-and neck cloths edged with lace, and laced ruffl:s over the hands. Before the revolution from 5 to 1600 was the utmost of annual expenditure in those families, where carriages and correspondent domestics were kept. There were only 2 or 3 carriages, that is, chariots or coaches in 1750

The history of Liberty Tree, is said to be this-that a certain capt Melntosh illuminated the tree and hung upon it effigies of obnoxious characters-and that these were taken down by the liberty boys and

Chaises on 4 wheels, not Phætons

were in use in families of distinction.

burnt, and the tree thus got its name. A man used to ride on an ass, with immense jack boots, and his face covered with a horrible mask, and was called Joyce, jr. His office was to assemble men and boys in mob style and ride in the middle of them, and in such company to terrify the adherents to royal government, before the revolution. The tumults which resulted in the massacre, 1770, was excited by such means. Joyce, jr. was said to have a particular whistle which brought together his adherents, &c. whenever they were wanted.

About 1750. to 1740 there was no meat matket; there were only 4 shops in which fresh meat was sold; one of them was the corner of State street and Cornhill, where Mr. Hartshorn now keeps. Gentle. men used to go the day before and have their names put down for what they wanted. Outside of this shop was a large hook on which carcases used to hang. A little man who was a justice of the peace, came one day for meat; but came too late. He was disappointed and asked to whom such and such pieces were to go-one of them was to go to a tradesman, (it was not a common thing in those days for tradesmen to eat fresh meat) the justice went out, saying he would send the tradesman a sallad for his lamb. He sent an overdue and unpaid tax bill .-Soon after the tradesman met the justice near this place, and told him he would return his kindness, which he did, by hanging the justice up by the waistband of his breeches to the butcher's hook, and leaving him to get down as he could.

Origin of Newspapers.

The following passage, giving an account of the origin of newspapers in England, is from Miss Aikin's "Memoirs of the Court of Queen Elizabeth." After giving a histo ry of the defeat of the Spanish Ar mada, intended by Philip II for the invasion of England, and the eventual overthrow of Protestantism as well as the English government, she remarks-"the intense interest in public events excited in every class by the threatened invasion of Spain, gave rise to the introduction in this country of one of the most important inventions of social life-that of newspapers. Previously to this period all articles of intelligence had been circulated in manuscripe: and all political remarks which the government had found itself interested in addressing to the people had issued from the press in the shape of pam, hlets, of which many had been composed during the administration of Burleigh or imme diately under his direction. But the peculiar convenience at such a juncture of uniting these two objects in a periodical publication becoming obvious to the ministry, there appeared some time in the month of April, 1588, the first number of The English Mercury; apaper resembling the present London Gazette, which must have come out almost daily, since No 50, the carliest specimen of the work now extant, is dated July 23d of the same year. This interesting relic is preserved in the British Museum."

By this statement it seems that it is 233 years since the first news paper that was ever published in England made its appearance. What a difference in the state of things in this respect between that period and the present!-They have multiplied in that country, on the continent of Europe, and in America, almost beyond enumeration. In a single state in this country, (Ohio) which within thirty years was al most a wilderness, and scarcely inhabited at all except by savages, it is said there are at the present time no less than forty newspapers .- Not only are newspapers scattered in world, but their influence on society is incalculably great. By a steady and uniform circulation through a country, every species of information, civil, political, military, and religious, is communicated with great ease and rapidity throughout the whole community-all classes of people become acquainted with what is passing on the great theatre of human action, particularly in political affairs, their attention is constantly excited, their thoughts turned to their social interests, and the cause of freedom, justice, and social security and enjoyment is guarded and defended with extreme are and sensibility .- N. F. Dailu Advertiser.

The Legislature of Rhode Island have adjourned. Among the other business of the session, the Resolution of the state of Maryland, upon the subject of the appropriation of the lands of the United States to the purpose of education, were fully approved, and their Senators and Representatives in congress instructed accordingly. They also resolved that the apportionment aforesaid ought to be inade among such of the States of this Union as have not heretofore received the benefit of an appropriation, with a reference to the exertions and sacrifices of the individual States in the Revolutionary War .- Com. Ad.

From the Council Bings.

St Louis, Oct. 13:
General Alkinson and Major O'Fallon
(Indian agent) arrived in this place on Sunday last from Council Bluffs. The latter gentleman brought down with him a deph-tation consisting of chiefs and head men of seven bands of the Missourt, Indians—The tation consisting of chiefs and head men of seven bands of the Missourl Indians—The Grand Pawnees, Pawnee Loups, Pawagee Republies, O'Mahas, Ottos, Missouris and Kanas, amounting in all to sixteen men. Their destination Washington City.

We learn that the various tribes of Indians inhabiting the country on the Missouri, as high up as the Great Bend, whence our trade has been exceed by the patternies of Indians.

trade has been carried by the enterprise of the Fur Companies, remainfriendly towards The Aracaras, some two hun dred miles above, still evince a disposition to be troublesome, which nothing but the show of an armed force will quiet. Some tostility occurred the last summer between the O'Maha nation and the tribes of the Sioux, the Tetons and Ogelalas It appears that whilst each party was travening the plains in pursuit of buffalo, they pitched understanding did not exist between them some efforts to conciliate & heal the breac some enors to conclude & near the presen were made by the U'Mahas, and acc ded to by the Sioux Each visited the camp of the other when the usual ceremony of smokhas gave and exchanged most of their arm to the Sioux for horses; but, whilst this operation, some of the young men of the Sioux (ever faithless, as is their common character) employed themselves in stealing the O'Mahas' horses. The O'Mahas resented the outrage, and a battle ensued, in which they were driven off the field, with the loss of 13 warriors. The Sioux lost 6

It is believed that all the disquiet, as well as the frequent petty warfare made by one tribe upon another, among the remote In-dians, would be silenced by the show of an armed force on the parts of the Missouri they respectively inhabit, and it would open

to our traders a road to the richest fur region in the world.

Views to this effect are contemplated by government, and will, no doubt, be specially accomplished. Ample means are in the hands of the military at Council Bi fis for the competion of the object, without incurring any expense to government beyond what may be necessary for sust lining re daily becoming lighter, and the progress of the troops in cultivating b ead stuffs and rearing stock, warrants the belief that they will shortly be less than at any interior post.

The present crop at the Bluffs promises a very abundant harvest; more than 15,000 ushes of corn will be stored, besides the product o. 49 acres of land cultivated is potatoes, and the fruits of 12 or 11 extensive

A grist and saw mill, equal to any west of the Allegany, has been erected at the above post the past summer, which will enable he troops to mamifacture their own bread stuffs, and relieve them from the fatigues of sawing plank, &c by hand.—Enq irer.

From the Genius of Liberty, printed at Uni-

on, Pa. "Petitions are in circulation, addressed to Congress, for the improvement of the navigation of the Potomac River. With out this additional link in the chain of communication, the great object of the national legislature in making the Cumberland road, connecting the eastern and western waters, will not be accomplished By it the land carriage between New Orleans and the City of Washington will be reduced to about 70 miles. Thus calculated to facilitate intercourse, and bring more closely together the distant parts of our continent, it becomes an object of the first importance, in a political as well as commercial point of

view—serving to strengthen and confirm the bands that unite us as a people. But to this district of country this improvement is peculiarly advantageous It will bring us within 60 miles, by land carriage, of Washington and open to us the markets of the Atlantic cities. To them, competition has become too formidable in the west. The immense regions of fertile lands daily opening themselves near to New Orleans, bought for at least one sixth of the price paid for lands in this country, and at the same time more productive, together with a certain and sale partication at all times, will effectually exclude us from thi market To compete against such odds must end in ruin To the east, however, we find a populous, and mostly poor and exhausted country, wanting our supplies; great numbers over the civilized and suffice it to state the fact, that at this time, the price of flour in New Orleans is time, the price of flour in New Orleans is stated to vary, according to quality, from 2 50 to \$4 50 per barrel—in the eastern cities from 6 to \$3 per barrel. This improvement completed, we could early all our murplus produce, flour, beef, pork, grain, glass, whiskey, &c. to the eastern cities cheaper than to N Orleans.

These are but a few of the advantages of this important work, but they are certainly sufficient to induce any one who has the interest of our country at heart to promote the object in view"

Norfolk, Nov. 12.

NAVAL SCHOOL.
We learn, with infinite pleasure, that a School for the instruction of Midshipmen in elementary literature, and nautical sciin elementary literature, and nauticel science, is to be opened immediately, on board the US, frigate Guerriere, atthe Navy Yard Gosport The school will be under the most rigid naval discipline; organized on the most efficient plan, and 'conducted by gentlemen in the naval service, well qualified for such a duty.

It has been long a matter of wonder with us, that while classical schools, of the first character were provided by government for

character were provided by government for the rearing of skilful and intelligent officers for the army, such facilities were entirely withheld from the young officers of our navy, who have been heretoforeleft to grope their way to preferment, without a friendly light to direct their course. Who can no say, that our naval affairs are not upon an enviable footing? - Beacon.

A letter to the editors, from Brownsville, NY, dated the 7th inst furnishes the grati fying information that Maj. Gen. Brown is rapidly recovering from the illness which has made a prisoner of him for the last three weeks. The attack in the first instance, although severe and alarming, was by no means so dangerous as represented in some of the newspapers. His perfect and early restoration to health is now confidently calculated on by his family.—Nat. Int.

sed very little, if at all, sitted have progree sed very little, if at all, sitted the war, 'agrithe N. Y. Patron of Industry. This assertion may be second and the state of the second ion may be correct as it regart's some parts of the country; but it is incorrect in respect to the manufactures of the Eastern states; our woollen manufactures are in a state of gradual progression and improvement inso-much that they may be found at all our re-tail stores, and we are informed that a large proportion of the woollen cloths, (broad-cloths, cassimeres, &c.) made up into gar-ments, per order, at the shops of the first merchant tailors in this town, is of domes tic manufacture. It is a fact even that many English cloths are offered as American -so far preferable are the latter esteemed by our population. We have heard a plea-sant story of an English gentleman, who happened to be in town not long since, which cloths himself, was very particular in se-lecting an excellent clo li. After examin-ing at several stores, he called at one where there was a very large assortment of broadcloths, and at length selected a cloth which he pronounced of superior fabric, &c. of which he ordered a coat pattern cut, and clared it worth. This cloth was homespun and manufactured at a mill in the vicinity

GLASS CUTTING

Another establishment for cutting glass, upon a more extensive scale than any in Europe, has recently been got up here by Messra. Geo Drummer & Co as an appen-dage to their wholesate Glass and Crockery stores, in Pine street. The specimens that with almost any we have ever seen, from any part of the world. NY. E. Post

St. Clairsville, Cct. 97. Shocking consequences of Drunk mess. On Wednesday night last, Shandy Ham nond, of this county, in a fit of intoxication, put a period to the existence of his wife. He was much in the habit of intem-perance, and when in that condition, frequencly treated his wife with outrage and iolence. From the appearance of the corpse and from his own confessions, it would seem that an altercation arose after his wife was about the face, dragged her from the bed, and threw her with violence against the floor. In the fall her neck was dislocated

we have too many instances of men, who indulge in intoxication, and then treat their Such ought to regard this catastrophe as a olemit warning The wretched man not husband; and when he committed the latal deed, there is every reason to suppose that would perhaps have shuddered at the sug. ulge the same ungovernable passion, and

avoid the same deplorable consectences?

[The culprit was tried before the Supreme Court in St. Clairsville last week, convicted of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to the penitentiary for life]

The low price of bread stuffs, is causing considerable changes in rural economy. A gentleman has lately taken a farm in Chenango county, New York, which he in-tends to stock with one thousand merino Another gentleman has taken a tract in the same county, which he intends to stock with five hundred. One hundred and fifty full blooded merinos have already heen sent on to it, with a number of neat

Steam Boat Lost.

recked at day break on the 1st inst on her last trip to Detroit for the season. cident happened about eighty rods from Buffalo light. Passengers and cargo safe, but nothing more than the engine is expected to be saved from the boat.

A very Large Pear.
A pear of the following mammoth size was recently showed to us; weight. I pound 5 + 2 ounces. 12 inches in circumference, and 6 inches in length. It grew in the neighbourhood of Cincionatti. tasted it; but conclude, like Reynard, that it was very sour. Cincinnatti paper of Oct. 13.

Manunoth Cucumber

Thomas Spaceulash, Esq has in his gar-den at Guerrusey, a cucumber 5 feet 3 in-ches in length, and it is expected it will reach six feet, before it is ripe.

LARGE CARROT. We saw, yesterday, at the Exchange, a large Carrot, raised by G. F. Warfield, Esq. which weighed 31-4 lbs. We learn that this gentleman has also some Beets of enormous size, with a view of which hope shortly to be gratified -[Balt. Tel.

From the National Intelligencer. THE MAIL.

Extract of a letter to the Post Master Ge

Fredericksburg, Va. 12th Nov 1821

"I am sorry to inform you that a most daring attempt was made this morning on the life of the mail driver from Stafford Court house to this place, with a view, no doubt of robbing the mail. The personen gaged in this villainous transaction made a blind with bushes, at a narrow part of the road, which the driver was compelled to pass. He fired at the driver, and there are evident signs of three bullets being discharged at him, but Providence has protected the driver and the mail. This occurrence took place about five or six miles from this place, a short distance on this side. Poto mac Run. Mr Thomas Seddon, a very respectable gentleman from Falmouth, wa good enough to ride with me to the place, where we found the blind as described by the driver. We found the fellow's track, and evident signs of his having waited be-hind the hind for some time for the arrival of the driver with the mail

"Two men have been taken up to-day on suspicion, but have been discharged. We shall do all in our power to detect the villain or villains."

One of the bullets was found by the Post Master among the contents of the mail bag. visited with the most destructive the eyer with the did in this part of the comment of the comme

the scene can form a just idea of ke pe the scene can form a just idea of its panel it was accompanied by a copious shows of rain, and some flashes of lightning. A great quantity of rain must have full. of rain, and some flashes of lightning A great quantity of rain must have fallen be the river Codorus rose to within 6 or. 2 set as high as at the flood of 1617.

Where the whirlwind commences as where it terminated, we have not been all the sacrate n, but its except of desplating

where it terminated, we have not been alle to ascerta n, but its career of desolation as pears to be most posterfully marked about 6 miles east of the herough of York, shen the church near the Columbia road, know the church near the Columbia ross, sauce by the name of Kreuts creek, church, a strong some building, had one of its gallends thrown down. The house and burneds thrown down. of Mr. Philip Gardner were unroled.

The several dwelling houses of Messrs. Man in and David Gardiner were unroofed The buildings are of stone, and those wise werein them at the time, describe the effects of the storm upon them as having shakes them to the foundation, and the walks them to the foundation, and the walh at tocking like a vessel at sea. A heavy turn, pike waggon was propelled out of the shed of Mr. Martin Gardner, some distance, and finally upset in a field. A stong built mose barn of Mr. Daniel Gardiner, was moved entire about 12 inches from its foundation.

The still house of Mr. Samuel Stanerwas demolarly and laid level with the versel.

demolished and laid level with the ground. and a waggon of his carried across a large

known, but in its course fences, fruit and forest trees had to yield to its power. ferces trees have been swept away so effectually that not a bottom rail was left in its proper position—fruit trees have been torn up by the root, and forest trees broke off like a pe stem. Part of the roof of Mr. David Gardner's

house was carried away to a distance where they have not been able to find it. Mrs. they have not been able to much. Mr. Gardner was alone with her children, when she found the house giving way, she took her children to seek refuge with her neigh-bours, but a place of safety could not be found with her neighbours, and she was crposed to the "peltings of the pitiless storm," sending forth fragments of timber, raik, leaves, &c., with the velocity of thunder bolts This lady having from her situation the tempest, she describes it as descending from above in a cylindrical form, producing a continual whirl.

The roof of the Kreutz creek Church (which is a large stone huilding.) was enthe Church, was so materially injured, us to authorise the fear, that the most thorough

considerably injured, in other respects.
In addition to these particulars, we lear, that the most destructive havon was expenriced among the timber, and fruit tree —
The largest trees were torn up by the rost, or twisted off; and the orchards in theneigh bourhood were greatly injured, and some utterly prostrated. The furious ruin rolled over them, and levelled them with the earth.

The incessant rains which fell, in the course of this stormy night, and on the day previous, produced a rapid rise in the Codorus cicek, which passes through this town. Its banks were overflown; and the gardens of some of our citizens, west of the bridge, were inundated. It in fact began to sume an alarming appearance; and the melancholy incidents attending on the Flood of the 9th August, 1817, were brought vividy to the recollection of the inhabitants. The waters, however, subsided, without injury, and with them, the unpleasant anticipation to which they gave occasion.

Since writing the above we have herd that the storm has been felt in its march through Windsor, and Hopewell townships, county and in Harford county, Mayland, but whether it carried the same desc lation into those parts, as in the settlement of Dreutz creek, we are unable to say We have not heard of any lives being lost.

The legislature of New Jersey have appropriated two thousand dollars, annually, to be appropriated to the education of the Dumb of that state, at some convenient institution.

OXFORD, Nov. 7. Rapid increase of Population - A black Woman, of this village, has within the last few days been made the happy mother of

EFFECTS OF EXTREME COLD. EFFECTS OF EXTREME COLD.

Extract of a letter written by the British
cipt. Middleton, F. R. S. describing the
cfiects of natural cold during a winter at
Churchill's river, in Hidson's Bay.

Bottles of strong heer, brandy, strong
brine, spirits of wine, set out in the open ax
for three are four house, freeze to sold ite-

for three or four hours, freeze to sold ice. In three or four hours, freeze to sold ter I have tried the sun's refraction to every de-greë abuve the horizon, with Elten's quid-rant, but to no purpose, for spirits froze al-most as soon as brought into open sir. "The frost is, never out of the ground how deep we cannot be certain. We have dog down 10 or 12 feet, and found the earth hard frozen in the two summer months; and

hard frozen in the two summer months; and what mojsture we find five or six feet dawn is white like ice. The waters or rivers hear the seal where the current or tide flows the sear where the current or tide flows strong, do not freeze above nine or tar fed deep. All the water we use for cooking, bewing, &c. is melted anow and ice. No spring is yet found free from freezing, though dug ever so deep down. All water inland are frozen fast by the beginning of May. The walls of the house we live in are stone, two feet thick; the windows very small, with thick wooden shutters, which are close shut 18 hours every day in the winter. There are cellars under the house, wherein we put our wines, brandy, strong wherein we put our wines, brandy, strong beer, butter, cheese, &c., Two large first are made in great atores built on purpos; every day. As soon as the wood is burned down to a coal, the tops of the chimney and closed, stonged with a from carry the closed, stopped with an iron corer; the keeps the heat within the house, thengh is the same time, the amoke makes on his the same time, the amoke maker on an ache, and, is very offensive and unwhole some, notwithstanding which, in four of five hours after the fire is out, the inside of the walls of our houses and bed places, will the walls of our houses and bed places. be two or three inches thick with ice, which is every morning cut away with a hatchet. Three or four times a day make iron shot, of 24 pounds we thit, red hot, and hang them up to the reddens to our apartments. our apartments."

MARYDAND GAZIETYE Anaspolis, Thursday, Nov. 22,

Presents his warmestone knowledgments to his Fellow Citizens for their exertions at the Fire on Monday in that by whose activity his property was presented from that destructive element. From Mrs West's "Tale of the Times."

From Mrs West's "Tale of the Times."
[CONTINUED.]

Reading was one of Geraldine's constant amusements, and among her favourite authors the moral pages of Johnson field a distinguished are emigence. His writings occupied he one morning when Fitzosborrie entered the faom. "If have long rejoiced in the hope, said Geraldine, that our departed friends are the agents employed by an overruling Providence to perform offices." n overruling Providence to perform office of care and tenderness to their surviving nnexions? Her radiant eyes were suf-sed with tears Fitzosborne, checking some unsubdued struggles of conscience, which almost tempted him to wish he could enjoy such visionary delights, coolly replied - "Such agreeable reverles, in minds of your temperature, can rarely be prejudicial But how dangerous would be the consequences of such illusions becoming general. What a tremsudous stresses to sequences or such illusions becoming general. What a tremendous superstructure of imposition might priesteralt erect upon such a visionary basis! You cannot say that your hopes rest upon any real foundation. He spoke of the soul, that its nature hath hitherto eluded enquiry, but may, in time become capable of absolute definition, and that proof each of the soulce definition, and that proof each of the soulce definition. and that proof may be furnished withis sup-posed immaterial substance being "a more exquisite configuration of perfshable atoms, incapable of distinct existence." &c. &c. Geraldine was no deep theologian, and did not discover the tendency of his views.

She thought, indeed, there was something peculiar in his opinions, and now was anxious to fathorn him upon these subjects.— Her parts were rather brilliant than pro found. It will not therefore be surprising, that she should be easily entangled in the that she should be easily entangled in the snare of a syllogism, or that the unsuspecting sincerity of her heart should render her a dupe to any one who took the touble to play the specious consummate hypocr te. play the specious consummate hypocrte. In forming the operation of the dangerous character, when way now exposed to her observation, should be into the too common error of precipitate judgment. She now supposed talents, with as much liberality as on a former occasion she created virtues. She had laboured indeed to subdue these more exquisite refinements of sensibility, which vainly look for consum nate enjoyments in this world; and no longer nate enjoyments in this world; and no lonper telt too lively regrets for the want of un-alleainable good. The was in this state of mind when her acquaintance with Fitzosborne commenced. The peculiarity of his character drew her attention. His supposed intellectual superiority excited admiration Neither did she discover, from what secret faling in herself that admiration sprung, nor that vanity is as great a magni-

Fitzosborne was always careful to veil his scepticism in ambiguous phrazes, and Ge-raldine's solicitude to discover his princi-ples, really arose from an idea that their ngularity proceeded from their excellence, by conversing with him she should strengthen her own conviction not doubtful of the propriety principles, she naturally wished they should receive the approbation of an observing mind, and a consciousness of her own abi-lities was attended with some repugnance to their wasting their sweetness in the de

She had not discovered, and he was careful that she should not discover, that call was false and hollow," that chis thoughts To vice industrious, but to nobler deeds

Tim'rous and slothful; yet he pleased the

Wrapped faiths dating mysticism he de fied her scruthy. His knowledge of the human heart convented him how powerful an engine secrecy becomes when wielded an engine secrecy recomes when wielded by a skilful hand, opposed to the restless spirit of female curiosity. But while he avoided a full discovery of his own opinions, he threw out enough to convince her, that they were not only extraordinary but permanent, and by complimenting the sa carious a skilfre with which has estated as acions avidity, with which she seized eve ry sentiment he seemed unwarily to dis-close, he roused the mingled solicitude of

inquisitiveness and vanity, and formed an interest which she determined to improve The conversation ended on his part with a panegyric on morality, and a solemn avowal of his own respect for religion. He lett Geraldine in a sort of maze, regretting that he had not been more explicit on those points, in which he had confessed his opi-nions differed from hers, delighted with his one morality, and enchanted with his mys-

pore morality, and enchanted which it is a few days a large party was formed by Geraldine, to which Fitzoshorne was invited. The blooming Geraldine never appeared more enchanting Fitzoshorne was in excellent spirits. She enjoyed the was in excellent spirits. She enjoyed the conversation of the party of gave her sincere satisfaction. Fitzosborne saw with diabolical exultation, that Geralsaw with diabolical exultation, that Geraldine's behaviour had attracted general attention. He doubted not but that calumny would be ready to frame some malignant whisper, and he understood the maxim which teaches that "wirtue rarely survives the loss of reputation" Though he conceived that the powers of his own invention were fully equal to overthrow any defence which Geraldine might male, he did not disdain adventitious aid. The world fence which Geraldine might mane, he did not disdain adventitions aid. The world had much to say on the adventures of this evening. Fitzosborne's plans had thus far been successful. He had obtained a firm been successful. He had obtained a firm footing in the family. Calumny had prepared to doubt the stability of Geraldine's honour, and he well knew; that calumny, like a pestilential blast, can taint the innocente it assails. To these engines of seduction might be added the sophistical principles of false philosophy, who though cautiously administered, and often rejected, still possess a power capable of subverting the firmest moral virtue, if not founded on the rock of religion.

the rock of religion.

Yet Fitzosborne was wretched. The afrocity of his designs haunted his pillow, not with a sense of remorse, but with the not with a sense of remorse, but with the prehension of danger. He determined, however, that if feat, or as he called it prudence, did not circle ampunction should not dissuade. Again the last her in public, and again and again, he sermitted to visit her at home

"I know of nothing that can justify, or it least deserve these tears, said_Fitzos-borne." "It's, replied Geraidine, of the

against t was diffus her heart None, exc who delig

feet to pity uttered of the most g est, for He most inju anguish to coming di for the acti detect the ed that so

prised her summer's: The son ever disgui their succe principle, iquity, and rality which "whatever

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being well a counts of the