TVOL. LXXVII.

BY

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fort. - acronen | Sun Rises | Sun Sets

MISCELLAMEDUS

WOMAN'S LOVE

woman's love deep in the heart,

Is the the violet hower, that lifts its modest head apart In some sequester'd bower; and blest is he who finds that bloom,

le heeds not life's oppressive gloom, Nor all the care he meets!

Moment love in the the spring Amid the wild alone, burning wild, o'er which the wing (if cloud is seldom thrown;

And blest is he who meets that fount Beneath the sultry day;
How gladly should his spirit mount!
How pleasant be his way!

woman's love is like the rock

and stands secure amid the shock

Milhiest is he to whom repose
Within its shade is given;
Reworld with all its cares and woes,

Seems less like earth than heaven.

BENEVOLENCE.

in the lew prayer and plaint of woe, Oreget never turn away thine ear— form in this bleak wilderness below,

A what were man, should Heaven re-fuse to hear! others do (the law is not severe)

What to thyself thou wishest to be done, brive thy foes, and love thy parents dear, and friends and native land—nor those a

Illhuman weal and wee learn thou to make

From the Plough Bov.

AGRICULTURAL HYMN.

nat prist clad earth in bloom,
And shed upon the smiling land
Nature's first rich perfirme:
Iresh at thy glance the flowers sprang,
Kiss'd by the Sun's first rays—

le plain, and hill, and valley rang

God of the Clouds! thy hands can open

Pour down the rich supply, he Farmer, when the seed time's o'er

hinks on thy promis'd harvest's store, And smiling, looks to Heaven.

Are due our thanks and praise, Then Harvest's grateful labour's done,

On Plenty glad we gaze: hen shall our thoughts on Heav'n rest

Thy grace we will adore, and thank that God, whose mercy's blest Our basket and our store.

From the Saturday Evening Post.

Of all human actions, pride seldom ob tains its end, for aiming at honour and re-putation, it reaps contempt and derision."

ey all partake in its influence. It

nevertheless, a demon of a very

ase kind. . It is a principle which

ight to be held in the greatest ab

orrence, and cast from the breast

is a viper with a deadly sting. Un-

ler the dominion of pride we serve

be devil; for where it exists, neith-

r virtue, religion, nor morality can

bide. As, therefore these only

ought to influence the mind, so eve-

ry particle of pride should be root-

pride of dress that I would have in

lew, neither is it a pride of excel-

ling in virtue or learning; but it is

spirit be, who possesses the vice just

With life, and joy, and praise.

The fountains of the sky, and on the expectant thirsty crop

Joys in the mercies given-

God of the Sheat! to thee alone

rest God of Eden! 'twas thy hand

That first clad earth in bloc

BEATTIE.

That every tempest braves,

Of ocean's wildest waves;

woman's love is like the spring

Who sips its gentle sweets;

50 52 53

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

1 Friday (NOV.)

Sunday

Monday

5 Tuesday 6 Wednesday

JONAS GREEN,

manay in the property of the property of the loss and the car are all thirty three feet and the property of John Strong fact, by four feet, more or less and the car are the property of John James the property of the proper PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

Rotin D. Baldwin, Constable,

## St. John's College.

R. RAFFERTY, begt leave to acnt the public, that he purposes entiers a course of lectures upon Natural Phia conres of lectures upon Natural Phi-phy, including Mechanics, Hydroni-Pneumatics, Optics, Electricity, tial-sm, Chemistry, and Astronomy to be trated by experiments.

He Philosophical Apparatus was made the first artists in London, and procurs the Board of Governors and Visitors at

expense of nearly five thousand dollars, excellent Chemical Apparatus has also

excensit Chemical Apparatus has the interpretation in lately purchased. he Introductory Lecture will be delid in the College edifice on the second lay in December next. uch a course of instruction has long

reciated and patronised, must prove of leulable utility to our youth of both is, and promote the best interests and g reputation of St. John's. B. The terms hours of attendance, shall be made known in a future adverept 26.

## New & Cheap Goods, N. J Watkins,

MERCHANT TAILOR. nforms his friends and the public, t he has received a complete and eral assortment of

'all & Winter Goods,

among which are ephard's Best Regent's Blue and Bluck Cloths, ssimeres and Vetings, a great

variety, ouriety, hich he will be kappy to make up a fashionable, and suitable manner, on the shortest notice.

Sept. 26. Farmers Bank of Maryland, Annapolis, September 18, 1822. The President and Directors of the rmers Bank of Maryland, have dered a dividend of three per cent on stock of said bank for six months,

ding on the 30th inst and payable or after the first Monday of Octor next, to stockholders on the Wesn-Shore, at the Bank at Annapolis, d to stockholders on the Easternore, at the Branch Bank at Easton, on personal application, on the expition of powers of attorney, or by rrect simple order. By order of the Board,

Jona. Pinkney, Cashr. The Editors of the Maryland Reblican, Annapolis; the Federal Gatte, and the American, Baltimore; ll publish the above once a week for ee week Sept. 26.

## To Rent, A MIDDLE SIZE FARM,

LSO TWO SMALL TENEMENTS. The tenements have comfortable ellings, and a few acres of good ared land are directly at the waters ge. The privilege of clearing of land, desired, would be allowed-The m contains about two hundred ousand corn hills, divided into three lds, under good fencing. A large antity of woods pasture is also insed; the buildings are common but by 22. The soil is remarkably kind r light lands and is suited to the owth of corn imall grain and tobac-, and particularly so to most kinds marketing. To an industrious tent the rent would be made accommoting. Application may be made to

oct. H. W. Waters, near the Green ree Pump, Baltimore, or to the All-riber. Charles Waters The highest wages will be given to man that can come well recommendas an Overseer, and who upderands the management of tebacco. C, W.

Sept. 26 JUST PUBLISHED de Por Sale at Geo. Shall, Store, HE FIRST VOLUME OF HAR-RIS & JOHNSON'S REPORTS of Cases Argued and Deter-

mined in the ENERAL COURT OF APPEALS OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND OF THE STATE OF THE STAT PRIOR 56 .50.

Sept, 27. Just Published nd for sale at this Office and at Mr. Gaorge Shaw's Store price Sacts
The Constitution of Maryland,
To which is practice,

The Declaration of Rightsthithe amendment ingrafted therein

mentioned. For while fortune may smile upon his vanity, and success grown his views; but in the end he will find his doom irrecoverably most abject of those whom in his prosperity he did not deign to look upon. Humility is the principle intended for us; it is a heavenly principle; it sheds lustre on human nature, makes it acceptable to the Creator, and at last crowns it with a wreath of never-fading joys.

From a late English paper. INTERESTING ACCOUNT OF THE RELIGI.

Leucadio Doblado," may be ranked with those of Don Espriella. both as to talent and authenticity. The writer is evidently, a person of strong mind, of somewhat lively fancy, and of liberal notions-but he is no Spaniard. The name he has chosen is sufficiently apposite upon this point-it is indeed Doblado. However, we do not like him the less because he is an Englishman with a Spanish title; for we have thus obtained a better book upon Spain than could have been produced, we suspect, by a native. The style is vigorous and elegant—the information often curious—and the sketches of manners animated and amusing. We select, from the eighth letter, the following powerful description of the glowing passions, half human, half divine, which are excited in the bosom of a youthful female destined to monastic seclusion, and of the solemn ceremonies that accompany her final renunciation-of the world:-

There is an extreme eagerness in the Catholic professors of celibacy, both male and female, to decay young persons into the toils from which they themselves cannot escape. With this view they have disguised the awful ceremony which cuts off an innocent girl from the sweetest hopes of nature, with the pomp and gaiety which mankind have unanimously bestowed on the triumph of legitimate love. The whole process which condemns a female "to wither on the virgin thorn," and "live a barren sister all her life," is studiously made to represent a wedding. The unconscious victim, generally in her fifteenth year, finds herself, for some time previous to her taking the veil, the queen-nay, the idol of the whole cummunity which has obtained her preference. She is constantly addressed by the name of bride, and sees nothing but gay preparations for the expected day of her spiritual nuptials. Attired in a splendid dress, and decked with all the jewels of her family and friends, she takes public leave of her acquaintances, visits, on her way to the convent, several other nunneries to be seen and admired by the recluse inhabitants, and even the crowd which collects in her progress follows her with tears and blessings. As she approaches the Pride is one of those vices which church of her monastery, the dignipeople generally overlook, because fied ecclesiastic who is to perform the ceremony, meets the intended novice at the door, and leads her to the altar amid the sound of bells and musical instruments. The mo-nastic weeds are blessed by the priest in her presence; and having embraced her parents and nearest relations, she is led by the lady who acts as bride's-maid to the small door next to the double grating, which separates the nuns' choir from the body of the church. A curtain ed out and, "meck eyed humility" cherished in its stead. It is not the is drawn while the abbess cuts off the hair of the novice, and strips her of her worldly ornaments. On the removal of the curtain she appears in the monastic garb, suran overbearing spirit which will rounded by the nuns bearing lighted trample upon the poor, the meek or tapers, her face covered with the white veil of probationship, fixed on the ignorant, destroy their rights, and heap up a pile of injuries when a fountain of blessings ought to rise in view. It is a pride which fills the head by a wreath of flowers.-After the Te Doum, or some other hymn of thanksgiving, the friends the possessor with conceited notions of the family adjourn to the Locatoof his own excellence, and makes ry, or visiting-room, where a collahim consider all other mortals betion of ices and sweet-meats is neath him. It is a pride which, served in the presence of the mock with an ocean of vices, aspires to bride, who, with the principle nuns, the perfection of deity, and aims attends behind the grating, which a throne which it never was inseparates the visitors from the inended man should ascend. It is a mates of the convent. In the more pride with which Lucifer himself austere convents the parting visit is omitted, and the sight of the novice fessional. With painful surprize was possessed when he attempted to overthrow the throne of Grace, and in the white veil, immediately after

on the day when she binds herself, that for want of another friend in with the irrevocable vows, never to behold her more, unless they should live to see her again crowned with fixed, and finally cast beneath the flowers, when she is laid in her graves.

Instances of novices quitting the convent during the year of probation are extremely rare. The ceremony of taking the veil is too solemn, and bears too much the character of a public engagement, to allow full liberty of choice during the subsequent noviciate. The timid mind of a girl shrinks from the idea of the tacit reproach of fickleness and after profession, would have given their lives for a day of free breathing out of their prison it has been my misfortune to know; but I cannot recollect more than one instance of a novice quitting the convent; and that was a woman of obscure birth, on whom public opinion had

no influence. That many nuns, especially in the more liberal convents, live happy, I have every reason to believe; but on the other hand, I possess indubitable evidence of the exquisite misery which is the lot of some unfortunate females, under similar cir cumstances. I shall mention only one case, in actual existence, with which I am circumstantially acquainted.

A lively and interesting girl of fifteen, poor, though connected with some of the first gentry in this town, having received her education under an aunt who was at the head of a wealthy, and not austere, Franciscan convent, came out, as the phrase is, "to see the world," previous to her taking the veil. I often met the intended novice at the house of one of her relations, where I visited daily. She had scarcely been a fortnight out of the cloister, when that world she had learned to abhor in description, was so visibly and rapidly winning her affections, that at the end of three months, she could hardly disguise her aver-sion to the veil. The day, however, was now fast approaching which had been fixed for the ceremony, without her feeling sufficient resolution to decline it. Her father, a good but weak man; she knew too well could not protect her from the ill treatment of an unfeeling mother, whose vanity was concerned in thus disposing of a daughter for whom

she had no hopes of finding a sultable match. The kindness of her aunt, the good nun to whom the distressed girl was indebted for the happiness of her childhood, formed, besides, too strong a contrast with the unkindness of the unnatural mother, notto give her wavering mind a strong though painful bias towards the cloister. To this were added all the among the religious of both sexes. The preparations for the approaching solemnity were, in the mean time, industriously got forward, with the greatest publicity. Verses were circulated, in which her confessor sang the triumph of Divine Love over the wily suggestions of the impious.—The wedding dress was shown to every acquaintance, and due notice of the appointed day was given to friends and relatives. But the fears and aversion of the devoted victim grew in proportion as she saw herself more and more involved in the toils she had wanted courage to burst when she first felt

them. It was in company with my friend Leandro, with whose private histotory you are well acquainted, that I often met the unfortunate Maria Francisca. His efforts to dissuade her from the rash step she was going to take, and the warm language in which he spoke to her father on that subject, had made her look upon him as a warm and sincere friend. The unhappy girl, on the eve of the day when she was to take the veil, repaired to church, and sent him a message, without mentioning her name, that a female penitent requested his attendance at the conhe found the future novice at his Like Lucifer, too, will the fall of that which, for a whole year, is granted traction. When a flood of tears al-

the whole world to whom she could disclose her feelings, she came to him, not however, for the purpose of confession, but because the trust ed he would listen with pity to her sorrows. With a warmth and eloquence above her years, she protested that the distant terrors of eternal punishment, which she feared, might be the consequence of her determination, could not deter her, from the step by which she was going to escape the incessant persecution of her mother.—In vain did my appearing again in the world, under friend volunteer his assistance to extricate her from the appalling relaxed devotion. The nans, be difficulties which surrounded her; in sides, do not forget their arts during wain did he offer to wait upon the the numinal trial of the victim, and archbishop, & implore his interfeshe lives a whole year the object of ence: no offers, no persuasions could their caresses. Nuns, in fact, who move her. She parted as if ready to be conveyed to the scaffold, and the next day took the veil.

The real kindness of her aunt, and the treacherous smiles of the other nuns supported the pining novice through the year of probation. The scene I belield when she was bound with the perpetual vows of monastic life, is one which I cannot recollect without an actual sense of suffocation. A solemn mass, performed with all the splendour which that ceremony admits, preceded the awful oaths of the novice. At the conclusion of the service, she approached the superior of the order. A pen, gaily ornamented with artificial flowers, was put into her trembling hand, to sign the engagement for life, on which she was about to enter. Then standing before the iron-grate of the choir, she began to chant, in a weak and fainting voice, the act of consecrating of herself to God; but, having attered a few words, she fainted into the arms of the surrounding nuns. This was attributed to mere fatigue and emotion. No sooner had the means employed restored to the victim the power of speech, than, with a vehemence which those who knew not her circumstances attributed to a fresh impulse of holy zeal, and in which the few that were in the painful secret saw nothing but the madness of despair, she hurried over

the remaining sentences, and sealed her doom for ever.

The real feelings of the new votare-s were, however, too much suspected by her more bigoted or more resigned fellow prisoners; and time and despair making her less cautious, she was soon looked upon as one likely to bring disgrace on the whole order, by divulging the secret that it is possible for a nun to feel impatient under her vows. The storm of conventual persecution (the fiercest and most pitiless of all that breed in the human heart,) had been lowering over the unhappy young woman during the short time which her aunt, the prioress survived .-But when death had left her friendless, and exposed to the tormenting ingenuity of a crowd of female zealots, whom she could not escape for ever, was ineffectual. And now the merciless character of Catholic superstition appeared in its full glare. The mother, without impeaching, whose character no judicial steps could be taken to prove the invalidity of the profession, was dead; and some relations and friends of the poor prisoner were moved by her sufferings to apply to the church for relief. A sait was instituted for this purpose before the Ecclesiastical Court, and the clearest evidence adduced of the case. But the whole order of Saint Francis considering their honour at stake, rose against their rebellious subject, and the judges sanctioned her vows as voluntary and valid. She lives still in a state approaching to madness, and death alone can break her chains.\*

\* She died in 1821.

THE GRAND DUKE CONSTANTINE

This prince, the brother of the Emperor of Russia, is a man of rather unpolished manners and of Herculian strength. His personal courage is notorious in all the engagements during the late war, he headed the charges of his guards like a common grenadier, bating his arm, to which, for a whole year, is granted traction. When a flood of tears alexclaiming, "Now, my lade, let us to the parents. They again see her lowed her utterance, she told him, at them!"

THE WILD MAN OF THE WATER. There are several well authenticated accounts of individuals, who, having been separated from the rest of the litiman species by accidents.
for which it is impossible to account. have lived in a wild state for a longer or shorter period. Among these, not the least extraordinary is the following story, which has appeared in respectable publications of the Continent, where its authenticity has never been questioned:

In the Spring of the year 1776, the farmers of the fishery in the lake called Konigs See, in Hungary, several times observed what appeared to be a kind of naked quadruped, which always ran very swiftly from the shore into the water, and disappeared before they could distinguish to what species it belonged. After many fruitless attempts, they had at length the good fortune to catch the supposed monster in their nots. When they had secured their prize; they discovered, to their astolishment, that it was a human being, whom they immediately conveyed to Capuvar, to the steward of Prince Esterhazy, who, on communicating the circumstance to his illustrious employer, received orders to take good care of this merman, and place him under a keeper. The in-dividual, at that time a lad of about seventeen, had all the human organs of perfect form excepting that his hands and fect were bent, because he crawled; that he he had a kind of membrane between the fingers and tocs, like the web footed aquatic animals, and that the greatest part of the body was covered with scales. He was taught to walk erect. At first he was supplied with no other food than raw fish and crabs which he devoured with great avidity; and a large tub was kept full of water, in which he took great delight to bathe. His clothes were frequently very troublesome to him, and he would strip them off, till by degrees he became accustomed to them- To boiled vegetables, animal food, and dishes prepared with flour or meal he never could be properly accustomed, because they disagreed with his stomach. He learned to speak, pronounced many words intelligibly, worked hard, and was docile and gentle. In about three quarters of a year, when he was not so strictly watched as at first, he went one day to the castle over the bridge, and seeing the most full of water, leaped into it with all his clothes, and disappeared. The greatest pains were taken to catch him again, but to no purpose. Ho was seen indeed after some time, when an addition was made to the canal running from the Raab towards the Neusidler See; but it was found impossible to secure him.

LITERARY SALES.
The first edition of Scott's Famiy Bible was published in England in the year 1792, and consisted of 5000 copies; another edition was arts of pious seduction so common an instant, unable to endure her published in 1809 of 2000 copies; misery, she resolutely attempted to another in 1811 of 2000 copies; drown herself. The attempt, how- another in 1814 of 3000 copies; the latest edition is stereotyped, and the number is not known. This work has been published in America eight times; viz. in Philadelphia, three editions of about 8500 copies; two editions in New-York, about 9000 copies; in Hartford, Ct. about 4000 copies; in Buston two editions of 4000 copies. The retail price of all these various editions, as computed by the biographer of Mr. Scott, would amount to the sum of 199.900l or 887,556 dollars! Probably no theological work can be pointed out, which produced by its sale, during the editor's life time, an equal sum. A new edition of this work is now in press in this city, in six vols. octavo. Palladium.

> From Homes' Annals. In 1749 Philadelphia contained two thousand and seventy-six dwelling houses. There were eleven places of public worship in the city, vizi-two Presbyterian, two Quaker, one Church of England, one Roman Catholic, one Moravian, one Baptist, one Swedish, one Dutch

Lutheran, and one Dutch Calvinist. This year the drought in New-England was so great that the grass crop did not yield a tenth of what it usually yielded, and the inhabitants were obliged to send to Penna. sylvania and others to England for