Who have just received fresh expelies.
Please to observe, what year, and where yer you huy, none can be use Geneius amily Medicines, without the signature of the proprietor.

Late Michael Lee & Co.

Female Bible Society

The second annual meeting of the Female Bible Society of Annapolis and its vicinity will be held at the Methodist Churchin this city, or Tuesday the 7th day of October next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. The members of the society are requested to be punctual in their attendance, as the annual report of the proceedings of the so-ciety will be pead, and an election will be held for snew board of managers and officer for the ensuing year. The public generally are invited to attend

public gereather meeting.

By order of the Board,

ELIZA J. SHAW, Sec'y.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that appli-cation will be made to Anne-Arundel County Court, for a road to lead out of the Baltimore & Washington Turnpike Road, a little to the north-east of the 15 mile stone, to intersect the lands of the Savage Manufacturing Company.
Sept. 18.

ANNAPOLIS JOCKER CLUB RACES.

Will be run for over the Aunitrace course, on ednesday, the day of November next a Jockey club purst of not less than \$250, heats four miles each carrying mainteen. miles each, carrying weights agreez-bly to the rules of the club. On I hursday, the 6th a colts purse will be run for of not less than \$150, two miles each. And on Friday, the 7th, the claty purse will be run for, three miles, each free for any horse, mare or gelding, the winning horse on the 1st day

ISAAC HOLLAND, Tressurer Subscribers to the Jockey Club, are requested to call and pay their sub-

The members will meet at William son's tayern the evening previous to the race. Sept. 18.

NOTICE!

Port Severn, July 21, 1823.

Proposals will be received until the 20th of August for a contract for furnishing the post at Fort Severy with 175 cords of good oak wood, to he relivered at the Post, by wood vit be referred 1523 Up Severn wood vit be referred.

T. W. LENDRUM,
Army, Post Quarter Master.

Wanted to Purchase,

A young negro man who understands taking care of houses, and can drive a carriage and wait at table; for such a one a reasonable price in cash will be given, likewise a boy from 10 to 14 years of age, of good character is wanted. Enquire at the office.
June 26.

250 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber living in Anne Arundel county about 12 miles from Baltimore, near Poul on's Tavern, on the Smain road from Baltimore to Annapolis, on the 10th of May, a mulatto man named BILL, 33 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, rather slender made, has a scar pign, rather siencer made, has a sear over one of his eyes, and one of his little fingers erooked Had on and took with him one spuff coloured broad cloth toat, one dark home made kersey roundabout, one black hombs. zette waistcoat, one pair of dark corded pantalets one pair of good shoes lined and bound, and a tolerable good fur hat. Any person apprehending the said fellow, so that I get him again, she beceive the above reverd.

NOTICE.

19m

All persons having claims against the late partnership of George & John Barher which was dissolved by the death of the last mentioned parts are hereby called on to present them for payment, and there who are in-debted to the same, are requested to make payment without delay to Mi-Joseph Sands, senior, who is anthor-ised to settle with them.

GEORGE BARBER

TVOL. LXXVIII.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9 (828).

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

JONAS GREEN, CHURCH-STREET ANNAPOLIS.

Price_Three Dollars per Annum

WEEKLY ALMANAC

| 1823 -Oct. | 1 Sun Rises. | | Sun Set | |
|--------------|--------------|------|---------|------|
| | I.H. | M. | H. | . 1 |
| 9 Thursday | 6 | 21 | 5 | 39 |
| 10 Friday | 6 | 22 | 5 | 38 |
| 11 Saturday | 6 | . 21 | 5 | - 30 |
| 12 Sunday | 6 | 25 | 5 | 3 |
| 13 Monday | 6 | 26 | 5 | 3 |
| 14 Tuesday | . 6 | 28 | 5 | 3 |
| 15 Wednesday | 6 | 60 | 5 | .3 |

BALTIMORE PRICES CURRENT

Flour, best white wheat, \$7 25

Flour, best white wheat, \$7 25

Superfine \$6 50—fine do. \$6 25—Wharfdo. \$6 25—White Wheat, \$1 25 to \$3 5—

Red do \$1 15 to \$1 16—Rye \$0 to \$5 cts,—
Corn 38 cents—Wharf Oats 26 a 30 cents.—Beef. 8 cents per pound—
Live cattle, \$6 to \$6 50 per cwt.—Bacon, hog round, 10 dollars—Pork \$7 50 per clb.—6 to 8 cents per lb—
Mutton. 5 to 6 cts perlb.—Beans \$1 50 retail—Peas, black eyed, 75 to 80 cts.—
Red Clover seed \$6 — Timothy seed \$4—Flax Seed 75 to 80 cts.—Whiskey, from the waugons, 28 to 30 cts. per gall.

Corrected Weekly .- From the American Farmet

from the waggons, 28 to 30 cts. — Whiskey, from the waggons, 28 to 30 cts. per gall. — Apple brandy, 30 to 32 cts. — Peach do. 65 to 70 cents. — Shad, \$6 — Herrings, No 1, \$2 70 per bbl — No. 2, \$2 37 1-2 Fine salt 60 to 65 cts, per bushel-Coarse, do. 70.

> Maryland Tobacco. SALES.

A crop of the Red and Spangled, 7 hhds. raised by Mr. Noah W. Lington of Balti more county, \$20—Fine Upper Pattern \$12 to \$16—inferior qualities, large sales. from \$2 1.2 to \$6.



The Steam Boat Martland,

Commenced her regular routes on Sa turday the 8th of March, at 8 o'clock A M from Commerce street wharf for Annapolis and Easton, leaving Annapolis at half past 12 o'clock for Easton, and on Sunday the 9th, will leave Easton by way of Castle Haven the same hour, for Annapolis and Baltimore; leaving Annapolis at half past 2 o'clock, and continue to leave the a bove places as follows:-Commercestreet wharf, Baltimore, on Wednes days and Saturdays, and Easton or Sundays and Thursdays at 8 o'clock, till the first of October, and then leave the above places one hour sooner, so as to arrive before dark. Persons wishing to go from Easton to Oxford can be landed for fifty cents each the same from Oxford to Easton Paried gers wishing to proceed to Philadel phia will be put on board the Union Line of steam-boats in the Patapsco river, and arrive there by 9 o'clock the next morning.

The Maryland commenced her route from Baltimore to Queen's-town & Chester town, on Monday, the 10th day of March, leaving Commercestreet wharf at 9 o'clock every Monday, and Chester town every Tuesday the same hour for Queen's town & Baltimore during the season-Horses and carriages will be taken on board from either of the above places—All baggage at the risk of the owners.

All persons expecting small pack ages, or other freight, will send for them when the boat gives pay freight and take them away. CLEMENT. WCKARS.

100 Dollars Reward.



Ran away from the subscriber on the 28th ult. a dark mulatto boy, by the name of Charles Miller, about eighteen years old, and 5 feet 6

or 7 inches high. He has a smooth face, and is stout and strongly made; in walking he turns in his toes, and if spoken to sharply is apt to get much confused, and has a stupid look. Charles took with him a cotton round jacket, with a red stripe. and a pair of nankeen pantaloons. He had other cloathing, not recollected. It is supposed he is about Annapolis, or in that neighbourhood. I will give the sum of fifty dollars if taken within twenty miles of home, or the above-reward of One Hundred Dollars if esught about that distance, and se-eifed in any gaol so that I get him again, and all reasonable charges if brought home to the subscriber living on Kent Island, near Love Point. JOHN RIDOUT, of H. Balla Yos, Sale, 36, 1133

TOBACCO LANDS.

The subscriber offers for-sale, his valuable REAL ESTATE, situate on the north side of Severn river, opposite the city of Annapolis, containing upwards of one thousand acres—about ix hundred covered with wood an heavy timber, consisting of white oal due for the most part under good fences the whole nearly surrounfed by the waters of the Severnand a wide navigable creek, emptying into the Chesapenke bay, which a fords convenient water carriage for wood and produce from almost every part of the land.

It is at present divided . farms, both in a promising state of im. provement, and possessing large banks of oyster shells, and other sources of manure in great abundance. Plaster has been found to act with great effect on those lands in promoting the growth of clover—the soil is naturally of an excellent quality, for grain and other crops, and particularly well adapted to the culture of first quality of tobac co. There is a good water mill adjoining these lands, and a steam mill in Annapolis, both very convenient to this estate

this estate The buildings of both the farms are beautifully situated on eminences commanding extensive views of the river and bay, and are in tolerable repair As persons included to purchase will view and judge for themselves, it is deemed unnecessary to be more par-ticular in the description of this property. It will be found on examinathose who may have money to invest in real estat, and particularly of such as are skilled in cutting and selling timber, of which there a great quantity near the water, and none more remote that half a mile.

These farms will be divided, to suit

purchasers. The terms will be mode rate and a long credit given for part of the purchase money, or for the whol, if well secured—possession may be had at any time.

Baltimore 4th Sept. 1823.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias. issued out of Anne Arundel county court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Thursday the 16th of October next, at M'Laughlin's tavern, near Ellicott's Mills, at 12 for cash-One negro man named Jim, one negro boy named Nick, one negro woman named Kitty or Kate and child, late the propert of John Thompson. Seized and tak en at the suit of Mary Pue.

Mary Pue.

O'HARA, Shff.

Sept. 25.

Sept. 25.

Land to Rent.

The subscriber wishing to live a less irksome life, by relieving himself of some of his temporal cares, is de irous to farm out, or let on rent, for one or more years, the

PLANTATION OR FARM on which he now resides, either with or without the stock and hands, as may be desirable. To a good and care-ful tenant, the terms would be advantageous. Or, with a view to effect the same object, would engage as a manager or overseer. a steady and indusrious man of sober habits, capable of taking the entire direction and management of his agricultural concerns. Persons wishing to engage in either way, will please to make application to the subscriber, Charles county, Maryland, about five mile below Pisca-taway. PHILIPI. FORD.

State of Maryland; sc. Anne-Arundel County Orphans Court,

September 23, 1823. On application by petition of Aaron Hawkins (of Joseph) executor of Samuel Hawkins, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

THOS. H. HALL, Reg. Wills A. A. County.

Notice is hereby Given, That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamenta. ry on the personal estate of Samuel Hawkins late of Anne-Armdel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 10th day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 23d day of September 1923 AARON HAWKINS, (of Joseph;)

Z Executor.

Mischtyneor

RELIGION

Say, angel of celestial light:
What brought thes to this vale off.
To shine upon a world of night.
And dissipate oncy gloomy fars?
Twas love, co-heir with light divine,
Caused thy effulgent rays to shine.

Spirit of bright, aspended wing, lirood o'er the chaos of my mind; Hither immedial pleasure's bring, And fill my soul with joys refined: Let uncreated light mepire, And wake to cestacy my lyre.

Come and o'er thy minstrel breathe, And bring to your perennial bow'r, the smanth to form my wrests, That sweet and never fading flower.

Theo'sweep the chords with golden wing, While I immortal numbers sing. Eath saw thee, by that fountain clear,

Which issues from the throne above, Where mercy stoops our plaints to hear Where flow those streams of sacred love, The jasper skies irradiant shine, By the celestial rays divine.

The harp of Patmos sung for thee,
When lo! the prophet's raptur'd soul
Beheld with joyful ecstacy,
The bursting visions o'er him roll:
He sang and panted for the skies
Lost to behold its grandeur rise.

To thee, their peans angels sung
Before primeval light arose,
Or drop'd a note from mortal tongue,
Or blush'd in besuteous tints the rose, The greatest joy to mortals giv'n.

In paradise thy charms were known, Where first the morning stars at Where first the morning stars a; peared, When light upon the orient shone, And the sweet vals of Eden cheer'd! The Happy pair by thee were blest, In innocence divinely dress'd.

Whate'er in moial life endears, Is solvered and refin'd by thee;

Beneath the weight of growing years, Thy pow'r preserves the spirit free; All care before thy presence flies, And joys within the bosom rise. In friendship's bonds thy pow'r divine, Displays its pure unsullied light,

Brighter thy emanations shine,
Than ought which glitters in our sight;
No earthly form of beauty fair,
Can with thy matchless charms compare.

Thou art the lonely stranger's friend, Who drinks the bitter cup of grief, Whose secret sighs to heav'n ascend, And finds in tears a sweet relief; A soother of the orphana woe, Who sorrow in this vale below.

Come, then, descend thou heav'niy guest And to the cross my spirit bind; Import that ardour to my breast Which elevates and cheers the mind, Then walt me to my native skies Where joys immortal ever rise.

THE SUN UPON THE WEIRD-LAW

By W. Scott.

The sun upon the Weird-law Hill, In Ettrick's vale is sinking sweet; The westland wind is hush'd and still, The lake lies sleeping at my feet

The lake hes steeping at my rect Yet not the landscape to mine eye Bears those bright hues that once it bore Tho' evening with her richest dye, Flames o'er the hills of Ettrick's shore.

With listless look along the plain,
I see Tweed's silver current glide,
And coldly mark the noly fane
Of Melrose rise in ruin'd pride
The quiet lake, the balmy air,
The hill, the stream, the tower the tree;
Are they still such as once they were,
Or is the deary change in me?

Alas, the warp'd and broken board,

How can it bear the painter's dye!
The harp of stain'd and tuneless chord,
How to the minstrel's skill reply! To aching eyes each landscape lowers,
To feverish pulse each gale blows chill;
And Araby's or Eden's bowers

THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE. From Madame de Stael's Ten Years Ex

I reached at last that part of my road which removed me from the theatreof war. and arrived in the governments of Orel and Touls, which have been so much talked of since, in the bulletina of the two armies I was received in these solitary abodes, for so the provincial towns in Russia appear, with the most perfect hospitality Several gentlemen of the neighbourhood came to my inn to compliment me on my writings and I confess having been flattered to find that my literary reputation had extended to this distance from my native country. The lady of the governor received me in the A lady of the governor received me in the Asiatic style, with sherbert and roses; har apartment was Elegantly furnished with musical instruments and pictures. In Europe you see every, where the contrast of wealth and poverty; but in Russia it may be said that neither one nor the other makes itself remarked. The people are not poor; the great know how to lead, when it is necessary, the same life as the people; it is the mixture of the hardest privations and of the most refined enjoyments which charac mixture of the hardest privations and of the most refined enjoyments which charac erises the country. These asme noblemen whose residence unites all that the luxury of different parts of the world has most at-tractive, live, while they are gravelling on, much worse food than our French peasan-try, and know how to bear, not only durg war, but in various circumstances of ing war, but in various circumstances of life, a physical existence of the most disa greeable kind. The severity of the climate which a great part of the country is com-posed, place man in a continual struggle with nature. Froits, and even flowers on-ly grow in hot hooses; vegetables are not generally cultivated; and there are frovings any where. The habitual mode of life of the French peasants could not be obtained

whene is happens that when luxdry is unattinable, even necessaries are renounce. What the English call comforts are arely to be met with in Russia. You will never find any thing sofficiently perfect to astisfy in all ways the imagination of the great Russian noblemen; but when this poetry of wealth falls them, they drink hydromel, sleep upon a board, and travel day, and alght in an open cartiage, without regretting the luxury to which in the process of Germany and Russia copies of his poetry of wealth falls them, they drink hydromel, sleep upon a board, and travel day, and alght in an open cartiage, without regretting the luxury to which however, soon site the purchased the Lieut Colonies, of his regiment, which, however, soon site the purchased. Sir Robers, from that time, remained on-half pay, until the beginning of 1844, when he was appointed in specting field officer, of the volunteer and yeomanny corps in the western districts and present of Parliament passed which precluded time from having any comin that point the Easterns, who exercise hospitality to strangers, load them with presents, and yet frequently neglect the every day comforts of their own iffe. This is one of the reasons which explains that noone of the reasons which explains that no-ble courage with which the Russians have supported the ruin which has been occa-sioned them by the burning of Moscow. More accustomed to external pomp than to the care of themselves, they are not moli-fied by luxury, and the sacrifice of money-satisfies their pride as much or more than the magnificence of their expenditure. What character izes this people, is some What character izes this people, is something gigantic of all kinds: ordinary dimensions are not all applicable to it. I do not by that mean to say that neither—sal grandeur or stability are to be met with in it: but the boldness and the imagination of the Russlans know no bounds; with them every thing is colossal rather than well proportioned, audacious rather than reflective, and if they do not hit the mark it is because

they overshoot it. I was always advancing nearer to Moscow, but nothing yet indicated the approach to a capital. The wooden villages were e qually distant from each other, we saw no reater movement upon the immense plain which are called high roads; you heard no more noise; the country houses were not more numerous: there is so much space in Russia that every thing is lost in it, even the chateaux, even the population. You might suppose you were travelling through a country from which the people had just taken their departure. The absence of birds adds to this silence; cattle also are rare or at least they are placed at a great distance from the road. Extent makes every thing disappear, except extent itself, like certain ideas in metaphysics, o which the mind can never get rid, when it has once seized

MEMOIR OF SIR R. WILSON.

Sir Robert Wilson was born in London, in the year 1778. He is the son of the late Mr Benjamin Wilson, a gentleman well known in the scientific world as having been in his time a member of the principa learned societies in Europe, and still more learned societies in Europe, and still more remarkable for his controversy with the celebrated Dr. Franklin respecting the superiority of pointed over blunted lightning conductors. Sir Robert was educated at the public schools of Winchester and Wessminster. At the early age of fitteen, naving a strong predilection for the profession of arms, he went to the Continent, where the Duke of York was then engaged on service, and his Royal llighness was where the Duke of York was then engaged on service, and his Royal Highness was pleased, ont of respect to the memory of his brother in law, Col. Bosville, of the Guards, who was a short time before killed at Lincelles, to appoint young Wilson to a Corneccy in the 15th light Dragoons. In that corps he served during the whole of the campaign of 1793 on the continent, and had the most former. of the campaign of 1793 on the continent, and had the good fortune of being one of those officers to whom the Emperor of Germany gave a gold medil, and subsequently the cross of the order of Maria Theresa, with the dignity of Baron of the German Empire, for their conduct at the affair of Villars en Couchie, where, with about 300 men, they defeated the left wing of the French army, with great slaughter, and saved the Emperor from falling a prisoner into the hands of the enemy St. Robert had also the command of the adsoner into the hands of the enemy. Sir Robert had also the command of the ad-vanced guard of that patrole which passed through the columns of a French army then in march, and penetrated to the head quarters of General Pichegru, from whose house the aid de camp and English inter preter to gen Vandamme and two gens d'armes, were taken, and whom they brot le to the head quarters of the Duke o york, notwithstanding their pursuit for several miles by three regiments of French hussars. In the year 1:97, Sir Robert returned to England with the British cavalry; and in the following year married Jemina, the daughter of colonel Bedford, and niece the daughter of colonel Bedford, and niece of the late Sir Adam Williamson. In 1798, during the Irish rebellion, Sir Robertserved in that country as aid de camp to gene ral St. John. On the expedition to Holhand he again embarked on foreign service, and on the 2d of Oct. 1799, he distinguished himself at the head of his corps, by a ed himself at the head of his corps, by a gallant charge upon a body of five hundred French cavalry, and the recovery of some British gums: in their possession When Sir R. Aberetombie was preparing in the Mediterraneam, the expedition which afterwards trent against Egypt, Sir Robert was appointed to a majority in Hompesch's regiment, in order to take the command of the detachment ordered for that service;—but as he went by land, and was detained but as he went by land, and was detained at the Austrian army some time, he did not join bir Ralph Abercrombie until after the arrival of the British fleet at the Bay of Marmorica. He brought with him an ear-nest request from general Bellegrade for nest request from general Beliegrane for the English army to be employed in Italy; but Gen. Abercrombie could not deviate from his instructions. In Egypt Sir. Robert was the officer who arranged the capitulation with the commander of the French convoy in the desert. Living inti-

mately with general Aberdrombie and the present Lord Hutch ison, as well as with the Captain Pacha, Sir Robert appeared in

several conspicuous situations throughout

the Egyptian campaign. On the surren-der of Alexandria he embarked with gen-Craddock upon a new service, the accom-pliatment of which was said to have them

plishment of which was said to have been presented by the signature of the preliminaries of peace. He then went to Toulon, where in the Learnetto, he was understood to have collected those materials which he used in describing the personal conduct of Hosesparts, in his work upon the expedic.

in Kudur out at a great expense. There on to Egypt. Sir Robert was not at that the charges he adduced there is happens that when luxdry is unattainable, even necessaries are renounced way in his book, but fix delivered to the true and about the hare the of to the of his work, and chivalrously offered to prove his charges before any public tribunal. It was on his return from Egypt that he purchased the Lieut. Collentler, of his regiment, which, however, soon atter the peace was reduced. Sir Robers, from that time, remained on half pay, until the beginning of 180% when he was appointed inspecting field officer of the volunteer and yeomany zorps in the western disrites, but when the act of Parliament passed which precluded thin from having any command of the foliunteers or yeomanny, even in case of Intalion, he resigned that appointment, and soon afterwards wrote his pamphlet, entitled, An Enquiry, &c into the present state of the Military Force. In December 1803, he was Gazetted, on full pay, as Lieut, Col. of the 19th Light Dragoons.

pay, as Lieut, Col. of the 19th Light Bragoons,
From that period Sir Robert Wilson remined with his corps at the several stationt allotted to it, until the commence ment
of the Peninsula war; gave new opportunittie for displaying the prowess of the Britial arms in Spain and Portugal. Sir R.Wilson appeared in his military capacity,
in both countries; but in Portugal he had
an appointment in marshalling the newly
raised Portuguese militia, or levies, drawn raised Portuguese militia, or levies, drawn together for the detence of their country; and he acquired considerable credit for the state of discipline to which he had brought state of discipline to which in all crossing them, and for the consummation of which, at a subsequent period, Lord Beresford acquired such just celebrity. After the batter of Talavera, which however well fought, was immediately followed by a recreat under unfavourable circumstances, the French general, Victor, advanced through Estremadura, intending to cut off the retreat of Lord Wellington. His movements were said to have displayed consummate military skill, and extraordinary activity in their progress. It fell to the lot of Sir Robert Wilson to encounter the advance. of Vico's corps, which was of considerable togethith his small hody of Portuguese, hen denominated the Lusitaman Legion. Sir Robert stopped Victor for several days Sir Robert stopped Victor for several days at the pass of Banos, and thereby performed an important service to the British retreating army. Lord Wellington, in his dispatch, alluding to that exploit, paid a high tribute to the gallantry of Sir Robert, whom, however, he styled "a partisan officer." cer," a name since that time often applied to the gallant individual in question
We do not hear of Sir Robert much in

the Portuguese campaign subsequently to the brilliant affair at Banos; and sometime after he returned to England, notto remain inactive, but to attend the head quarters of the ailied Monarchs, about to change the scenes of hostility with Buonaparte, from the shores of the Mediterranean to those of the Baltic and Elbe Sr Robert, in the capacity of Military Correspondent, to the British government, was present at the several desperate conflicts between the Rus-sian and French armies in the campaigns of 1811 and 1812, and in many instances volunteered his serv ces in so distinguished a manner as to receive repeated marks of favour from the Sovereigns in the field. On one occasion he was invested with an order of honour, by the Emperor Alexander, on the field of battle

der, on the field of battle
Sir Robert Wilson, soon after the disastrous retreat of the French army from Moscow, was recalled, and his place supplied by General (now Lord) Stewart, brother of the Marquis of Londonderry. Since that period, Sir R. Wilson has been unemployed, and has mixed much in the political societies of Paris and London, and deworld himself to the polities of the parties who are in opposition to the administratiwho are in opposition to the administration. He has occasionally employed his pen upon topics connected with the military politics of his country; his last work was upon the policy and power of Russis, and calculated to call the attention of England to the ambition and enterprise of that

land to the ambition and enterprise of that great northern power.

With Sir Robert's aiding in the escape of Lavalette, and the subsequent events of his life, our readers are, no doubt, well acquainted. It is remarkable that he purchased all his commissions but the first—His pecuniary fortune is said to be small. Lady Wilson has for many years lost her sight, owing to an opthalmic affection;—another of his family, equally accomplished and interesting, it is said, labours under nearly a like misfortune.

SYMPATHIES AND ANTIPATHIES SYMPATHIES AND ANTIPATHIES, Were antipathies entirely confined to human nature, it might be more assumed of itself than it has reason to be, considering the actual state of the case — For, sharing as it does its uncontrollable aversions in common with all things animal and vegetable, as well as with the meaner productions of nature, it may console itself in the certainty that these repugnances are quite inseparable from moral as well as mitted in the consequence, in its most sublime as well as its lowest gradations. Pliny, at the head of the naturalists, points out the animosity expecting between stones, even as well as minethe naturalists, points out the animosity existing between stones, even as well as minerals and metals. The diamond, he remarks,
is in dissention with the loadstone; while a
particular stone of Ethiopia, which he speclifies, repulses iron with as much force as
the magnet attracts it. Among minerals
and metals, gold and mercury unite together with an ardour equal to human friend-ships; while others oppose and fly off from their associates in the crucible, with as much aputtering and asperity as might be found among the whist players of the most romantic and unsophisticated village in England. It is the same with plants. The vitre has its peculiar attachments and samukes, its can live m excellent terms with the elm, and tweet with the can live on excellent term's with the selm, and twines round the sapile free with the most in inusting fondness; but the vicinage of a cabbage is mortal to jet comfort, and sometimes even to its mirrore. It is unattenant to away to awail the list manufact of its mostite, but let be like a morrore at natural dislikes. White all understand for leadings that imput the same show the leadings that imput the same show the wolf, or the dore to the room the fits. It is needless to sak white to dismand a reason for the rich man a shrinking from a dector be one to brakk from an atterior.