The following account was given by the Rev. Leigh Richmond, as having been related by a minister, in a meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

A drunkard was one day staggering in drink on the brink of the sea. His little son by him, three years of age, being very hungry, solicited him for something to eat. The miserable father, conscious of his poverty and of the criminal cause of it, in a kind of rage, occasioned by his intemperance and despair, hurled the little innocent into the sea, and made off with himself. The poor little sufferer, finding a floating plank by his side on the water, clung to it. The wind soon wafted him with the plank out to sea. A British man of war, passing by, discovered the plank and child; and a sailor at the risk of his life, plunged into the sea and brought him on board. He could inform little more, than that his name was Jack. They gave him the name of poor Jack. He grew up on board that man of war, behaved well, and gained the love of all the officers and men. He became an officer of the sick and wounded department. During an action of the late war an aged man came under his care, nearly in a dying state. He was all kindness and attention to the suffering stranger, but could not save his life. The aged parent was dying, and thus addressed this kind young officer:—"For the great attention you have shown me, I give you this only treasure I am possessed of—(presenting him with a bible, bearing the stamp of the British and Foreign Bible Society.) It was given me by a lady; has been the means of my conversion; and a great comfort to me. Read it, it will lead you into the way you should go." He went on to confess the wickedness and profligacy of his life, before the reception of his Bible; and, among other enormities, how he once cast a little son, three years old into the sea, because he cried to him for needed food? The young officer enquired of him the time and place, and found here was his own history. Reader, judge if you can, of his feelings to recognise, in this dying old man, his own father, dying a penitent under his care! And judge of the feelings of the dying penitent, to find that the same kind young stranger, was his son; the very son whom he had plunged into the sea; and had no doubt but that he had immediately perished! A description of their mutual feelings will not be attempted. The old man soon expired in the arms of his son.—The latter left the service, and became a pious preacher of the gospel. On closing this story, the minister, in the meeting of the Bible Society, bowed to the chairman and said, "*Sir I am poor Jack*"

From the Baltimore Chronicle.

SCENES IN A WEST INDIA GAMING HOUSE.

"The Shark is there and the Shark's prey,
"The Spendthrift and the Leach
"That sucks him." Cowper.

ST. THOMAS.

I will, according to your desire, give yon a description of one of the most destructive resorts that ever was devised by the malignant genius of Satan. The Saloon of "Rouge et Noir,' is one of the most famous among the numberless gambling shops of the West Indies.—On entering the apartment, the imagination is stunned by the horror which bursts upon the eye—the terrific laughs of the winners, the hellish shrieks of the unfortunate, and the half suppressed moanings of the utterly desperate, give me an idea of an assemblage of demons celebrating some dreadful triumph over human misery. There is observed a Spanish Don, whiskered and mustachioed like 'ancient Pistol,' and exhibiting the picture of avarice, revenge, and every wicked passion fermenting in his bosom—near him is some stranger, fleeced of his last dubloon, and tortured with the pangs of unavailing repentance. The third group is formed of lookers-on, who have formed most manful resolutions to resist the golden temptations around them, but who gradually yield to the irresistible fascinations of the piles of gold, so splendidly strung out on the long green tables. A marble covered sideboard is set off with a variety of delicious liquors, whose stimulating qualities are enhanced by some medicinal preparation, which "fires the young blood,' and hurries the deluded victim to destruction.

A few evenings ago, I was pacing through the Saloon with a friend, who was an adept in all the mysteries of the gaming establishment—we had walked round the circuit of tables, when our attention was arrested by the moans of some figure, stretched out on a sofa in a dark corner. The lurid gleam which now and then flashed from a lamp on the features of this unfortunate, presented one of the most awful pictures of despair that ever convulsed the human countenance. The ghastly paleness of his face was fearfully contrasted by the jetty blackness of his locks, which were clustered about his brow. This sight was appalling—but we were fixed to the spot by interest which the hapless victim excited. We, at length, overcome by our feelings, walked away and as we were turning down the dark steps which led to a solitary lane, we observed an object gliding by us in the greatest agitation. It was the wretched man whom we had just been contemplating. He stopt short, and exclaimed "young gentlemen, if you will be ruled by my dreadful experience, never again enter that infernal door—I have this night lost the last particle of an immense fortune, and nothing remains for me but death!" There was something peculiarly impressive in the tones of his voice—

'Whose sound, tho' I should linger out more years,
Than wretch e'er told, can never leave my ears.'

He rushed into the darkest part of the long avenue and soon afterwards the explosion of a pistol told us the finale of his tragic tale

BRIGHTON NEW CHURCH.

The following (says a London paper) are the names of the trees planted in St. Peter's Church Yard, with their symbolical descriptions:—

Cedar of Lebanon.—It being the tree selected by Solomon for building the temple of Jerusalem.

Weeping Willow.—A native of Babylon, and the tree on which the unhappy Israelites hung their harps when they bemoaned the loss of Jerusalem.

Sycamore.—The tree on which Zaccheus climbed to see Christ on his way to Jerusalem.

Thorn.—To remind us of the crown of thorn.

Aspen.—It being the tree of which the cross is said to have been formed.

Lime.—The principal papyraceous tree of the ancients, and on the bark of which the scriptures were probably first written.

Ash.—Esteemed a sacred tree in ancient times, and the one to which the Serpent is said to have a strong antipathy.

Plane.—The favourite tree of the Greeks, and under whose shade the Athenian philosophers, retired to study.

Birch.—The tree from which the Lictors made their fasces.

Elm.—The funeral tree of the Romans, and the coffin timber of Britons.

Cypress.—The funeral tree of all Eastern nations.

Yew.—"The sacred Yew, so fear'd in war," and a tree consecrated and dedicated to the grave.

Abor Vitæ.—Although the tree of life, it shows that immortality is not the lot of any thing terrestial.

Holley.—As being used in the decoration of churches at sacred festivals.

Box.—The plant formerly used in the feast of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin.

Poplar.—A plant held sacred by the Romans, and the tree used to mark the boundaries of their lands.

Maple.—The tree of which the bow of hospitality was formed in the days of yore.

Pine.—"And the tall pine for future natives."

———Da utile lignum
Navigus Pinus.
"The useful pine for ships."
"To thee I consecrate the pine." In Pagan days it was consecrated to Diana.

Bay.—The Lauris Nobilis of the ancient warriors, the crown of our poet Laureates; a supposed protection from lightning, and a purifier of pestilential air.

Laurel.—As an honourable badge for those who bravely defended their country and their laws.

Oak.—Once the refuge of a British Monarch, and ever the bulwark of our State.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Dublin, to his friend in Baltimore.

"I called a few days ago at the Vice Regal lodge in Phœnix Park, and was most graciously received by lady WELLESLY, who has lost none of her native American grace or kindness of manner—forming in that respect a most agreeable contrast to the cold haughtiness of most of the people of high rank here.

"I am happy to say she looks remarkably well, and says her health has been much improved by her trip to Cheltenham. At one of the regular dinners,—to which I had the honour to be invited—I enjoyed myself much. It was for the Duke of Wellington, and the party consisted of about thirty, chiefly military. Her ladyship did not make her appearance until dinner was announced, when she entered, leaning on the Marquis's arm, to whom she introduced me in passing. The entertainment was superb—covers of gold and silver were alone seen on the table—attendants in splendid dresses, and every thing else in a style of corresponding magnificence.

"In the evening, at coffee, I had a better opportunity of seeing the Marquis of Wellesly, who is remarkable for the nobleness of his manners, and may be called very handsome, having a most intelligent and expressive countenance. He talked much about America,—particularly Baltimore,—and asked me many questions, especially about the venerable Mr. Carroll. The Marchioness told me afterwards that he often spoke of visiting her friends in America, and when he retires from office, I hope sincerely he may do so. Politics runs so high here that it is difficult to say how he is estimated. One party laud him to the skies, another abuse him. the estimation of the Cabinet in England is however evident. But regarding her, there is only one opinion—every one speaks well of her; those who know her love her."

☞ We conceive it our duty to the public to make the following plain statement of facts.

The steam-boat Patuxent leaving Baltimore this morning, a short distance astern of the steam boat Maryland, on her usual trip to Annapolis, Captain Weems endeavoured to take the right of the Maryland, but finding his passage obstructed, hauled across her stern to the left, and after running that course for some time, side by side, somewhat gaining on the Maryland, Captain Taylor, of the M. altered his course, and in total disregard of the repeated caution of Capt. Weems, who foresaw his design of running foul of the Patuxent, persisted in his intention, by which he demolished the small boat of the Patuxent, and put in imminent hazard the lives of her passengers.

It is due to Capt. Weems to state he endeavoured, by every means in his power, to avoid this difficulty, and was ultimately compelled to stop his engine and drop astern of the Maryland, in order to regain his course.

On board the steam boat Patuxent, 11th November, 1827.

Samuel Fosler,	Thos. H. Dorsey,
Henry Mayer,	Emanuel Carr,
Allen M. Price,	W. Browne,
Jno. V. Miller,	Jas. Curtain,
L. D. Patrick,	Wm. H. Hanson,
Thos. Ross,	Thos. M. Abbet
John W. Thompson,	John Stewart,
Wm. Myers,	John H. Sellman.
Peter Boyd,	nov. 13

TO THE PUBLIC.

Having asked to be indulged with the suspension of public opinion, for a few days, in relation to the statement of the Passengers on board the steamboat Patuxent, which appeared in the public papers of this city, on Friday the 13th instant, I now proceed to redeem my intention of setting public opinion right, as regards my motives and conduct, in the transaction of which that statement purported to give a narrative. And in the onset I beg leave to be distinctly understood, as not wishing to ascribe the least impropriety of motive or design on the part of the gentlemen, who signed that statement—on the contrary, I acquit them of every such intention—many of them are known to me, and I honestly believe them incapable of giving an improper colouring to any transaction, much less to one the consequences of which, would go to prostrate the honest exertions of a young man, to sustain the necessities and provide the comforts of a large and growing family. But while I acquit those gentlemen of such intention, I am compelled by a sense of what is due to public opinion, to the community in which I live, to those who are my employers and whose interest it is my duty to guard, and though last not least, to my own character to say, that the statement so far as my conduct is in the least implicated, is erroneous and unjust The high respect I entertain for many of those gentlemen, and the great value I set upon their good opinion, induce me to say that I believe they have fairly represented the impressions, which the coming together of the two vessels made upon their minds at the time—the feeling of peril to which they no doubt considered themselves exposed, was but too well calculated to create an unfavourable opinion in their minds against me, especially as the fears of the moment were no doubt seized upon by mine enemy, sub rosa, to work out his own emolument and fame. Were none but nautical men to read the statement alluded to, the necessity of refutation would not exist, as on its face, it carries the evidences of its own condemnation; as, had Captain Weems, been in the line of his duty, there would have been no necessity for him "to stop his engine and drop astern of the Maryland, in order to regain his course." I shall make it evident from a train of evidence not to be resisted, that it was the circumstance of his indulging in a vain and unpardonable desire, of running round my boat, that ultimately brought the two vessels in collision, and caused the injury to his row-boat Having premised this much, I will proceed to give a plain and unvarnished statement of facts.

On Sunday the 11th instant, at 9 o'clock, A. M the Steamboat Maryland, under my command, left the wharf for Chestertown on the Eastern Shore of this State. Immediately after I had hauled off, I was followed by the Patuxent, Captain Geo. Weems, bound for Annapolis: the Patuxent was, probably 300 yards astern; and continued at about that distance a little below the Fort, when I gave orders to my men whose duty it is to take charge of the Helm, to keep the proper course for the Bodkin Point. After passing Sparrow's Point, and nearly abreast of Rock Point, Mr. Bullen, who was at that time in charge of the Helm, asked me for permission to change his course for Chester River which I granted—the Patuxent was still astern, probably, about a hundred yards. The two vessels continued at nearly this distance apart until nearly abreast of the Bodkin Bar, when the Patuxent hauled for my larboard quarter, gaining on me at the time. After we had crossed the Bar I observed to Mr. Salsbury, that as Captain Weems was round the Bar, and there was room for him to pursue his course down the bay, that it was strange he should continue to follow the Maryland, who was then stretching her course for the Eastern Shore, in an almost opposite direction. At this moment, to my after astonishment and regret, I found the suction of the two boats drawing them in contact, and immediately gave orders to port my Helm, he being on my larboard side; when I very distinctly saw Capt. Weems run to the Helm, and put it to the starboard, which necessarily drew the after parts of the vessels together, and mashed his row-boat. Immediately thereafter both vessels being disengaged they sheared off; and Captain Weems after running a short distance, finding the Patuxent could not cross my bows and run round my vessel, let off his steam, to create effect, dropt astern and then shaped his course, as he should long before have done, for Annapolis.

It must be evident to the most casual reader, that the effort of Captain Weems to run round my vessel is the true cause of the accident, or why should he leave the *right, his proper course*, haul across my stern to the left, which necessarily brought him in the opposite direction of his place of destination. But independent of the evidence as furnished by the statement of the passengers, of the intention of Capt. Weems, I have proved by the accompanying depositions, that he declared both *prior to our leaving the wharf*, and *subsequent to the accident*, that he would run round my boat and I can prove by Mr. Job. Smith, jr. that he also made the same declaration in his presence. I can prove by Mr. James Curtain one of the passengers who signed the statement, that Captain Weems acknowledged in his presence, that at the time the accident happened, the Patuxent *was three miles out of her course*, and that he was eastward of the Bodkin. I can prove by a disinterested and competent witness, that Mr. Emanuel Carr, another of the signing passengers, stated, that the Patuxent was three miles out of her course. I can prove also that the Helmsman of the Patuxent told a very respectable gentleman of this place, that I run him three miles out of his course; and I would ask, with this admission on the part of Captain Weems and his Helmsman, of being three miles out of their proper course, would the public require any additional proof, to fix the blame on the proper person? if they do, I refer them to the several accompanying affidavits, wherein it is clearly and unequivocally proved upon Captain Weems, by his own boastful declarations, that he had premeditated the vain attempt of running round my vessel for nearly a week before he attempted to carry his intentions into effect, and in which by his own telling, he failed. From the subjoined testimony, it is also obvious, that the failure to fulfil his views, drove him to the alternative of injuring me through a statement of his passengers who, without the knowledge of his previous declarations, and preconcerted plans, unwittingly permitted their "good names" to be used, to gratify the unjustifiable passions of an individual, in his attempt to destroy me in the good opinion of those with whom I have been born and raised. How creditable such a course of conduct is to a person standing in the relation to society that Captain Weems does, is for an impartial public to determine—it is not my wish or desire to indulge in severity of remark towards him—what I have said, has been forced upon me in self defence—I did not seek this thing voluntarily—"the worm when trodden upon will turn," and seeing the unhallowed attempt to injure me, and believing it to be the desire of Captain Weems to prostrate me that he might build up his own reputation on the ruins of mine, self preservation, and the protection of those around me, impelled me to ward off the blow that had been insidiously raised to effect my undoing. Had I been guilty of the conduct ascribed to me, I should have been, indeed, an unworthy being, and merited the censure of every upright individual in society; but, as I am guiltless, I appeal to the justice of my fellow citizens, conscious that in their decision, I shall find a shield and a buckler, to protect me from envy, malice and persecution.

With these few remarks, I beg leave to refer the public to the subjoined certificates and affidavits, and to remain their obedient and very humble servant.

L. G. TAYLOR.

State of Maryland, City of Baltimore, sc.

On this thirteenth day of November 1827, came before me, the subscriber, a justice of the peace for the city of Baltimore, Duncan M'Culloh, Henry Bullen, and Darius Williams, and being duly sworn on the Holy Evangels of Almighty God, deposed and saith, that on the afternoon of Monday, the 5th inst. captain George Weems of the Steam boat Patuxent came on board the Steam boat Maryland, and being engaged in conversation with the deponents, declared that on the following Sunday, it was his intention to, and that he would run round the Maryland, cross her bows, and then beat her; and that the said Weems backed this declaration with an oath—and Henry Bullen, the second named deponent further deposeth and saith, that he had a conversation with the said Captain George Weems on the evening of Monday the 12th inst. and upon alleging to the said Weems that he was the cause of the accident which had occurred on the morning of the previous day, and on questioning him upon the impropriety of the course his boat had taken, and why he had changed that course from the right side of our boat to the left, the right being the proper one for him to have pursued, he being on his way to Annapolis, and our boat to the Eastern shore, for Chestertown, on which the said Weems replied it was his intention of running round the Maryland, and to have effected his object would have run round Pool's Island, when in reality, Capt. Weems said he had sufficient room to haul down the bay, which was her course.

Sworn before JOHN MOORE.

State of Maryland, City of Battimore, sc.

On the 13th day of November, 1827. William Lecompt, one of the Helmsmen of the steam boat Maryland, came before me the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace, for the City of Baltimore, and being duly sworn, deposed and saith, that the orders he received from Capt. Lemuel G Taylor, nearly opposite Fort M'Henry, was to keep a direct course for the Bodkin, at which time the steam boat Patuxent was about two lengths astern; that he kept the said course, until nearing Rock Point, when it was altered for the correct course, out of the mouth of the River, the Patuxent still astern; and that at the time the two vessels came in contact, there was ample room for the said Weems to have passed the Maryland, had he been so disposed, and that had he pursued his proper course to Annapolis, the two vessels would not have come together.

Sworn before JOHN MOORE.

On the same day, Andrew Saulsbury, also came before me, and being duly sworn, saith that the steam boat Patuxent had sufficient room to have avoided coming in contact with the steam boat Maryland, had Captain Weems been disposed to have done so; that it was his duty to have dropt astern, and that the Maryland was steered the proper course; and Jesse Carter who was a passenger on board the Maryland at the time the accident took place, after being sworn corroborates the above evidence of the said Andrew Saulsbury.

JOHN MOORE.

WE, the undersigned, certify that we were passengers in the steam boat Maryland, Captain L. G. Taylor, from Baltimore to Chestertown, on Sunday the 11th inst. The steam boat Patuxent, Captain G. Weems, left the wharf in Baltimore immediately after us and continued two or three hundred yards astern of us down the river, sometimes gaining a little on us, but we continued ahead until we got out of the river, when Capt Weems hauled his vessel to the left side of the Maryland, when we thought he ought to have gone to the right, as there was nothing that we knew of to obstruct his passage; our course was across the bay and his down the bay. The accident to the small boat of the Patuxent was caused by her being brought to the left side of the Maryland; we still pursued our course across the bay, when Capt Weems finding he could not get round the Maryland, stopped the engine of the Patuxent, let off steam and passed under the stern of the Maryland, which we thought he ought to have done sooner, being then considerably out of his course. The conduct of Capt. Taylor was correct in every particular.

Joseph Wickes,	Chestertown.
J. W. Smithers,	
Thos. W. True.	
L. S. Merriken,	Baltimore.
Henry Nicols,	

Nov. 17.

THE SERGEANTS WIFE.

The Drama of this name, though taken from one of the O'Hara Tales, is founded, as well as the tale itself, on an occurrence which took place in 1813, in Ireland, and which is thus described in the confession of the assassins, who were convicted and executed in that year.

The discovery of this murder, as decreed by the Almighty, was made by Margaret Armstrong, the wife of Sergeant Armstrong, of the 27th Regiment of Foot, on the recruiting service in Athlone. She was going to her husband, when she was overtaken by this dealing man. He asked her how far she was going—she answered to Athlone, to her husband, and said it was getting late, and being scarce of money, she would make good her way that night. He then replied, "my poor woman let not that hurry you, I am going to Athlone myself, and there is a lodging at the next cross at which I mean to stop, be advised, and go no further to-night, and I will pay your expenses." When they came to the house, he asked for a bed for himself and another for the woman, and called for supper; when that was over, he paid the bill, and taking out his pocket book, he counted £150 which he gave in charge to George Smith, and retired to bed; the woman likewise went to her's, the family sat up till twelve; after which, when the man was fast asleep and all was silent, we (the three Smiths) went into the room where the man lay, we dragged him out of the bed, and cut his throat from ear to ear; we saved his blood in a pewter [illegible] and put the body into a blanket [illegible] among feathers, in which we [illegible] it up. Take care and do [illegible] with the woman said our mother; accordingly went to her bedside, saw her hands extended out of the [illegible] we held a candle to her eyes but did not stir during this whole time. God was on her side; for had we supposed that she had seen the murder committed by us she would have met the same fate with the deceased man. Next morning when she rose she asked was the man up? We answer, that he was gone two hours before, left sixpence for her, and her bundle with him. "No matter," said she, "for I will see him in Athlone." When she went away, I (the Smith) dressed myself in my [illegible] clothes, and having crossed the bridge met her. I asked her how far she was going? She said to Athlone: I asked her where she lodged? She said at one Smith's, a very decent house where she met very good entertainment. "That house bears a bad name," said I. "I have not that to say of it," said she, "for they gave me good usage." It was not long until we met a sergeant and two recruits coming on the road; upon which she cried out, "Here is my husband coming to meet me; he knew I was coming to him;" immediately turned off the road and made back to the house. When she met her husband she fainted, and on recovering she told him of the meeting and how she escaped with her life. The husband went immediately for the guards, and had us taken prisoners; the house was searched, and the mangled body found in the barrel. The three monsters were, it is [illegible], condemned, ordered for execution from the dock.—London Mirror.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

By the ship Richmond, from London, arrived in Hampton Roads, London, October [illegible]

We received last night Brussels papers to the 30th ult. They inform us that Paul Buonaparte, Lucien's [illegible] son, had effected his escape by the [illegible] man States, and arrived at Corfu in his way to Greece, in the disguise of valet de chambre to a friend of his, under the name of Luigi Ar[illegible]. Lord Cochrane's nephew having arrived the same day (15 ult.) from Marseilles the two young volunteers intended to sail together the day after for the scene of their future exploits. The Turks at Prevesa having heard of the declaration of the Allied Powers, were filled with apprehensions, and had sent a pressing application to Reschid Pacha for reinforcements, without which they said that they could not prevent the Greeks from falling into the hands of the Greeks, if it should be attacked.

Paris Sept. 30.—A report is spread that the affairs of the Greeks had taken a more favourable turn; that a Russian Consul to the Greek Government had been appointed, and that the Count Capo D'Istria was going to be officially recognised as President of Greece by the three Allied Powers.

Spain.—Letters from Saragossa state that a conspiracy in favour of the Queen of Catalonia had been discovered in that city, and that twenty persons of distinction had been arrested, among whom are Major Gen. Aran Fright, Guerilla Chief during the time of the constitution, Col. Leon, a Brigadier and the brothers of Generals Capdevila and Freyre.

Madrid, Sep. 20—General [illegible] on the 14th inst. at Conca del [illegible], a large valley about a league from Tarragona, fought an action with the rebels, in which he had two horses killed under him, and was completely beaten. The rebels then drove him into Tarragonia, where he has shut himself up with two regiments of royal troops; they are now besieging him in that place. It is said to be the news of a flight, joined to that of the desertion to the insurgents of more than a [illegible] of the royal troops, which has determined his Majesty to set out post.

It is thought that the fall of M. Malasteros, whose financial measures have done the greatest injury to Catalonia, the most industrious, commercial and manufacturing province, will be the inevitable result of the King's journey. It would be difficult to prevent that M. Colomarde from soon falling, notwithstanding his present favour. The Insurgents have totally destroyed the famous paper manufactory at Oliva belonging to M. Colomarde; they have also shot the foreman of the works. This manufactory made many malcontents, because M. Calomarde, profiting by his position, not only furnished papers to all the offices of his department, but also to those of his colleagues, (even when the Duke de Infantado, who has manufactories, was Minister of State,) and, in consequence, the greater part of the common paper manufactories established in Catalonia sold hardly any. It is many things of this kind which have brought about the revolution in Catalonia.

Sept. 22.—Different reports are spread concerning decrees already prepared, as it is said, and which are to be promulgated, as is supposed, during the King's journeys it is also [illegible] that these decrees have new promotions and changes in the Administration for their object, which would be [illegible] us to a more terrible state of [illegible] than that we experienced under the ministry of Don Victor.

Maryland Gazette

ANNAPOLIS:
THURSDAY, NOV. 22, 1827.

Notice.

The Congregation of St. Anne's Church are informed that Divine Service will be performed at the State-house on the next Sabbath, in consequence of the repairs now making to the Church.

Our readers are referred to a subsequent column, for a notice from the Inspector of weights and measures for this county. His duties will commence this day in the City.

The Schooner Tell Tale, Williams, with troops on board for this place, left Fort Trumbull, New London, on the [illegible] instant.

A SUGGESTION.

We recollect having seen in the course of the last summer, several paragraphs in the newspapers of this country noticing the destruction of grain and hay stacks by lightning. It would appear that similar disasters befel the stacks of some of the farmers of England. We have a London paper containing the following article, suggesting a means whereby occurrences of the kind, it is thought may be prevented:—"Glass being a non conductor of lightning, it is suggested that were farmers to put only an inverted broken bottle on the conical top of their hay and wheat stacks, fewer instances of their being destroyed by lightning would occur."

A NEW COMEDY.

By *Kenny*, was performed at the Haymarket Theatre, London, on the [illegible] of September, for the first time. It is entitled "*Spring and Autumn, or the Bride at Fifty.*" The editor of the Sun says, "it is a lively, entertaining piece, and turns chiefly on the Spanish jealousies of an old woman, who has married a dashing, dissipated young man, named *Rattle*."

THE PROPOSED TARIFF.

To the Editor of the Maryland Gazette.

Mr. Editor,

I have always been of the number favorable to a judicious and moderate duty or tax upon imported woollens. At the same time I have always been opposed to every attempt to lay such a tax upon them as would make it impracticable for the poor man to purchase them, or compel the merchant to abandon the importation of them by law which would impose upon woollen cloths a tax or duty amounting to a prohibition of their introduction into the country instead of making it really an *independent* people, would have the effect of placing the agricultural, the mechanical and the labouring classes of citizens, who are the most numerous and useful, in an absolute state of *dependence* upon the manufacturers. This is well known by the designing partizans of the day, who, for party purposes, are constantly exerting themselves to make the impression upon the minds of those who have never given the subject a moment's serious reflection, that we can never be truly *independent* while we import a single article from abroad. Such fine talk as this may be well adapted to the ear of the Eastern manufacturer, but, it is to be trusted, will never succeed in deluding the southern planter or mechanic into the support of a measure fraught with evil to the great body of the people.

During the last session of Congress a bill passed the House of Representatives, "for the alteration of the acts imposing duties on imports." This bill will be better recollected by the name of the "Woollens Bill," by which it was called in all the newspapers of that time. In the course of the discussion which the bill underwent, it was made plain to every man who took the least pains to examine the speeches delivered on the subject, that its provisions amounted in a great degree to a prohibition of the importation of coarse woollens, and that should it be enacted into a law, it must, necessarily, be partial and unjust in its operation.—The poor would have to bear all its inconveniencies, while the rich would not in the slightest degree be affected by it. Notwithstanding all this was made evident, the House, which at that time contained a majority friendly to the administration, passed the bill. But why did they pass it? They knew it to be a favourite measure of Messrs. Clay and Adams, and to have been got up by them for the especial advantage of the manufacturers of the Eastern states. Many of the very members from New England, who a few years before had voted against a *moderate* increase of the tariff, on this occasion voted for the passage of the Woollens Bill, which imposed such extravagant duties upon coarse cloths, as to make it impossible for the merchant to import them without great risk of loss. Does not this show, that the New England members themselves viewed this measure of the administration, as calculated particularly to benefit the manufacturers of New England at the expense of the rest of the rulers of [illegible] age measures [illegible] prove grievous [illegible] such measures [illegible] her citizens [illegible] Common sense [illegible] nuous man [illegible] distinctions [illegible] be practised [illegible] was this We [illegible] who unders[illegible] was not a p[illegible] on, that scar[illegible] passage thro[illegible] sentatives be [illegible] fore meeting [illegible] meree in ev[illegible] south of Bos[illegible] through the [illegible] the partiality [illegible] visions set f[illegible] of remonstr[illegible] New-York [illegible] some of the [illegible] the commun[illegible] thorough kn[illegible] was declare[illegible] did, "under[illegible] tering duti[illegible] prohibition [illegible] articles of [illegible] essential in [illegible] and comfor[illegible] citizens, a[illegible] factured in [illegible] ny years in [illegible] ply the wa[illegible] it has proc[illegible] of particula[illegible] monopoly i[illegible] will be inju[illegible] er classes [illegible] imposes he[illegible] than on the [illegible] len fabrics [illegible] ish the nat[illegible] its collecti[illegible] collusions [illegible] premiums [illegible] tricts it th[