

From Paulson's (Phil.) Advertiser.

DEATH OF BISHOP HOBART.
At a meeting of the Bishops and Clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the diocese of Pennsylvania, residing in this city, convened at the house of the Right Rev. Bishop White, to express their feelings in relation to the lamented death of the Right Rev. John Henry Hobart, D. D. late Bishop of the Diocese of New York, present—

The Right Rev. Bishops White and Underdonk.—The Rev. Drs. Abercrombie, De Lancey, Hutchins, Kemper, Montgomery, and Wilson.—The Rev. Messrs. T. G. Allen, Bedell, Boyd, Bryant, Connelly, Cooper, Douglass, Dupuy, Jaquet, Mead, Rutledge, Smith, Van Pelt, and Wilkink. A The following resolutions were unanimously adopted—

1. Resolved, That we sincerely deplore the loss which, in the death of the Right Rev. John Henry Hobart, D. D. has been sustained by the church in this country and particularly by the extensive and important diocese, over which he has so long and so efficiently presided.

2. Resolved, That his eminent and successful services to the church, his piety, zeal, devotedness, and energy with which he discharged the duties of his responsible offices; his steadfastness, integrity, conscientiousness, and talent, with which he vindicated whatever he believed to be essential to the integrity of primitive truth and order; and the distinguished excellence of his character as a man; entitled him to our highest respect while living, and will endure his memory, now that he has been called, as we humbly trust, to his reward.

3. Resolved, That while, in common with the whole church, we sincerely sympathize with the clergy, and with the members of his diocese under their trying and severely bereavement, and assure them of our prayers in their behalf—that God may lift upon them the light of his countenance; comfort them with the consolations of his Holy Spirit; sanctify to them, and to his church, the affliction of his righteous and merciful hand; keep them from all error, confusion and discord; and in his own good time, supply them with a shepherd worthy to succeed the illustrious deceased, and qualified to be their spiritual head and father—we perceive a special call upon us, of condolence, and of sympathetic interest in the circumstance that the deceased was born and raised to manhood in our city, prepared for the duties of his ministry under the auspices of his sincerely attached friends, our own venerated Diocesan, who has known and loved him from his boyhood; and that there are many in our community connected with him by the ties of kindred and of friendship.

4. Resolved, That we unfeignedly and deeply condole with his bereaved family, and pray that God may have them in his holy keeping, support and comfort them in this their hour of distress, and make it conducive to their spiritual and everlasting good.

5. Resolved, That in testimony of our respect to the memory of the deceased, we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

6. Resolved, That in the repeated afflictions of the church—in the removal by death, within a short time, of several of its distinguished Bishops, and of many of its valuable and devoted ministers,—we recognize a cause of deep humiliation, and of increased diligence and zeal in the discharge of our high duties; and devoutly pray that it may be blessed to the good of the church, and to the greater fidelity and devotedness of those who minister in her sanctuaries.

7. Resolved, That copies of these resolutions, signed by the chairman and attested by the secretary, be sent respectively to the widow of the deceased, to the standing committee of the diocese of New-York, and to the secretary of the convention of the same.

8. Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the religious periodicals of the church, and in the daily papers of this city.

Signed at the desire of the brethren now assembled,
WILLIAM WHITE, Pres.
JACKSON KEMPER, Secretary.
Philadelphia, September 21, 1830.

The above list includes all the clergy of the church residing in Philadelphia, except two—the Rev. Dr. Blackwell, detained by sickness, and the Rev. Mr. Tyng, absent from the city.

From the (N.Y.) Family Visitor.

BISHOP HOBART IS NO MORE!

In the course of a visitation of his diocese, he was taken ill of bilious fever, at Auburn, Cayuga County, New-York, and remained there under the solicitous and affectionate care of the Rev. Dr. Rudd. On the 9th a relapse came on, and on the morning of the 12th, the day of Christian rest, he entered into the "rest eternal."

Thus in the midst of his career of duty, discharged with the unshaken constancy and unwearied zeal so eminently his own, he has been called to attend his Lord. We cannot yet estimate our loss. His clergy are bereft of a friend who loved them and watched over them with more than a father's care—a guide to whom they could at all times look up with confidence for aid and counsel. His diocese is deprived of half its strength. The Church is left destitute of her firmest pillar. The Sunday School Union, from its beginning, has had no faster friend—no supporter of half his efficiency. In all the institutions by which our branch of the Church of Christ is to be supported and enlarged, he was the head to connect and regulate, the heart to send life and vigor through every member. Let who would slumber at their posts, his eye was ever wakeful, his hand was ever ready. He was himself, emphatically, "instant in season and out of season," ready on all occasions "to reach the word, to reprove, to rebuke, to exhort with all long suffering," where need was.

And his personal activity was the least trait in his usefulness—his aim unlimited, but fully deserved influence ever all connected with him, was unceasingly exerted in his Master's cause. To him all looked for direction, from him all received spirit, zeal, and energy.

He has died as he lived—strong in the faith of a crucified Redeemer—devoted to the Church which He purchased with his blood. The "night" has overtaken him, but he "worked while it was day."

For us who remain, though God has "amitten the shepherds," He will not suffer "the sheep to be scattered." That "THU LORD WILL PROVIDE" is our consolation and support, under a bereavement which no other consideration could render tolerable.

The death of Bishop Hobart has cast a gloom upon a large and extensive circle in this state. Cut off in the midst of usefulness, in the height of his reputation, on the very mid-day of his life, few men have left behind so high a character for intelligence, piety and pure religion. He was the very model of the christian, blended with the dignity of the patriot, the learning of the scholar, and that amount of honors which characterized the most distinguished of his age. A life of his life he has been conspicuous for the most unselfish virtues and highest order of talents. We were preparing a brief summary of his useful and eventful life, but found our materials deficient, and a late hour last evening called upon a friend who, on that subject, had written a more complete and interesting sketch. He cheerfully complied, and immediately furnished us with the following hasty, but eloquent sketch. Many of our readers will recognize in it, the language of one who is highly appreciated by his fellow citizens.

RT. REV. JOHN HENRY HOBART, D. D.
The name of this distinguished prelate may be considered by the hand which has just laid him to rest. He rests from his labors. He was a man who broke no sacred ties, and who was ever ready to step into the shoes of his predecessor. He was a man of a wide field of influence in his diocese, which is a field of very few to occupy. He was a man of a shining light. And while we are struck by the solemn thoughts of his passing, we may appropriately take a retrospective glance at the history of his eventful life.

He was born in the city of Philadelphia, in the year 1773. From his earliest youth he was distinguished for great activity of mind and great energy of character. He was educated in the city of Philadelphia, where he received the highest honors of his classical education. He then went to the University of Pennsylvania, where he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then went to the University of Cambridge, where he received the degree of Master of Arts. He returned to Philadelphia, where he was ordained to the ministry of the Episcopal Church. He was appointed to the office of Rector of the Episcopal Church in Philadelphia, where he remained for several years. He then went to the University of Pennsylvania, where he received the degree of Doctor of Divinity. He returned to Philadelphia, where he was appointed to the office of Bishop of the Diocese of Pennsylvania. He remained in that office until his death. He was a man of great piety, and of great energy. He was a man who was ever ready to step into the shoes of his predecessor. He was a man of a wide field of influence in his diocese, which is a field of very few to occupy. He was a man of a shining light. And while we are struck by the solemn thoughts of his passing, we may appropriately take a retrospective glance at the history of his eventful life.

Dr. Hobart was a man of a wide field of influence in his diocese, which is a field of very few to occupy. He was a man of a shining light. And while we are struck by the solemn thoughts of his passing, we may appropriately take a retrospective glance at the history of his eventful life.

The first congregation, of which he held the pastoral charge, was the Episcopal Church, in Log Island. But in the year 1800, he was called to occupy the place of Assistant Minister of Trinity Church in this city. His talents as a preacher, his piety, and his devotedness to the church, were all of high order. He was a man of a wide field of influence in his diocese, which is a field of very few to occupy. He was a man of a shining light. And while we are struck by the solemn thoughts of his passing, we may appropriately take a retrospective glance at the history of his eventful life.

In all his views, he was devoted to the form of ecclesiastical government, which he sincerely believed to be the most venerable and truly apostolic. It was the deep conviction of his own mind, and the undeviating tenor of his exhortation to his clergy.

Antiquan ex quiriti matrem
Bishop Hobart was an American in all his feelings. He was born in this country, and he spent his life in this country. He was a man of a wide field of influence in his diocese, which is a field of very few to occupy. He was a man of a shining light. And while we are struck by the solemn thoughts of his passing, we may appropriately take a retrospective glance at the history of his eventful life.

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the evening, in order to give more of their number an opportunity of seeing with them in expressing their opinions on this melancholy occasion, adjourned to meet again for the funeral rites shall have been performed. Should the remains arrive this morning, they will be interred in St. John's Church, where the procession will move to Trinity Church and the body be deposited beneath the altar of that venerable edifice, in which his relict was often heard pointing out the road to that mansion in Heaven, to which we doubt not his pure spirit has already taken its flight. N. Y. Enquirer.

FOREIGN.

LATE AND INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

The ship Alabama, at New York, sailed from Liverpool on the 18th August, and brings London papers to the 17th inclusive.
The Spanish Ambassador at London has refused passports to persons desirous to visit Spain. He alleges, as his reason for this, that he has received positive information that parties are forming in England the purpose of going to Spain and revolutionizing the country. The Indiscreet, a Paris Journal, affirms as certain, that ten or twelve thousand Spanish troops, whom the Polignac Ministry had caused to be collected on the frontiers to support the famous ordinance, mounted the cockade of the cortes at the night of the 17th of August, and marched upon Madrid. The French Journal Le Courrier, more than six weeks since, in the Memorial Bardetius has the same account. St. Sebastian in Russia. The London Morning Herald of the 17th of August has a letter from Madrid of the 7th, addressed to a Spanish officer in London, in which it is stated that great confusion prevailed in Madrid on the receipt of the intelligence of the execution of the three days in Paris. The liberals are full of indignation. The revolution is the sole topic of conversation on the Prado and in the coffee houses. The King and the Royal family were horror struck, and the Duke of Alba, who was then in the city, was obliged to remove to the Escorial. Business is at a stand, and the country in a state of complete agitation. The Carlists were exceedingly active, and conspiracies forming in various parts of the Kingdom.
An insurrection of formidable nature, is said to have broken out in Catalonia. It is said that the royal host of Chelbourg is prepared to take him to the two American ships there. The houses at that place are decorated with the tricolor flag, and the peasantry in the environs wear the tricolor cockade. The Duke of Orleans, the people in Normandy against the Duke of Orleans, is very great, and with the consent of the government has received a telegraphic despatch announcing the embarkation of Charles X. this very day at Chelbourg.

On the 15th of August, Eugene Salerette in the Chamber of Deputies proposed an accusation of high treason against the Ministers who signed the address to the King, and the ordinances of the 25th of July. He accompanied his proposal by a speech in which he dwelt upon the enormities of the conduct and its consequences to the King, supported, supported, supported. The Chamber was very great, and with the consent of the government has received a telegraphic despatch announcing the embarkation of Charles X. this very day at Chelbourg.

The great majority of the French Chamber of Peers, comprising the vast number of the old nobles, have taken the oath of fidelity to the new charter, and to Louis Philippe I. M. D'Aubry, son of the Chancellor of France, was the only Peer present who refused to take the oath. The Duke de Fitz-James, and other French nobles, are very great, and with the consent of the government has received a telegraphic despatch announcing the embarkation of Charles X. this very day at Chelbourg.

The Duke de Broglie, the new Minister of the Interior, is Editor of Le Globe.
The total number killed at Paris in the recent contest was 8000.
Prince Polignac was in England. He had gone to Walmer Castle. The London Courier says that the Duke of Wellington did not invite him.
The Duke of Wellington had given authority to a committee, in a direct and public manner, the report of his being in any way connected with the course taken by the late French Ministry. French funds rose 74 to 80 on the new accession—five per cent to 204.
A grand public dinner, in celebration of the triumph of freedom in France, was to have been given in London on the 18th of August. Sir Francis Dundas was to take the chair.
It is said in an English paper, that the Ministry will lose by the late elections from 80 to 40 votes in the House of Commons. It is said that if they should attempt to renew the East India Company's Charter, they will not be strong enough to carry it.
On the 31st of July the French Army, as ordered at Naples by the King of Naples, his family and suite, amounting to 110 persons, of whom 58 are women.

The government has consented to the King's forming his residence there.
The Commander-in-Chief has been attacked by the Cholera on an excursion to Blois, a small town in the vicinity of Blois, at a distance of about 10 leagues from Paris. The report, about 1,000 men strong, lost 100 men, in killed and wounded, on the retreat. M. Sully, the General's Aide-de-Camp, was mortally wounded by a ball in the beginning of the action.
The Cabytes, though repelled by cavalry and artillery, returned nevertheless to the charge, being protected by the bushes. These negro Bedouins came down from the mountains, and displayed much ferocity in this affair.
Gen Bourmont's sons go to receive the submission of Ouars.

ALGIERS.

Our accounts from the late conquests of the French do not increase the probability that a permanent residence will be formed by the conquerors on that side the Mediterranean. It is found to be very unhealthy. The dysentery sweeps off great numbers of the French sailors, and the army has lost about 9,000 men by the attack of the Bedouins. A plot has been discovered by which 60,000 Bedouin Arabs were to assault the city, and a simultaneous rise was to be made by the Algerians within the walls. A depot of 10,000 pistols was found, 40 men were executed with a view of intimidating others. The Arabs however, will probably make their attack. The small forts in the neighbourhood of the city have been destroyed.

On the 12th inst., says—Just at the moment of going to press we learnt that 60,000 Austrians are on their march for Italy, so that the forces which that power has in the Peninsula amount to 110,000 effective men.

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Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:
Thursday, September 30, 1830.

DR. ALLEN'S SPEECH.

We have read with much satisfaction a speech delivered by Dr. R. N. Allen, at a Battalion meeting, which was held in Harford county on the 9th inst. It would afford us sincere pleasure to be able to lay the whole of it before our readers. This, however, we regret is altogether impracticable, and we must be content in confining ourselves to the mailing of such extracts as our limited time and space will permit. The speech throughout is excellent, and reflects honour on both the head and the heart of the author. Dr. Allen, as he himself states, "strongly opposed his election of General Jackson," and afterwards "joined in the opposition against his administration,"—an opposition "organized before the ceremonial of his (Jackson's) inauguration." Having found by experience, "that the measures of the administration are conducive to the interests of the country, and that his mind had been impressed with unjust prejudices against Jackson. Dr. Allen, now, with a candour and magnanimity honourable to himself, comes forward and makes a voluntary and manly renunciation of his error. He does more, heably vindicates the administration, and fearlessly assails the policy of Mr. Clay, the mighty spirit who gives life to the opposition. This is an example worthy the imitation of every man who formed his opinion of the present chief magistrate of the union, from the wicked calumnies circulated against him by his enemies previously to his election.

We cannot conclude these remarks without inquiring of the reader, whether a man can be bound by any principle of sound morality or patriotism, to adhere to an opposition "organized against" a president and his administration, before he had entered on the discharge of the important and solemn duties of his station; and, consequently, before his manner of administering the government had been disclosed? Patriotism, we believe, commands a man rather to abandon such a party, lest by continuing attached to it, he may be placed in a posture adverse to measures which the happiness and honour of his country may require should be adopted, and which the dictates of his own judgment, in a dispassionate and calm moment, would tell him it was his duty to support.

The extracts will be found in succeeding columns.

ANNAPOLIS, Sept. 23, 1830.

At a meeting of the Friends of the General and State Governments, voters in this city, convened in pursuance of the authority vested in the President of the meeting of the 16th inst. JAMES F. BRICE, President, resumed the Chair, and RICHARD C. HARRIS, Secretary, attended.

The President having announced the declaration of John H. T. Magruder, Esq. to become a candidate to represent this city, as a Delegate in the next General Assembly, and that the present meeting had been called (in accordance with the order adopted at the last for the purpose of supplying the vacancy thus occasioned in the nomination that had been made, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That JAMES F. BRICE, Esq. be nominated and recommended by this meeting, as a suitable and proper person to represent the city of Annapolis as a Delegate in the next General Assembly of Maryland, vice John H. T. Magruder, Esq. who has declined being a candidate.

Mr. Brice addressed the meeting in reference to the opposition to the present general and state governments, by a remnant only of the late defeated Adams party, as now reorganized under the dictation of Henry Clay. And he consented to become a candidate, in accordance with the nomination of the meeting.

The proceedings were ordered to be published, and the meeting adjourned, in good spirits, with a determination to meet again in their individual and sovereign capacities of freemen, on the first Monday of October, at the polls, where every true Jacksonian is resolved to do his duty.

JAMES F. BRICE, President.
R. C. HARRIS, Sec'y.

WASHINGTON, September 23, 1830.
The President of the United States returned to the seat of government on Saturday evening, from his visit to Tennessee, in good health.

For the Maryland Gazette.
MARYLAND, NO. 17.
THE ELECTION, AND ANNAPOLIS
The election is at hand; the first Monday in October draws very near, and the enemies of Andrew Jackson, beaten, routed, discomfited, as they lately have been, even in states which were formerly for Adams, now rest their last hopes upon Maryland.

Jackson, the notorious Barton, came? She has come nobly forward under the Jackson banner, and senator Barton will never again have an opportunity of flandering Andrew Jackson in the United States senate. Where is Louisiana? and where is Illinois? Firm and true, where is Kentucky, and Ohio, and Indiana? Where is Tennessee? But look to the north, look among the New England states, which were in favour of the election of Adams. New-Hampshire has come out for Adams. Maine has come out for Adams. Vermont is in Rhode-Island, and Connecticut, and Massachusetts. In short, there will soon be very few, if there is even a single vote, left in opposition to him.

And shall Maryland oppose an administration which was raised to power by the voice of the people, by the voices of more than six hundred thousand freemen, and which is sustained by a still larger number? And shall Annapolis, the ancient city, the city of Annapolis, the ranks of a desperate, a reckless opposition? An opposition which cannot succeed, which ought not to succeed? An opposition which has no hopes, no prospect of success? An opposition which may succeed in a country, or a town, or even in a city, but which is certain of defeat throughout the nation, may it is already defeated.

And yet Annapolis has much in her power. She sits as it were, with her two or three thousand inhabitants, she has much political power as she votes with her seventy or eighty thousand. Her vote may have the destinies of Maryland. Her vote, the vote of her citizens, may determine whether we shall have a friend, or a foe, to Jackson, as governor of Maryland. Whether we shall have a United States senator opposed to Jackson's administration, or one who is friendly to it. And Annapolis, the ancient and old as their privileges are under the constitution, if they abuse their political power, if they array themselves against the great majority of the voters of the United States, and a majority of at least one hundred and fifty thousand freemen. If they array themselves against a majority of the people of Maryland, and use their political power for a selfish purpose, to serve a political faction, to a few ambitious men. If Annapolis will act in this way to the injury of the state, to the injury of the union, let not Annapolis hereafter complain if she should lose her political power, for ever. If she should lose her delegates to the assembly and of her electors of the senate. If she loses all these she will have herself, and herself only to blame, and she may then, in the bitterness of her heart, curse the ambitious and desperate man, who in an evil hour, led her away from supporting the cause of the people of the United States and the best interests of the people of Maryland.

Yes, this is an important crisis for Annapolis. On Annapolis may rest the decision of the question in the Legislature of Maryland, to Jackson or against him. And if it should appear that in some counties there were majorities of hundreds, even of a thousand in favour of Jackson, whilst a few, a very few votes decided the election against him in Annapolis, and should this event occur, Annapolis will have cause to fear, for in such an event, she may be deserted by many of those who have been her best friends; who have always been true to her.

Annapolis determined to risk her own welfare, her own prosperity in a hopeless contest? A contest in which the people must finally prevail? Is Annapolis, in order to gratify a few, and a very few men, determined to sacrifice herself, and her own interests? If she willfully, and willingly, and knowingly, leads herself to an unholy coalition, whose aim is selfish, and whose plans are well calculated to destroy the peace and prosperity of Maryland and of the whole Union. If Annapolis is prepared for this, her best friends will keep over her, and though they may still love her they will own her condemnation was just, and that when she forgot her country, she deserved to be forsaken.

But Annapolis will not forsake her country, nor her country's interests. Not seeing her true state, (if she is not mentally and politically blind) that the country, the whole country, is for Jackson, she will not join the ranks of the opposition party. No! Annapolis will be for Jackson; and Annapolis will support the friends of Jackson for the Assembly, and in doing so, she will do right—she will do what is just, and she will do what is honourable. Let her therefore, support Jackson, and she will secure to herself forever the love of her country, and the love of her fellow-citizens.

Sept. 23, 1830.

Extracts from Dr. ALLEN'S SPEECH.
It is known to most of you that I strongly opposed the election of General Jackson. I was joined in the opposition against his administration which is well known to have been organized before the ceremonial of his inauguration had transpired, and sustained it upon the common-place grounds then current among the party, for four months after its commencement. In doing so, I acted in accordance with that deep-rooted aversion to his character, which must have arisen in every man actively engaged as the Editor of a bona-fide newspaper, and which nothing but the hand of God could soften or obliterate. I must say also that the situation of a party Editor was one that naturally impelled me to the extremes of the contest, and which rendered it almost impossible to form any just and deliberate opinions. We were only exchanged with the papers of our own party, and a hundred thousand of calumny daily pouring into our office from every quarter of the Union, precluded the possibility of distinguishing truth from falsehood. Under such circumstances, I pleaded guilty to the charge of having carried the violence of discussion against General Jackson.

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