The following extracts are from Memory .

Tribule; A Family in Eternity. "Boldiers of Christ, arise And put your semour on.

Who in the strength of Jesus trusts, Is more than conqueror. Stand then in his great might, With all his strength endued, And take, to arm you for the fight, The panoply of God."

The next Sunday arrived. The afternoon had been appointed as the time of receiving that long anticipation of rive, which was to engraf. Mrs. Lindsley and her daughter into the visible body of Christ. But when she rose from her seat to go forward to receive that holy rive, her ferme trembled, her step was unsteady, a deathlike paleness ast upon her countenance, and her heart was weighed down with sorrow. It was not that she went reluctantly to dedicate herself to the service of her saviour, but that she went unaccompanied by him whose happiness weather own—that she went this wrapped in a cloud. The thought at that moment crossed her much that they might finally and everlastingly be separated. It was that dreadful and agringing thought that shook her frame with tremballing, rendered her step unsteady, spread paleness of

row When Mrs. Lindsley and her daughter came forward when MIS. Lindsley and ner daughter came forward and stood before the chancel, many eyes in the congregation were turned towards. Mr. Lindsley's pew? a disappointment being evidently felt, in not seeing lim by the side of his wife and daughter, but his pew was empty. This was strange, as he was seldom absent from church.

sent from church.

The ceremony proceeded. The meek, humble, and subdued appearance of the mother and ther daughter, the tender, affecting and solemn language of the service, made a deep impression upon the congregation. The ordinance, as there is every reason to believe, was made the channel of rich consolation and much spiritual strength to the recipients themselves. We are now coming to a period in their history, when the raility of their principles was to be put to the test, and all the sustaining influence of divine grace, of which they were partakers, was needed to uphold them.

instevening she had spent in much prayer for her nubanu. Faith seeffed to assire ner, that there was still hope. She wished to welcome his return with kindness. But he came not! Itaking the asses over the expiring embers, she went to her solitary couch with a sad and sorrowful heart. That evening was spent far differently by her husband. He was presiding in the Atherstical club, and on no previous occasion, had he ever gone to such fearful lengths. Having drank deeply, he asse full vent to all the milicious and malignain fee his, a of his heart. Not content with reviling the piety of men, and the purity of angels, he assailed the throne of God—ultering the most horrolle biasanemies, and pouring forth sine a torrent of oaths and impressions, that the whole company were startled and stood as gliast with horror. ghast with horror.

It was from such a scene that Mr. Lindsley went to

his family about two o'clock in the morning. Find-ing stra L had retured, he compelled her to get up and remain in her night dress, in a cold room, where there was no fire, till morning. Having locked the doors of this room, he walked the floor till the day dawned, renewing his strain of blasphemy, and po-luting the very atmosphere with incessant profanity

who is the enterph of loan trust, which will be readed a point in the road of Indiatry, free which it is straight of the control of the contr

greater part of the journey, were on horseback, but as it rained almost every day, they frequently alight as it raises a minut every day, inc) requestly angite-el, and proceeded together in the same carriage. The king wore a blue uniform, cocked hat, and boots, a milar to those of the gendarmer; no decoration on it coats he appeared to be in good health on his arriva in Valogne, although he had been twice or thrice in disposed on the journey, so much so as to be bled as set subsided presence of the mother and hereduly the criterion and solven home and one being in a perpetual throughout the control of the process of the file of the process of the process of the file of the process of the process of the file of the process of the process of the file of the process of the process of the file of the process o

arrived at one o'clock at Cherbourg, and will-out stopping in the town they proceeded to-wards the great port, where they were expect-ed by two American ships chartered for the purpose of carrying them away from France. They were escorted by about 800 horse, both Gardes ite Corps and Gendariues de Chase.

This Court ceremony and pomp, the last farewell of a useless guard, this silence of the numerous spectators, all these circumstances gave to this scene a quite theatrical and tra-

gic appearance.

From the first carriage alighted M. de Damas, M. Mesnard, Madame de Gontaut, and the Duke de Guiche. They quickly stepped on board the ship. Madame de Gontaut stopped before Marshal Maison, and said to him. Oh, how cruel a thing it is. Monsieur le Marechal, to leave France. Her eyes were suffused with tears, and her whole countenance betraved the deepest grief.

The royal carriage contained Charles X. dressed in a plain blue freek coat; the Dauphin were an olive coloured greatcoat, and a grey hat on his head; the Dauphiness was dressed with extreme simplicity. The Duke of Bordeaux, Mademoiselle, and the Duchess of Berri, who wore a man's bat and an ama-zon. The Dake of Bordeaux was the first that alighted: the Dauphin led him by, the hand, and gave his arm to the Dauphiness, whose features were inexpressibly changed. The countenance of Charles X. was dejected; his eyes seemed fatigued but he preserved his calminess.

The maritime authorities of Cherbourg, and the Commissioners of Government prescreed, for a long time, a respectful but firm deport-ment towards the fullen Princes. This family, which, in its slow progress towards the end of its voyage, and by the choice of the laces it traversed, seemed to retain some hopes, could now carry away the conviction, that it was plainly and unanimously rejected by the whole population, without any fury or violence on the part of the latter. A nucleus of the Guard, resembling an army, might, in case of need, have served as a rallying point to partizans of Charles the Tenth's authority. if Charles the Tenth had any partizans. But nothing moved the inhabitants of those pro-vinces in their favour, where they had formersown the seeds of civil war. missioners, without an escort, supported onhissioners, without an escort, supported on-ty by the moral force of public opinion, and of their grand mission, sufficed to maintain the most profound transmility every where.—

What can I do? What will become of me? Guards the most profound tranquility every where. - Valogoe. The family of Charles the Tenth was thus enabled, before its departure from France, to contemplate the degree of degradation it had

fallen to.

Among the individuals who accompanied the Ex-King were observed the Duke of Ragus, Duke Armand de Polignac, the Duke of Guiche, Madame de Bouille, and some officers of the household. There are, in all, sixty persons of distinction. Genery Salon, who ordered their lodgings to be prepared, set out for Paris imposficely after the emset out for Paris immediately after the em barkation.
The ships put to sea exactly at two o'clock. The pilot who carried the packet out of the port returned about seven o'clock, and re-

ports that the moment when the Princes saw the shores of France recede, they abandoned themselves to the most violent grief, and shed abundance of tears. Charles X. showed the most resignation of them all.

The two packets under the command of Captain D'Urville, steered for the road of Portsmouth, to Spithead. The Charles X. is

to wait the answer to an autograph letter he wrote to the King of England. If it is favourable, his family will proceed to Scotland; and in the contrary event they will go to Paleim.

Note of the Ministers are said to be with

the Royal Family.

The countenance of the Dauphin was remarkable by the contrast it presented, compared with the painful expression of the other members of the fallen family. His eyes twinkled—his mouth and nose being in a perpetual state of contraction, imparted to his physiognomy an air of joy that was incomprehensible to the spectators. An officer arriving from Paria approached him: "Well said he hare

which he thought necessary to adopt to early this plane, a began to contract about of disapation. His basis has new was neglected and the home, was now frequently seen not his brow in the midst of his family. Things continued to was were and worse, and at the time to which our narrative refers, Mr. Lindaley seemed to have reached a point in the road of indigity, from which there was little prospect of return. His one-maily suited intelligent countenance now hove the residual studies of the structure of the countenance of the Dutchess de Berri, and to Madane de Mille, who accompanied that Princess is well as to the Dauphin and the Danphiness. Made Gontaut, with the Duke to Borleaus, Medemoiselle de Berri, her Gavernes & At seven o'clock in the moraing, M. Hoe quart, with a crowd of culinary officers and

wagons, laden with plate and uterall, arrived, as was customery during the travels of the Court. He wanted immediately to kee the arrangements taken for the lodgings of the Court. He was first conducted to the Khry apartment, which he crossed to enterhish de C—and exclaimed—"Sir, it is imposi-ble that the King can sleep here!" "Way this is the best room in the chatean, and the only one I thoughtworthy of the King. Intedonly one I thought wor my so the a mag. I intered it for him, it being my mother's own on."

"Very unfortunate indeed, but the King canot possibly sleep here."

M. de C. odded at the Maitred Hotel perfectly astonded. when the latter hastened to add: "Sir, the quette formally forbids it. The King can to ly sleep in a room behind which there is and ther sufficiently large to contain his atter dants during the night. .It is impossible get over the indispensable rule." "There out one expedient then, Sir, to more to King's bed into the saloon, and to convert into a bedroom." "Do so Sir." The be was immediately taken down, with its no ed, together with a looking glass at the for of the bed. They were all fixed in the salon holes being bored to receive the nails and hours. The destruction was considerable every thing being done, as it is no deabtest tomary at court. The other arrangement were approved.—After organising all matter were approved.—After organising all matter concerning the lodgings, the Maitre de'Horl installed life seople in the kitchen. Every thing was present into the service, not an orea being left to prepare the proprietor's own dinner. In the midst of these occupations M. Hocquart sent for M. de C.—, and said to him, with an air of alarm, "Sire I am in de. Hocquart sent for M. de C—, and said to him, with an air of alerm, "Sir, I am in de-spair." "If I can do any thing, Sir, command me." was the answer. "Oh, Sir! I am a m-ined man." "Good Gory, what is the matter then?" "Why, Sir, I brought twenty costs from Rambouillet; and, would you believe it. I cannot possibly manage with eleven cooks implore you will save me, to procure me 25 women from town to assist in the kitchen."
"I'll try to get them, if that is all." The campaign now commences—the 25 women arrive. M. Hocquart gets somewhat calm, and sends word to M. de C—that he requires two tables—one of 25 covers for the attendants, and another of eight for the King They are procured. A fresh message is sent to Madanie de C----. "The King canno eat on a round table. Etiquette forbids it that would be a quite unheard of infraction really we must not think of it"-" am very sorry; but no other tables are in fashion, and b possess only such a one." That is unfortunate Madame; but the Edg absolutely cannot dine on a round table." Well, Sir, I can only give you what I have got;" and Madame the Comput obsessing to humour the whim of de C—not choosing to humour the whin of the Maitre d'Hotel, he was obliged to resiga himself; and for the first time since the sge of Louis XIV. a King of France was now see to dine on a round table.

GROUND PLAISTER, Of a Superior Quality for Sale by DANIEL HART,

Maryland Magette.

ANNAPOLIS: Thursday, October 21, 1880.

"A Friend and Voter" is informed that his "enquiry" will be attended to, on leaving his name with the Editor.

CANAL TOLLS.

The Albany Argus mentions that the amount of tolls collected on the State Canats, up to the 1st ultimo, is 8514,000—about 8100,000 more than had been collected during the same period last year.

THE IGNIS FATUUS.

The following has been communicated to the editor of the Salem Gazette, by a respectable shipmaster of that town:—
After several days of stormy weather, one

evening about 8 P. M. during a light show-er, which had been preceded by a hail squall, a Jack alantern was seen on the maintop-gallant mast head, an intelligent person was sent up to examine it. He found it formed by a circle of lights round the mast head, 8 or 10 in number, and one or two inches apart. or 10 in number, and one or two inches apart. Each flame was about two inches long, was where it joined the mast head about the size of a knitting needle, and the extremity larger than the flame of a candle, and nearly as bright, of a pale blue colour, each making a noise similar to steam out of green wood, while burning; no smell was perceptible. Upon striking it with the hand the lights were extinguished, and small sparks adhered to the land for a moment, then disappeared. In a few seconds the lights fagain began to burns after several blows they entirely disappeared. The above description was written at the The above description was written at the time, and may be relied on as accurate.

THE CHOCTAW INDIANS.

We learn that on the 27th ult. the Secretary of war, and cloud Codes, Commissioners of the part of the United States, succeeded in negotiating a treaty with the Choctaw tribe of Indians. By this treaty the United States will acquire ten millions of acres of Land. most of it very fertile and highly valuable. It is said the Indians were delighted with the prospect before them, and are anxious to remove west of the Mississippi, as soon as ar rangements can possibly be made for that

An extra from the office of the Nashville Republican, dated the 4th inst. states that the Choctaws cede the country they occupy, and within three years are to remove beyond the Mississippi. Those who choose to remain. akereservations, and after residing upon them fire years are to possess them in fee. The country is to be at any time surveyed when the Government please, but no sale is to take pl ce, previous to removal; until then no per-About 5,000 Indians were in attendance.

This treaty, and that lately concluded with the Chicksalwa, will prove highly advantagous to the U. States, to the States in which the Indians now reside, and to the Indians however. The quantity of land acquired from the two tribes, will not fall short of seventeen millions of acres; and being well adapted to the cultivation of cetter, it is thought a ed to the cultivation of cotton, it is thought a

great portion of it will command from five to the dollars per acre.

It is the opinion of well informed persons that the Chickasaw and Choctaw lands will get to the government when disposed of, 50 millions of dollars.

Of the Choctawa there are about 12,000 souls.

Of the Choctaws there are about 12,000 souls. The Chickasaws are not believed to be quite so numerous.

These treaties, as they will bring into the national treasury a larger sum than will be required to remove all the Indians now residing within our States and Territories, will, of course, be approved by the Senate and will effectually silence the opposition, in relation to what is termed the Indian Question.

From a London Paper.

HOWARD THE PHILANTHROPIST. While filling the office of Sheriff (observes Sir Samuel Romilly in a letter to Mr. Roget) namerous instances of abuses practised in prison came under his observation.—Shocked with what he saw, he began to inquire whether the prisons were the same in the adjacent contries or were on a better footings & finding every where the same injustice prevail, he resolved, though a private individual, to attempt the reform of the abuses which had be-come as general as they were shocking to hu-manity. Accordingly he made a visit to eve-ry prison and house of correction in England, with invincible perseverance and courage; for me of the prisons were so infected with eases and putrid air sthat he was obliged to hold a cloth steepedain vinegar to his nostrils during the whole time he remained in them, and to change his clothes the moment he returned. After having devoted so much time to this painful employment here, he set out on a tour through a prest part of Holland, Germany and Switzerland, to visit their pri-Germany and Switzerland, to visit their prisons. What a singular journey! Not to admire the wonders of art and nature—not to visit courts and ape their manners—but to compare the misery of men in different countries, and to study theirst of mitigating the torment of mankind! What a centrast might be drawn between the painful labour of this man, and the ostentations sensibility which tarms aside from scener of misery, and, with the mocking of a few barren tears, leaves it to seek comfort in its own distresses—Cabinet Cyclopodia Lives of Eritish Lawyers.

From the Baltimore Manyolican of Oct. 18.

PENNSYLVANTA ELECTION.

PENNSYLVANTA ELECTION.

PENNSYLVANTA Chiefers from this state, received resteement to the Political