muzzles were instantly touching one another's breasts; and, when I have counted three, fire One—two—three!'—They fired, both recoil with the shock several paces, and their

*Why, what is the meaning of this! ex-claimed both in a breath. *Who has dared to mock us in this way? There were no balls in the platols!' exclaimed Treyor, fiercely. - and the seconds explained the well meant artifice, and received an indignant curse for their pains. It was in vain we all implored them to be reconciled, as each had done amply sufficient to vindicate their ho done amply sufficient to vinuicate their no-nour. Trevor almost gnashed his teeth with fury. There was something fiendish, I thought, in the expression of his countenance. It is easily re-nedled, said Captain — as his eve caught several small swords hanging up. fered one to his antagonist, who clutched it eagerly. There can be no deception here, however, said her and now—each put him self into posture—stand off there! We fell back, horror-struck at the relent-

less and revengeful spirit with which they seemed animated. I do not know which was the better swordsman; I recollect only seeing a rapid glancing of their weapons, flashing about like sparis of fire, and a hurrying about in all directions, which lasted for several mo-ments, when one of them fell. It was the Captains for the strong and skilful arm of Mr. Trevor had thrust his sword nearly up to the hilt in the side of his antagonist. His very heart was cloven! The unfortunate young man fell without attractions. without uttering a groan-his sword dropped from his grasp, he pressed his right hand to his heart, and with a quivering motion of the lips, as though struggling to speak, expired! Oh, my great God! exclaimed Trevor, in a broken and hollow tone, with a face so blanched and horror stricken, that it froze my very blood to look upon, what have I done? Can all this be REAL! He continued on his knees by the side of his fallen antagonist, with his hand clasped convulsively, and his eyes glaring upwards for several moments.

A haze of horror is spread over that black transaction; and if it is dissipated for an instant, when my mind's eye suddenly looks back through the vista of years, the scene seems rather the gloomy representation—or picture—of some occurrence, which I cannot persuade myself that I actuary witnessed. To this bour, when I advert to it, I am not free from fits of incredulousness. The affair created a great ferment at the time. The unhappy survivor (who in this narrative has passed inder the name of Trevor) instantly left England, and died in the south of France, about five years afterwards, in truth, broken-hearted. In a word, since that day, I have never seen men entering into discussion, when warming with wine, and approaching never so slowtowards the confines of formality, without teverting, with a shudder, to the trifling, the utterly insignificant circumstances, whi h wine and the hot passions of youth kindled into the fatal broil which cost poor Capt.

his life, and drove Mr. — abroad, to die a broken-hearted exile!

The following extract is from Memory's

Ine following extract is from Memory's Tribute; Baptism.

If ye endure chastening, God dealeth with you as with sons; for what son is he whom the father chasteneth not 'From the Epistle to the Hebreus.'

The Christian's path is not arradiated with continual sunshine. There are seasons when he finds hims if wrapped in deep and awful darkness. God sees fit, at times, to set him in dark places to hedge him accut so but he cannot get out, and to remove his soul far off from peace. Unitorseen and unavoidable cal mits may overtake him. His prospects may be suddenly blast.

from peace. Unforseen and unavoidable cal mits may overtake him. His prospects may be suddenly blasted. His friends, his children, those who are endeared to him by all the tender ties of consanguinty and love, may be torn from his bosom and lodged in the grave. But in the must of his severest trials the Christian has the consoling assurance, that these afflictions are not to be stewed as judgments sent in frowning wrath, but as tokens of love and paternal regant. For whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth, and scourgett every son whom he receiveth. All who belong to the household and family of God must expect, sooner or later, these exidences of divine adoption. Afflictive visitations seem necessary to prove us. If we pass through the fiery trial with undiminished confidence in God, our faith by this very process will have become more invigorated, and our submission to the divine will mare perfect. Our characters will thus have become more exalted, and purified from the dross of sin, and we ourselves rendered more "meet to be partakers of the inheritance of the saints in light."

These remarks have been suggested by the continuation of the foregoing narrative, which here follows, as related by Mr. Heyden.

thorny path. As I observed to you, he had taken great pains to imbue the young and tender minds of his children with sentiments of piety and love to God, in the course of a few years he was called to part with three of those children. Oh sir, if you have never had, and loved, and buried children, you can hardly conceive the nature of this affliction. Here Mr. H. cast his eye towards the burying ground, and for a moment seemed lost in silent contemplation. The tear that fell upon his manly cheek, and the tones in which he spoke told me that he had children resting there.

Drawing the back of his hand across his face, Mr. II thus, proceeded.—There are a thousand wnys in which these little ones cutwine themselves around our hearts. To see them so helpless and dependant upon us, looking to us so imploringly in the moment of peril, and running to us for protection; appearing so happy, and joyous, and light-hearted in our presence—to witness in them, day after day, the unfolding of some new capacity, or the performance of some new action: to watch each new development of thought and of moral feeling; to follow them step by step till reason begins to ripen and mature; and to receive from them, at each step, expressions of filial love in all the feelings and simplicity of their young, warm, and guileless hearts—Oh, these things fasten ten thousand cords around a father's heart! And it that father has endeavoured the lead his children in the way of life's if he has gathered them around him, and told them the story of the Saviour's death and suffering it, and as he, spoke of the love and the kindness of the Son of God, if he has gathered them around him, and told them the story of the saviour's death and suffering it, and as he, spoke of the love and the kindness of the Son of God, if he has gathered them around him, and told them the story of the saviour's death and suffering its med in their young eyes, said if he has conducted them on in the way of religious instruction until the disins life began to spring np! in the ing so imploringly to us, and when pointed to that blemed Jesus who, while here on earth, welcomed fittle children to his arms—to see him endeavouring with his trembling lips and dying breath, to utter the same of that Jesus. Oh, this is indeed trying to the feetings of a fathern

In less than one year Mr. Northead as wifree of his children thus called into eternity. But the resigns too with which he bere it, and the meek submission with which he bewed to the will of God, seemed to throw a new lustre over his character.

'Have you not observed, since we have been sitting here, that a few light clouds have gathered in the heavens; and do you not see that one of a dark appearance has just passed over the moon. This connected with our consersation, reminds me of a scrap of poetry that I once read, which struck me forcibly.

'Methin's if you would know

Methinks if you would know
How visitations of calamity
Affect the pious soul, it is shown you there—
Look yonder at that cloud which through the sky,
sailing along doth cross in her career.
The rolling moon. I watched her as it came,
And deem'd the deep opage would blot her beam,
But melting like a wreath of show,
It hangs in folds of wary silence round, sa.
And clottes the orb with richer heauties than her
own;

own; Then passing, leaves her in her light screne.

I looked towards the moon, and was strick with the inimitable beauty and force of the illustration; but letermined not to interrupt Mr. H. to express my ad-miration, he therefore, thus proceeded;

'I his was only the commencement of my friend's

afflictions. James Northend, as I have already re-mrked, when quite young, evinced strong symptom-ofa wayward and perverse heart. As he grew up

of a wayward and perverse heart. As he grew uphis natural propensities became more manifest, and
eached in the bosom of his friends alarming apprehensions that his course would be marked with fear
ful depravity. He became extremely dissipated, fond
of low company, and averse to labour.

This was, indeed, a sore trial to Mr. Northend,
James was his first begotten. If he had a favourite,
if there was one of his children that shared more tenderly or more largely his affections than another, it
was James. No one can tell how many bitter tearshe
shed, how many fervent prayers he put up for him.
But this child of his love, the shot of his heart, withsbosom steeled against all impression from parental
tenderness, kept on in his evil cours a, waxing worse
and worse. What rendered this affliction still more
trying, was, that Mr. Northend always attributed this
perverseness in James, to his own early mismanagement of him.

ly averse to labour; but seemed very fond of being or the lake, and of associating with bottmen. He now took his own course, and determined to follow boating on the lake as a business. This brought him in to habits of intinacy with the lowest and most depray ed part of society. He was thus removed by the means of grace, and from the influence of religion people; and his acquaintances, in general, now gave him up as a lost man

lim up as a lost man. It was a few years after James began to follow the lake, that his mother was taken very ill, and from the vio lence of her disease, her recovery was despired of. She expressed great anxiety to see him before the died. Boats were leaving here almost every day, and the family took great pains to send tidings of this to James.

to James.

'It was a very dark rainy night; when intelligence It was a very dark rainy night; when intelligent to my house that Mrs. Northern would not hably survive till morning. I immediately has there, and found but few individuals present etheir own family. Mrs. N. was exitently rapidlying, but still able to converse. I do not know it ever saw one appear more lovely in death, or lot to the eternal world on the brink of which she lay, with more calmoess or composure.

lay, with more calmoess or composure.

I remarked to her, that I hoped that she felt resigned to the will of God, and reads to obey his summors. Oh yes, she replied, 'God has been very merciful to mee his Holy Spirit has brought most of my rebellious transfer on the second of the s met his Holy Spirit has brought most of my rebellious thoughts into submission to his will. And I can truly say, that I find unspeakable peace and comfort in resigning myself and all my concerns into his hands. When I look back on my past life, and see how deviating my steps, the creature of a thousand changed and changing purposes; at one time firmly resolved to devote all my powers and faculties to the service of God, and per hans before an hour had passed, all my good resolutions to force the firmly my solutions. nowers and faculties to the service of God, and perhaps be fore an hour had passed. Il my good resolutions swept away and myself brought into subjection to the law of sin which is in my members—Oh, when I think of these things. I should sink into unter despandid I not remember that I was to be saved by free and unmented grace. Yes Jesus,

4 'Thou must save, and thou alone;
In my hand no price I bring,
Simuly to thy cross I cling.

6 'Oh, how infinite is that love, how indescribable.

In my hand no price I bring,
Simuly to thy cross I cling.

1 Oh, how infinite is that love, how indescribable that goodness which has promised to lift me from the depths of sin, and exit me to a seat at God's right hand. When I look forward to the things which hand when I look forward to the things which for that one that lore thim, I long to depart and be with Christ. But then the thought of those I am leaving tyes, there is one bitter, bitter thruspht—my James—my prodigal son—O, that I could see him, and leave him my dwing entreaty to turn from the ways of death.

1 The rain was pattering fast upon the roof, and the night exceedingly dark; all within the house was quiet and compased. During these remarks of Mrs., James arrived and had entered the room with a noiseless treat; the curtains that hung around her bed, had prevented her noticing his persence, as she made these last remarks. He went forward just as he had left the bost, clad in his saflor dress, dripping with tain, and kneeled at her bed side; with one hand he covered his own face, and with the other clasped the dying hand of his mother.

10 mv James, my James, she exclaimed, I am going to die—and must we be parted forever? Have I tome and nursed you—have I carried you in my sams, and cherished you in my hosom so many days and nights, that you might beer me a ressel of worth fitted for defruction. Oh! my son, this is the law appeal that I shall ever make to you. Do turn to God. If you have no pity on your own soul, do have pity upon the teers and arginy of your dying muther. O my

These remarks was a constructive, which necessary on of the foregoing narrative, which necessary reluted by Mr. Heyden and the state of the same and the same and

this. The mother soon died. The son, for a little while more steady, soon returned to his former cour ses. Mr. Northend bore up under this affliction as tonishingly. But the severest trial of all was now a seas.

hand.
'A few years had elapsed since the death of Mrs.
Northend James continued to follow the lake, and had become the master, and in part, the owner of a small schooner. The navigation of this lake is somewhat dangerous on account of sudden squalla. It was about the time that the arrival of James. Northend was expected, that there blew up one the severest gales I ever witnessed. And in a short time there came news that a schooner was wrecked, and in a

Oh yes,' said he, turning away from the wild com "On yea," said he, turning away from the wild com-motion of agitated waters that was roaring around us. "Oh yea," my heart is indeed overwhelmed, lead me lot the rock that is higher fam I. "Had James been peni-tent—could I have had any evidence that, h's peace was made with God! "The thought of his going to an endless perdition—how agonizing. O God, help me to bow in humble automission to this dispensation, and say, the will be done.

to how in humble aubmission to this dispensation, and say, thy will be done.
'As wasto be expected, when the morning came, no part of the wreck was visible.
'From this time Henry Northend became much abstracted from the world, 'His conversation was in Heaven.' The subject of religion seemed the only one that could interest him. This interested him deeply and powerfully. However weary or worn out with frigue, the mention of the blessed Saviour's name would at all times arouse him up to immediate warmth and animation. He has lived the Life, and bel the death of the righteous. Peace we to his meearnth and animation. He has lived the life, and ed the death of the righteous. Peace be to his me-

when this interesting narrative was finished, we vent to Mr. Heyden's house.

After I had retired to my bed-room, I could not bu

tiling, here is one instance in which God has blessed, in a signal and visible way, the sacrament of Infanibaptism to the salvation of souls, and to the magnifying of his own glory. How strongly should this urge all parents to the discharge of this most plainly incul-cated duty.

FOREIGN.

FROM ENGLAND.

By the packet ship Britiannia, Capt. Mar all, at New York from Liverpool, the edi tors of the Commercial Advertiser have re ceived London papers to the 1st of October, and Liverpool of the 2d.

The London Morning Chronicle of the 1st October, contains the following important paragraph:

The revolt is now general throughout the whole of Belgum. The troops of the King amounted only to 41,000 at the beginning, and of these the far greater part must be Belgums. But were the army thrice what it is, it is quite impossible for it to make head a gainst a whole population in a state of revolt. According to the accounts from Rotterdam. received last night, the troops retiring from Brussels on Antwerp, for reinforcements, and been fallen upon by the people, who mas sacred the advance guard. Antwerp is sta-ted to have risen, and Ghent is probably by this time in the possession of the Belgian forces. sacred the advance guard. The King can have nothing to oppose this torrent. If he succeeds in getting the Dutch portion of his troops safe back to Holland, he in westeem himself so far fortunate. As for the Belgians, they will, unquestionably, join the National Standard.

The news from Antwerp and Amsterdam

was to the 29th September inclusive.

The rejoicings among the people were gene most active preparations continued to be whole power of the artillery to be directed a-gainst Brussels, by which so many lives would be lost, and so much property destroyed; seeing, however, that such a measure was indis-pensable, it is said he had overcome his scruples, and that before the advices left Antwerp, the artillery, with a large body of troops, were leaving the place on their way to Brussels, to re-commence the attack .to Brussels, to re-commence the attack.—
Another account from Antwerp, written in great haste, as the mail was about to be sent from Brussels of the 29th of Septr. to this off, says, that the military there had refused to act against the Bruselliois. According to

ty of the greatest excesses. Among other instances, it is stated, that after killing an English woman, they bore her infant on a bayonet through their ranks.

At Liege, the populace are complete masters. The Governor, Mr. Sandberg, had fled, and a Provincial commission bad been appointed for the maintenance of order.

At Malisnes, attempts had been made excite the people to revolt, and to disarm the troops, who kept under arms day and night. Great riots had taken place at Tirlemart, and

The less than one year Mr. Northead saw three of his children thus called into eternity. But the resigns of the many first think the best it, and the meek submission with which he best it, and the meek submission with which he best it, and the meek submission with which he best it, and the meek submission with which he best it, and the meek submission with which he best it, and the meek submission in the many prince of Rulers, may for the carried to the caprice of Rulers, may for the caprice getto emulate the Frenchin their magnanimity,
The first King who draws the aword in a war
of aggression should be hurried from his throne.
The nations tamhave no interest in warring
against each other; and with respect to a particular nation, let subjects and Rulers settle
differences as they best can. There must be

"There is an end to the union between Hol-land and Belgium. We are now to see what step Prussia will take. If she interferes to upport the King, the French, however, he government may be, will most assuredly ake part with the Belgians. Public opinion in this country, as you are aware, was deciddly in favour of the change of government in France: but it is equally certain that it is as much opposed to the late events at Brusels. A few days will decide whether we are to have a war in Europe this year: that we shall have one before the next is passed is, I think, pretty clear.'

LONDON, Oct. 1 .- On Wednesday, the Duke of Wellington gave a grand dinner to Prince Talleyrand.

A private letter from Paris, says-To-day very one is talking of a war with Prussia! Is he King of Prussia, then, weak enough to attack Belgium when Berlin is in revolt Rhenish provinces in insurrection? Louis Philip, King of the French, desires peace, yet the first Prussian Soldier who enters Belgium will render a war with France not mere ly certain but indispensable.

LATEST FROM EUROPE. The packet ship Francis I. at New York

from Havre, brings Paris papers to the 1st October inclusive.
THE NETHERLANDS.

From the tenor of the Netherland news it will be seen the prospect of a pacific adjust-ment of the difficulties between the King of the Netherlands and his Belgian subjects is more remote than ever. The spirt of rebellion is active in most of the Belgian cities, and the alleged infamous conduct of the Dutch soldiers at Brussels will give a darker an neral; but, under the expectation that fresh side of the Belgians. The reports of the en reinforcement would be sent against Brussels, ormities committed by the army of the Prince more determined character to the war on the made by the inhabitants for a defence. If an obvious purpose; but there is credible evine are to credit the accounts from Antwerp, the King, who had been much indisposed, had refused three times to sign the order for the whole power of the artillery to be directed ashole power of the power of of Orange are doubtless much exaggerated for were witnesses and victims of the Dutch sol diery, have united to address their complaints directly to their government, and denounce to it the most infamous violation of all the principles of the rights of nations and the laws of humanity.

A mercantile house in New York has re

off. says, that the military there had refused to act against the Bruxelliois. According to a Proclamation, issued by order of Prince Frederick, after the retreat, and dated from Head Quarters, the troops under his command might have retained possession of Prussels 40,000 cartridges and 200 barrels of powder. from the moment they entered, if he had brought the whole power of the artillery and will be kept till M. Spitaels is released. There was a report in London, on the Evening of the 30th, that an Armistice, to last for three days, had been agreed upon by the contending parties at Brussels. Although something of this sort is noticed in one or two of the private communications from Ant-The loss of the Dutch is computed at 4,000 inust have transpired from a variety of other quarters.

Some of the accounts estimate the whole number of killed and wounded in the tumult at Brussels at upwards of 7000. They concur in representing the Dutch troops as guiltinstances, it is stated, that after killing the properties of the state of the doubt, but that Prussia, and perhaps England, will interfere, in which case a general war will take place France, in such an event, will once more stand single handed against will once more stand single handed against all Europe. But again, in that event you will see all Italy in arms. They will at once throw off the yoke of Austria. Sardinia will do the same. The Rhenish provinces will of course join France, and Spain will before long add her strength, such as it may be, to France. That Europe is on the eve of a general war, is admitted by all here. It will be a bloody one. It may be a long one, but the result will That Europe is on the eve of a general war, is admitted by all here. It will be a bloody one. It may be a long one, but the result will be and must be eminently conducive to the great interests of civil and religious liberty. It will be the war of opinion foretold by Mr.

Canning.*

DARIS, Sept. 29.—The Telegraph has this day announced the news that it was posted over all Brussels that the HOUSE OF O'RANGE HAD CEASED TO REIGN. It is not now a commotion confining itself to a few towns. The whole country has taken nart in the attention of the country has taken nart in the attention of the country has taken nart in the attention of the country has taken nart in the attention of the country has taken nart in the attention of the country has taken nart in the attention of the country has taken nart in the attention of the country has taken nart in the attention of the country has taken nart in the attention of the country has taken nart in the attention of the country has taken nart in the attention of the country has taken nart in the attention of the country has taken nart in the country has taken nart

cetto emulate the Frenchin their magnanimity. The first King who draws the sword in a war of aggression should be hurried from his throng. The nations can have no interest in warring against each other; and with respect to a particular nation, let subjects and Rulers settled differences as they best can. There must be no solemn leagues and convenants among Kings to assist each other.

There is no news of any moment from Russia. A letter from St. Petersburgh mentions that cholers morbus was prevailing to a most lamentable extent in some of the southern cantons. There does not appear to have been any foundation for the Frankfort letter writer's story of an insurrection in St. Petersburgh. The rumour probably grew out of the discontented proceedings in Frankfort.

In England no event of interest had occurred. The following extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, dated Sept. 30th, gives a brief and probably correct view of the state of feeling in that metropolis with respect to the events now acting or anticipated on the continent of Europe.

There is an end to the union between Holland and Belgium. We are now to see what step Prussia will take. If she interferes to

dred men. This sometimes serves as a place of ambush for the Dutch infantry. At Geer, half a league from Oreve, fifty armed mea are said to have displayed the Liege banners. The troops at Bruges had scarcely quitted the city, when the well disposed inhabitants

the city, when the weil disposed inhabitants met; and the tri-coloured flag was housted on the Tour la Halle, in the presence of almost all the inhabitants, to the ringing of belis and general acclamations. Upon this rallying sign, all the inhabitants assumed the tricoloured cockade. The Town Guards have been organized from among every class of the inhabitants. It is said that the troops who marched from this town for Ostend were unable to enter, as that town was in the power the citizens.

Prince Frederick when he escaped from Schaerbeck on the 26th, was in a miserable cart, and thus went to Vilvorde.

It is said that the King of Naples has determined upon giving a new Constitution to

A letter from Paris, in a Havre paper, says that it was reported that England and Prussia would probably come to an arrangement in relation to the Low Countries, by giving Belgium to the reigning branch of Saxony, &c. FRANCE. - The Paris Constitutionnel of

Sept. 50 says.—The Ambassador of the King of the Netherlands had an audieuce of Philip I. yesterday. It is asserted that the object of this visit was to announce the intention of one of the powers who signed the treaty of 1815 to occupy some of the frontier towns in Belgium and France. The Ambassador afterwards waited upon Count Mole, to make the same communication. The answer was, bsolute manner the principle of non-interference; that this was already a great sacrifice made by her, in not seconding a cause which found so much sympathy in France; but that the principle which she had adopted nust likewise be respected by all the other powers; finally, that France would not suffer the fortresses to be delivered into the hands

of a third party.'

The Moniteur, however, contradicts the acount of this interview, affirming that the Minister of the Netherlands had not been admitted to an audience of the King of France since the 25d of September, and that the whole story of the above conversation is an invention.

The news from Spain gives additional evidence that the country will soon be the theatre of a sanguinary revolution, but it does not appear that any great movement had yet

occurred.
Letters from Geneva of 25th Sept. announce the arrival of a Courier from Milan, which states that city was in a state of insurrection, as well as Padua. Many English families. in Italy, were about leaving that country, a-larmed at the menacing posture of affairs.

Advices from Algiers are to the 15th September. The moral of the army is said to have improved since the command has been taken from Bourmont. Among other measures taken by Gen. Clausel, he has placed the town under the administration of a M who was sworn into office on that day.

the same, except that the insurrection is gaining strength every moment, and that the main-tenance of the House of Nassau upon the Belgian throne has become the most hopeless of political combinations in the present conjunc-

Already the diplomatists are at work to find some measure of accommodation to save Europe from a conflagration, of which it would be difficult to perceive the issue.

end was expected, that there blew up one the severest gleel ever winessel. As all in a short time there are the Burgomaster, it was reported, had been murdered.

In Brussels even women and children assisted the theory of personance outlab seen distinctly eliging for the shore. In a few was soon desched that it was aftern the boat A number of personance outlab seen distinctly eliging to the yet floating have been sently conductive to the work of stating that great and was to seen a series of civil and religious liberty. In the yet floating have been sently will be the war of opinion foretold by Mr. The Paris papers contain advices from Brustian that papers are a sently and distincted as papers and the series of the statement that a joint note had which gave to him a wild and distincted as papers are. As attempt and the personance of the statement that a joint note had that could have been sent to the French gavernment by the courts of Vienna, London, and Berlin, in which these powers propose to station Prustin that I possessel fran one will make the effort.

'Mr. Northend was impoining them to make another of the personance of the distinction of the courts of Vienna, London, and Berlin, in which these powers propose to station Prustin that I possessel fran one will make the effort.

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'Mr. Northend was impoining them to make another of the propose of the proposed of



Margiand Wazette. ANNAPOLIS:

Thursday, November 11, 1880.

Mirried on Thursday evening, Oct. 28th, or the Rev. Mr. Shane, Mr. George W. Hirrord, to Miss Elizabeth Harmon, both of this county.

It is expected that the Rev. Mr. Smith of Prince-George's county, will perform Di-tile Service in Saint-Mary's church on Sun-civ next the 14th inst. The public are repectfully invited to attend. cervice to commence at half past ten.

NOTICE. The Managers of the Fernale Orphan Asylvac Anapolis, propose holding their ANNUAL FAIR, for the support of the lustitution in January. Ladies wishing to assist in preparing articles to be disposed of, can be supplied with materials by application to Mr. I. Gray. The Managers deem it up. Mrs. I. GREEN. The Managers deem it un-accessary to make any appeal to the charita-ble feelings of the ladies, who will no doubt continue that aid which they have so genebe a more acceptable deed of mercy than to restrehelpless and destitute Female Orphans from want and vice, and place them in a siconfortable support, and become respectable members of society.

THANESGIVING.

In consideration of the Peace, Health, Plenwand General Prosperity, which have stringuished the condition of the people of Massichusetts, through the past year, the Governor recommends that they observe Thursday, the second day of December next saday of public Thanksgiving and Praise Governor Tunlinson has appointed Thurs

dir, the 25th of Nov. next, to be observed as cay of Thanksgiving in Connecticut. -0-

Ten divorces were granted at the last sesof the Supreme Court at Danbury, Con-

MR. RANDOLPH .- The New York Jour cal of Commerce says:—A gentleman just from St. Petersburgh, informs us that the A-perican Minister to the Court of Russia, took his presport on the 1st of Sept. preparatory to his return to the United States. Whethere would come by way of England, or France, was not determined. The state of his health was very unpromising. All was quiet in St. Petersburgh up to the above men-

The New York Post has also the following Aragraph on the same subject—
Mr. Randolph.—We learn that private let-

ters have been received from St. Petersburgh, which state that Mr. Randolph has been obliged, by ill-health, to leave St. Petersburgh on his return home, by way of the south of Europe. The state of his health was such as to reader it improbable that he would ever much the United States. rach the United States.

INDIAN MURDER AND EXECUTION. We are indebted, says the Sandusky Cla-nan, to a gentleman of this town for the folowing extract of a letter from the Post Mas-er at Upper Sandusky, dated Oct. 9th, 1830

mitted on another Vvandott or Monday night last. On Thursday, the senence was pronounced, and on yesterday. (Friday) in presence of a large concourse o both whites and Indians, he was executed at a quarter past 4 o'clock, P. M. He was shot (kneeling by his grave) by six men appointed for that purpose. He was condemned by the voice of the nation. Three Christian men and larce pagans were chosen as executioners.

STILL LATER ARRIVALS FROM EU-ROPE.

The packet alup Erie, Capt. Funck, arrivat New York on Wednesday evening from Harre, in the remarkably short passage of treaty four days. By this arrival the Edi-lors of the Commercial Advertiser have recired files of Paris papers to the 9th of Ocober inclusive.

tober inclusive.

[The Boston papers contain London dater of the 8th of October, and Liverpool of the 8th brought to that port by the ship Perfect, which sailed on the 10th.]

The general complexion of affairs in France was possed more favourable. The Popular specified the new government, and was the sailed on the new government, and was the sailed on the new government in a very last into every government in Europe would make a secretary government in Europe would not make a secretary government in Europe would not make a secretary government in Europe would be pullipped. Indeed the French revolution securities proposed to expended t