

A NUT FOR THE PRINTERS.

Jim Black who lived to eat... Embark upon upon the seas... A maid who had a jam of cash... So Jenny thus one morning said... Dear Betty, most accomplished maid... Here this 'I make... Some pity now bestow... And put I pray for mercy's sake... To me my word... If my destruction be your aim... I'd rather die by sword than flame... My warmth of words excuse... Yes even a row... A welcome guest would be... For fate's determined to allow... A alone for me... Rather than bear your frowns, will I... Embark upon upon the seas... For in a world I die... Not perish by sea... But to the last our praise I'll sing... In spite of all our jibes... And thro' the world your name shall ring... And star above the... There's not a \$ of our land... Could show your I... I'd better try to count the sand... Than all your worth to tell... Betty who had a feeling heart... Not quite so tough as leather... Eule Jenny for the priest to start... To smother them both together.

BREVIER.

MY LAST PUPIL.—A TALE OF THE DOMINIE.—BY ANDREW PICKEN, Author of the 'Dominie's Legacy.'

It was before I became a real gentleman, and independent portioner of Balgownie Brae, in the west of Scotland, and when I was nothing but an obscure Dominie, (although a licensed minister of the Kirk of Scotland,) and earning my bit of bread by communicating the rudiments of that learning, which never was the making of theirs, that the first part of my experience was obtained in the ways of this wicked world.

At that time, the obtaining of a good and respectable pupil who could pay the school wages punctually at the quarter's end, or even the half year, was, as may be supposed, always a pleasant and comforting event to me; and I not only laboured diligently to prepare the minds of my young friends for the mighty world, with which they were one day destined to grapple, but it was my way to follow them, after I had dispersed them from my hands, with eyes of interest and affection, wherever I could trace them throughout the various prosperities and adversities which it is the lot of man to encounter on this side of time. If I were tell all the stories that I could narrate of my pupils, and how the world tossed them to and fro during my own life, and how some of them became good, and some of them declined into evil, notwithstanding all the Godly precepts that I delivered to them—the world would be much instructed thereby. But as the world cares little for instruction, but only for pleasure and amusement, I will withhold them all, excepting only the history of my last pupil, in whose fate, indeed, it is quite likely that no one will take half as much interest as myself.

Well—one long afternoon, when my head was quite muddled with the weary din of the school, I was so confused and stupified that I never so much as heard the noise of a carriage, which, with prancing horses and a real postillion, actually stopped at my poor door. Down went the steps, with a clatter that made all my scholars run to the windows in spite of utmost authority; and out came a fine lady and an elderly gentleman; and after them a smart lad hopped from the coach, whom native sagacity, at once led me to apprehend to be my own trusted pupil.

The preliminaries were settled between the parents and myself in five minutes after we had been all convened in my best apartment. But, with the mere pounds and particulars, my business was not quite ended; and I began to look in the face of the pupil, and of those who accompanied him. I was not so ignorant of this world's vanity as not to know that there must have been some other reason besides the fame of my character and qualifications that should bring such grand people to my country domicile. My surmise was justified by further appearances. There is something painful to the eye in all incongruities. The lady was not yet more than five and twenty, and I scarce ever had seen a prettier woman. The gentleman bordered fifty, but his look indicated a mixture of sensuality, Scottish greed, good nature, and amiability. Yet though the lady was pretty, even to fascination, I could not say that she commended herself wholly to my approval. I knew not whether it were natural levity, or a sort of broken hearted recklessness that influenced her, as if from the habitual consciousness of having thrown away, by one act, all life's happiness, and a most of its virtues; but the manner in which she handed over her child to my care, though affectionate

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Burch, one for the sum of three thousand dollars, current money damages, to be released on payment of one thousand dollars, and twenty-three dollars, and ninety-six cents, with interest on two hundred and four dollars, and thirteen cents, from the fifth day of December, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, on five hundred and sixty three dollars and forty three cents from the ninth day of November, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, and on two hundred and fifty six dollars and forty cents from the thirtieth day of November, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, and twelve dollars and forty eight and a third cents costs, and the other for five hundred dollars current money damages, to be released on payment of two hundred and fifty-nine dollars and fifteen cents, with interest from the thirtieth day of March, eighteen hundred and thirty, and seven dollars and thirteen and a third cents costs, no part of which judgment has been paid to the said complainants.—That at the aforesaid term of said court, the complainant Harrison, also recovered a judgment against the said Joseph N. Burch, for the sum of fifteen hundred dollars current money damages, to be released on payment of seven hundred and ninety-three dollars and sixty cents, with interest from the seventh day of July, eighteen hundred and thirty, and seven dollars and thirteen and a third cents costs, no part of which has been paid to him. The bill further states, that the said Joseph N. Burch, being indebted to the said James Iriwin in the sum of eight hundred and forty-three dollars, by bond bearing date the fourth day of May, eighteen hundred and thirty, and being liable to the said James Iriwin on account of certain promissory notes endorsed by and loaned by the said James Iriwin, and discounted at the Bank of Alexandria for the use and benefit of the said Joseph N. Burch, and being further liable to the said James Iriwin on account of his endorsements and acceptances of certain notes, bills and drafts, drawn by a certain James A. Waters on him, which endorsements and acceptances were made and executed at the request and upon the guarantee of the said Joseph N. Burch, the said liabilities amounting to the sum of nine thousand one hundred and ninety-two dollars, or thereabouts, did by his indenture of three parts, bearing date the fifth day of May, eighteen hundred and thirty, between the said Joseph N. Burch of the first part, William L. Hodgson, of the town of Alexandria, of the second part, and James Iriwin of the said town, of the other part, for the purpose of securing the said debt, and to provide a fund for the payment of the aforesaid bill, notes and drafts, conveying certain lands lying in Prince-George's county, and a large number of negroes, particularly described in said deed, to the said William L. Hodgson, to have and to hold the said lands and negroes to the said William L. Hodgson, and his heirs and assigns forever, upon the following trusts, to wit:—To permit the said Joseph N. Burch to retain possession of the said lands and slaves, and to receive the rents, issues, profits, and without accounts until the sale become necessary under the terms of said deed, but if the said Joseph N. Burch should at any time after the date of said deed, when required, make default in payment of said bond, with the interest due thereon, or any part thereof, or should at any time, when required, make default in the payment of the said notes, or any thereof, or any notes, obligation or obligations, substituted therefor, or any thereof, or any discount, interest, costs or charges which may accrue thereon, or any interest which may be required on the same, or any thereof, at any time when required by the said James Iriwin, or his representatives, fail to pay to him or them, the full amount of any and of advance of money by the said notes, bills, drafts or obligations, or any thereof, then the said William L. Hodgson, or his heirs, shall, on the request of the said James Iriwin or his executors, administrators or assigns, proceed to sell the said slaves and the said land at public auction, on the premises, for cash, or on credit, as parties concerned may direct, and after defraying all costs and charges attending the sale, shall, out of the money thence to arise, pay to the said James Iriwin, or his representatives, the full amount of any and all advances of money which he or they may have made on account of or toward paying any of the bills, drafts, notes or obligations, therein specified, or if any renewals thereof with interest thereon, and shall then proceed to take up, pay and satisfy, the said bond, and all interest due thereon, and all and every of said notes, bills, drafts or obligations, which may be then due, and the residue as they may become due, and the balance, if any remain, pay to the said Joseph N. Burch, his heirs or assigns, which said deed contains a proviso that the same shall be void if the said Joseph N. Burch shall, before a sale actually made, refund to the said James Iriwin all advances made by him, and pay and satisfy the said bond, bills, notes, drafts and obligations, which may be then due, together with all discount, interests, costs and charges, which may have accrued thereon, and also all costs and charges which may have accrued under said deed,

RANSAY WATERS, Reg. Cur. Can. FRESH FALL & WINTER GOODS. GEORGE M'NEIR, MERCHANT TAILOR. As just received a large and handsome assortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS, all of the latest importations, among which are: Patent Finished Cloths Of various qualities and colours, with CASIMERES and VESTINGS of the latest style, suitable for the present and approaching seasons. He requests his friends and the public to call and examine. All of which he will make up at the shortest notice, and in the most reasonable style, for CASH, or to punctual accounts. Sept. 29, 1831.

TO RENT. THE BRICK HOUSE and LOT, fronting on Green Street, formerly owned by Mr. Brice B. Brewer. To a good Tenant the rent will be low. Also the OFFICE in West Street, between the offices of Alexander Randall and J. H. Nicholas, Esquires. The rent of the latter property is fixed at \$50 per annum. R. I. JONES. Jan. 26.

PASSAGE TO BROAD CREEK. MAJOR JONES' Sloop leaves Annapolis for Broad Creek, on Mondays and Fridays, at 7 o'clock, A. M. These passengers will be taken in the mail stage to Queen's town, Wye Mills, and Boston; to arrive at Boston same evening by 5 o'clock, P. M. Return will leave Boston at 7 o'clock, A. M. at Saturdays and Wednesdays, arrive at Broad Creek in time for dinner at Annapolis, by 5 o'clock, P. M. same evenings. Fare from Annapolis to Broad Creek 81 50 from Broad Creek to Queen's town 75 from Broad Creek to Boston 1 50 For passage apply at the Box of Williamson and Swann's Hotel. All baggage at the risk of the owners. Feb. 16, PERRY ROBINSON, it.

CASH FOR NEGROES. WE WISH TO PURCHASE 100 LIKELY NEGROES. Of both sexes, from 13 to 25 years of age, field hands, also, mechanics of every description. Persons wishing to sell, will do well to give us a call, as we are determined to give HIGHER PRICES FOR SLAVES, than any purchaser who is now or may be hereafter in the market. Any communication in writing will be promptly attended to. We can at all times be found at Williamson's Hotel, Annapolis. LEGG & WILLIAMS. December 15, 1837.

NOTICE. THE subscriber has taken up a small Schooner that was aground on the Eastern Bay of Kent Island, the schooner was plundered, and the hull was a perfect wreck, without mast or keel, the stern broken out so much that the name of the vessel is lost. There was a small amount of cargo on board, and a small crew or two on board, which was marked, and the cargo was taken forward, and the vessel was got up the 30th of March 1832. SAMUEL CHACE, Kent Island, Queen Anne's County, Maryland. April 5.

PRINTING Neatly executed at the OFFICE.

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From the New England Farmer. DWARFING TREES. The art of dwarfing trees, consists in grafting or budding the desired fruit upon dwarf varieties, of the same genera. Thus the apple is dwarfed by putting it on the paradise stock, and partially by working it on the wild crab; the pear is dwarfed by working it on the quince, or hawthorn, or wild thorn; the cherry, by grafting on a dwarf variety the peach or sand cherry. Fruit trees are also rendered comparatively dwarf and early bearers, by permitting the first side shoots to remain at proper distances, to become bearing wood. By annually cutting off the lower branches to produce standards of high tops, we proportionally delay the season of fruiting. Van Mons, in his successful experiments in producing new varieties of the pear, left the first branches to grow, and thus often obtained fruit in from four to six years from the seed. In this way dwarf plums, peaches, nectarines, are produced on the stock of the muscled plum. Whatever retards the growth of wood, in a tree of bearing age, induces the production of fruit; and a tree seldom makes new wood while sustaining a heavy crop of fruit. The precocity of dwarfs is owing to the diminished circulation of sap vessels of the stock being more limited or contracted than those of the graft; or by the maturity of the branches which are suffered to remain near the ground. It is proper to remark, that all pears will not take or do well upon the quince. The words pear, pear and quince, in the table you published; although not understood, and sent to you by mistake, indicate the stock upon which the kinds may be worked with advantage. Those with quince, in the column of ripening, produce better on the quince than on the pear. The breaking pears are generally best on the pear stock. I have become so sensible of the advantage of dwarfs for early bearing, that I have sent an order to France for three or four hundred of the best varieties of the pear upon the quince, to supply customers to our nursery. It should also be borne in mind, that in dwarfs, the scion overgrows the stock; and that hence it is necessary to graft near the surface of the ground, or under it. I have several pears now growing upon the hawthorn, which were grafted in 1827; but they have not produced, nor do they promise much. Dwarfs upon the quince should be planted in a quince soil, that is, one that is moist, and rather stiff than sandy. J. B. Albany Nursery, Feb. 21, 1832.

LAND FOR SALE. THE subscriber offers for sale a TRACT OF LAND called GREEN'S PURCHASE, containing ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY EIGHT AND A HALF ACRES, situated in Anne Arundel county, near to, and adjoining the lands of, the late Joseph M'Coneny, Esq. This land is exceedingly fertile, and now in a high state of improvement; plaiter acts with great effect, and the land is in every way adapted to the growth of Corn, Wheat and Tobacco, and is also peculiarly adapted to the growth of Clover. The improvements are a large new BARN, and THREE QUARTERS for servants, in good repair; there is also an excellent TIMOTHY MEADOW in fine order. Any one inclined to purchase, will of course view the premises. THE TERMS will be made ACCOMMODATING. Captain Joseph Owens, who lives near the premises, will show the property to any person inclined to purchase. Application can be made to me in the city of Baltimore, as also to Capt. Owens, who will give information as to terms, &c. Feb 23, 1832 BENJAMIN M'GENEY.

NOTICE TO MARRIED GIBBS. THAT the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of St. Mary's County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the Personal Estate of Thomas Woodward, late of Washington county, District of Columbia, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the voucher, to the subscriber, at or before the 13th day of December next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 10th day of April 1832. THOMAS W. MORGAN, Adm'r, of Thomas Woodward, April 19.

into seditions writings, shall be punished by the galleys from 10 to 15 years, or from 15 to 20 years, according to the importance of the case and the concurrence of circumstances. 9. Any person who shall devote himself to the distribution of a single print, paper, or writing, which, though it was in fact directed towards the said end of sedition or conspiracy, had produced no effect, to be punished by 5 to 10 year's galleys, and a fine of from 100 to 500 Roman crowns. 10. Any one who shall possess any writing or printed paper, capable of provoking sedition or other attempts against the Sovereign of the Government, to be punished by from 1 to 5 years imprisonment, and a fine of from 0 to 100 crowns. 11. Injuries contempt or provocation against the public force, to be punished by imprisonment of from 5 to 5 years, and a fine of 50 to 100 crowns. 12. Injuries contempt or provocation against the public force, to be punished by imprisonment of from 5 to 5 years, and a fine of 50 to 100 crowns. 13. Injuries contempt or provocation against the public force, to be punished by imprisonment of from 5 to 5 years, and a fine of 50 to 100 crowns. 14. In case of resistance or opposition with arms, the penalty to be from 5 to 10 years' galleys. 15. If the result be a wound not dangerous, the penalty to be the galleys for life. 16. If there is any danger, or a great danger, the penalty to be death. 17. All secret societies, whatever may be their denomination, are proclaimed associations in a state of rebellion permanent against the Sovereign and the State, even if their name is not determined; consequently any person belonging to the aforesaid societies shall be punished according to the preceding articles for all the doings and acts stipulated in the laws. 20. Any person who, by any means, shall be aware of a re-union or other operations of a secret society and shall not declare it to the authority, shall be punished by from 5 to 10 years' galleys. From our residence at Bologna, the 20th of February, 1832. JOSEPH Cardinal ALBANI.

From the New York Farmer. ON THE CULTURE AND VALUE OF LOCUST. Among the great variety of subjects discussed in your valuable publication, connected with agricultural pursuits, I have not seen any notice of that most valuable of all the different kinds of wood known to our country, the common yellow locust. The most valuable, because of all the varied productions of our forests, no one species of wood is in so many ways preferable to all others. In ship-building, and in house-building; for fences and for fuel, the locust is in almost all respects as good as any other, and in many particulars so decidedly superior, as scarcely to admit of comparison. The value of this wood not being generally known, as it is rarely found among our primitive forests, and the cultivation of it but little attended to in the new and recently settled parts of our State, is probably the cause why it has attracted so little of general interest. The soil in which the locust appears to thrive best, is that kind which is generally found upon the necks and promontories on the north shore of Long Island—a light and somewhat sandy loam. It thrives best in the deepest and richest soils of this description, but grows very well in those that are so gravelly and uneven as to be of little or no value for the plough. It may be grown from the seed, first subject to the action of boiling water, and planted in nurseries, to remain for two or more years previous to transplanting; or when fallen, after having attained some size, numerous sprouts may be obtained by wounding or separating the roots with a plough, which extend for a considerable distance from the body, and run near the surface. In this way an acre may be covered with more than will arrive at maturity, from a dozen well grown trees scattered over that surface. In the older parts of the State, where the quantity of woodland is reduced to the desired limits, this wood may be advantageously substituted for other kinds, by introducing it among the sprouts, on woodland recently cut off, in which way, five and twenty trees, on an acre, and in a soil adapted to their growth, would at the expiration of as many years, when the wood was again subjected to the axe, take the place of the other timber, if care were taken to destroy or retard the growth of the sprouts. For fence posts, the locust is invaluable, it being durable beyond any other kind of wood. How long it will last, used in this way, is perhaps somewhat uncertain; but it does not admit of a doubt, that an originally sound post, of five inches in diameter, will be good at the expiration of fifty years. For sills, posts, and those parts of the frame of a building that are subjected to dampness, or exposure to the weather, it is perhaps as durable as iron similarly exposed; and if it should ever become so plentiful, as to admit of being used for the outside covering of buildings, as well as for frames, stone itself would have but few advantages over it. In ship-building, its value is well known, for certain parts of the frame, and for trunnels, it being incomparably of more value than any other kind of wood used. For fuel, it is of equal value in all respects, with walnut or the best white oak. In a kindly soil, there are but few kinds of wood that grow more rapidly than the locust. The walnut, oak, elm, and other kinds of hard wood, are decidedly inferior to it in that respect; but the chestnut and tulip tree, (the common white wood,) particularly the last, will overtop it. Great care, consequently, is required when it is young, and growing among sprouts of this last description, to prevent them from destroying it. In good soils, in twenty years from the seed, and fifteen years from good rods, it will attain a liberal size for fencing uses. The money value of locust depends, like all other productions of the soil, upon its proximity to a market. On this island, a post

(Continued from first Page.) To my eye, at this moment, the ship appeared as if she was hemmed in by a miniature horizon. The heavens appeared close to us. The ship was enclosed as if it were by a shadowy festoon. We had not been below many minutes before we heard the mate in a husky voice calling 'All hands—all hands!' Fear has an electric influence on man. The words were hardly out of his mouth before all were on deck. When I had ascended I perceived no difference in the aspect of the heavens; but as I directed my eyes aft, I saw with terror the mate with a countenance pale as death, on which fear was written in language too legible to be mistaken, in the act of letting fly the topsail halyards, and as my eye caught the captain he was fearfully crossing himself, he being a Catholic.—All was appalling. To me, as yet, the danger was unknown. Turning my eyes mechanically and rapidly round, the scene before the ship, in all its horror, presented itself to my view. A whirlwind was passing. As if by magic a deep black cloud, in mountain masses, passed the horizon, against whose broad disk, as on some high shore, broke the angry wave. Surge rolled on surge and the swelling billows dashed their high foam to heaven. There was a thrilling interest in the scene—life and death hung by a thread. The terror that had for a few moments appalled us, reacting, gave something like a super-natural vigour to our exertions. The halyards flew, the tacks and sheets were loosed, the tackles, clewlines and buntlines, all were plied with an almost maniac fury; for existence was the prize of exertion; and in a few moments the ship, under bare poles, comparatively safe, lay listlessly and still on the waters. The whirlwind hardly passed before there commenced one of the most tremendous thunder storms that I had ever witnessed. The lightning poured down, stream after stream—the thunder, too, came not clap after clap, for the bounding ocean bellowed forth in one continued war. Its dread clang was as if the whole artillery of the skies had at once burst on the world, for from one quarter of the heavens to another, peal answered peal in quick continued succession, while at the same time the rain fell in almost sheeted torrents. This lasted nearly an hour. Such scenes solemnize and soften the hard hearts of men. At noon, when the elements were hushed into repose, and the sun shone forth in all his meridian glory, the contrast struck strongly on the soul; and so forcibly were we impressed with it, that before we partook of our mid-day meal, our hearts were humbled in grateful adoration to the great Author and Preserver of our being. Never shall I forget my feelings as we joined our commander in prayer; for gratitude and recent mercies give a warmth and life to our devotion that we do not feel in the hour of unthinking prosperity. He who has felt the terrors of the deep, and has felt that the hand of mercy has protected him, may with strong feeling exclaim, 'The Lord has made us, not we ourselves.'

SPAIN. The romance of the chivalry of this country, is all in the past—the present has little or none of it. The face of the land seems to have lost the verdure, and the brightness which the olden tourists invested it in their pictures and descriptions, and the graphic Irving declares it to be a lonesome and melancholy country. This it is, to be shorn of free institutions, and manacled under the domination of fickle and incompetent rulers.—Should the armies of Spain join with those of Portugal in the defence of the latter kingdom against Don Pedro, they would do battle with no sublime or spirit-stirring impulse: they would toil for a tyrant, and in support of crumbling and despotic institutions. That this is true, a glance at Spain as she is can well attest. The wealth of her fields swell the granaries of priests—education is neglected—liberal hearts proscribed and exiled.—How different from the proud days of old, when her cities abounded in luxurious plenty; and from the courts and gardens of the Alhambra, to the utmost boundary of the kingdom, all was magnificence and grandeur. Now, 'the day of chivalry,'—of tilting knights jostling in the tourney, and fair woman rewarding their valour—are over—the peasant no longer moves to the sound of his castinet—but broods in silence over his own and his country's fortunes. This is not a distorted picture; and on reverting to the ancient and flowery days of Spain, we may well ask in the language of Jorge Manrique, one of her best poets, 'Where are her high born dames—and where Their gay attire and jewelled hair, And odours sweet? Where are the gentle knights that came To kneel and breathe the love's ardent flame Low at their feet? Where is the song of Troubadour, Where are the lute and gay tambour, They loved of yore? Where the merry dance of old, The flying robes lawrought with gold, The dancers wore.' [London Paper.

BLOODY EDICT. A severe edict against insurrection has been issued at Bologna. The following are some of the articles: 4. The conspiracy begun or only manifested, a project with or without an oath, between two or a greater number of persons, to rebel against the sovereign or the state, or to oblige either to concession, or to suspend or disarm the public force, shall be punished by death. 5. Any person who shall excite or join a rebellion against the Sovereign or the Government by enlisting men, collecting arms or ammunition, shall equally suffer death. 6. The authors and printers of writings exciting to rebellion shall be punished by the galleys for life. 7. Any person or persons, who shall suffer themselves to be seduced, or enticed into a conspiracy or rebellion, or who shall distri-