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THE RETURN OF THE ADMIRAL.
BY BARRY CORNWALL.

How gallantly, how bravely,
We ride along the sea!
The morning is all sunshine,
The billows are all sparkling,
And bounding in the light,
Like creatures in whose sunny veins
The blood is running bright.
All nature knows our triumph:
Strange birds about us sweep;
Strange things come up to look at us,
The masters of the deep.
In our wake, like any serpent,
Follows even the bold shark—
Oh! proud must be our Admiral
Of such a hoary barque!
Proud, proud, must be our Admiral,
(Though he is pale to day.)
Of twice five hundred iron men,
Who all his nod obey.
Who's fought for him and conquered—
Who's won with sword and gun,
Nobility! which he shall have
When'er he touch the shore,
Oh! would I were our Admiral,
To order with a word—
To have a dozen drops of blood,
And straight rise up a lord!
I'd shout 'em to yon shark, there,
Who follows in our lee,
"Some day I'll make thee carry me,
Like lightning through the sea!"
—The Admiral grew paler,
And pale as we flew;
Still talked he to his officers,
And smiled upon his crew,
And he looked up at the heavens,
And he looked down on the sea,
And at last he spied the creature
That kept following in our lee.
He shook—'twas but an instant—
For speedily the pride
Ran crimson to his face,
Till all cheeks were flushed,
I threw boldness on his forehead;
Gave firmness to his breath;
And he stood like some grim warrior
New risen up from death.
That night, a horrid whisper
Fell on us where we lay,
And we knew our old line Admiral
Was changing into clay.
We heard the wash of waters,
Though nothing could we see,
And a white land a plunge
Among the billows in our lee!
'Till dawn we watched the body
In its dead and ghastly sleep,
And next evening at sunset,
And he was slung into the deep!
And never from that moment,
Saw one surfer through the sea,
Saw we (or heard) the shark
That had followed in our lee!

From the Easton Whig.

We lay before our readers, this morning, the address of the Rev. Dr. Wyatt, at the commencement recently held by the Faculty of Arts and Sciences of the University of Maryland. Here we are in possession of the views we have on several occasions endeavored, in our weak way, to urge upon the people of Maryland, ably laid down, by one of our most excellent divines. The production is that of a scholar, and appeals with equal force to the finer sensibilities of the poet, the pure spirit of the christian and the *amor patriæ* of the statesman. The subject is one of the deepest interest, one in which the welfare of the state is more intimately concerned than at first view appears.—To say nothing of the vast sum annually sent out of the state: nothing of the loss of the advantages arising from the introduction of wealth into it, by bringing pupils from abroad: nothing of the moral force of the character and intelligence of the professors of such institutions, on the public mind: the moral benefits of an education obtained under the eye, the direction, or control of parents, cannot be too highly estimated, in a religious or political point of view.

ADDRESS.

Delivered at the commencement held by the Faculty of Arts and Sciences of the University of Maryland, July, 1832.
None but those who are singularly devoid of reflection or sensibility, can be unconscious of a lively interest in the occasion which has drawn together the present assembly. A first experiment in mechanics, which may have an influence upon social comfort and prosperity; the dedication of a majestic edifice to its appropriate uses; the committal of a vast structure to the ocean, upon whose capricious bosom we foresee that it must traverse countless leagues, encounter storms, sustain fearful conflicts, and beneath which, at length, were with toll, we behold it in imagination, resigning itself to a restless destiny—these are circumstances which are found to awaken almost uniformly a strong and pleasurable emotion. And yet what is the claim of either of them to such regard, when compared to the entrance of these youths upon a stage, so early and yet so eventful in their career of immortality? The narrowest observation and experience teach us, that ere they can arrive at the close of this period, however smiling and calm the prospect may now be, they also must encounter storms, be agitated with conflicts, must endure many an hour of care and toil, while their best consolation, as it regards

this world, will often be the hope, that before long they shall sink to a secure repose. Can we look upon them at such a moment without emotion? Can any fail to yield to the excitement of the occasion?

There are, however, circumstances, just now, peculiarly calculated to awaken our interest. I do not allude to the promise of worth and usefulness, of which we have just witnessed a gratifying evidence in these young gentlemen, entirely in accordance, I am told, with the general tenor of their collegiate attainments and character. But I have reference to the Institution from which they have derived their education.

To know that in Europe, or in other cities of our own country, adequate opportunities are afforded of obtaining an ample and effective education, must no doubt be gratifying. But the reflection, at the same time, that those were advantages which the youth of Baltimore could enjoy at the risk of forfeiting many other solid and inestimable privileges, would be calculated to mingle much sadness with our benevolent sympathies. The present exhibition proves that such is not the case. And I acknowledge, that not only as a citizen of Baltimore, but strongly moved by many affecting, powerful considerations to observe the signs of its prosperity, but yielding to the force of more selfish—I mean paternal feelings—I rejoice in the practical evidence now afforded, that the avenues to literature and science are open to our children at home. And as I cannot but suppose the importance of education to be a topic which you have duly examined and felt; as I cannot but hope that the elevation and dignity which it imparts to the character, the purity which it diffuses throughout one taste for pleasure, the vast and varied power of usefulness, the independence of spirit, the preparation for vicissitudes and reverses, resulting from it, are all appreciated by such an assembly as the present; I shall only take the liberty of offering a few remarks upon the claims of this Institution in particular to our patronage and solicitude. That such remarks are not un-called for, must I think be readily admitted, when it is remarked, that from an institution, organized and chartered nearly thirty years ago, there are now but two pupils about to receive honours, which might and should be bestowed at the same moment upon as many hundreds. Founded and chartered it was by the Legislature, but not endowed, because, no doubt, they deemed that an ample and lasting endowment would be derived in Baltimore, from the force of public opinion, from a clear perception of our interests, and those of our children; and from the operation here of all those views and causes which have led so many other cities in the Union, with almost a prodigal hand, to rear, and foster and enrich similar institutions. Where this subject is justly appreciated by eighty thousand people, there can be no necessity for the endowment of a college. Well would it be, that from the public treasury funds were supplied, to cherish genius, and elicit eminent worth, when discovered in poverty and obscurity. Noble would be the task of a legislative body to train in colleges, perhaps for their own halls, and offices of distinction and power, those whom an adverse Providence would otherwise doom to more humble vocations. But the citizens of a metropolis like this, must be blind to their own honour and pleasure, as well as interest, if they wait for legislative aid; and if they fail to establish within their own precincts, a purely collegiate institution, that is, one utterly devoid of all sectarian and political influence, and exclusively devoted to the cause of literature and science. Such an opinion is justified, it appears, by a variety of considerations.

Holding, as he does, no official relation to the very respectable Faculty whose pupils have just completed their academical course, the application to your speaker to discharge the present duty, is presumed to have been made with reference to his designation as Professor of Theology. That appointment, even if it were unconnected in him with the sacred office, would more than justify—it would demand a candid statement, in the first place, of the moral considerations which should move you to educate your children at home—at home retaining the security and enjoyments of your own roof and your own table, if possible,—within reach of such privileges every day, if from peculiar circumstances, more cannot be had. Why should a parent send from the shelter which God and nature designed for the young, those for whose moral principles, and means of usefulness, and cheerful and innocent enjoyment of life, that parent must be primarily accountable? Is it because their passions are found to be strong and perverse, and their unformed character demanding an energy and vigilance of control which it is irksome to the parent to employ? And who will believe that a duty towards a little endearing circle, from which a parent shrinks, can be performed by a mercenary agent with more effect, in behalf of thirty or forty, or perhaps a hundred, to whom he is only bound by the ties of interest or transient regard? I would not deny that in some cases, it may be in the power of the principals of academies and colleges to maintain, through the force of penalties, and regard for future interest, and ambition to excel, or to escape dishonour, a control of the moral conduct, a devotion to study, an influence over the public deportment of a lad,

which a parent fails to secure. But is this the whole of a moral education? Is this all that is meant by bringing up our offspring in the nurture and admonition of the Lord?—Can there be no lurking diseases when the aspect is fair; no vice but that which meets the eye of the world at noon day? Is every boy safe, and must he prove a blessing to his family, and an honour to his country, whom the rigid discipline of a college has rendered staid and old, so far as decorum in society is concerned, regular and upright? If the sacred influence of home, a mother's tenderness—a father's authority, the noble ambition to keep all cheerful and virtuous, and happy, where brothers and sisters are continually assembled about the same board,—if all this fail to give an amiable and honourable to the character, depend upon it, a schoolmaster's frown, or penalties, or admonitions, cannot effect more. Of what description are the lads that are generally educated at a distance from their parents. The docile, virtuous, diligent, who afford early fruits as well as blossoms for the delight of the cultivator? Not at all. But you send away,—I speak, of course, of ordinary practice and motives,—you send away the obdurate, & the impetuous, those that seem to have a premature bias to vice; who are not safe from contagion even within the almost monastic seclusion, if you choose to make it so,—of your own walls. And whether do you send them?—To an institution by which probably, fifty, or perhaps five hundred, sent their obdurate and impetuous, and prematurely vicious sons also. Exposed as they have been by day and by night to your observation, you have ascertained that there is much or something to fear for their morals and future propriety in the world. And therefore you place them in one of the wards of such a hospital of moral diseases as I allude to, at a distance of two or three hundred miles from you, and then lie down quietly in your beds at night, with the comfortable assurance, that because you do not see the malignant symptoms of approaching ruin, such do not exist, that all is well, and that you have done the best for your children. The principal of the distant academy, sometimes hardened in his awful responsible office, having proved, by long experience, that human agency, under such circumstances, can do no more for your sons, writes you word,—and he sees nothing in their countenances and courteous deportment to warrant a contrary impression, that they are obedient and diligent, and so uniformly to Church, and have accomplished a certain term of course of study. And upon the principles imbibed, and the affections cherished, during such terms of study, under such circumstances of peril to the honourable principles and virtuous feelings of the heart, depend the earthly career and the immortal privileges, of the children that God has given you. Gloom must be the reflections of man's parent upon his bed of death, when offspring thus educated, of whose genuine innate propensities, he must be thus ignorant, are about to be abandoned without a guardian to all the temptations and conflicts of the world! Fearful must be the meeting of such a parent with those offspring at the tribunal of God, should they appear there as the victims of iniquity, the subjects of a curse, rather than the friends of human kind, about to claim their recompence,—the faithful subjects of the Redeemer, about to receive his applause.

But I admit that these evils, great and deplorable as they appear to me, are in many cases unavoidable; and as neither colleges, nor even the narrower halls of instruction, can be established in every town and hamlet, a liberal education can only be attained by multitudes, on condition of their encountering such risks. But what would seem to be the dictate of prudence where education at a distance from home, is found to be inevitable? Let the distance be as small, let the alienation from your child be as short in duration, as often interrupted as possible. And instead of aiding to segregate boys in large masses, where moral or immoral impressions may be quickly, and continually, and powerfully communicated from one to another, secure for him the privileges of a private residence, of domestic religious instruction, of pastoral care, and if nothing could prevail with you to sanction his idleness with one unprincipled companion, when under your own guardianship, expose him not abroad to the contamination of many such without striving to give him some equivalent for parental vigilance and counsel. It is not, however, the misfortune of Baltimoreans to be so situated. We have a population able in numbers and wealth, without any foreign aid, to support a University in all its branches. Half the sums lavished in maintaining an ostentatious style of living, in aping foreign vices, would be sufficient to introduce into our town, all those departments of knowledge, which refine and exalt, and bless human kind. In speaking thus of what might be done, it is implied no doubt, that for these purposes much greater combination of powers, much more aid is necessary. But the basis of a noble institution is here established. The chartered privileges are ample. And all that now remains to be done, is to assemble within its halls, the youth of the city, qualified by their condition and prospects for liberal attainments, instead of dispersing them over the wide extent of

the States, in pursuit of what could be as effectually gained at home. Under the present arrangement, instead of a liberal education being open to whole classes of the citizens, to those designed for commercial as well as professional life, but a small portion of the community enjoy such privileges; they are attained at great pecuniary cost, and at the risk of much moral evil. Vast sums are annually sent out of the state. Local attachments are weakened, which, especially in those who must be the future legislators of the state, and guardians of its interests in our national councils, ought to be cherished. And, if this plan be persevered in, instead of endeavoring to correct and exalt the prevailing taste and literary character of the community, by inviting into it a body of eminent men, to fill the various chairs of the University, we shall actually be making great pecuniary sacrifices to maintain such men abroad; we shall locate them permanently in other cities; and thus contribute to banish from the society of Baltimore that class of persons whose intercourse and labours, and example, would tend to dignify, refine and enlighten us. Hitherto these consequences have not been realized. If I were at liberty to speak of the perfect felicity in his office, and other capabilities, of the Reverend gentlemen whom the Trustees have been so happy as to place at the head of the institutions; if it were necessary or delicate to do more than allude to the admirable addresses, which upon the late re-organization of the college, were delivered from two of the chairs; I could show conclusively that no apology could be found for leaving Baltimore, in pursuit of genius or science, or taste. The preceding officer of the institution, it is known, has enjoyed the utmost advantages of foreign culture and observation. And if the introductory addresses to which I have alluded had emanated from the same section of the globe, how should we all acknowledge their force, extol their beauty, and quote their sentiments; and to what sacrifices would we not submit in procuring for our offspring such instruction!

But, after one more observation, I shall add only such remarks to the young candidates for the Baccalaureate, as they may be presumed to claim from me upon the present occasion. In pointing out the evils which result from the education of our children abroad, I have not yet noticed, but can never forget, the danger involved of an utterly neglected, or utterly perverted, religious instruction. Speaking here, as under the regulations of your Theological Chair, which admit not recommendation of peculiar systems and modes of accountability, that of the ministerial character, I feel it my duty solemnly to protest against the careless exposure of children, in academies and colleges, to the influence of such religious bias, prejudices, or principles, as the teachers may happen to approve. Morals have no sure basis but religion. The pure doctrines of Christianity must be admitted to exert a happier control over the conduct and affections, than erroneous, corrupt, and superstitious doctrines can. What is pure Christianity, it must be supposed that every parent has inquired and decided for himself. And what he has conscientiously embraced as in strictest conformity to revelation—as the safest guide to eternal life, he is bound by every sacred, mighty obligation to inculcate, and to have inculcated, upon his children. There is a spirit of reckless infidelity often manifested by parents, in the indifference or rashness with which they place their offspring at schools, without regard to the danger of imbibing what they must conceive an erroneous view of God, his nature, his worship, and his will. Terrible must be their remorse in the last great day, if the young, whose immortal interests God had committed to their watchful care, should be found to have fallen, through wrong views of revealed religion, into dangerous principles of action, into an unholy life, and into an impenitent death. Education, when conducted at home, renders religious instruction at colleges in a great measure unnecessary. And no academical advantages can justify a parent, in exposing his children to the influence of principles from which his own conscience and understanding would revolt; and which, both a knowledge of their practical operation, and the word of God, declare to be unsound.

It remains for me now, only to offer to the young gentlemen who have just received their first degree in the Arts, a very few valedictory remarks. This office would be interesting and welcome to me under any circumstances; but it is made especially so by the recollection of the hours we have recently passed together in the studies peculiar to the Chair.—You are entitled, young gentlemen, to have it announced upon the testimony of the Reverend President of the Institution, that your course has uniformly been marked by a deportment diligent, docile and honourable.—And while this consciousness must be to you the source of lasting and lively pleasure, it warrants the indulgence upon the part of your friends, of the most gratifying anticipations. Let it be your care and your resolve, that through the strength which your religion teaches you how to obtain, these anticipations shall all be realized. You cannot be unacquainted with the nature, although you may find it difficult justly to appreciate the extent of your coming trials. The history of the past; in this and every nation, affords a too

accurate picture of what you yourselves will find the world to be; its snares are not now more exposed, its conflicts not fewer, its hostility to virtue and truth not more disguised. Go into it, then, with minds enlightened by study, fortified with deliberate and solemn resolutions, with hearts warmed with love of your fellow men, but above all, with a spirit surrendered to the supreme control of the religion of Jesus Christ. On this point suffer me to be more minute. Be open, manly, consistent in your avowal of reverence for the gospel. Reflect upon the unprincipled boldness of the design which, incapable of disproving the great truths of revelation, effects so much mischief to society by involving in doubt or contempt the principles of social order, domestic virtue and happiness, and hope towards God. Ask yourselves what,—at the expiration of more than eighteen centuries, which have seen the religion of the Messiah gradually extending itself over the civilized world,—what has been effected by the mightiest of the infidel host, among the most enlightened and philosophic communities that have ever lived? Through all these ages of the closest scrutiny, and the most determined opposition, with all its ingenuity and science, and bold profession, with all its scoffs, malice and sophistry, infidelity has accomplished nothing to the lasting prejudice of Christianity. Individuals have been the victims of its artifices. But what doctrine has wrought into the system has it disproved? Has it disproved the existence of God, the operations of his Providence, or the doctrine of judgment to come? In the face of the universal superstition and profanity which covered the wisest nations before Christ, has it proved the sufficiency of reason without revelation to guide and sanctify mankind? Has it proved that the benevolent author of our being has never communicated his will to his creatures; that he does not require our worship, nor sustain us by his spirit, or that he has provided no atonement for our guilt? If then the great and distinctive principles of Christianity remain, just as they are found age after age, by the repairer and furnisher of the ancient armour of infidelity, what does the ingenuity of the sceptic effect? He prevails, by stifling his convictions and fears, to make the drunkard a little more brutal in his riot than he would be otherwise, the gambler more remorseless in the ruin he occasions, the sensualist a greater curse to his class of society, the dying assassin on the scaffold rather more reckless and bold.—Wherein, let him show us, is the wisdom or benevolence of the system that would tear from the heart its consolations and hopes, and give it in return only doubts, and speculations, and shaken principles of morality, and gloom and darkness resting upon its eternal prospects? Adopting not a mere skeleton, nor a mutilated portion of the gospel, but the whole of Revelation as the guide of your life; resolve you to live for Eternity. Begin today the course of piety in which you would wish to close your career, if God should spare you eighty or a hundred years. Fix it in your mind, and recal the maxim under all temptations,—that it is easier and pleasanter to practice the utmost self-denial, which might appear the gloomiest austerities of the most rigid forms of religion, than to endure the consequences of vicious indulgence. And if this be the case, guard your hearts against the first impulse of criminal passion. Spare the bud which may now be crushed by the hands of an infant, and in a very few years it will weary the arms and the axe of the sturdy forester to lay it low. So it is with anger, pride, and all the unhalloved impulses of our nature.—Commend yourselves to the God of your life, at this interesting and most important crisis. Taught that "you are not your own, that you are bought with a price," in the choice of your profession, in your intercourse with the world, and in all subsequent arrangements aim at attaining the most usefulness to God and man. And let the history of every day be in beautiful harmony with the whole volume, in which are recorded the actions and thoughts and words of God's redeemed children, through an immortal existence.

A late London paper gives a very good *bon mot* of Sir Walter Scott. In lending a book one day to a friend, he cautioned him to be punctual in returning it. "This is really necessary," said the poet in apology, "for though many of my friends are bad arithmeticians, I observe almost all of them to be good bookkeepers."

CHANGE OF THE MOON.

Messrs. Moon and Gun, of the Waterloo Observer, have sold their establishment. Mr. Moon has changed his residence, and Mr. Gun has gone off. These are no puns of ours. Messrs. Readers of the Journal, we found us at this venerable paper. Nobody will catch us at this vile practice. But we hope, if Mr. Gun did go off by his partner's light, that he did not go off half cocked. Com. Jour.

"A dreadful little for a shilling," said a pensive fellow to a physician, who dealt out an emetic, "can't you give me more doctor?"

In ancient Egypt, when a cat happened to die in a house, the whole family shaved their eye-brows when a dog died, the head and the whole body.

FRESH SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.
GEORGE HARRIS,
MEMORANT TAILOR.
HAVING just returned from the Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, with a selection of handsome and most fashionable SPRING & SUMMER GOODS, Of the latest importations, solicits a call from his friends and the public generally. CLOTHES shall be made at the shortest notice, and in such style as to suit his customers for cash, or to punctual men.
May 24.

Saint-Mary's County Court,
March Term, 1832.
ORDERED by the court, That the creditors of Clement Jursay, a petitioner for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this state, and appear before the court at Leonard Town, Saint-Mary's county, on the first Monday of November next, to file allegations, if any they have, and to recommend a permanent trust for their benefit.
EDMUND KEY,
True copy.—JO. HARRIS,
Clk. Saint-Mary's county court.
July 20.

Anne-Arundel County, Sc.
ON application to me the subscriber, a Justice of the Orphans' Court of Anne-Arundel County, by petition in writing of William T. Gantt, praying for the benefit of the Act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, 1803, and the supplements thereto, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and the said William T. Gantt having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided in the State of Maryland for years, immediately preceding the time of his application, and that he is in actual confinement for debt only. It is therefore ordered, and adjudged by me, that said William T. Gantt be discharged from his confinement, that he, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, give notice to three successive months before the next Monday of October next, give notice to his creditors to appear before Anne-Arundel County Court, on the third Monday of October next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said William T. Gantt, then and there taking the oath by the said acts prescribed for delivering of his property, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said William T. Gantt should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements thereto, as prayed.
GIDEON WHITE,
July 12.

Anne-Arundel County, Sc.
ON application to the Judge of Anne-Arundel County Court by petition, in writing, of Beale Gaither, praying for the benefit of the Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled, An act for the relief of insolvent debtors, passed at November session, 1803, and the supplements thereto, as the terms therein mentioned, a schedule of his property, and list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and the said Beale Gaither having satisfied the Court by competent testimony that he has resided two years in the State of Maryland, immediately preceding the time of his application, and the said Beale Gaither having taken the oath by the said Act, and the delivering up his property, and given sufficient security for his personal appearance at the Court of Anne-Arundel county, to answer such interrogatories and allegations as may be made against him, and having appointed Josiah Warfield, of the County of Anne-Arundel, as his trustee, who has given bond as such trustee, to take the oath by the said Act, and to take possession of all his property, and to sell the same, it is hereby ordered and adjudged, that the said Beale Gaither be discharged from his confinement, and that he give notice to his creditors by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Annapolis, once a week, for three months, before the first Monday of October next, to appear before the said County Court, at the court house of said county, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Beale Gaither should not have the benefit of the said act, and the supplements as prayed.
WILLIAM S. GREEN,
May 17.

FOR ANNAPOLIS, CAMBRIDGE AND EASTON.
The Steam Boat MARYLAND, will commence her regular route for Annapolis, Cambridge (by Castle Haven) and Easton, on FRIDAY MORNING NEXT, the 30th March, at 7 o'clock. From her last place of starting, lower end Dugan's wharf, and continue to leave Baltimore on every Tuesday and Friday Mornings, at 7 o'clock, for the above places throughout the season.
Passage to Castle Haven or Easton \$3.50 to Annapolis, \$1.
N. B. All Baggage at the risk of the owners.
LEML. G. TAYLOR, Cap.
March 24.

CASH FOR NEGROES
I WISH TO PURCHASE
100 LIKELY NEGROES
Of both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age, well handed, also, mechanics of every description. Persons wishing to sell, will do so to give me a call, as I am determined to give HIGHER PRICES FOR SLAVES, than any other purchaser who is now or may hereafter be in market. Any communication in writing will be promptly attended to. If can be all found at WILLIAMSON'S HOTEL, Annapolis.
RICHARD WILLIAMS,
May 1, 1832.