

H. H. HARWOOD returns his sincere thanks to his fellow citizens for their prompt and successful efforts in extinguishing the fire which took place at his House on Sunday evening last.

THE TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE FEMALE BIBLE SOCIETY OF ANNAPOLIS, AND ITS VICINITY. CHRISTIAN FRIENDS.

It becomes the duty of the Managers, of the Female Bible Society of Annapolis, and its vicinity, in stating the proceedings of the Society during the past year, to express their gratitude to the "God of the spirits of all flesh," that their Society is found in existence, at the approach of its twelfth anniversary.

At the commencement of the present year, several Ladies who had in former years united with your Managers in the support of this Institution, thought it right to withdraw their assistance, and some others withdrew their subscriptions, under the impression that more good would be done by turning their contributions into another channel.

But your Managers have examined the subject thoroughly, and they think, without prejudice, or partiality, and convinced as they are by experience, of the great good which must always result from an attentive and candid perusal of the Scriptures, determined to use their best endeavours to keep this Society in operation.

And though they have accomplished little, in the past year, yet most sincerely do they thank God, that through his blessing their efforts have not been entirely unavailing.

Your Managers are aware, that the sum collected, in the past year, is inconsiderable, in comparison of what has been contributed in former years; yet, by the direction of that Power, without whose permission, not a sparrow falls to the ground, it may be the means of bringing some individual, who is now walking in heathenish darkness, to a knowledge of the christian's God. It is true the number in their own neighbourhood, who have no Bibles, may be small; but let them look across the great Pacific, and see the many millions who are there destitute of the Word of Life; then turning homeward, let them survey Africa, Africa, ever a region of interest to every genuine American; and see her many inhabitants groping in Pagan blindness their way to eternity.

They might also glance at the numerous islands embosomed in the mighty ocean, with the appalling reflection, that millions of the inhabitants of these lonely, desolate, and unknown islands, are perishing in the darkness of ignorance; but even here, your Managers cannot, if they possess the least acquaintance with the christian's God, be ignorant of the fact, that the christian's God, is the God of the whole world. What is the situation of these people, is what it is, and not to be asked; but it is not the duty of every citizen of the United States of America, to assist in the melioration of the condition of this part of the population of the western world?

And how can this be done without teaching them the truths of christianity; and how can they be made acquainted with the consoling doctrines and promises of the Bible without the Bible itself?

Much yet remains to be done before the sacred volume will have become familiar to all the nations of the earth; and when your Managers think of the charge given by the Saviour of the world, to his disciples, "Go ye into all the world and preach my Gospel to every creature," &c. they fear they can never do enough for the promotion of the Bible cause.

They are aware that every one is not called to preach, but they know that every christian, who lives in the discharge of all his duties, will find much to do, in order to smooth the way which the Missionary must travel, to carry the glad tidings of salvation to a perishing world. And what, they would ask, can the Missionary do without his Bible?

With these facts full before them, your Managers cannot reconcile to their feelings the withholding a trifling annual pittance, which they, surrounded as they are by every temporal comfort, and basking in the full blaze of Gospel day, can never miss.

Dear Christian friends of Annapolis, your Managers, with all proper deference, humbly beseech you to consider what you do while you withhold your support from the Bible cause. What a small sum is one dollar; and how many persons are there in this ancient city of Annapolis, who can well afford to give that sum annually?

Let each one divest him or herself, of every selfish feeling, and then, candidly say, whether one dollar may not be spared from his or her ordinary yearly expences, without the least essential privation.

It is earnestly hoped by your Managers, that those who have hitherto perverted in this good cause, will not "grow weary in well doing," for He who cannot err, has promised, that "in due time they shall reap, if they faint not."

Those who have heretofore thought this a cause of minor importance, or have been indifferent to it, it is hoped will with unprejudiced minds view the subject again; and your Managers will then be satisfied to trust the result with Him, before whom "the secrets of all hearts are opened."

It now remains to give an account of the

proceedings of this society during the past year.

Your Managers have received twenty-seven annual subscriptions; and their thanks are also due to several friends of the Society, who have made donations, to the amount of seven dollars and twenty-five cents.

Six dollars eighty-seven and a half cents, the proceeds of the sale of books, have also been received.

These several sums, added to a balance in bank, from the eleventh year, of twenty-nine dollars thirty seven and a half cents, made an aggregate of seventy dollars fifty cents.

Your Managers have remitted to the Parent Society, a donation of forty dollars, and purchased books to the amount of twenty dollars.

Consequently they have now in Bank, a balance of ten dollars fifty cents.

They have also notified, the Young Men's Bible Society of Baltimore, of a donation made them of twenty Bibles, and forty Testaments, for the purpose of aiding their laudable undertaking of supplying the destitute throughout the state, with the word of life.

They have also made a donation of twelve Testaments to a Sabbath School on West River.

Your Managers have in the past year, given away six Bibles, and four Testaments, to persons in their own vicinity, and they have sold three Bibles, and seven Testaments, during the same period.

Beside the donations made to the Young Men's Bible Society, and the Sabbath School, the above statement shows, that nine Bibles and eleven Testaments, have been distributed in the course of the past year.

Those few volumes, though in the estimation of some persons may be of little value, it is hoped by your Managers will redound greatly to the spiritual advantage of the individuals who have received them.

OFFICERS. Mrs. Nicholson, Pres. Mrs. Tapp, Cor. Sec. M. S. Smith, Treas. Mrs. Stewart, Rec. Sec. M. L. Rogers.

Mrs. Ridd, Miss Brier. Mrs. Phillips, Miss Boothall. Mrs. Dick, Miss Selig. Mrs. E. Nicholson.

From the Boston Statesman. MR. MAXCY'S DISCOURSE.

We have read Mr. Maxcy's Discourse before the Rome Island P. B. Kappa Society with much gratification, and can find nothing in it which in any way justifies the attacks made upon it by some of the Providence editors. It is a sound, sane, man-like production, alike creditable to the talents and judgment of its author.

The following is a translation of a communication written immediately after its delivery, by one who heard it, and published in the Providence Republican, we copy as presenting a correct outline of the discourse, and a just view of its style, and sentiments.

Mr. Maxcy's exordium was singularly apt and beautiful. It embraced a modest and touching allusion to his accomplished father, who for several years was the presiding officer of Brown University, and who still lives in a beloved association with genius, eloquence and learning—following out the suggestions of President Wayland, made on a similar occasion some years ago, that by giving to these annual discourses, the tinge of different professional pursuits, the field for the choice of topics would be enlarged, and a sufficient degree of variety secured, Mr. M. selected for his theme, an enquiry into the causes of national prosperity and glory—connected with this enquiry an examination into the influence of science and literature, in advancing the civilization of our race to its present elevated standard, and in promoting the improvement of their political condition and prospects.

In treating his subject, Mr. M. was perhaps somewhat discursive. He travelled over an extensive field of enquiry, embracing much that was valuable in fact and solid in reasoning. From the practical evils in the administration of the British Government, he deduced lessons of caution, for the guidance of our own. He explained what is deemed to be the true principles of legislation, and examined, in the spirit of a philosophical statesman, the theory of our National Constitution.

In closing his Discourse, he indulged in an eloquent exhortation to the Society, to prefer the Union of the States to any subordinate interest, and to cling to it as the parent and protector of our multiplied national blessings.

Mr. M.'s style was well suited to his topic.—It was pure, unaffected, forcible, animated and by turns eloquent. It was the simple, unadorned drapery of truth—without sparkle, farbelow or flourish. It put forth none of the gorgeous dyes of the Occident, to captivate the vision—but, what is far better, it enabled all to see the objects which he represented, in the transparent light of noon-day.

From the (Phil.) Am. Sentinel.

Some days ago, we received the published address of VINCENI MAXCY, Esq., delivered last month before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of the Brown University; and have had not only no reason to be displeased with such parts of its contents as we have read, but every reason to be perfectly satisfied with the general spirit of the remarks, and the soundness of the conclusions made—although a few of them are not perfectly in coincidence with some of the prevailing tenets of political economy. Yet does not that prove them to be inaccurate, nor the dissemination of them improper.

We subjoin an extract from the former part of the discourse as a tolerable specimen of its style and tenor.

"By means of machinery, the people of London are supplied daily with twenty nine million gallons of water, at an expence of about one penny for a hundred gallons. To furnish this quantity by hand, without the aid of machinery, would require the labour of eight hundred thousand bodied men—more than four times as many as London contains—at

an expence equal to the whole revenue of the United Kingdom.

Before the inventions of Sir Richard Arkwright, fifty thousand people only were employed in manufacturing about two million pounds of cotton. When those inventions were introduced, the apprehension was entertained that it would take employment from the labouring class. Instead of that being the case, however, the cotton manufacture in England now gives employment, directly or indirectly, to more than two millions of people, requires an importation of three hundred million pounds of cotton, and creates for export, after deducting its home consumption, a value of eighty millions of dollars. It was calculated, says Lord Brougham, that the spinning machinery of Lancashire county alone produced, in 1825, as much yarn as would have required 21,320,000 persons to produce with the distaff and spindle; a number almost equal to the whole population of Great Britain. The man now living who first introduced into the United States the machinery for spinning cotton, one hundred million pounds of which are now annually manufactured in the United States a greater quantity than was manufactured in Great Britain seventeen years ago. The town of Lowell, in Massachusetts, in which not a pound was manufactured in 1823, now requires fourteen million pounds of cotton per annum, a much larger quantity than the whole manufacture of the United Kingdom fifty years ago.

Horolotus tells us, that the great pyramid of Egypt cost the labour of a hundred thousand men for twenty years, in its construction alone; without counting those who prepared and collected the materials. It has been calculated says Lord Brougham, that the steam engines of England, worked by thirty-six thousand men, would raise the same quantity of stone from the quarry, and elevate them to the same height as the great pyramid in the short time of eighteen hours.

It is computed that the productive power of Great Britain and the United States, with the aid of machinery, is equal to that of the whole human race without it.

Such are the triumphs of science and art. Such the contest between the poor, naked, wandering savage, trembling before the elements, which in terror he adores, depending on his solitary, unaided exertion for food, for arms, for raiment, and shelter; and the civilized man, strong in science and the resources of society. Armet with these, he treads the forest, subdues the teeming earth, rears the comfortable dwelling or gorgeous palace, sends rills through the lithetio impervious glen and over the precipitous mountain, clears out rivers for navigation, or cuts new channels for their waters, goes abroad on the ocean, and guiding his course by the shifting winds, mixes the whitening sail of his enterprise with the clouds of every clime; or subjecting to his control a power that defies both wind and tide, presses directly to his object, with a rapidity hitherto unknown, or transferring the tremendous energies of steam to the land, he flies through space with a velocity which seems to annihilate both time and distance.

Aided by science, he rises up into the heavens, measures the magnitude of the glorious sun, traces the laws of his planet wheeling in splendid round him, attended by their shining trains of obedient satellites, pursues with more than imagination's speed the blazing comet into the fields of boundless space, or turning back to the rolling globe, to which he belongs, plunges into its hidden recesses, lays open its mineral wealth, draws forth the glittering silver and gold, and the still more precious iron and coal; or merging thence, he arms himself with the power of the elements, makes fire and air and earth and water his ministering servants, and standing as it were on the confines of nature, seems, as by a magic talisman, to give energy and life to the brute elements of matter."

From the (Balt.) American.

The Report of the Maryland State Colonization Society, which we give at large in this morning's American, will be read generally with great interest. To the citizens of Maryland in particular it is a document of importance. Their personal, social and political relations are vitally concerned in the plans of the Society and will be most essentially affected by the results. A comprehensive State scheme is in progress for bringing the combined influences of State patronage and individual philanthropy and zeal to bear upon one object—that of preparing the moral and physical means for the ultimate extirpation of slavery from the State of Maryland.

This is, as will be perceived, to be done under the direction and with the counsel and aid of the State, and at the time and under the circumstances such as the State shall find prudent or convenient to adopt. It is, in all its bearings, a Maryland enterprise, acknowledges no obligation to any power or authority but that of Maryland, and however it may be similar in objects and principles to other plans adopted by other Societies, benevolent and enterprising though they are admitted to be, it is entirely independent of any connexion with them, except in community of feeling and objects. To the people of the State, therefore, it is of peculiar interest, and to those out of the State who desire to aid in the cause of Colonization yet fear to trench upon constitutional privileges, it affords the most unexceptionable opportunity of bestowing their labours, where no possible objection can be made either as to the lawfulness of the means, the benevolence of the end, or the prospects of speedy benefit.

The design to combine with the new settlement at Cape Palmas, the principle of Temperance, prohibiting, from the commencement, the use of ardent spirits, is commensurable. A fair experiment will be tried, of the mere profit of abstinence from spirituous liquors, in advancing the wealth and pro-

*We shall give it next week.

moting the physical comforts of a new community.

The account given in the Report of Cape Palmas,—the spot chosen for the Maryland Colony,—its agricultural and commercial facilities, its climate, soil and natural advantages, affords the cheering prospect of a flourishing settlement, capable in a short time of maintaining a numerous moral, industrious and healthy population. We recommend it to the particular attention of those who are deterred from advocating the Colonization of Africa, by the dread of those evils of climate which have been so fatal on other portions of the coast. The experience of Liberia has done much towards refuting this notion, and assurances are given that Cape Palmas presents no obstacles of the kind.

From the Somerset (Penn.) Whig, Oct. 13.

We stop the press to record one amongst the greatest calamities that has ever occurred by FIRE, in any village of the same size.

This morning about half past 2 o'clock, the cry of FIRE was heard by the citizens of this town. It was discovered in the house owned by J. P. Cox, Esq. and occupied by several families, and by several mechanics as shops.

In a few moments it spread into an awful conflagration, second only to that which laid Cumberland in ruins a few months ago. With inconceivable rapidity it spread both east and west, and notwithstanding the most energetic exertions were made by the citizens to subdue it, its progress was not sensibly arrested until every house between the street which crosses Main-street at Judge Kutz's and Main Cross-street, were entirely consumed.

About day light Captain Webster's Hotel on one side of Main-street and the house of J. Snyder, Esq. on the other, were enveloped in flames.

All chance of saving the remainder of the town was then seen to be desperate. But the citizens made one powerful effort of united strength and concentrated action, and altho' they were without fire hooks or ladders, the white frame house on the north-west corner of the square was razed to the ground, in a time unaccountably short.

The engine was then brought to play upon the house of F. Gebhart, and all the appliances that could be beneficial were used upon it, as well as upon the house of Ross & Parker. Finally, those houses were saved and the progress of the flames arrested by the most vigorous exertions that were perhaps ever made in a case of the kind. It was stopped in the west without much trouble, owing to a steady breeze from that quarter.

We have no means of ascertaining the loss—it must be immense. Upwards of THIRTY FAMILIES are turned homeless into the streets. The part of the town which is now in ashes, was the most business doing and populous, as well as most valuable—stores, offices, shops, taverns—all have been consumed. Many of the store goods of Messrs. Neff & Stall, Mr. Michaels, and Mr. Snyder, have been saved. Some private families have lost their all. Some have saved much of their furniture. We would suppose the whole loss not less than ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

NEW JERSEY. UNPRECEDENTED DEMOCRATIC TRIUMPH.

The recent election in this state has resulted in a triumph of correct democratic principles, which has not a parallel in the history of our country. The people appear to have risen en masse, and as if by acclamation, put their final and decisive veto upon the misrule and intolerance of that party which, by intrigue and deception, succeeded in appropriating the last Legislature and its prerogatives to the vilest purposes. With the exception of federal Cape May, there is not a county in our state in which the spirit of democracy has not utterly overthrown or shaken to its base the dominancy of an opposition which knew no lenity, no justice, no generosity. Instead of approving by a continuance of confidence and renewal of power, the party which last year ruled with a rod of iron, the people of New Jersey have come out in their strength and majesty, and with a majority of near five thousand, reduced the vote of that party in joint meeting to the pitiful number of eight!

Even in old Essex, the main pillar of the opposition in our state, and where they have uniformly claimed a clear majority of 1,500, they have failed to elect their most prominent candidate, and have succeeded in securing their Assembly ticket by a bare majority of about one hundred and fifty! Last year the average majority for the opposition ticket in this county was 1545.

The state of parties in the last Legislature stood:

Table with 3 columns: Administration, Opposition, and a third column with numbers. Administration: 6, 17-23, 53-41. Opposition: 8, 53-41, 18.

The following table exhibits the state of parties in the Legislature elect:

Table with 2 columns: Democratic and National. Lists counties and their respective votes.

Democratic majority in joint meeting, forty-seven! "National Republicanism," says its organ the Trenton Union, "is clad in the garments of death. It lies a sheer hulk, over which none sheds a tear, and which no one

offers the rights of sepulture." Animal is fast quiescent at hobobani.—Eagle.

The following good news from Ohio is more than ever welcome. It comes to cheer a patriot, in conflict with the powers of corruption—an arrogant Aristocracy, seeking to poison the fountains of republican purity, and to infect and destroy the principles of free government.—Globe.

Post Office, Marietta, (O.) Oct. 10, 1833.

Dear Sir:—I am convinced that it will be pleasing intelligence to you to learn, that after several years' hard struggle, this country stands forth, at least, redeemed from the influence of a desperate aristocracy. The Jackson Democratic Ticket has prevailed this election in this county. Silas Cook, a real Jefferson democrat, and Jackson to the core, elected representative to the General Assembly of Ohio. Isaac Humphrey's majority in this county for Senator, is 346. He was one of the Jackson Electors for President and Vice-President, last fall. This triumph of Democracy, is a matter of great rejoicing to us—but we preserve great temperance in our exultation. In great haste,

Your friend, &c. COLUMBUS, Ohio, 15th Oct. 1833.

Dear Sir,—You may desire early intelligence of the result of our State elections. They have gone decidedly for the administration. Our majority in the next Legislature, on joint ballot, will not be less than 20,000 may be 30. The second veto of the old Whig Chief has had a salutary influence throughout the West. The Bank is down. Public opinion has literally but one side here among the democrats; and every republican among us warm for a National Convention to nominate a candidate for the Presidency to succeed Gen. Jackson, when the proper time shall arrive. In great haste,

Your friend and co-labourer, JOHN A. BRYAN, Chairman Jackson Central Committee. F. P. BLAIR, Esq. Editor of the Globe.

CANTFIELD, Trumbull Co., Ohio, } October 11, 1833. Trumbull has shook herself, and elected her whole Democratic Jackson Ticket, by a vast 600 majority. Poor Elisha Whitcomb and other Feds, look as if they had lost all hopes of keeping in bondage old Trumbull to the future. A gentleman from Portage county writes me that she has redeemed herself. So we go. In haste,

Respectfully yours, HENRY E. BALLARD.

From the Boston Medical Journal. CLIMATE OF PENNSACOLA.

Medical evidence respecting the climate of different regions, is always valuable to medical men. We have been politely favoured with the following note from a gentleman whose opportunities for observation on the subject of it, have been such as to entitle his statements to great respect, with permission to lay it before our readers.

United States Naval Hospital, Pensacola, 20th May, 1833.

DEAR SIR,—I have received your note of the 18th inst., in which you refer to me in question of a gentleman resident at the port, respecting the prevailing diseases of this port, and request my opinion as to the climate and general health of Pensacola.

It may be proper to state that I have resided at or near Pensacola, with the exception of a few short intervals, since 1826, during which time, the constant practice of my profession has directed continued observation on the subject in question.

From my experience I can say, most unequivocally, there are no prevailing diseases here. There is no disease which returns with any thing like certainty at any season of the year. Intermittents are rarely seen here—annual fevers, scarcely ever. The inflammatory diseases of the chest, of such epidemic prevalence in the northern climates, seldom appear, except under some aggravated exposure.

It would be disingenuous on this occasion not to mention that Pensacola has been some times visited with sickness. The Yellow Fever 1822 carried off many victims; and in 1827, between 30 and 40 deaths occurred within three months. In the former instance there was great laxity of police; and probably the city authorities, in the second, felt themselves too secure in the fine air of the place. In fact, their attention is so rarely directed to the subject of disease, that sanitary measures constitute a very small proportion of their duties.

The great epidemics which swept through our country, from the northern to the southern extremity, either grant us an exemption or visit us lightly. The cholera, though irregular and capricious in its course, has not yet appeared at Pensacola.

The climate is mild and soft in an eminent degree; and I have never known an individual of any description to seek its genial influences without benefit.

I have thus endeavoured to state my opinion most candidly on the subjects presented to you, and I take pleasure in adding that in my own person I exhibit a remarkable example in proof of my statements.

I am, dear Sir, Your most obedient servant, JBAAC HULSE, M. D. Surgeon U. S. Naval Hospital, Pensacola. To Hanson Kelly, Esq.

The money paid to the captors of the Negroes from the Slave Vessels, within the last seven years, has amounted to \$1,370,000.

CORN PLASTER.

The following receipt was given me by the Earl of... on purpose for this book, and I set my man to try it on several embankments.

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