Resolved, That it is the deliberate opinion his Convention that Silk may be grown Il the United States, not only for de purposes, but as a valuable article of com-cial export—thereby giving an active enyment to American labour, and retaining lions of dollars in our country, that are ually sent out of it for the purchase of

en goods.

Resolved, That a National Silk Journal hit to be established under the auspices of Executive Committee, and all th r and above the support of said paper ht to be devoted to the advancement of

Inder the latter resolution, J. S. Szizzza tmaster, of Baltimore, was invited to bethe editor of the work, and has conted to do so-so far as may be consistent h the strict performance of his public da-

the course of the dis assions which teek ce in the Convention, all the difficulties ich have been encountered, and which y vet be apprehended, in the prosecution the silk culture, as a great branch of the silk culture, as a great branch of A-rican industry, were fully considered; and result was an universal conviction that, be grown in the United States, not onfor domestic purposes, but as a valuable icle of commercial export. The suitaness of our soil and climate to the growth ply its food; the capabilities, the habits. he genius of our people for conducting that of silk-producing countries, all re fully canvassed, and the most sceptical trained freedom in the entertainment and

it happened in manufactures as in other vit be asked, after our first cotton spinwere sold at a profit in China? So willit with silk. The only question is as to how ag it shall take us? With a monthly jourating light on the subject, it was the opid enjoy, in our own day, the boon which lolence and want of concert may procrasate, but which nothing short of Turkish

Let all then who may feel any concern as ltivators, manufacturers, or venders of silk, as patriots willing to offer suitable occupan and bread to the unemployed and the pless, come forward in support of a work be faithfully and honestly devoted to these jects of private happiness, and of national

ependence.
Though Silk, and every thing connected chinery for its preparation and manufacthe journal, for the sake of agreeable and ges will be dedicated to the justly popular lture, and rural and domestic economy.ence, the adjunctive title 'Rural Econo-

The Journal of the American Silk Society ll be published monthly, in pamphlet form, ch number will contain thirty-two pages, inted on new type and handsome paper, the a printed coloured cover. All persons friendly to the objects of the

urnal will please collect at once and trans-t the names and subscription money of ose who may feel disposed to patronize it. TERMS.

Two Dollars a year, or six copies for Tea nt. All subscriptions to begin with the st number of the year, and in no case will

work be sent to any subscriber longer in it shall have been paid for.

All Editors of papers who may desire to silk added to the list of American Stores s; and who will have the kindness to int this prospectus, will be entitled to a co-

Baltimore, January, 1839.

February 7.

OR ANNAPOLIS, ST. MICHAELS,

AND WYE LANDING. The Steamboat MA-Baltimore on SUNDAY
MORNING NEXT, at

eight o'clock, for the a-places from the lower end of Dugan's re places from the lower end of Dugan's arf. Returning the next day, learing ye Landing at 8 o'clock for St. Michaels, mapolis and Baltimore. She will continue a route throughout the season. Passage Annapolis St 50, to St. Michaels and ye Landing S2 50.

N. B. All Baggage at the owner's risk.

LEM'It. G. TAYLOR,

May 26.

May 26.

The property of the property o

Miles we short the ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1829.

JONAS GREEN,

the Brick Building on the Public Circle Three Dollars per annua.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT. Marrons discours, liver complaint, dyspepsia, biion faceses, piles, consumption, coughs, colds, spition falsod, sain in the chest and side, ulcers, fevule
interaction, necessity spirits, palpitation of the heart, serchestricism, low spirits, palpitation of the heart, ser-

chestracism. For operate, page 18 per albas, seminal ross imid-litir, nervous weak ness, fittor albas, seminal ross imid-litir, nervous weak ness, thore albas, seminal ross check to be sufficient to be sufficient to the sufficie

Principal Office, 100 Chatham st. New York.

THE FOLLOWING NTERESTING & ASTONISHING PACTS, are unings! the numerous CURES performed by the use of Dr. Wm. Erans' Medicines

Was. Evans' Medicines.

RINCIPAL OFFICE, 100 Chalkam Street, New York, where the Doclor may be consulted perroually, or byletter, (post paid) from any part of the United States, &c. Persons requiring medicine and udvice, man canons a Bank Note, or Order.

CERTIFICATES.

17 MORE CONCLUSIVE PROOFS of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. IVM. EVANS celebrated CAMOMILE and APPRIENT ANTIBILIOUS CAMOMILE and APPRIENT ANTIBILIOUS CAMOMILE and Experiment of Disease, Chronic Dysentery, or Doly Flux. Symptoms, unusual flatakency in the kerth, severe griping, frequent inclination to go to synd, tnessmis, loss of appetite, names, vomiting, fragraf epities, and a frequent discharge of a psecularization of the contract of the CERTIFICATES.

FASTHMA, THREE YEARS'
FINDING.—Mr. Robert Monroe, Schuylkill, affield with the above distressing malady. Symptoniss
test huguer, flatulency, distribed rest, nervous headtest distributed from the breast, distributed rest, nervous headtest the breast distributed rest. feet with the above distressing malady. Symptoms: test huguer, flatulency, distarbed rest, nervous head, at difficulty of breathing, tightness and stricture a cas the breast, dizziness, nervous irritability and rest-isness, could not lie in a horizontal position without the seastion of impending sufficiation, palpitation of the heart, distressing cough, continuess, pain of the financh, drowsiness, great debility and deficiency of the aerross energy. Alr. R. Monroe gave up every bength of recovery, and dire despeir est on the countaines of every verson interested in his existence or implicate, till by accident, he noticed in a public paper same cures effected by Dr. Ww. Event Medicine in the complaint, which induced him to purchase a package of the Pills, which resulted in completely removing erry symptom of his disease. Ho wishes to say his notice that the same of this declaration is, that those afflicted with the same or any symptoms similar to those from which he happily rastored, may likewise receive the same positions.

CLIVER COMPLAINT, TEN ILIVER COMPLAINT, TEN

IEALS' STANDING:—Mrs. Hannak Browne, wife
of Jeeph Er. we, North Sixth st. near Second street,
Williamsburg, aminted to the last ten years with Liver
Complaint, restored to health through the treatment of
Complaint, restored to health through the treatment of
the bowels, total loss of supetite, exeraciating pain
of the cpigratric region, great depression of spirits, langoar and other symptoms of extre-no debility, disturbed
they inordinate flow of the menses, pain in the right
tack, could gat lie on her left side without an aggravaton of the pain, urine high soloured, with other symptons indicating great derangement of the functions of
the liver.

the indeading great derangement to the first physician. Browne was attended by three of the first physician, but received but little relief from their medican, till Mr. Browne precured some of Dr. Wm. Evans invaluable preparations, which effectually relieved her of the above distressing symptoms, with others, which it is not essential to intimate.

10SEPH BROWNE.

City and County of New York, ss.

Joseph Browne, Williamsburgh, Long Island, being the received depose and say that the facts as set

Joseph Browne, Williamsburgh, Long Island, being tily sworu, did depose and say that the facts as set forth in the within statement, to which he has subscribed his name, are just and true.

JOSEPH BROWNE,

Hashand of the said Han Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1837.
PETER PINCKNEY, Com. of Deeds.

A CASE OF TIC DOLOREUX. A CASE OF TIC DOLOREUX.

Mr. J. E. Johnson, wife of Capt. Joseph Johnson, of Lyan, Mass. was severely afflicted for ten years with Tic Deloreux, violent pain in her head, and vomiting, with a burning heat in the stomach, and unable to leave her room. She could find no relief from the advice of her room She could find no relief from the advice of her room. She could find no relief from the advice of strend physicians, nor from medicines of cuy kind, until after she had commenced using Dr. Evans' medicine, of 100 Chutham street, and from that time she 'regan to mend, and feels satisfied if she continue the medicine a few drys longer, will be perfectly cured. Reference can be had as to the truth of the above, by calling at Mrs. Johnson's daughter's Store, 389 Grand st. N. Y.

PARALYTIC RHEUMATISM. A perfect cure effected by the treatment of Dr. W. E.

2.2. Mr. John Gibson, of North Fourth street, Williamsburgh, afflicted with the above complaint for three years and nine months; during which time he had, to use crutches. If the chief symptoms were excruciating pain in all his joints, but especially in the hip, shoulder, harea and ankles; an aggravation of the pain towards night; and for the most part all times from the external heat, an obvious thickening of the fascia and ingaments, with a complete loss of muscular power—For the benefit of those afflicted in a similar manner, Mr. Jibson conceives it meet to say that the pains have satirity cassed, and that his joints have completely received their natural tone, and he feels able to resume his ordinary lusiness.

ter inability of ougaging in any thing that demanded vigour of courage, sometimes a videoacy idea of an aggravation of her disease, a whimsical aversion to particular persons and places, groundless apprehensions of personal danger and poverty, an irhomerous and weariness of life, discontented, disquisteds on every slight occasion, she conceived she could neither die nor live she wept, latiented, desponded, and thought she led a most miserable life, never was any one no lad, with fraquent mesuith hallocimations.

she wept, interested life, never was any one so bad, with mequent mental hadine institute.

Mr. Kenny had the advice of several eminent physicians, and had recourse to numerous medicines, but
could not obtain even temporary alleviation of late distreesing state, till her husband permanded her to make
trial of my mode of treatment.

She is now quite relieved, and finds herself not only
capable of attending to her domestic affairs, but avons
that she enjoys as good health at present as she did at
any period of hee aristence.

J. Kenny, husband of the aforesaid Anne Kenny.

Bworn before me, this 14th day of December, 1836.

Peter Pinchney, Com. of Deeds.

E.F.A. Letter from Mr. Sheldes P. Gilnert, to Dr. Ym. Evans, proprietor of the celebrated Camomile

Win. Evans, proprietor of the essential cameniar Fills:

Dear Sir—Had the immortal Cowper known the medical qualities of the Camenile Plant, ha as well as thousands since (bosides myself,) would have experienced its wonderful effects on the nervous system. The public utility of Cowper was blighted in the bid, throthe natural effect of his nervous delaility upon the mental powers, which made it necessary for him to seek relief feneath the rural shade, but the calm retreat gave his physical nature no repose. If some one then had known the secret of concentrating the medical virtues of Camenile, the discoverer would have been immortalized with poetic real as the henefactor of suffering man.

man.
The above lines were prempted from the effect I have experienced from Dr. Wm. Evans Camomile Pills.
Yours, with extern,
Skelden P. Gilbert.
Durham, Green Co., N Y.

Another recent test of the unricelled virtue of IT Another recent test of the unrivelled circus of Dr. Wm. Brans' Mcdicinez.—DYSPEPSIA, TEM YEARS' STANDING.—Mr. J. McKenzie, 176 Stanton street, was afflicted with the above complaint for 10 years, which incapacitated him at intervals, for the period of six years, in attending to his business, restored to perfect health under the maintary treatment of Dr. Wen Ferre.

Wm. Evans.

The symptoms seere—A sense of distension and oppression after eating, distressing pain in the pit of the stomach, nausea, impaired appetite, giddiness, palpitation of the Leart, great debility and emaciation, depression of antilla, disturbed rest, sometimes a bilious word.

tion of the heart, great debility and canacisation, depres-sion of spirits, disturbed rest, sometimes a bilious veni-ting, and pain in the right side, an extrame degree of langour and faintness; any endeavour to pursue his bu-siness cusing immediate exhaustion and weariness.

Mr. McKenzie is deily attending his business, and none of the above symptoms have recurred since he used the medicine. He is now a strong and healthy man. He resorted to myriads of remedies, but they were all ineffectual. He is willing to give any infor-mation to the afflicted respecting the inestimable benefit rendered to him by the use of Dr. Wm. Evans medi-cine.

(An Extraordinary and Remarka-

The Extraordinary and Remarkable Cire.—Mrs. Mary Dillea. Williamsburgh. corner of Fourth and North streets, completely restored to bealth by the treatment of Dr. W. Evans, 100 Chatham st.

The symptoms of this distressing case were as follows: Total loss of appetite, palpitation of the heart, twitching of the tendons, with a general spasmodic affection of the nuscles, difficulty of breathing, giddiness, langour, lassitude, great depression of spirits, with a fast of some impending evil, a sensation of flattering at the pit of the stomach, irregular transient pains in different parts, great emaciation, with other symstoms of extreme debuilty.

The above case was pronounced hopoless by three of the most eminent physicians, and the dissolution of the patient daily awaited by her friends, which may be authenticated by the physicians whe were in attendance. She has given her cheerful permission to publish the above facts, and will also gladly give any information respecting the benefit she has received, to any inquiring mind.

MARY DILLON.

CP DYSPEPSIA AND HYPOCHON-DRIACISM—Interesting Case—Mr. William Schmon, Green street, above "third, Philadelphia, afflicted for several years with the following distressing symptoms. Sickness at the stomach, headache, dizziness,

for several years with the following distressing symptoms. Sickness at the stomach, headache, dizziness, adpitation of the heart, impaired appetite, sometimes acid and putrescent eructations, coldness and weakness of the extremities, emeration and general debility, disturbed rest, a sense of pressure and weight at the stomach after eating, nightness, great mental despondency, severe flying pains in the cheet, back and sides, continuous grains and weeping, languor and lassitude upon the least exercise.

Mr. Salmon had applied to the most eminent physicians, who considered it beyond the power of medicine to restore him to health; however as his affliction had reduced him to a very deplorable condition, and having been recommended by a relative of his to make trial of Dr. Wm. Evans' medicine, he with difficulty repaired to the office and procured a prekage, to which, he stys, he is indebted for his restoration to life, health and friends. He is now enjoying all the blessings of health. Persons desirous of further information, will be satisfied in every particular as to this satonishing cure, at Dr. Wm, Evans' Medical Office, 100 Chatham st. N. Y.

A severe case of Piles cured at 100 Chalam street.—Mr Daniel Spanning, of Shrewsbury, Eden Town, New Jersey, was severely afflicted with Piles for more than 20 years. Had had recourse to ruedicines of almost every description, also the advice of several eminent physicians, but never found the slightest relief from any source whatsover, until he called on Dr. Evans, of 100 Chatham street, N. Y. and procured some medicine from him, from which he found immediate relief, and subsequently a perfect cure.

by Dr. Wm. Evans, of 100 Chathamst. N. Y.—Mr. W. W. W. of 160 Eldridge street, was labouring unser a disease, which was by many physicians considered incurable, and could find no rollef from any source whatever, until he made application to Dr. Evans, and placed himself under his successful course of treatment, from which he began to find immediate relief, and in a few weeks was perfectly cured:

igaments, with a complete loss of muscular power—
For the benefit of those afflicted in a similar manner,
Mr. Jihous conceives it meet to say that the pains have
controlly coased, and that his joints have completely rectived their natural tone, and he feels able to resume
his ordinary husiness.

IT Mrs. Anne F. Kenny, No. 115 Lewis street, batrees Stanton and Houston sta, afflicted for four years
with the following distressing symptomes: Acid cructation, saily massmedic pains in the head, loss of appetite, palphation of her heart, gidiness and diamess of
sight, eveld not lie on her right side, disturbed vest, nt.

sense of tightness across the chest, Showise a great want of the energy in the nervous system.

The above symptoms were entirely removed, and a perfect care effected by Dr. Wm. Evans.

BENJ. S. JARVIS.

City of New York, so.

Benjamin S. Jarvis being duly swern, doth depter
and say, that the facts stated in the above certificate
subscribed by him, are in all respects true.

BENJ. S. JARVIS. Sworn before me, this 25th of November, 1896.

WM. SAUL, Notary Public, 96 Nassas of.

The above medicine for sale by

J. HUGHES,

Druggist, Annapolis Upper Marlbro Jiff combi January 17.

POETRY.

From the N. Y. Mirror. PERE-LA-CHAISE. BY CHARLES CONSTANTINE PIRE D. D.

Where am I!-Whither have my wandering steps, ted me?-Among the twilight haunts Of Sorrow: where, lone maid! in mourning clad, In silence, o'er the tombstones of the dead.

Groves of green cypresses! gray pyramids, Whose tops commingto with the gloomy boughs In sad sepulchral grandeur! ye proclaim The spot whereon I tread—ye tell, in sooth That I am now within the hallowed walls Of a vast cemetery, where, will rest, In their due time, with those who now lie here, Myriads of beings now so full of life.

Ah: there is something in these precincts lone in this asylum for the dead, which chimes Congenially, yet sadly, with my heart. love these silent haunts, recesses deep, For here, my spirit, wearied with the world, May court the quiet of the solitude.

But why these monuments, these empty urns, These mausoleums, and lugurious trees!
Why all this pageantry above the durt
Of those who sleep unconscious of it all?
The most let every benear be bestowed They are enshrined but for a few brief years: And though to dust they moulder, still they are To be collected at the last great day, And re-united with the immortal soul.

Lo! o'er the city, where, awhile ago, A dense fog brooded, shoots the setting sun, Gläddening the shires with its departing beams, Ah! what a contrast,—here, 'tis silence all Eternal silence!—there, all noise and stir, thousand cars are rattling o'er the streets The welkin with ten thousand voices rings. There is a rush of living beings on-A tumult in creation—passions wild Urgo forward men; and women, light and gay, Hero breathless silence—silence of the grave! Hushed generations slumber, and dream not! Jenius is quenched—talent absorbed in death; Passions are calmed and chilled—their pulse beats no But all is clasped in horrible repose, In va'n upon the silent names I call: Echo may answer-but they answer not.

But hark! the clock tolls forth the knell of day! Evening, in souther weeds, usurps the hour; And the half moon, with watery crescent pale, Hange o'er this place of death,-still there is light sufficient to descry upon a cross These tender words, deep in the granite carved, a the last token of parental love: "HERE LIES EUGENE-FAREWELL BELOVED BOY."

And thou, lone spot. farewell!-ye stately rows f mortuary trees and shrubs—ye tom Of warriors, princes, wealthy, great, and wise, Adown the hillock's side I wend my way, And reach the fatal gate—an aged man Unbars it-with a harsh and grating sound It open swings—and I am once again Breathing without the precincts of the dead! That gray-haired man hath made his dull abode Among the tombs—the guardian of the place. Habit hath made him callous to the scene. He views, from morn till night, this field of skulls; Without emotion sees the mournful hearse, And hears unmo

Farewell, old net - How many victims more Will it be thine to usher in these gates, Never again to leave them!—Ah! kind heaven, Grant, as the boon the dearest I can erave. Grant, as the boon the dearest I can erays.
That my poor ashes may find rest—not here—
Not mid these gorgeous sepulchres—but on
The soil that gare me birth, beyond the deep.
My pillow be the turf whereon I trod
In childhood—let the guardian angel there Who o'er my cradle watch o'er my grave. And he no poinpous marble reared in pride Above my dust—a rural cross be there, Dear emblem of all hope beyond the grave, No flattering eulogy be there inscribed; My name—and one last wish to all who pass, That, for my spirit, they would breathe a prayer. Paris, Dec. 9. 1838.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EDUCATION.

Extract from the report of the COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION in relation to Colleges, Academies and Schools, to the Legislature of Maryland. J. F. Shaw, Chairman.

"The Committee believe that great and ines-timable advantages would be conferred on the cause of education in our State, by establishing a system of endowed female seminaries in each county; it would elevate the standard of female knowledge and literature, now too low in our state—excite a greater interest in the question of the feature of a peer of the realm. Ene not only restricted a first rate education, but was brought with to the hymenial altar; the bridegroom

and substitute a more enlarged, liberal and useful education, for what is now too often a mere stancy article." Besides the manifold advantages it would confer upon society in a she occupied in society. She was not distin-literary point of view, it would not be undeserving consideration if we regard it economically; we might then look to those institutions as furnishing annually many young ladies willing and well qualified to take charge of Primary Schools, with equal capacity in many instances, and at far less cost than the more expensive habite of

the other sex would justify.

For the purpose of interesting you in this subject we need not attempt to prove or illustrate the weight of female influence on society, it is sufficiently acknowledged and felt by all. Who has not experienced the emotion so beautifully and forcibly expressed by the Poet?

"Yet when I approach,
Her loveliness, so absolute she seems
And in herself complete, so well to know
Her own, that what she wills to do or say
Seems wisest, virtuousest, direrectest, bost."

Neither will we attempt to institute an in quiry into the comparative powers of the male and female mind. Suffice it to say, that the annals of female literature furnish us instances of strength of judgment, piquancy of wit and brilliancy of imagination, not surpassed by the best efforts of men. An appeal from the fair daughters of Maryland should never be made in vain to her Legislature, whose fostering care & liberal patronage extended to them, we feel assured would, like the genial showers of spring, be followed by the bloom of the loveliest flow

In conclusion, we present a statement of the funds of the State, set spart for the purpose of education, and a few statistics shewing the sufficiency of our means. The funds consist-

1st. Of the interest accruing on the surplus revenue derived from the General Government, which last year amounted to \$35,118 70, after deducting \$1,000 for the education of the indigent blind.

2d. The revenue arising under the act of 1813, chap. 122, from an annual tax on the banks, of 20 cents in the 100 dollars, of the capital of each paid in, amounting for the last year to 826.927 11.

3d. The amount invested for the benefit of the several counties, derived from a division of the common free school fund, according to resolution No. 47, 1833, which fund was made up of the receipts from the United States, for the State's disbursements on account of the General Government during the last war, - and the amount of revenue received into the Treasury, under the act of 1813, chap. 122, from the time of the passage of that act, up to the time of the passage of another act, for the annual distribution of this sum, passed 1816, making in the whole, the sum of \$131,746 27, which at an average interest of five and a half percent, will yield an annual interest of \$7,245 93.

It may be proper here to state that the Treasurer on behalf of the State still claims for balance of interest on the State's advances to the General Government during the last war, the sum of about 190,000 dollars. The principle under which he claims this has been repeatedly sanctioned by the Senate, and at one time by both houses, but was vetoed by the President in 1834. The Treasurer is still sanguine of a favorable final adjustment.

The number of white inhabitants in this State may be estimated at 316,000, and allowing one fifth, as the probable number of children between the ages of 5 and 14, the usual age for primary instruction in the country, would give 63,200, from which deduct the approximate number now at school in academies, &c., will leave 61,000 the whole number to be educated. Now the number of school districts required in the State, may be ascertained by taking the number actually the standard of convenience. Thus, as 720 The hour appointed for the performance of the laid off and in operation in Anne Arundel, as square miles, the superficial contents of Anne marriage ceremony arrived; several coachesso is 10 000 square miles, the continent of the State, to 654, the number required for the State. The following synopsis of the calculations will present the subject more plainly.

The whole amount of money received and dis-tributable for schools, we will put down, in round numbers, at \$69,000 Number of white inhabitants in the State, \$69.000 OU

316 000 Number of children between 5 and 15 years of Number of the Primary School Districts.

From Grant's Sketches in London. A ROMARTIC STORY. The following incident is a remarkable illus-tration of the adage, that adversity makes us

equainted with strange bed fellows:

-Let me now glance at a case of a truly romantic nature; one which, had the details of it appeared in a work of fiction would be at once ounced as an outrage on all probability. I forbear to mention names, because the principal party, so far as I am aware, is still alive. Of this I am certain, that many of her nearest relations-for I refer to a young lady-are not only still alive, but occupying a prominent place in the public eye. The lady, indeed, to whom

-diffuse its benefits more generally throughout | up in every respect as became a member of the sessed great accomplishments and agre manners. She was always remarkable, crent in her more juvenile days, for a certain waywardness and taprice of disposition, which no admonition or discipline could correct. Some years ago, just as her 20th summer had passed over her head, accident introduced her to a gentleman possessed of the fortune of £150,000. He had just arrived in England from abroad, and only intended to make a temporary stay in England. He was at once struck with what appeared to him the young lady's charms, and being obliged to quit the country soon had no tium to go through the formalities of a protract. ed courtship. He accordingly embraced the carliest opportunity which presented itself of intimating to the relation, in whose house the lady resided, and who was in point of fact, tho' not in law, her guardian, the favourable impression she had made on him-accompanying the intimation with a hint which could not be misunderstood, that if the proposition were likely to meet with her own and her relation's con-currence, he should lose no time in formally proposing to her. His hopes of receiving he hand were encouraged by her relatives, and he was invited to meet her again on an early day at the house at which she resided.

In the interim, what had passed between

them and the opulent aspirant after her affections and her hand, was duly communicated to her. The circumstance of being united to a gentleman of so large a fortune, and thus haring it in her power to make so splendid an appearance in society as the mistress of a house, was duly impressed on her. The lady appeared as if she were fully convinced of the advantages of the union, without any one pointing them out to her or expatiating on them. She, in short, left her relative no reason to doubt that she was as ready to accept the proposals of her lover, as he was to make them. They were delighted at the thought, not only from friendship to her, but because it would be relieving themselves of a burden. 'The time for the appointed meeting arrived, and the parties were left together. The gentleman proposed; the lady blushed and was silent. Silence in such matters is provertially consent. The gentleman viewed it in this light, but to make assurance doubly sure, pressed for a still more une. quivocal affirmative answer. The lady blushed yet more deeply. He repeated his requestand the lady as a positive proof that she acceded to it, courteously extended to him her hand. He was happy; so to all appearance, putting out of view the tremor of the moment, was slee.
The day for the celebration of the nuptials arrived, and "the match" became the subject of conversation among all the lady's acquaintance. Many an heiress of noble birth envied the good fortune of the portionless Miss —. They wished themselves in her place. The preparations for the marriage ceremony were made on a scale of the utmost splendour. A handsome sum was placed in the lady's hands by her lover, to provide herself with her bridal robes. Every thing went smoothly on; the more the lover saw the young lady, the more was he delighted with her, and the more heartily did he congratulate himself on what he regarded as his good fortune. The marriage morn arrived; there was not a happier man in Christendom.

His love by this time had become a positive passion, and he was literally "dying" as the phrase is, in fashionable life, to clasp the object of his affections to his bosom in the character of his wife. Not less delighted was she, to all appearance, at the prospect of so soon exchangng the condition of a maid for that of a wife. to 47 its number of school districts, and fours appeared at the church door, while the white favo is which floated on the horses. and the servant's heads, told the passer by of what was about to take place. The clergyman was in his place, and the bride and bridegroom stood before the altar. The reverend gentleman commenced the ceremony, and every thing proceeded in the usual way, until he came to that part of the service which requires the bride that part of the service which requires the bride aedibly to express her willingness to be the wife of the bridegroom. The question was put in the usual way; the lady returned no answer. Her silence was supposed to be the effect of overpowered feelings, in some measure natural to the situation in which she stood. to the situation in which she stood. The question was repeated; still no answer. It was put a third time, when, to the utter surprise and confusion of all present, the lady emphatically and distinctly answered, "No!" and then cally and distinctly answered, "No!" and then rushed out of church; entered her carriage, and drove home, leaving the bridegroom and the friends of both to their reflections on the extraordinary occurrence that had taken place. To describe their allocations it was impossible. The affair so utterly confounded their and appeared as increalingly the restores. them, and appeared so inexplicable that not one of them could ever venture a conjecture as to the cause of so singular a proceeding. The la-

dy's friends, when somewhat recovered from the effects of so unexpected an event, begged her to