showed no sign of decomposition. About the middle of June, 50 hhds. of salt water were therefore thrown upon it, and the fermentation then began very quickly. The heap was first turned in the middle of July, and some newly slaked lime aded to it. By the latter end of August, it was all grown over with chickweed, when it was again turned, and showed the appearance of total decomposition of all the mass, into mould of a uniform, smooth, soapy like consistence, of a strong smell.

4. Consisted of 300 cart loads of peat moss and 50 of town dung. The decomposition was completed as soon as in the former experiment; but the appearance was not equal throughout.

5. Was composed of 200 cart loads of rough peat sods, with a leafy sward, mixed together in July with 30 loads of horse dung, and the fermentation came on more rapidly, than in either of the foregoing experiments; probably, however, owing partly to the heat of the weather, as well as to the nature of the dung.

6. In this experiment, 300 cart loads of peat moss were put in three layers of equal quantity. The foundation was laid one foot deep with moss, and then 150 gallons of the urine of cattle was thrown upon it. The fermentation came on almost instantaneously, attended with a hissing noise. The other two layers were then put on. when the same effect was produced; eight days afterwards, it was turned, and to all appearance was completely fermented."

Having thus furnished to our readers the information we deem most important, to enable them to employ peat earth as a means of enriching their uplands, we shall proceed, in our next, to speak further of the manner of bringing peaty soils into a productive and profitable state.

*Essay by Lord Meadowbank, pp. 148 to 151, To every 28 loads of compost, when made up, it is also recommended to add one cart load of ashes, or, if these cannot be had, half the quantitity of finely powered slaked lime may be used; but these additions are not essential to the general success of the compost, though they will tend to quicken the process.

†Gen. Rep. of Scotland, vol. ii n. p. 550. In Holland's Survey of Cheshire, it is also mentioned, that three of compost, made from moss and dung, have been spread on part of a meadow, and three tons of the salted dung upon an equal portion of the same field, it was found that, although the grass on that part which was covered with dung only, came up as soon, and upon the whole grew higher than that on the other part, yet the latter was of a darker green, and yielded nearly an eighth more when it came to be cut.

ANNUAL MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate,
and of the House of Delegates:

Your being assembled after the first election that has been held since the adoption of the amendments to the Constitution, in regard to the Executive and Legislature Departments, affords me an appropriate occasion to congratulate you, and our fellow-citizens generally, that those amendments have been effected without violence or disturbance in any quarter; without interruption to any of the functions of Government, and in strict conformity with the requirements of the organic law itself. This result, whilst it illustrates beautifully and brightly, the forecast of the great and good men who devised our Form of Government, adds another to the testimonies already indelibly written in the history, that the American people are endued with the moderation, the virtue and intelligence, necessary to fit them for self government. I am firmly persuaded that those changes were called for by the exigencies of the times, and by the wishes of a large majority of the people of Maryland; and I entertain no fear that their operation will prove to be other than beneficial in all future time. Our Form of Government now, in every respect, exemplifies and vindicates Republican principles. These are the prevailing principles of the age, and distinguish the Institutions of our beloved country, from those of any other in the civilized world. Their influences and tendencies can never be dangerous, so long as they are fortified by the lights of education, and restrained by the solemn obligations of moral law. It is, then, the imperative duty of those who shall be clothed, from time to time, with the direction of our public affairs, to use every effort to keep the public mind properly informed; to devise and perfect schemes, which shall place within the reach of every, the humblest citizen, the invaluable means of education; to elevate, so far as it can be done, consistently with the letter and spirit of our laws, the tone of public morals, to encourage love of order by example, and the deliberate, cautious enactment of penal statutes; to preserve inviolate individual rights, and the public faith, to defend with inexorable determination, the majesty of the laws; and to protect from the rude grasp of demagogues, the independence of those whose peculiar and delicate responsibility it is to expound it. A Democracy, encompassed by influences such as these, is the most secure and the happiest Government that the wisdom and goodness of the Almighty have ever permitted the human intellect to frame.

During the past summer and autumn our fellow citizens have had an abundant reasod to be thankful to an over ruling Providence, for the heaalth which has pervaded all parts of our State, the prosperity which has marked every branch of industry, and the consequent exhibited in all the conditions of life. The resumption of specie payments by the Banks, on the 13th of August last. has unquestionably contributed largely to this general prosperity. The conduct of those institutions, through the gloomy and perilous period of the suspension, their prompt and unceasing efforts to relieve, to the extent of their abilities, the embarrassments of the community, and to protect the various interests committed to their charge and their evident anxiety to resume the payment of their obligations in the precious coins, so soon as it could be done consistently with higher considerations, entitle them to the respect and confidence of the Legislature, and of every class of our people.

As I consider the various prosecution, and early completion, of the works of Internal Improvement, of vital importance to the State, I cannot withhold the expression of the continued and deep solicitude I feel upon this subject. The spirit of Internal Improvement, is the characteristic of the age: It pervades this Country: it is rife in Great Britain: it is rapidly extending over the Continent in Europe, and it has recently accomplished the gigantic feat of subjecting the ocean that divides the old world from the new, to the mastery of steam. Its progress is every where marked by the development of national resourses, and multiplication of the avenues of individual wealth and prosperity. Situated, geographically, as Maryland is, there is perhaps no State in the Union, more dependent upon Internal Improvement, nor one that offers greater advantages for the prosecution of the system. The territory of the State, lying for a long distance on both sides of the Chesapeake Bay. encloses its head waters, & gradually narrowing, extends far westwardly along the Potomac to the northern fountain of that river, where it again widens so as to embrace one of the richest mineral districts of the United States,

The chief city of Maryland, at the wesrern extremity of the Chesapeake, is thus brought nearer to the region watered by the Mississippi, and its tricutaries, than any other citis on the Atlantic sea bord, and the great highway to the West, opened by the Potomac through the mountains, not only finds its appropriate terminus at Baltimore, but passes through, and throws open to capital, industry and skill, the inexhaustable treasures of coal and iron, which, but for such avenue to market, would be comparatively inaccessable and valueless. Two of the prtncipal works in which the State is interested will not only answer the most important purpose of connecting the Emporium of the State with the vast country beyond the Alleganies in the closest bonds of commercial intercourse but at the same time, they will develope to their utmost extent, resources, whose value to the State must far exceed the entire sum that she can be called upon to contribute.

Early in April last, as required by the act of December session 1837, ch. 333, I appointed three discreet persons, in each of the wards of the city of Baltimore, as Registers of voters within the said city; who at the time, and in the same manner prescribed by that act, proceeded to perform the duties reposed in them; and in compliance with the direction contained in the 31st section thereof, the registers on the 15th day of October last, transmitted to me a certificate of the number of ballots deposited by legal voters, declaring their approval or disapproval of the act, together with the number of all the names of the legal voters. That certificate is herewith laid before you, (being document marked F.) by which it appears, that, a majority of the legal voters, within the city of Baltimore, have declared their approval of the provisions of the law. Upon receiving the notice required to be given to the Governor, by the officers of the two Houses of Assembly, I will, instantly, and with great cheerfulness, in the further pursuance of its provisions, issue my proclamation, declaring the law to be in full force and effect. This calm and dispassionate decision of the citizens of Baltimore, affords lofty evidence of their just appreciation of the value and importance of the elective franchise, and of their zealons endeavors and determination to protect it as one of the great bulwarks of civil freedom. The right to express his sentiments, by the ageney of the ballot box, is the most sacred and the dearest, with which a freemen can be invested; and the patriot should ever be on the watch for its inviolable preservation, and ready, under all circumstanees, to make extraordinary sacrifices in its defence. The elective franchise is the foundation upon which the fabric of Republican Inititutions rests. If therefore we suffer a blow to be aimed there, by means of bribery, coercion or the importations of spurious voters, or by reason of any pretext whatever, our institutions are at once threatened with a disorder which must, at no distant period, consummate their entire prostration and ruin. I most anxiously invite the deliberations of the deliberations of the Legislature to this momentuous topic, in the earnest hope and expectation, that they will early digest in their wisdom, remedies for the frauds and disgraceful evils which the election polls too frequently exhibit in many parts of our State. I have no hesitation, after mature reflection, in expressing the belief that a registry of voters throughout the state, or at all events in the incorporated towns, and adjoining counties is a measure better calculated than any other to secure and limit the exercise of this invaluable privilege to those upon whom the constitution and the laws intended to bestow it.

I also lay before you a communication from the Governor of maine' (Docnment marked P,) enclosing a resolution of the Legislature of that State, calling my attention to the necessity of enforcing the laws of this State, against all persons who may be concerned in duelling within its territory, whether citizens of this State or not: and suggesting to the Legislature, the propriety of enacting further penal laws against the practice of dueling.—In regard to this last communication I have to remark that whenever official information has reached me of violations of any of the laws of this State, in any case, in which I had the power to interfere, I have never failed to use my best efforts to cause the offenders to be brought within the jurisdiction of our Courts of Justice.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and of the House of Delegates, the term for which, through the confiding indulgence of the General Assembly, I was, for the third time, elevated to the office of Chief Executive Magistrate is about to expire: and in the course of a few days I shall retire to the shades of private life. I desire, before we seperate, and in conclusion of this, my last communication, to aver, that, whatever errors may have been committed because of my imperfect intelligence, I have discharged the various obligations devolved upon me, by the Constition and the Laws, according to the dictates of my conscience, and my convictions of right.

Upon the deliberations of your present session, I humbly invoke the countenance of the Great Disposer of Events. Whilst I am permitted to live, my petitions shall be addressed to that Source, as well in behalf of the progressive happiness, prosperity and greatness of the people of my native state, as that the destines of our common country, may be so directed, that she may continue to command the respect, and admiration of the world, in time of peace, by the wealth power, virtue and sagaeity of her citizens, and by their devotion to the principles of Republicon Liberty; and in time of war, by the brilliancy and glory of the achievements of her warriors in the field, and by the moderation, love of justice, and wisdom of her statesman, in council assembled.—I bid you an affectionate farewell.

THOS. W. VEAZEY.

Annapolis, January 2nd, 1839.

From the Maryland Republican.

GOV. GRASON'S INAUGURATION. ADDRESS.

"Fellow Citizens:—It is natural that I should feel gratified with the distinction, of being the first Governor of Maryland elected by the people; and that I should wish to discharge my duties in such a manner, as to justify the expectation of those, who have thought me worthy their confidence. But the office of chief magtstrate is of such a nature, as to exclude the hope of giving entire satisfaction, either to the public. or his own personal friends. He is often obliged to make selections for office without a personal knowledge of the applicants, and to bear the responsiblity of injudicious recommendations. Sometimes he is compelled to choose between persons of equal merit, and to overlook claims, which appear to be entitled to a preference. While the Governor was appointed annually by the Legislature, and was associated with an Executive Council, the errors of his administration, whether real or imaginary, were often ascribed to his constitutioal advisors, and some times to that branch of government, upon which he was dependant for office, being now elected by the people, and alone responsible for his official acts, he must expect to bear all tho public censure and personal resentment, which may be incurred in the discharge of his duties. He therefore owes it to his own character, to the dignity of his office, and to the people who have honored him with their confidence, to depend in some degree upon his own judgement, in all his offlcial proceedings; and to select, to office. such men, as he believes to be capable of serving the public, even if others of inferior qualificarions, should have stronger claims upon his friendship, or present a greater number of recommendations.

The most painful duty of the Executive is the negatived one of declining to interrupt the course of justice. The power of arresting prosecutions and of pardoning criminals is the more liable to abuse, because it is diffcult to resist its exercise, when the life or liberty of a fellow-creature is depending upon it; and when it is expected that official errors will be readily excused, if they are supposed to spring from feelings of humanity.—The power of pardon is however a public trust, intended for extraordinary cases which could neither be distinctly subscribed, nor provided for, in any general law. It ought, therefore, to be used in such cases only; and not for the gratification of the person invested with it, or for party purposes or in opposition to the general policy of the criminal law; the object of which, is to suppress vice, preserve the the public, and and protect every citizen from injury and violence.

It is my intention to act according to the views now expressed, as far as my power and means of information will enable me to do so, and to perform faithfully, whatever duties are required of me by the constitution and laws.

I enter upon the discharge of my duties, with a deep sense of what I owe to the people of Maryland; witn an earnest desire to promote their interest; and with the hope, that, at the end of my official term, I shall return to private life, without having forfeited their confidence."

CHRONICLE & REGISTER.

"Constans et lenis, ut res expostulet, esto."

CAMBRIDGE, MD.,

SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 19th, 1839.

The Orphans' court of this countv will sit on Tuesday 22nd January.

☞TO DELINQUENTS.

We have several times requested persons indebted to this establishment to come forward, and settle their accounts, and we are sorry to add, that each request has been disregarded.

We again *earnestly solicit* all persons indebted to us to adjust their accounts without delay. Longer indulgence cannot be granted.

We neglected, in our last, to express our gratification at the appointment of Mr. Thomas M. Flint, as committee clerk to the present House of Delegates.

American silk grower.—We have not received the December and January numbers of their valuable work. Will the Editors do us the favour to furnish us with the missing numbers?

American Museum.—The December No. of this periodical has not yet reached us. We should like to know why?

Southern Silk Grower—We have received the the December no. of this interesting work, which fully sustains the character of the former Nos.

The Legislature of Delaware have "postponed indefinitely," the election of a U. S. Senator.

It is said that office—seekers are so numerous at Annapolis, Gov. Grason is obliged to be kept "caged," to prevent these ravenous creatures, in the excess of their friendship, from devouring him.

By our latest advices, we learn that Mexico has declared war against France. Vera Cruz has been taken by the French.

The Editor of the Aurora says he would be very glad to see a thorough administration candidate elected to the U. S. Senate. We have no more doubt about that, then we have about the impossibility of one being elected,

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.—We publish to-day, the most prominent and interesting portions of ex-Governor Veazey's message. The document is brief and pertinent. The several subjects embraced, are treated in a masterly manner. This message is, his valedictory. He will now seek rement—which is much more congenial to his advanced age. He carries with him a character, unsullied by any stain of political intrigue.

All who are acquainted with the policy of the administration of ex-Governor Veazey, and who are not blinded by party prejudice, must acknowledge that the has filled the gubernatorial chair in a manner, alike honorable to himself and beneficial to the interests of the state. His administration was characterized by events of no little moment to the people of Maryland. When anarchy and ruin threatened our state, in consequence of the treacherous conduct of the "nineteen"—Seeing the terrible situation to which we were about to be reduced, he took a firm and decided stand—issued his proclamation, couched in bold and determined language, and by this means, aided by the compunctions of their own consciences, forced some of the recreants into a performance of their own consciences, forced some of the recreantsin-to a performance of their duty—and thereby saved the-state from chaos and confusion.

Under his administration Internal improvements received a fresh impetus. Knowing the future glory and prosperity of Maryland, depended upon the consummation of these great works—he pressed their importance upon the consideration of the Legislature, demonstrating plainly, the great benefits which must result to the State, should they be carried out. The recollection of these acts cannot "live longer than his friends might wish"—they will be forgotten, only when Maryland ceases to be a star in the bright galaxy of our Unio n. For these, and other acts of patriotism, the name of Thomas W. Veazey, will be held in grateful remembrance by his countrymen.

His administration, has been pronounced weak and imbecile. We hope Mr. Grason's may not be more so. If he discharges the duties of his office with as much fidelity and honesty, as his predecessor has, we will render him full credit, of this, however, we have our doubts and fears Tempus retegabit.

Appetite For office—The Frederick Herald states as an ondit, that there are no less that twenty four applicants for the office of county collector for Frederick county.

Another.—It is said there are two thousand applicants for the appointments of wood-corders. The whole number to be appointed is TWELVE.

Query.—How many applicants are there for judgeships in the Orphans Court of this county?

Answer.—To judge from the nos. of the "testamentary law" which have been purchased, we should say their are at least four. Mr. Sobriety, Mr. Diabolical, Mr. Ferryman, and Mr. Gout—two of them are original, and two eleventh—hour Loco Focos.

Among the proceedings of the house of delegates, of the 3rd Inst. we notice that leave was obtained by Mr. Woolford; of this county, "to bring in a bill entitled, an act to abolish the Levy Court, and to elect the Commissioners of the tax for said County by the people, and to preserbe their duties."

We think this measure a very just one. Under the present mode, difficulties are more liable to arise from the fact, of the Levy Court being in some wise dependent upon the Commissioners. By the alteration proposed by Mr. Woolford, the business of the County will be facilitated, and the machinery of our County Government greatly simplified. A measurable curtailment of Executive patronage would be another happy result of a measure of this kind.

The proposition strongly refutes the assertion of the loco focos--that the Whigs are opposed to reforrn—and although some of them will be sadly disappointed, should it pass, for fear of being convicted of open and palpable inconsistency they have yielded to it, a murmuring assent.

For the Chronicle.

The Editor of the "*Aurora*" seems to be in trouble—deep and anxious trouble, and by the by upon the usual subject of all his troubles—Faith we believe it is the only subject that ever does trouble *him* much—He is quite chagrined, mortified and almost troubled to death, that the rascally Whigs should, in organizing the Legislature, have dared to elect all their officers from the whig ranks. What an "*example of moderation*" the whigs have *afforded Gov. Grason.*" Mark that Gov. Grason—See if you sir, cannot profit by such an "*example of moderation?*"

After having long noticed and duly observed the course of the editor of the aurora, we are reluctantly compelled to conclude that he really goes in upon a little figure. The whole "burden of his song," the weight of all his griefs and woes seems to be connected with the all absorbing subject of office—office. Nothing but office—worthy of his notice. Instead of taking an elevated stand in favor of the great and leading measures of state policy, which vitally connect themselves with the interests of the whole people, their welfare and happiness, he is forever whining and puling about, office, office, appointments and whig proscription. Instead of weilding his ready pen in the discussion of the subjects of transcendant interest, Education and internal improvement, he is fretting himself to death, because the whigs choose to eleet officers from their own ranks. Instead of an effort to send, through his paper, useful information to his agricultural patrons and friends, so as to enable them to make two years of corn where they now make only one, he is clamoring about office, and endeavoring to insult and blast the memory of a defunct old Governor—How laudable to be sure, such a dignified and lofty course of conduct must be? People of Dorset, cannot you sing paens of glory, and shout hallelujahs, to the honor of such an editor?

Of the Editor of the Aurora personally, we think about as he seems to think of his "*his young acquaintance, Tom Flint*" that he is "*a very good fellow,*" and that if he could only clear his disturbed mind of the notion of office and office seeking, he would get along much better, than at present Why does he complain that the Whigs elect officers from their own ranks? His Loco Foco Van Buren friends in the Legislature, have done what he condemns the Whigs for doing. Every mother's son of them voted for the loco foco officers nominated by his party. Affording Gov, Grason an "*example of moderation*" which they no doubt, hope and believe he will follow. The Editor in his last paper, republishes, and no doubt with approbation, the conduct of the Legislature of Delaware, in electing all their officers from the ranks of the Loco Focos. Did he ever know or dream of a Loco Foco Legislature doing otherwise than electing their officers from their own ranks? If he did he has herd of something more than the writer ever did or ever expects to hear of. Should the editor ever hereafter, *dream* of a Loco Foco Legislature electing officers from among their opponents, and satisfy the writer of the fact, he, in all good conscience, promises to make the editor a present of rare occurrence indeed, namely, a *white black bird.*

VINDEX.

Maryland Legislature.

OF THE SENATE,

Wednesday, January 9 1839.

The Senate met. Present the same Senators as on yesterday. The proceedings of yesterday were read.

The message adopted yesterday proposing the appointment of a joint committee to inquire into the causes which have increased the expenditures of the State Government, was sent,—and

Mr. Ricaud, from the committe on the library, to which was referred the resolution directing the Librarian to furnish to the clerks of the county courts and registers of wills, each a copy of Dorsey's Testamentary Laws;

The Senate adjourned until to-morrow morning ten o'clock.

The clerk of the House of Delegates delivered the following message.

Which was read

By the House of Delegates,

January 9, 1839.

Gentlemen of the Senate,

We assent to your proposition to appoint a joint committee to enquire into the causes which have increased the expenditures of the State Government, and to report to the Legislature what retrenchment may properly be made by the abolition of useless offices, or otherwise, so as to reduce the public expenses to a standard suited to our revenue and resources; and have appointed Messrs. Watson, Williams of Harford, Bowie, Byer amd Causin, to join the gentlemen selected by your honorable body.

By order,

George G. Brewer, Cl'k.

And a resolution directing the Treasurer of the Western Shore, so day to Amelia Lord, widow of Henry, Lord, the sum of $12 44, for three months and twenty-two days services of said Henry Lord, in the Revolutionary war, which was due at the time of his death;

On motion of of Mr. Maulsby,

The following order was read and unanimously adopted:

Whereas several members of the Senate are unable to attend, by reason of severe indisposition,—therefore

Ordered, that when the Senate adjournd, it stand adjourned over to Monday, the 14th inst.

The Senate then adjourned until Monday, the 14th inst.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Washington City, Jan, 11, 1839

Mr. Wise's resolution to print all the documents in relation to the Swartwout defalcation, and an edition of them of 20,000 copies, was taken up this morning, and with debate, was adopted by a very large vote. Thus has been settled a very difficult piece of business, and are glad of it The printing of these 20,000 copies, will cost the country something like $15:000 and when they are given to the public, they will be sold to the Grocers and Confectioners, at the rate of three dollars a hundred pounds! But what of that? What does it matter if the people are taxed fifteen thousand dollars for nothing, provided the Madisonian newspaper gets the benefit of it, and thus is enabled to carry on the work of publishing political sermons? When the Public Printer was elected in 1838; the Hon. John Robinson, of Virginia, said, and said truly, that the election did not involve the question, who shall be printer to Congress; but, who shall be political preacher to that body! Never was a remark more correctly or forcibly made. After this precious business of printing 20,000 extra copies had been disposed of, the House went into Committee of the Whole Mr. Lewis Brooks in the chair, and proceeded to the especial order of the day, which was a abill to appropriate $100:000 for a dry dock at Brooklyn, with amendments proposed by Mr. Paynter, ot Penn., to insert $100:000 for a dry dock at Philadelphia, and an amendment to that amendmedt to that amendment proposed by Mr. Waddy Thompson, of S. C., to insert $100,00 for a dry dock at Pensacola. *Mr.* Evans, of Maine, bein entitled to the floor, took it, and made a long speech in favor of the appropriation for Brooklyn; and in the course of his remarks displayed great ingenuity and ability. He made some allusions to the state of South Carolina, which threw a fire brand among the delegation from that state manifested for the establishment of a national depot at Charleston he said that but one of the national ships had ever appeared off that port (in the year 1834, at the time of the nullification, the sloop of war lexington made her appearance off Charleston Bar to enforce the Revenue laws,) and if history told the truth she was deemed a very desirable visiter. This remark produced much sensation among the gentlemen of the Palmetto state, and Mr. Legare was selected to make a reply. That gentleman then took the floor, and made a very ardent but very unsuccessful reply. The debate was further continued till 3 o'clock, when Mr. Wise rose and said, that it was evident that the debate would never cease, unless the bill was taken from the committee, he moved that it be laid aside. The motion was carried. Several other bills reported by the Committe on Naval Affairs were taken up and reported to the House, without discussion. Among them, was a bill to establish the rations of the naval service. An attempt was made to reduce the size of the bread ration from fourteen ounces down to twelve ounces, and to stop the grog of the sailors!!

In the Senate, the bill to graduate the prices of the public lands, has again been discussed all day Nothing effected. Yours, &c.

From the Southern Messenger.

THE SEASONS.

The verdant spring, decked in her brightest gems, and arrayed in her most georgeous vesture, has driven hoary winter to his icy caverns, and leads forth her sportive train to kindle a smile upon the face of nature. The mountain streamlets, revelling in joyous gaiety at their disenthralment from the chains of winter, are playfully meanderdering among the flowrets which decked their banks, and smiling vallies, embossed amid the lofty mountains, put forth their verdure, as if in commemoration of him who "holdeth his hand in destiny of nations!" The blusing rose has expanded beneath the genial rays of the resplendent god of day, and scents with its fragrance the vernal zephyrs which stoop to kiss it as they pass. The woods, and rivers, and mountains, all clad in their variegated garmenis, seem to mingle in the celebration of the grand jubilee of nature!

The flowers of spring have faded, The refulgent sun has ascended yet higher in his brilliant pathway through the heaven; the gay vesture of the earth is yellowing beneath his scorching rays. The fruit, of which the vernal blossoms gave such fair and glorious, has ripened unto maturity under his golden influence. Voluptuous summer has been ushered in upon the stage of time, accompanied and heralded by myriads of gleesome fairies, wantonly disporting upon the rich carpets, rivalling in splendor the purple of ancient Tyre, which nature has spread over the earth for her reception. The chaste Diana holds her noctral course through the blue expanse of ether, studded with countles gems, the brightest jewels in heaven's diadem, shedding her mild and mellow light over the sombre forests, and gilding the streamlets which placidly repose beneath her beams. Earth sea and air, seem to blend their beauties into one rich picture of loveliness, and offer up their united orisons to the sovereign Lord of all!

Onward, in cold and gloomy grandeur, advance the frowning heralds of despotic winter! Every vestige of vernal beauty has faded from their presence. The mountains, vales and rivulets, as if anticipating his hateful arrival, have veiled themselves in a frigid, chilling vesture of white! Even