EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—"Literature well or ill-conducted, is the Great Engine by which all Popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown RELIGION purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality refines the Manners—Agriculture makes us Rich, and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

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SATURDAY MORNING
BY ALEXANDER GRAHAM.

TERMS

TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS
Per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Not exceeding a square inserted three times for ONE DOLLAR; and TWENTY FIVE CENTS for every subsequent insertion.

To the Printers of the U. States

J. PITTALL

WOOD LETTER CUTTER AND ENGRAVER,

No. 21, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

Respectfuily announces to the Printers of the United States, that he has commenced the manufacture of WOOD LETTERS.

Wood Letters of every description, from four to thirty four lines Pica, or upwards made to order on the shortest notice.

Ornamental Letters of entirely new and most splendid patterns, for Heads of Newspapers, Title Lines, &c. from two lines Great Primer to any size larger.

His type will be made of materials of the the best assortment, well seasoned and prepared by machinery, invented for the purpose which ensures the most exact adjustmen

Specimens will be published as early aspossible.

ENGRAVINGS ON WOOD,

Executed with neatness and promptitude Heads for Newspapers, Fac similes, Ornamental and plain Rules, &c. &c. cut with the greatest accuracy in type metal or wood.

Old cast metal cuts ornaments, &c. engraved over, and made equal to new for half their original cost.

A liberal discount for cash. Six months credit on the most approved security. Orders from the country promptly attended to.—All letters must be post paid.

☞Editors of papers in country who will give the above advertisement a few insertions, and forward a paper containing the same to the advertiser, will be paid therefor in any of the above mentioned materials.

May 9

ATTENTION.

The Subscriber respectfully informs the Farmers of Talbot County, that he will travel through the county during the latter part of the present and first of next month, to castrate colts Persons wanting his services will please leave a note for him with Mr. Solomon Lowe, in Easton, stating the number of colts they want altered and their ages.

JAMES FICKEY.

June 13 8t

Cash for 30 or 40 Negroes.



Including both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age. Persons having likely servants to dispose of will find it to their interest to give us a call, as we will give the highest cash prices for Negroes Mr Alexander S. Jones can be found at all times in Easton or Centreville.

OVERLY & SANDERS.

N. B. All letters addressed to Mr. A. S Jones in Easton or Centreville, upon the subject will be immediately attended to

OVERLY & SANDERS.

June 20

FOR SALE,

Upon a liberal credit, or exchange for land, the commodious Dwelling House and lot, formerly the residence of Mrs R. L. Kerr in Easton.

For Rent, several farms—An Overseer wanted for the next year.

JOHN LEEDS KERR.

Easton, June 13 3w

NEW SADDLERY.

WM. W. HIGGINS



HAS just returned from Baltimore and Philadelphia, and is now opening a handsome assortment of *Saddlery*, selected with great care from the most recent importations. Consisting in part of the following articles, to wit: Hard Solder Bitts and Stirrups, English Bridl Leathers, Gig, Trig and Chay Whips, foreign and domestic, Iron Traces, Plough Bits, Curry Combs, Horse Brushes, Horse Nets &c., together with every variety of artitre generally kept in Saddlery establishments.

april 25

Notice to Creditors.

All persons having claims against the estate of the late Lott Warfield, of Talbot County deceased, are hereby notified to file their claims with the Register of Wills of Talbot County, on or before the twentieth day of June next. as the administrator is desirous of striking a dividend, and closing the estate.

W. H. EMORY adm'r.
of Lott Warfield deceased.

may 23 3tq

Primary School Notice.

The inhabitants of most of the School Districts, having failed to comply with the law requiring them to meet in their respective districts, to choose Trustees and clerks, and the duty of appointing them having by law devolved upon the Commissioners for Talbot county: this is therefore to request that, such information will be given to the Commissioners on or before the 30th inst. by some portion of the inhabitants of each district as will enable them to make such appointments as will be fit and acceptable. It being also requisite that school houses, stationary, fuel, &c. should be provided in each district it is desirable that the Commissioners be informed what districts are destitute so that they may make the necessary levies therefor.

Per order

THOS. C. NICOLS, Clk.
to the Commissioners of T. C.

June 20

LAWS OF MARYLAND.

An additional supplement to the act concerning Crimes and Punishments

WHEREAS, it has been represented to this General Assembly, that the irregular construction of the work shops of the Maryland Penitentiary, which were originally planned only in reference to ordinary manufacturing purposes, their scattered location and division into numerous apartments, rendered the necessary constant supervision of convict, during the hours of labour, impracticable: And whereas, it is the disposition of the State to furnish the Penitentiary with the further and final means necessary to complete the improvements and carry out the disciplinary objects contemplated in the act to which this is a supplement;—Therefore,

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That there be erected, within the walls of the Maryland Penitentiary under the direction and management of the Directors, a sufficient extent of work shops, adapted for manufacturing purposes, in common with the object designed by the improved prison discipline, known under the denomination of the Auburn System; and the directors are hereby authorised to contract for all materials necessary for the said work shops, and to proceed to the erection of the same without delay; *Provided*, that the said directors shall, before they contract for any of the said materials, issue proposals for the supply of the same, and insert the same twice a week for four successive weeks in two of the newspapers published in the city of Baltimore, and the different proposals made to them shall be preserved by the clerk of the directors, and laid before the next General Assembly, if required.

Sec. 2. *And be it enacted*, That the directors shall cause the said work shops and their appurtenances to be constructed on the same principles as those of the best prisons governed by the regulations of the said Auburn System.

Sec. 3. *And be it enacted*, That for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the said work shops, the treasurer of the Western Shore is hereby authorised, on or before the first day of June next to borrow, on the credit of the State, at a rate of interest not exceeding 5 per cent, a sum of money not exceeding twenty thousand dollars on the best terms on which the same can be obtained, either from any of the chartered Banks of this State, or from individuals, which loans shall be redeemable after the expiration of twenty years; *Provided*, that the Treasurer shall advertise in such newspapers as he shall think expedient for proposals for said loan, at least thirty days previous to contracting for the same.

Sec. 4. *And be it enacted*, That the directors shall use the materials of the present shops, and employ the convicts as far as practicable, in the preparation of the materials, and in the erection of the workshops aforesaid: and for any payments on account of the contracts for said materials, the Board of Directors are authorised to draw on the treasurer of the Western Shore, who is required to pay said drafts out of any money in the treasury, arising from the loan hereinbefore authorised.

Sec. 5. *And be it enacted*, That any premium which the said treasurer may receive on said loan, shall be by him invested in most profitable fund, and shall form a sinking fund for the redemption of said loan, and the said directors of the Penitentiary are hereby required to pay, out of the profits of the institution, to the treasurer of the Western Shore, quarterly, such sum of money as shall be equivalent to the quarterly interest of the stock to be created in virtue of this act, and annually, after their liquidation of the loan of eighteen hundred and twenty eight, or in any event, annually, after the month of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty two, the sum of fifteen hundred dollars out of the said profits, which last mentioned sum shall be added to the sinking fund aforesaid and be invested, together with all interests accruing from said investments, and the whole amount thus invested and accumulated, shall remain specifically appropriated to the final redemption of the stock and debt aforesaid.

An act for the benefit of the securities for the appearance of Insolvent Petitioners within this State.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That from and after the passage of this act, any surety for the appearance of an insolvent petitioner under the laws of this State, be and they are hereby authorised and empowered, and are hereby invested with the same powers, to bring the said insolvent petitioner into court, or before any judge thereof, which special bail now have to bring their principal into court, and when the said petitioner shall be so brought into court, or before any judge thereof, he may be surrendered by his surety and committed into the custody of the sheriff, in the same manner as special bail now surrender their principal, and have him committed to the custody of the Sheriff, *Provided however*, that the said petitioner be so surrendered before or at the first term to which suit shall be brought upon the bond for the appearance of such petitioners.

Sec. 2. *And be it enacted*, That every Sheriff, into whose custody an insolvent petitioner shall be committed as aforesaid, shall keep said petitioner in custody, and bring the said petitioner into court on the day named in such petitioner's bond for his appearance, and on each day thereafter, until the court, in which the petition of such insolvent petitioner is pending, shall have passed judgment thereupon; and if the said court shall dismiss or quash the said petition; or shall grant a final discharge to the said petitioner, then the said sheriff shall immediately thereafter discharge the said petitioner from his custody and the said petitioner shall be discharged from custody also, if he shall enter into another bond, with surety to be approved by the court, for appearance as aforesaid, or performance of the conditions of the former bond remaining to be performed.

Sec. 3. *And be enacted*, That the provisions of this act shall extend and be considered to apply to the commissioners of Insolvent Debtors for the city and county of Baltimore, while the petition of any petitioner as aforesaid, shall be pending before them in the place of any county court as aforesaid, and to Baltimore county court, when the case of such petitioner shall have been transmitted to such court.

Sec. 4. *And be it enacted*, That before a surrender shall be allowed as aforesaid notice shall be given as shall be prescribed by a judge of the court as aforesaid, or one of the said commissioners, to the trustee of the said petitioners, and to any creditor of such petitioner if he shall have named any creditor upon the schedule with his petition.

Sec. 5. *And be it enacted*, That the surety so surrendering a petitioner; shall be bound to pay the allowance for maintenance of said petitioner while in custody aforesaid, which plaintiffs are required to pay toward maintenance of defendant in prison, and if by reason of any default in the premises of such surety, the said petitioner shall be discharged, (which he may be as defendants aforesaid may,) the said surety shall be liable upon the bond aforesaid, as if no surrender had taken place.

A supplement to an act, entitled, an act relating to the Records of Conveyances, in the several counties of this State passed at December session, eighteen hundred and thirty three, chapter eighty eight.

Section 1. Be it *enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That the clerks of the several county courts of this State, shall receive, for making the records referred to in the first section of the act, passed at December session, eighteen hundred and thirty three chapter eighty eight, entitled an act relating to the record of conveyances in the several counties of this State, to which this is a supplement, the same compensation to which they are now entitled by law for recording any matter or thing required to be recorded; to be levied and collected as other county charges now are; *Provided*, that any one or more of the judges of the county courts shall certify to the levy courts or commissioners that the services have been performed.

Sec. 2. *And be it enacted*, That the second section of the original act, to which this is a supplement, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec 3. *And be it enacted*, That the provisions of this act shall not be construed to apply to Baltimore county.

An act to prevent the useless accumulation of Cost arising from the publication of notices of orders passed by the Courts or Judges thereof in such Counties wherein no newspaper is edited.

Section 1 Be *enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That on all applications now pending or hereafter to be made for the benefit of the insolvent laws of this state, where the applicant resides in a county where no newspaper is published & when the list of debts accompany such application does not exceed five hundred dollars it shall and may be lawful for the county courts or any judge thereof, or any judge of the orphans' court to direct notice of such application to be given to the creditors of such applicant, in such manner and at such places as they shall deem effectual to give due notice of such application; and it shall be the duty of the several courts as aforesaid to pass a general rule, prescribing the duties of the applicants in reference to the notice to be given to their creditors.

Sec. 2. *And be it enacted*, That in every case where notice by publication in a newspaper is required to be made, by any sheriff coroner or elisor, constable or other officer, the party, defendant shall have the right and privilege of selecting the newspaper in which such notice shall be published, and upon refusing or neglecting to make a selection, the sheriff, coroner or elisor constable or other officer, as the case may be, shall make publication in the newspaper making the lowest rate or charge for the advertisement.

A further supplement to an act entitled on act for the relief of sundry Insolvent Debtors passed at November Session, eighteen and five.

WHEREAS since the passage of the original act to which this is a supplement the duties of the justices of the Orphans' court have been greatly multiplied, so far as they appertain to the release of insolvent debtors and the compensation is now greatly indequate to the services rendered, Therefore,

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That in all cases hereafter where a discharge is given by any justice of the Orphans' court to any insolvent debtor, and it shall be necessary for said justice to pass an order for the sale of the effects of such insolvent and to fix the per centage of the trustee he shall be allowed the sum of two dollars therefor; to be paid by the trustee whose said order is passed which sum shall be credited to the trustee in making his distribution as part of the expenses accruing in settling his trusteeship and be deducted from the general amount of assets in his hands.

TOM BROOKES.

By the Author of "Greenwich Hospital, &c.

No cannon pealed his knell,
No shout that pained the day,
Gave his frail spirit one farewell,
To waft it on its way,
He rushed all life into the wave,
And found at once his death and grave!

'Twas in the days of my boyhood, and though since that time many years have rolled their burdens on my head—years that, like billows on the sand, have smoothed the traces which memory once had made, yet I can remember the circumstance as if it was but yesterday, and the tears still wet on my cheek; for I had known Tom Brookes from my infancy and he had often brought me home some curiosity from distant lands where the cedar and the pine tree grew in rich luxuriance. Indeed it was his tales of the ocean, when the spreading sail was filled to waft the gallant ship to foreign climes, that first excited my desires to become a sailor.

Poor Tom had been brought up in expectation of a genteel fortune, and had been educated most scrupulously to revere, rigid sense of virtue, and to maintain that independency of spirit, which can only be fully appreciated by a noble mind. But ah! how soon can adversity cloud the fairest prospects! And here it came not like the rising gale that gives a timely warning of its approach; no, it resembled the wild tornado bursting with sudden vengeance on its victim, without a moments space to tell that death rides on the blast.

His father was ruined by an unforseen reverse in trade he could not stand against the shock, and he sank broken hearted to the grave, leaving a widow and one child to mourn the unexpected change in their prosperity, but still more to grieve for him who could never return again.

Mrs. Brookes had a brother, who had been nearly all his life at sea; and to him poor Tom was consigned to brave the perils of the briny deep. "Dont cry mother," he exclaimed at the parting, "dont cry; I shall soon come back, and be enabled to provide for your support Providence may smile upon us yet, and your last days be your best."—'Go, my child,' replied the mother, whilst her heart swelled almost to bursting; 'go, my child; I will resign you to the merciful care of that Being Who is a father to the fatherless and the widow's God and Judge."

After his departure, poor Tom received one letter from his mother before he sailed. It inculcated all the moral and religious duties; requested him to peruse his Bible, and near the close were the following lines, which he committed to memory; and in after years, when an infant sitting on his knee, he repeated them to me so often that they became deeply impressed upon my mind:—

TO MY SAILOR BOY.

"When sailing on the ocean,
In foreign climes you roam,
Oh think with fond devotion,
Upon your distant home;
And never strive to smother,
But treasure up with joy,
Remembrance of a mother
Who loves her Sailor Boy.

When thunders loud are roaring,
And vivid lightning flies,
The rain in torrents pouring,
Sleep will depart my eyes;
Tears will bedew my pillow,
You all my thoughts employ,
Tossed on the angry billow,
A little Sailor Boy.

Kind Providence protect you,
And bring you back again;
Your mother will expect you,
Safe from the troubled main.
No, Heaven will not distress me,
The widow's hope destroy,
Return once more to bless me,
My little Sailor Boy."

In the course of a few years, Tom became mate of a fine ship in the merchants' service, and his efforts seemed crowned with success. He enjoyed the sweet satisfaction of seeing his mother comfortably situated, and his heart whispered it was the reward of virtue.

But who can arraign the will of Heaven, or say to Omnipotence, "What doest thou?" War with all its attendant horrors broke out, and the cruel system of impressment was adopted for the purpose of manning our fleets.

At this critical juncture, Tom received information that his parent was rapidly hastening to the mansions of immortality—"where the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest" He had recently arrived in England, full of joyous anticipation; but he found the silver cord of existence was loosened, & the golden bowl dashed from his lips: He reached his home just time enough to receive the last farewell benediction of his dying mother.

Before the earth had closed over the remains of his parent,—before she had become mingled with the clods of the valley, the press gangs were actively on the alert, and poor Tom fell into their hands. No time was allowed to lay his mother in the silent grave,—he kissed the clay cold bosom on which he had hung in infancy, and with stern serenity yielded him a prisoner. He loved his country, and would not have shrunk from its service in the hour of battle, but at such a moment to be forced away, it was draining the cup of anguish to the very dregs.

At this period I had commenced my career as a sailor, and was then lying in a ship of war at Plymouth, under sailing orders for a foreign station, but waiting for a full complement of hands;—indeed, men were so scarce, that some of the ablest felons had been selected from the jails to make up the crews.

I was walking the deck, when a party of these convicts came alongside with a draught of seamen from the flag ship, and among the latter I recognised Tom Brookes; he was was dressed in deep black, and his fine and manly countenance betrayed the indignation and agony that struggled in his heart. Surely it was impossible to mistake his character, for when called before the captain he behaved with a gentlemanly respect that commanded admiration. But Captain S—— was one of those (happily there were but very few in the service who were tyrannical and brutal by nature; and when poor Tom approached, he exclaimed, 'Well, fellow, whose pocket have you been picking.'

Surely this might have been spared, for Tom's countenance was an index to an honest and upright mind; his attire was most respectable, and every action bespoke the experienced seaman. Never shall I forget his look; it showed the conflicting struggles of a proud spirit; but it was only for a moment. He fixed his steady gaze upon the inquirer, who shrank before it. Captain S—— seemed to read his thoughts, and he was a man that never forgave.

A boatswin's mate was directed to cut off the tails of his coat, so as render it more like a seaman's jacket. The man approached, but this coat was the mourning he wore for his mother, and bitter recollections crossing his mind, he threw the boatswain's mate from him to the opposite side of the deck. This was considered an act of mutiny, and poor Tom was put in irons, with his legs stapled to the deck Being, however, a good seaman, his services were required; so that he was shortly afterwards released, and sent to do his duty on the forecastle.

We sailed in a few days, and after being some time at sea, the captain remembering what had taken place in harbor, ordered poor Tom, by way of punishment, to perform most of the menial duties of his station, and at length insisted on his executing the most degrading duty in a ship of war,—that of sweeping the decks.—This he refused with a respectful firmness, and in that he certainly was wrong, for obedience is the first test of duty, no matter from what motive the order proceeds, and in refusing to obey, Tom acted improperly as a seaman; but who can condemn him, having the feelings of a man?—His refusal, however was of no avail; the broom was lashed by small cords to his hands, and a boatswain's mate stood ready with a rope's end to enforce command Tom obstinately declared that he would die rather than submit to unmerited oppression the blows fell heavy on his back, But they did no change the purpose of his heart. In the moment of his anguish, whilst smarting from the stripes, but writhing still more with inward torture that bowed his spirit, he uttered some severe invectives upon the tyranny of his commander. The bands were immediately turned up, the gratings were seized to the gangway, and poor Tom was ordered to strip for flogging. Resistance was useless, his outspread arms and extended legs were lashed to the gratings and after reading the articles of War for disobedience of orders, the captain directed the boatswain's mate to give him two dozen.

This was not the first time I had witnessed punishment at the gangway, for scarcely a day had passed without it since my joining the ship—But poor Tom had been my early friend; I called to mind the happy hours we had passed together, & now to see him, his back lacerated and bleeding, the cat o'nine tails cutting deep into his flesh,—oh, it was too much for me to endure, and I fell at the captain's feet. He spurned me from him and the first dozen having been given, a fresh boatswain's mate was called to give the second.

Tom never flinched; he remained immoveable as a rock, and the only indication of bodily pain, was occasionally a contraction of the muscles of his face—a deeper, all absording agony seemed to have triumphed over mere corporeal suffering—an agony arising from the desperate struggles of his soul. I looked at the countenances of the men, but the generality seemed to have sunk into a settled apathy, and only a few, who had recently joined us from the Barfleur, displayed the workings of determined minds. They gazed at each other and tried to catch the sentiments of the crew; and it was plain, that had a corresponding feeling animated the whole, consequences the most fatal and desperate must have ensued But the ship's company had not been long together, and mutual distrust prevented an open declaration of discontent.

The flogging ceased, and poor Tom consigned to the master-at-arms, and his legs once more fixed in the shackles.—I tried to approach him, but was prevented by the marine who stood sentinel over him; my attempt was not however, unnoticed, and the unfortunate victim gave me a look and even a smile of grateful acknowledgment. Ah! then my heart sunk within me. I retired to the dark recess of the cable-tier, and gave vent to my tears—for what could a child in his twelfth year do to save the sufferer from the strong arm of power? I consoled myself with the idea that Tom would soon be released, but in this, too, I was mistaken; for on the following morning he persisted in his refusals to sweep the decks, was again seized up to the gangway, and two dozen lashes more were inflicted upon his already scored and mangled back.

The torture was beyond human endurance, though no shriek betrayed the anguish of the smart, yet a convulsive spasm too clearly indicated the rending of the wounds. Still his firmness did not forsake him, and whilst the cat fell heavy on his shoulders, he remonstrated with his persecutors, and appealed to the officers whether he had not always performed his duty. No voice was raised in his behalf, though looks spoke, as forcible as looks could speak, the detestation of every one for such merciless cruelty At this moment Will Scott stepped from among the assembled crew; he looked wildly upon his old messmates, the Barfleurs; but all remained motionless as statues, and he resumed his station. Again the lash descended, and again the instrument of punishment was stained with the blood of the wretched man. Imprecations on the captain burst from his lips, and madness seemed to dictate his wild incoherent raving; he was no longer passive, his mind gave ways and at the last stroke he hung senseless by the cords which bound his wrists to the gratings.

He was cast loose, and on his reviving, was again shackled into irons, with the promise of a renewal of punishment on the morrow, if he still disobeyed. In fact the captain found his authority was at stake; he saw he had excited dissatisfaction; he knew that the principle portion of the crew (many of them desperate characters,) were not to be trusted, and the very men on whom he placed reliance, the Barfleur, where disgusted with the treatment. To have receded, he considered, would have been an acknowledgment of error, and one triumph of the people would have been the prelude to more humiliating concessions—Thus he argued and his very existence seemed to depend upon the issue.

* * * * * *

It was one of those beautiful evenings in June, when the setting sun upon the verge of the horison tinge the whole expanse of ocean with its golden brightness that I stood upon the forecastle contemplating the glories of creation, and presumptuously arraigning Divine Providence for what I foolishly deemed an unequal distribution of good and ill.—The seamen were formed in groups along the gangway waist, and the officers were pacing the larboard side of the quarter deck, leaving the starboard side to the captain, who walked sullenly and alone. The lieutenant of the watch stood on the gangway, and did not join him; and there he strode, pale discontent upon his cheek and keen mistrust in the restless glancing of his eye.

The evening was indeed lovely, and calculated to calm the raging passions of the soul. The sea was beautifully smooth, the sails slept deep and still; and though scarcely a breath was felt, yet the breeze upon the quarter was carrying the vessel at the rate of five knots an hour. I was but a boy, a mere child, and whilst looking at the mild blue sky, I thought of home and my poor mother Poor Tom, too, he whose arms had cradled me in infancy! but what could I do? Whilst my thoughts were thus occupied, a marine with his drawn bayonet appeared ascending the fore-ladder; close behind came poor Tom Bookes, and every tongue was hushed. The captain caught sight of him and stopped: the officers continued their walk, but their eager gaze alternately changed from the captain to the suffering victim of his austerity, but no voice gave utterance to thought

Poor Tom, I think I see him now! Ah! well do I remember the ghastly color of his look as he approached me; his eyes cast down, and his whole thoughts apparently riveted on one object alone—but it is impossible to describe it; I touched his arm for nature spoke within me and I could not help it. He paused for one moment, and a roseate flush suffused his cheeks, he seized my hand, and I felt that his was burning. I looked in his face, it was lighted up by a smile—but such a smile—it struck me he was thinking of his mother.

"Henry," he said, whilst grasping my hand, "Henry, your parents! Do me justice, I ask no more." He drew his hand away, passed it over my face as he was wont to do when I was an infant & as his features contracted with a long convulsive sob he added, "Henry, your mother! be good, be kind, be dutiful!" and turning round he walked forward to the bows.

I felt as if something was strangling me; my blood rushed to my head, and a dread of I knew not what sickened my very soul. A death like stupor pervaded my faculties; but I was aroused from this state by the voice of the marines shouting "A man overboard!" The truth flashed on my mind and as the ship rounded to (for the helm was instantly put down) I ran to lee cat-head, and saw the dark body as it sunk in the gurgling eddy which the plunge had made. Yes, it was Tom Brookes and he never rose again some heavy shot were missing from the place where he had been confined, and these he no doubt concealed about his person to facilitate the work of destruction. Poor Tom; the waters closed above his head and who can read his doom!

May my young readers learn from his untimely end, to temper judgment with mercy; and if power should ever be placed in their hands, to receive it as a sacred deposit for which they must render an account. May they use but not abuse it, for a day is coming when the oppressor and the oppressed will meet before the same tribunal when the individuals of whom I have been writing, will stand with them at the bar of Omnipotence, and hear the sentence of that Judge from whose tribunal there is no appeal!

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