MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

Correspondence of the American.

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 27th 1837.

In the Senate to-day, nothing of general interest transpired.

In the House, several Reports of Standing Committees were made.

Mr Dawson, from the Committee on Internal Improvement, submitted a report, declaring that it was inexpedient to grant the prayer made in a memorial from Washington County, that so much of the act of last session as restricts the B. & O. R. R. to certain points in the prosecution of their work should be repealed—It lies on the table.

Mr. Maulsby, from the Committee on Grievances and Courts of Justice, reported that it was inexpedient to legislate on the bill to prevent frauds in the management of Banks since all necessary laws of that character are already on the statute book. It lies on the table.

Mr Crisfield, made a report on the subject of the Potomac fisheries

Mr. Alexander reported a bill to incorporate the Havre de Grace Bank.

Mr Crisfield presented a memorial from Somerset, praying the establishment of agricultural schools and societies—also, that the State grant bounties for the manufacture of silk and beet sugar in this State—Referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

The bill from the Senate to change the organization of the Legislative and Executive departments of the State Government was taken up, when the House resolved itself into committee of the whole.—The committee soon rose and obtained leave to sit again—when Mr Fooks submitted a resolution declaring that inasmuch as an article of the Constitution requires that no part of it which relates particularly to the Eastern Shore shall be changed unless an act shall pass by a vote of at least two thirds of each branch of the Legislature—and in asmuch as the bill passed on Saturday affects the relative strength of that shore in the Legislature—that said bill was not passed by the constitutional majority. Messrs. Handy, Culbreth and Kean were appointed a committee to investigate the question.

Mr Ford's bill in relation to Clerks and Registers was taken up, but little progress, I believe was made in it.

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 28

In Senate to day, the bill from the House to continue the charter of the Eastern Bank of Baltimore:

Also, the bill relative to limited partnerships with an amendment were passed.

Mr. Jones reported a supplement to the charter of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company.

It proposes, I understand, to confer upon the company authority to subscribe to lateral rail roads.

In the House, Mr. Doub presented a memorial from Frederick, praying that the charge for transportation on the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road may not be increased

Messrs Culbreth & Kerr of the Committee appointed yesterday to consider the subject, reported that the Reform Bill which passed on Saturday was not one of those questions which according to the 59th article of the Constitution, affected the Eastern Shore *particularly*. Mr. *Handy* of the committee dissented

The report was concurred in by a vote of 4[illegible] to 15

[illegible] the Susquehannah was under consideration when the order of the day was announced—to wit: the bill to change the tenure of office of Clerks and Registers. This subject occupied the House a considerable time, and the bill after being amended was passed.

The most important amendment was I believe the one adopted on yesterday—the striking out the clause which exempted the present incumbents from the operation of the act

A message was adopted by the Senate proposing to the House to adjourn *sine die* on the 8th of March.

Correspondence of the American.

ANNAPOLIS, March 1. 1837.

In the House to day, Mr. Alexander presented a communication from the Presidents and Cashiers of several of the Banks in Baltimore protesting against the passage of the bill to regulate the right of voting by stockholders in incorporated companies—referred to the Committee on Corporations.

Mr. Ridgely submitted a resolution suspending until the 1st of May the operation of the provision of the Militia Law by which the names of those officers who had not reported on the 1st of November were to be stricken from the roll so as to allow them an opportunity to report.

It was adopted

Mr. Simmons reported a bill to incorporate the Annapolis and Elk Ridge Rail Road Company.

Mr. McLean presented a memorial of the Georgia Lumber Company praying to be incorporated.

The act to limit the time for which Tobacco Inspectors shall remain in office, reported by Mr. Ridgely, was amended and passed.

Mr. Boyd's bill for the relief of Pilots on the Susquehannah was rejected.

The surplus revenue bill reported by Mr. Alexander was under consideration some time Several motions to amend were made and lost.

Mr. Tuck moved to strike out all the 8d section, pending which the House adjourned.

In Senate, the bill from the House to reorganize the Executive and Legislative Departments—and the bill relative to Clerks and Registers, were referred to Messrs. Schley, Wright, Beckett, Brown, Hambleton, and Bowie.

The Senate reconsidered the message proposing a final adjournment on the 8th. It lies on the table.

The prevailing opinion is that the Legislature will remain in session about two weeks.

The bill relative to clerks and registers as passed the House, provides that those officers, from and after the 1st of February, 1845, shall be appointed by the Governor with the advice of the Senate, and shall continue in office seven years from the date of their appointment—and also provides that its operation shall extend to the present incumbents

[illegible] Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

ANNAPOLIS, March 2, 1837

In Senate, the bill incorporating the Washington County Savings Institution—the bill relating to the form in which promissory notes may be given to incorporated banks—and the bill relating to the revocation of power of attorney by death or otherwise, were severally ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Jones reported a bill to provide for the inspection and measurement of coal.

The bill to prohibit the navigating of vessels under the sole command of negroes, was amended and passed.

Mr. Jones reported an additional supplement to the charter of the Canton Company.

Mr. Brown presented three petitions from Baltimore county, praying the repeal of the act establishing commissioners of the tax of Baltimore county—referred to a select committee.

Mr. Brown, from the committee, reported an amendment to the bill from the House, to re-organize the Executive and Legislative Departments. I have not time to detail to you the several provisions of the amendment. It proposes to take the place of the entire bill of the House, except the title. I will send it to-morrow.

In the House, Mr. Alexander reported a bill to extend the charter of the Farmers' bank of Maryland, Frederick County Bank, Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Frederick County, Hagerstown Bank, Washington County Bank, and Cumberland Bank of Allegany

Unfavorable reports were made on the petition of Mrs. Penelope D. Goodwin to dispose of her real estate by lottery—on the memorial from Allegany, counter to the recommendation contained in the report of the Superintendent of the National Road—on the petitions praying that Sideling Hill may be the divisional line between Washington and Allegany Counties—and on the memorial of Margaret Moore and others, praying a re-hearing of a case decided against them by the Court of Appeals.—They were concurred in.

An order was adopted by a vote of 49 to 20 on motion of Mr. Ridgely authorizing the appointment of a select committee to enquire into the expediency of reporting a bill, making it a high crime and misdemeanor for any citizen or citizens of this State to plan, combine, or conspire together, to subvert, alter, or change the Constitutional Form of Government of the State, otherwise than is established by that instrument and the laws of the land, and to affix such penalties as may be deemed proper and commensurate with the offence. Messrs. Ridgeley, Culbreth, Hicks, Gough, Bruce, Tuck and Crisfield are the Committee.

Mr. Alexander's Surplus Revenue Bill [illegible] the House progressed to the eighth section, after having adopted some amendments.

The House commenced to-day their evening sessions, for the despatch of local and private business.

Correspondence of the American

ANNAPOLIS, March 4th, 1837.

In the House to day an order was submitted by Mr. Hardcastle, requesting the Governor to order the National Flag to be hoisted on the State House and a salute to be fired at 12 o'clock to-day, in celebration of the Inauguration of Martin Van Buren; as President of the United States; the order was amended so as to read, in celebration of the Inauguration of the President and Vice President of the United States—It gave rise to some discussion and was finally rejected by a vote of 40 to 29.

Mr Richardson submitted an order calling upon the Clerks and Registers to furnish forthwith the amount of fees they respectively received, during the past year; it was lost.

The order of the day—Mr. Alexander's Surplus Revenue Bill—was again under consideration—some unsuccessful motions to amend it were made—and no definite action on the subject was had.

In Senate the bill relative to the revocation of powers of attorney, and the bill relative to the form in which promissory notes may be given the Banks—were passed.

The bill providing for the inspection and weight of coal was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The amendments to the Reform bill were taken up.

They were so amended as to allow Anne Arundel four delegates and Annapolis one, until the promulgation of the census of 1840, after which she is to be a part of the county.

An amendment similar to that adopted by the House in reference to the relation between master and slave was adopted, except that it requires an unanimous vote to abolish that relation. Some others were adopted, after which the amendments reported by Mr. Brown, as amended, were assented to.

Correspondence of the American.

ANNAPOLIS, March 6th. 1837.

The Hon. Richard Thomas, President of the Senate, arrived to-day and took his seat.

Mr. Brown presented two petitions from Carroll county, praying that the divisional line between that and Baltimore county be altered. Referred to a select committee.

The bill requiring the Chancery Court, and the County Courts sitting as Courts of Equity, to demand bond with good security in cases of injunction, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading,

The supplemental bill for the despatch of business in Baltimore County Court, was passed. Also, the supplement to the charter of the Canton Company. Also, the further supplement to the charter of the B. & O. R. R. Co. Also, the bill authorising the building of a bridge over Gunpowder Falls in Baltimore county. Also, the bill to authorise the building of a bridge over White Marsh Run, in said county.

The amendments to the Reform bill were considered to-day, and further amended, and with the bill laid on the table.

In the House, Mr. Richardson presented a memorial of the Commissioners of the Commercial Bank, praying an extension of the time for taking up the capital stock.

Mr. Comegys from the Committee on Internal Improvements reported a bill to authorise the extension of the Eastern Shore Rail Road to the Pennsylvania line, which was passed.

A number of reports from Committees were made, among them one on the subject of agriculture by Mr. Hood from the committee.

Mr. Shaw of the Minority of the Committee made an unfavorable report on the petitions praying a repeal of the acts establishing the Medical Faculty.

Mr. Kerr of the majority, and Mr. Maulsby of the minority of the Committee on Grievances made reports on the memorial of James Clarke, who was at the last election elected Sheriff of Anne Arundel county.

Mr. Crisfield from the Committee of Ways and Means reported a bill to tax certain legacies, divises and collateral inheritances.

Mr. Alexander reported a bill to authorise the Treasurer to sell the State's right to subscribe for 5000 shares of the Merchants' Bank Stock:

The Surplus Revenue Bill was again under consideration.

Mr. Boyd's proposition to distribute one million among the counties for the promotion of Agriculture and Education was negatived.

CONGRESS.

Correspondence of the United States Gazette.

THE LAST LEVEE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22, 1837.

To day the President has given his last levee, and it has been crowded to excess. The President was seated in a chair, round which a barrier was placed, near the fire, with the U. States Marshal on one side, and Mr. Van Buren on the other; and in this way he received his company, nodding to those with whom he was but partially acquainted, and shaking hands with his familiar friends. He looked extremely feeble, the last ray of life flickering in its socket, as though every glimmer would be the last. Before the levee, a splendid coach, brought in from New York by a Committee, was presented to General Jackson. I understand that two other carriages from the same mart, came on at the same time, one for Mr. Van Buren and one for Mr. Amos Kendall When the levee opened, the rush of the crowd was overwhelming, and continued to be so for upwards of two hours; after which the company began rapidly to thin off, and by soon after three o'clock the rooms were deserted. Among the Lions on this occasion, were some delegations, most gaudily decked out from the Sacs and Iowas, in all the splendor of Indian costume, and all the imputurable gravity of the Indian character. They gave no evidence that any thing they saw was worth being surprised at—no testimony of pleasure; but forced their way through the crowd with as good an air as if they had been all their lives accustomed to attend public levees, and mingle in the company of courtiers, and the empty parade of courts. The mammouth cheese was cut, and the fume which issued from it was prodigious, causing, as I understand, some of the most fastidious of the belles to faint, and some of the most affected beaux to ejaculate a smothered execration.—Some ladies fainted, and some of the gentlemen were so ungallant as to complain of the oppression to which they were subjected, from the squeezing of the ladies The President was exceedingly fatigued before the conclusion of the ceremonies, and seemed scarcely able to keep his seat. The Senate agreed to adjourn at half past one, in order that its members might be at liberty to attend the levee.—This was done, in consequence of an arrangement made between Mr. Benton and the gentlemen on the other side of the Senate, soon after the assembling of that body, and consequently no business of any interest was taken up, and the Tariff bill was put off until to morrow.

In the House, (which refused to adjourn.) Mr. Galbraith, of your State, made a report from the Select Committee to which had been referred a resolution concerning the re-issuing of United States Bank notes, recommending that the re-issuing of such notes should be made an offence under statute, and that for every such offence, the offender should be punished by a fine of one thousand dollars, one half to go to the informer! This ridiculous report is worthy of the source from which it emanated. One of the members of the Committee, (Mr. Everett, of Vermont,) rose, and declared that he had not only had nothing to do with the framing of the report, but that he had not even countenanced a single meeting of the Committee by his presence. What a lesson on the folly of party legislation!

A letter to the Baltimore Chronicle, dated March 3d says:—

'The Senate took up the Fortification Bill as it came back from the House, and insisted on their amendment, to strike out the Distribution proposition of Mr Bell. They asked a conference with the House, and choose as conferees on their part three gentlemen Parker, Webster, and Wright. After this, the remainder of the day, until the usual hour of recess, was passed in Executive session.

'This committee of conference, you will observe, consists of two to one against the Distribution proposition. So with that of the *House*. The end may be foreseen. I have no doubt that their report will be accepted, whatever it may be, by both branches. I consider the Distribution section lost.

'The President will veto the Currency Bill. *I* do not believe it will be passed by the constitutional majority of two-thirds.'

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MARCH 4, 1837.

The President of the United States,

'To —— *Senator for the State of* ——.

'By virtue of the power vested in me by the Constitution, I hereby convene the Senate of the United States to meet, in the Senate Chamber, on the 4th. day of March next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive any communication the President of the United States may think it his duty to make.

'ANDREW JACKSON.

December 20, 1836.'

In conformity with the above recited summons from the President of the United States, the Senate assembled in their Chamber in the city of Washington.

PRESENT.

Richard M. Johnson, Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate, and every Senator from every State in the Union except one, (Mr McKinley, of Alabama,) being fifty-one in number.

The new members present were—

From Indiana, Oliver H Smith.
From Illinois, Richard M. Young.
From Ohio, William Allen.
From Maine, Reuel Williams.
From Connecticut, Perry Smith.

The oath prescribed by the Constitution was administered to the Vice President of the United States, & by him to the new Senators, and those old ones re-elected, except Mr. Sevier, of Arkansas, the consideration of whose credentials of appointment by the Governor, (as to fill the vacancy occasioned by the expiration of his own term,) was postponed to Monday.

Monday, March 6.

On motion of Mr. Tallmadge, it was

Ordered, That a committee be appointed to wait on the President of the United States and notify him that the Senate is assembled, and ready to recieve any communications he may be pleased to make to them.

Mr. Tallmadge and Mr. Crittenden were appointed accordingly.

The credentials of Mr. Sevier, appointed as a Senator from Arkansas, were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary (renewed as of the last session.)

Mr. Tallmadge, from the above committee to wait on the President of the United States, reported that they had performed that duty, and the President had replied that he would make a communication to the Senate to-morrow.

After some time spent on Executive business,

The Senate adjourned till to morrow.

ARRANGEMENTS

For the Inauguration of the President Elect,

On the Fourth day of March 1837.

PREPARED BY THE COMMITTEE OF THE SENATE.

The Senate will convene on the fourth of March at ten o'clock, when the oath will be administered to the Vice President of the United States, and to the new members of the Senate.

I At a quarter before twelve the President elect and Ex President will arrive at the Capital, and be met on the Eastern Portico by the Committee of Arrangements and conducted into the Senate Chamber, attended by the Heads of Departments, and the Chief Justice of the United States, for whom seats will be provided in front of the President's chair—On the entrance of the President elect and Ex President, the Senate will rise.

Seats will be provided for the President elect & Ex-President in front of the Chair, and for the Chief Justice and Heads of Departments on the right, and for the Foreign Ministers and Charges and the Mayor and Councils of the City of Washington, on the left of the Chair.

II At 12 o'clock the Senate will proceed to the Eastern Portico of the Capital in the following order:

1 Marshal of the District and Sergeant at-Arms of the Senate, in front.
2. Committee of Arrangements.
3 President elect and Ex-President.
4 Chief Justice.
5. The Vice President and Secretary of the Senate.
6 The Members of the Senate.
7. The Heads of Departments.
8. The Ministers and Charges of Foreign nations.
9. The Mayor and Councils of the City of Washington.

III. On reaching the front of the Portico, the President elect and the Ex-President will take the seats provided for them.

IV. The Committee of Arrangements and Chief Justice will occupy a position immediately west of the President.

V. The Vice President, the Secretary, and members of the Senate, will occupy the front of the Portico on the right, and the late Speaker, the Clerk, and late members of the House of Representatives, on the left of the President.

VI The Heads of Departments and Ministers, and Charges of Foreign Nations will occupy a position on the Portico west of the President and next to the Committee.

VII. The Ladies and such persons as by the rules of the two Houses, are entitled to admission on the floor of their Halls, and Civil, Military and Naval Officers, will occupy the residue of the Portico.

VIII. The steps in front of the Portico will, as far as required, be occupied by ladies and gentlemen accompanying them, and citizens and strangers will occupy the remainder of the steps and the area in front of the Portico.

IX. The Marshal of the District and Sergeant at-Arms of the Senate and House of Representatives, will see that these arrangements be observed, and are charged with the preservation of order.

X. After the address is delivered, the oath will be administered to the President by the Chief Justice; and the Vice President, Secretary and Members of the Senate, preceded by their Sergeant-at-Arms, will return to the Senate Chamber.

After the inauguration, the President and the late President will return to the Presidential mansion, where they will receive their friends.

UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

On Tuesday the 28th, the resolution accompanying the report of the Committee on Foreign Relations, on the subject of our affairs with Mexico, passed the Senate unanimously. The resolution is as follows:

Resolved unanimously. That the Senate concur in opinion with the President of the United States that another demand ought to be made for the redress of our grievances from the Mexican Government, the mode and manner of which, under the 34th article of the treaty, so far as it may be applicable, are properly confided to his discretion. They can not doubt, from the justice of our claims, that this demand will result in speedy redress; but should they be disappointed in this reasonable expectation, a state of things will then have occurred which will make it the imperative duty of Congress promptly to consider what further measures may be required by the honor of the nation, and the rights of our injured fellow-citizens.

The Senators present, who gave this unanimous vote, were—

Messrs. Bayard, Benton, Black, Brown, Buchanan, Clay, Clayton, Crittenden, Cuthbert, Davis, Ewing of Illinois, Fulton, Grundy, Hendricks, Hubbard, Kent, King of Alabama, King of Georgia, Knight, Linn, Lyon, Morris, Mouton, Nicholas, Niles Norvell, Page, Parker, Prentiss, Preston, Rives, Robbins, Robbinson, Ruggles, Sevier, Spence, Strange, Swift, Tallmadge, Tipton, Tomlinson, Walker, Wall, Webster, White, Wright —46.

AWFUL SUICIDE.—John Ferdinand Baron Castello De Rolta, a Tyrolese, aged 58, committed suicide yesterday morning about quarter before 8, by shooting himself through the head with a pair of pistols. The deceased occupied a room upon the second story of the house No. 549 Pearl street The particulars of his death were given to the Coroner as follows: Peter Anneli, with whom the deceased was acquainted, called at the apartment of De Rolta on Wednesday morning, and had a conversation with him, in which the latter appeared much dejected, and complained that his friend had not been there in the night. Two or three minutes afterwards, while Mr. Anneli was in a adjoining room, he heard the report of fire-arms, & on going into the room he found deceased lying dead upon the floor; the right side of his head was literally blown off, his brains and blood scattered over the room in every direction. The deceased had been engaged the whole of the preceding night in writting letters and making his will, which latter document was addressed to his legal adviser. R. J Dillon, Esq. The fatal act is attributed to pecuniary embarrassment.—*N. Y. Exp*

In the room of the deceased the following letter was found, written in Italian, the translation of which we copy from the Herald.

[TRANSLATION]

NEW YORK, the 27th Feb. 1837.

My Dearest Friend—The unhappy events which daily occur to man, have given me a determined resolution to put an end to the calamities of this vain world.

A day or two since *I* made my will, and I have appointed Mr. Robt. Dillon attorney and notary public, in whose honesty and integrity I have the utmost confidence, as my executor. His office is No. 25 Pine street, and he resides at No. 63 Broadway.—I beg of him to take charge of my funeral and of all my effects, which he will sell at public auction, and with the proceeds, (together with a small balance which remains in my favour in the Bank of N. York) pay whatever demands my creditors have against me.

I have also made out a copy of my will and an inventory of all my effects, with duplicated copies of the same which will be found in my apartment, of which I beg you to take charge, as there are many strange servants in the house, with whom I am unacquainted.

My will and my papers will be found in a little trunk, on which my name is inscribed, and which is enclosed in another, a hair trunk, which is locked and in which will be found the keys of all the other trunks

I return you, my dear friend, innumerable thanks and a thousand acknowledgements, as also to your dear wife, for the many favors received from you both, from the commencement of my arrival in this country to the last moment of my existence; and I shall recall your friendship to me when I am enjoying the repose of eternity in the Elysium fields, where we shall all assemble to participate in the bliss of everlasting peace and tranquility.

I now bid you an eternal adieu; and I wish you, your wife and family every imaginable happiness and prosperity that it is possible to attain in this world, from which I am on the very point of departing

I remain to the last moment,
Your sincere friend,

JOHN FERDINAND CASTEL ROTTO

P. S. No. 1.—Returns thanks to a lady of Mr. Anneli's establishment, named Phebe.

P. S. No. 2.—Begs the letters found upon his table, may be delivered without delay according to their respective addresses.

P. S. No 3.—Makes a legacy of his dogs Cairo and Bonno, to different friends.

P. S. No. 4.—Relates to a ton of coal in the cellar of the house where the Baron resided, which he presents to Mr. Anneli for his own use.

P. S. No. 5—Is curious, and we give it entire:—'I leave upon my table different kinds of vestments to clothe my body appropriately before my interment.

Mr. Hielogabolus Lafayette Stepandfetchit has intermitted his daily calls at our office to loan the last 'Bell's Life' or 'an English paper with something in it about Forrest' since our 'devil' answered him in monysyllables, while in travail with a raging tooth, (as he pretends) thus:—'Is Mr. P. in?' No 'Any English papers about, he has done with?' *No*. 'Can you say when he will be in?' No.—'*No!* Is *that* the way you answer a *gentleman*?' 'NO?' Mr. Stepandfetchit put out and slid.—[*N. Y. Spirit of the Times.*

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (MD.)

Saturday Morning, March 11.

The Inaugural Address of President Van Buren and the 'Farewell' of General Jackson were received here on Tuesday night between 9 and 10 o'clock—The Address of President Van, left Washington at a quarter before one and was but two hours and twenty minutes reaching Baltimore—They are entirely too lengthy for our columns this week—we shall endeavor to spread them before our readers in our next—In the mean time we copy the following,

From the National Intelligencer.

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

We felt, of course, in common with the whole community, no little anxiety to see the Inaugural Address of the new President of the United States. We have read it with great attention. We do not mean to praise it. Much less shall we undertake to decide by its professions what is to be the character of the new Administration of the Government; because we know, by experience, of what stuff professions are often made. But we must in candor say that the Address contains on its face much to approve, and not much to object to. The *temper* of it is particularly good, and its entire exemption from invidious comparisons and allusions is worthy of all commendation. To us, occupying as it were the isthmus between the geographical divisions of this country, both as to locality and as to feeling, it appears to us that if exception be taken, to the Address, it will certainly not be from the South, whose good-will its language is particularly adapted to conciliate. Whether beneath his smooth and glossy surface there be any lurking evils, time only can reveal, as they may in practice become discernible.

Among the nominations to the Senate, made on the last night of the session of Congress, and which have not yet been acted upon, was that of William Smith, of Alabama, and John Catron of Nashville to be the new Judges of the Supreme Court, and that of M. Labranche of Louisiana; to be diplomatic representative of the United States to Texas.

For the Easton Gazette,

When I see professsors of religion seeking the society of the thoughtless and the gay, and delighting themselves in their pleasures and amusements, I fear, if they go to Heaven they will not like their company.

When I hear Ministers of the Gospel complaining of their small salary; when I hear them say that they will not preach unless they can get 12 or 15 hundred dollars a year, I fear they care more for the fleece than the flock.

When I see a person enter the temple of God with an air of lightness and vanity, and in the midst of Divine worship gaze around upon the audience, to notice their features and their dress, if not to sneer at their devotion; the thought strikes me, that there is a temple, which he will never defile—a worshiping assembly, which he never will disturb—a day coming, when God will not be mocked.

When I ask a professor of religion, if he prays in his family, and he drops his head, and gives no immediate answer; I think of that servant, who knew his Lord's will, but did it not.

When I see a professor of religion, who converses freely about his cattle, his lands, his merchandise, &c., but has not a word to say, when I speak to him of his God, and his soul; I have great fears, that his treasure is not in Heaven.

When we see a thoughtless man ridiculing religion ought we not say to him, Sir, this religion may be true.

When, we hear a man railing against revivals of religion, and grating his teeth for vengeance upon them; say to him, *dont trouble yourself*, Sir, let revivals go on. You will soon go where they will not trouble you—where you may spend a whole Eternity without seeing a revival.

See Rel. Mess.

PLANTAGENET.

For the Easton Gazette.

MR. EDITOR:—I expect yourself and your readers, are heartily tired of 'Plantagenet,' Z. and their dirty subject—I will therefore make this communication, as brief as possible, and then at the command of his majesty, cease my 'barking.'

'P.' finds nothing worthy of answer, in my communication, and of course answers nothing; but goes to work in his usual roundabout style, to prove to my utter confusion, that I had said, our citizens were worse than Lot and his family, then asks me if I believe my own statements? Yes 'Mr. P.' I do believe my *own* statements, I believe that,

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