(From the Hamilton (Tenn.) Observer.)

REMARKABLE DISCOVERY.--It is well known to our readers, that, among the many natural curiosities found in the extensive caves and grottoes in the vicinity of the Great Laurel Ridge, (Cumberland Mountains,) many human skeletons and bones of animals have been discovered, some of them in a petrified state. —These caves abound in prodigious vaulted apartments and chambers, which, when viewed by torchlight, exhibits scenes of gloomy grandeur which astonish the beholder. Several petrified trees have also been discovered on the banks of the river near this ridge, as also bones of mammoths and other animals whose races are now extinct.

But the most remarkable discovery that has been made in this part of the country, if not the greatest natural curiosity in the world, was brought to light on Sunday 24th Jan., by two scientific gentlemen with whom we are acquainted, and who are now in town.—They have been for several weeks exploring the caves above alluded to, & gathering such curiosities as they wished to carry away with them. They are provided for this purpose with a boat of gum elastic, and capable of carrying two persons With this boat and other conveniences procured for the purpose, they will undoubtedly, before they leave their task, penetrate every accessible hole in the West Cumberland Mountains, for they are determined to spend the whole season among them.

The wonderful discovery which will now shortly be presented to the public, is three petrified bodies entire, one of a dog, and two human bodies, one of them holding a spear — It is believed by these gentlemen that all three of the bodies may be removed from their position in a perfect state, though the dog being in a laying posture upon a flat rock, it will undoubtedly be a difficult task to remove it uninjured. The human bodies appear to be those of men, probably hunters. Their clothing can hardly be distinguished, but still it was evident that too was in a measure turned into stone. They are described thus: one sitting, with the head leaning as it were against a projecting rock; and the other standing, with a spear balanced in his hand, as though he was surprised; and had just started on a quick walk. The dog lies as if crouched in terror, or about to make a spring—but the features or body are not distinct enough to determine which position.

This wonderful formation cannot be accounted for in any other way than that these persons were buried by some terrible convulsion of nature. The cave in which they were found is full 125 feet into the mountain, and is situated about a mile and a half beyond what is called Mammoth Grotto, in a direct line. The entrance to the place is difficult, and it is thought that it was never before attempted. At the foot of the entrance of the cave is a considerable brook of water, which appears to gather from all parts of it. There is also a valley thence to the river. The gentlemen who made this interesting discovery are making active preparations to bring away the bodies, which they intend to have forwarded to New York.

Since the above was written, we have had an invitation to visit the cave and bodies, which we shall most certainly accept. We have hitherto declined to mention the names of the persons to whom we have alluded in this account. One of them is a wealthy English gentleman resident of Philadelphia, John Chester, Esq., and his companion is Mr. Jacob L. Davis, a Philadelphian. The object of their scientific researches is principally their own gratification. We shall next week give our readers some further particulars relative to the position of the cave, etc., which our visit will enable us to do.

We are infinitely amused with a story that was told us the other day—a story unquestionably true. All our readers know with what extreme readiness and with how little examination the Legislature granted divorces during its late session. Certain wags at Frankfort, it appears, took advantage of this easy disposition of the General Assembly, and played off a practical joke upon that honorable body. They handed in an application for the divorce of a certain couple and the bill, as usual, was passed without particular enquiry. Some days afterwards, a gentleman in a distant part of the State, having read the columns of the Frankfort Commonwealth, closed the paper in surprize and hurried off to his neighbor, a venerable old citizen, and exclaimed —'Why, neighbor, I am astonished; I never heard of any quarrel between you and your wife! I am lost in amazement!' 'A quarrel between me and my wife!' ejaculated the old man, 'what do yo mean?' 'I mean no offence Sir, replied the first, 'but I read your divorce in my paper and was puzzled to account for it I supposed of course that you and Aunt Betsy had quarrelled.' 'Hark ye, Sir, responded the old man, 'I am seventy years old and my wife is sixty eight —we have lived together forty-nine years and raised thirteen children—and there has never been the first ill-natured word between us in all our lives. Divorce? *divorce?* I divorced from my *old woman*. Why what the devil has sent you here with such a story?'

The neighbor made no reply but coolly took the paper from his hat and handed it to the old man, who with the aid of his spectacles, then and there read, to his utter dismay, an official statement of the actual dissolution of the matrimonial bonds of himself and his wife by the sovereign authority of the State. The agonies of the poor old couple, at finding themselves two, can readily be imagined.—That night they wept on separate pillows, but early on the following day, the good old souls trudged off for a marriage license, paid the fee went before the nearest magistrate, and were duly joined a second time together, each fervently praying, that the Legislature would never again interfere with their connubial ties. —Louisville Jour.

Best root Potash.—In addition to the sugar and alcohol produced from the Beet, they now, from the risidium, manufacture potash from the Beet, which has been used in the process of making sugar.—This discovery was made by M. Dubrunfaut, and threatens to rival the product of the American forests. Thus, supposing that 42,000 of pounds of sugar is made, from the residium can be manufactured 6 000,000. lbs. of saline matter, comparable with the best potash of commerce.

Buf. Pat.

From the Annapolis Republican, March 25,

The Legislature of Maryland, closed its annual session on Wednesday last, the 22d instant, having been 87 days very industriously employed, during which they have enacted 311 Laws and 60 Resolutions.—A list of the titles of the acts is inserted in this days paper those of Resolutions will be given in our next.

The session has been truly as important one—The great enterprises for the improvement of the State, and for securing a fair proportion of trade and commerce, which were authorised at the preceding session, were fairly sustained and measurably carried out, and the important task of remodeling the frame of State Government so as more suitably to fit it to the changes which sixty years has wrought in the possession of our population, & in the science of Republican government, has been matured and laid before the people of the State for their deliberate & final decision thereon. The incidents attending & preceding this legislative action, will form an eventful page in Maryland *History*, and may be appealed to with pride & pleasure, by the friends, of Constitutional Freedom, as a specimen of the energies of a virtuous and intelligent people—rebuking the outbreakings of a jacobinical spirit on the one hand, & at the same instant yielding the utmost measure of redress for real inequalities. The political sky is all again serene, and safety and harmony, and good fellowship are now lighting us on to prosperity, whilst the foul *Nineteen headed fiend* of anarchy, is litterally calling upon the rocks and the hills to hide its deformity from the eye of universal contempt which follows its very shadows, and looks it into withering *redicule* and *disgust*.

The session closed in perfect order; the business was regularly and fairly disposed of by both houses, without the hurry and confusion which has recently disgraced another legislative body, and for which as Americans, we are obliged to blush. On some of the leading features of the session we shall take an early occasion to remark.

Previous to adjournment, the *House* of Delegates took an opportunity during the absence of their amiable and efficient presiding officer B. L. Gantt, Esqr., to express their unanimous thanks for the manner in which he had performed the duties of his station—to which that gentleman upon resuming his seat, suitably responded. We were not so fortunate as to be present at the moment, and therefore cannot furnish his observations.

The presiding officer of the Senate, Richard Thomas, Esqr., than whom few men ever filled the station more to the satisfaction of that body, was thanked with like unanimity, for the dignified and impartial manner of administration. The substance of his reply is given below.

Near the close of the proceedings of the Senate on the last day of the session, Mr. Wright being temporarily in the chair.

On motion of Mr. Schley, the following resolution was read, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the acknowledgements of the Senate are due, and their thanks are hereby tendered to the Honorable Richard Thomas, for the faithful, able, and dignified manner in which he has fulfilled the duties of his office, as President of the Senate

On resuming the chair, the President addressed the Senate as follows:

SENATORS,—The period having arrived, when the official relation in which I have the honor to stand to you, will cease, it is due to you, and demanded by my feelings, that I should express the deep sense of gratitude with which your kindness has inspired me. In entering upon the duties of this station, I was, personally, unacquainted with many of you. I, however, looked forward for support to that courtesy which has ever distinguished the Senate of Maryland, and on which your high character sustained me in relying. Without such an expectation, I would not have consented to assume the delicate and responsible duties of the chair. My anticipations have been far exceeded. Instead of the ordinary official courtesy, the most delicate kindness has marked your bearing, from the commencement of the session up to the moment, of the passage of the resolution, which the clerk has just laid before me. For this continued manifestation of your friendship, language fails to impart the true impress of my feelings.—Through whatever vicisitudes of fortune I may pass, I will advert to it with feelings of the deepest sensibility, and the profoundest gratitude.

The session is now brought to a close—a session fraught with more interest and responsibility, than any other which has occurred for the past many years. Besides the ordinary subjects of legislation, many of them of the deepest moment, public sentiment required a change in the fundamental law, greatly affecting the political interests of different portions of the State. You have met the subject with a patriotism and ability which do you honor, and while there are abroad in the land, spirits of disorder and misrule, who will hang over your work with the malignity of envy and disappointment, yet the good, the orderly and the patriotic will sustain it, and accord you justice. You will go forth, then, to your common constituents, the people of Maryland, with a proud consciousness of having discharged your duty faithfully and with a high love of country —*I* now, Senators, bid you an affectionate farewell, and most sincerely do I indulge the ardent aspiration for your future prosperity and happiness.

In regard to the officers of the Senate, it is due to them that *I* should express my decided approbation of the fidelity with which they have severally discharged their various, and, in many instances, laborious duties, and the high satisfaction with which I have viewed their uniformly correct and gentlemanly deportment. My official intercourse has awakened for them feelings of high regard, and my sympathies and friendship will attend them whatever changes of fortune may await them.

The following titles of Laws passed by our Legislature, principally relate to the Eastern Shore,

18 An act to authorise the building of a warf on the South side of Wicomico River, near White Haven.

22. An act for the benefit of John C. Handy, clerk of Worcester County Court.

24. An act for the condemnation of a certain lot of ground in Dorchester county, at or near the Upper Ferry of Taylor's Island, for the use of a Ferryman, and for other purposes.

27. A supplement to an act, entitled, an act to authorise and empower persons owning real estate on any of the navigable waters of this State to construct wharves thereon, passed at December session eighteen hundred and thirty-five, chapter one hundred and sixty-eight.

55. A further supplement to the act, entitled, an act to incorporate the Delaware and Maryland Rail Road Company.

59. An act to authorise Thomas S. Carter and William F. Chilton, of Caroline county, to alter and change a road therein named.

69. An act to alter and change part of the divisional line between the fourth and fifth election districts in Dorchester county.

73. An act supplemental to an act, limiting the time for the collection of fees of attorneys, solicitors, clerks, registers, sheriffs, and other officers of this State, passed at December session 1832, ch. 258.

80. An act for the relief of the heirs of Saml. Polk, of Somerset county.

94. An act to limit the sitting of the Commissioners of the Tax in Dorchester county.

103. An act to divorce Emily Ann Stevens, of Queen Anns county, from her husband James C. Stevens.

121. An act to divorce Alexander Todd, of Talbot county, from his wife Margaret Todd.

127. A supplement to an act, entitled an act for the relief and support of the poor and indigent persons in Worcester county, passed at December session 1835, chapter 219.

130. An act to confirm an act, entitled, an act to provide for an alteration in the constitution so far as relates to the division of the sixth election district in Worcester county.

143. A supplement to an act, entitled, an act for the building of a bridge over a stream across the road leading from Salisbury to Dicksons cross roads in Worcester county, passed at December session 1835.

150. An act to prohibit the owners of vessels and others from navigating the same, by and under the sole command of negroes or mulattoes.

154. An act to authorise the Treasurer for the Western Shore to sell the State's right to subscribe for five thousand shares of capital stock of the Merchants' Bank of Baltimore, and for other purposes.

157. An act for the benefit of the Sheriff of Queen Anne's county.

159 A supplement to an act, entitled, an act to incorporate a Bank to be called by the name of the Bank of Salisbury.

167. An act to authorise Henry Harman, a free man of color of Worcester county, to set free his wife and children, who are his slaves for life.

169. An act for the better regulation of the school districts in the upper election district of Caroline county, so far as relates to the school district No. three.

174. An act to ascertain the allowance of the sheriff of Somerset county, for keeping prisoners in gaol, and to provide for the maintenance of debtors actually confined in prison.

185. An act to limit the sitting of the commissioners of the tax in Worcester county.

186. A supplement to an act, entitled, an act for the protection of Oysters in the waters of the Eastern Shore of this State, passed at December session, 1831, chapter, 240, so far as relates to the waters bordering on Queen Anne's county.

188. An act for the relief of James Polk, Register of Wills of Somerset county.

189. An act authorising the commissioners of the tax of Talbot county. to levy a sum of money for the repairs of the Court House of said county.

192 An act supplemental to an act for amending and reducing into system the laws and regulations concerning last wills and testaments, the duties of executors, administrators and guardians, and the rights of orphans and other representatives of deceased persons.

194. An act for the relief of negro George Hayman, of Somerset county.

197. An act to amend the Constitution and Form of Government of the State of Maryland.

204. A further supplement to an act, entitled, an act to establish Magistrates Courts in the several counties of this State, and to prescribe their jurisdiction.

211. An act to provide for building a bridge over Dividing Creek, at a place called Denston's Dams, on the public road, leading from Princess Anne, in Somerset county, to Snow Hill, in Worcester county.

212. An act in relation to the driving of cattle and sheep through Kent county.

213. A supplement to the act, entitled, an act to provide for the building of a bridge across Laws Thoroughfare, in Somerset county, passed at December session 1834 chapter 26.

215. An act to authorise the levy court of Kent county to condemn a lot of land, for the purpose of making a causeway or dam over the narrows, at Eastern Neck Island, and to appoint commissioners to make or contract for the making of said dam or causeway over the said narrows, at or near the place where the bridge crosses the said narrows in the county aforesaid.

216. An act to authorise the clerk of Kent county court to record a certain instrument of writting therein mentioned, and to make the same valid.

220. An act to invest the State's share of the surplus revenue of the United States, and for other purposes.

224. An act providing for the appointment of clerks of the several county courts, the clerks of the courts of appeals for the Eastern and Western Shores, the clerk of Baltimore city court, and the registers of wills in the several counties of this State.

226. An act for the benefit of the Commercial Bank of Millington in Kent county.

229. An act to authorise the commissioners of Cecil county, to levy a sum of money to build two Bridges in said county.

230 A supplement to the act, to provide for the public instruction of youth in Primary schools throughout this State, passed at December session 1825, chapter 262.

231. A supplement to the act, to regulate the manner of obtaining and altering public roads in this State, passed January 26th 1819.

241. An act to authorise the commissioners of Cecil county, to levy a sum of money for building a bridge over North East Creek in said county.

244 An act to divorce Sarah Sophia Neville, of Cecil county, from her husband Thomas Neville.

248. An act entitled, an act to authorise and require the Levy Court of Worcester county to select places for holding the Elections, in certain districts in said county.

250. An act to grant the Commissioners of Chestertown a certain lot of ground therein mentioned.

251. An act for the relief of Edward Hines, late of Kent county.

253. An act to make valid a deed from Benjamin Sanders and wife to William Ladd, of Kent county.

255. An act to authorise the owner or owners of any mill, factory, distillery, quarry, or lime kiln, situated within the distance of five hundred yards from any rail road now made or which may hereafter be constructed, to apply to the county court, the levy court, or to the commissioners of the county, as the case may be, to lay out and open a private road or way for such mill, factory, distillery, quarry, or kiln, to the most convenient place for intersecting such rail road.

256 An act to make valid a deed from William C. Poole and Mary Matilda Poole, of Charleston South Carolina, to James Mansfield, Jr. of Kent county.

258. An act to authorise and require the Clerk of Somerset county court to record a certain deed therein mentioned.

263. An act, entitled, a supplement to the act, entitled an act to incorporate the Buckingham Academy, in Worcester county, passed at December session, 1815, chapter 15.

264. An act for the prevention of frauds on the right of voting, by the stockholders in the several incorporated institutions in this State.

265. An act to provide for the inspection and weight of anthracite or hard coal, and for the measurement of bituminous coal.

266. A supplement to an act, entitled, an act to authorise the recording of a certain deed of sale and manumission, passed December session, 1834, chapter 282.

267. An act to confirm an act, entitled, an act to repeal all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relates to the division of Cecil county into four separate election districts.

269. An act relating to changing the revenue for the trial of issues of fact, framed in the court of chancery or any county court as a court of equity, or orphans' courts of this State, and sent to a county court for trial.

272. An act relating to the form in which Promissory notes may be given to the Incorporated Banks of this State.

275. An act supplemental to the act entitled, an act to establish Magistrates courts, in the several counties of this State, and to prescribe their jurisdiction, passed at December session 1835, ch 201.

279. An act to authorise the appointment of Commissioners and the division of Worcester county, into school districts and for other purposes.

280. An act to authorise Noble Pennington, late sheriff of Cecil county, to amend his return in a certain case therein mentioned.

281. A supplement to an act to incorporate the contributors of the Somerset Savings Institution, at Princess Ann, passed at December session 1832

284. A supplement to the act entitled, an act for the compensation of Jurors, Judges of the Orphans' courts, Judges of the Levy Court to regulate commissioners of the Tax, and witnesses, for Caroline county, passed at December session 1834, ch. 208.

285. An act to regulate the charges for the use of Hackney Coaches, in the city of Baltimore.

287. A supplement to an act, entitled, an act to authorise the levy court of Kent county, to condemn a lot of land for the purpose of making a causeway or dam over the Narrows at Eastern Neck Island, and to appoint commissioners to make or contract for the making of said dam or causway over the said narrows, at or near the place where the bridge crosses the said narrows in the county aforesaid.

293 An additional supplement to the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors.

297. An act to authorise the sale of certain parts of the real and personal estate of the late Nicholas Hammond, of Talbot county, Physician, deceased, and convert the same into bank stock, or other property more valuable.

300. An act to provide for a further loan to to the Penitentiary.

302. An act for the relief of Levin W. Tall, of Dorchester county.

303. A supplement to the act, entitled, an act to abolish the Levy Court, and provide for the election by the people of Commissioners for Talbot county, and prescribing their powers and duties.

305. A further supplement to an act, entitled, an act to establish Magistrates Courts in the several counties of this State, and prescribe their jurisdiction.

THE RUPTURE IN THE CABINET.—The Georgetown Metropolitan takes up the rumor of a rupture in the Cabinet, and gives a version of it, which it says 'though not official will be found substantially correct.' From this statement it appears that Mr. Forsyth actually tendered his resignation, and had moreover prepared an address to the people of Georgia, and all this was done without any thing occurring in the least degree, subversive of the harmony' of the cabinet,

It further appears that the proposition to undertake the new mission to Austria originated with Mr. Forsyth himself and not with the President and that it received his high sanction. Reasons, however, '*exclusively private*' induced Mr. F. to change his intention, and he forthwith wrote his resignation of the office of Secretary of State, and with the same pen prepared the address spoken of and despatched it to the printers. The address is said to have done 'full justice to Mr. Van Buren,' and called upon the people of Georgia to support his administration! The President, however, was not so willing to let Mr. Forsyth slip through his fingers in that way, and he, therefore, asked Mr. Forsyth not to leave the cabinet, which Mr. F, nothing loth, agreed to, and accordingly resumed the charge of the State Department.

The account in the Metropolitan is drawn up with all the skill and polish of the editors, but that Mr. Forsyth is the undecided and old-maidish man represented, we must be prmitted to doubt. Let us have his address.

MEXICO AND SANTA ANNA.

The Bee of the 15th inst. contains a letter from Santa Anna, to the Mexican Secretary of War, from which we make the following extract:

I protest to your excellency, and in the face of the entire world that I obtained my liberty without subscribing to any conditions whatever; that either before or since that conjuncture. I have not made with any one, let him be who he may, any contract that might bring reproach upon the national indepen dence or honor, or place in jeopardy the integrality of the territory; that accordingly I could have given no guarantee whatever to any individual or government relative to those pretended stipulations, and before consenting, either willingly or through force to any such conditions, I would have suffered a thousand deaths before subscribing to such terms.

Off Hats.—The Lexington Observer says that in the town of Columbia widow Rachel Dickinson is Clerk of the Common Pleas Court, and that one Mary Potter is nominated for the Legislature in McCracken county.

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (MD.)

Saturday Morning, April 1.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated

ANNAPOLIS, March 1837

"I see the Editor of the Whig *alias* "Common Sewer," near the "*Stable*," and, who I fear associates too much with "*Stable-boys*," even, to expect any thing like decent conduct from, has published a letter from Annapolis, purporting, *among other falsehoods*, to give some account of the Talbot Delegates—but, in fact, was either written by himself, or some of his *calumnious scribblers* in Easton. He names two of them in such a manner, *as he thinks*, is calculated to call down on them, the contempt and ridicule of their constituents. One is stated to be too often on the "*Floor*" —and, the other too fond of the History of the "*King's and Queen's*." Now Sir, the '*Stable-Editor*' lives in a '*Glass House*' himself, and had better be quiet But admit what he says to be true—which I deny—*as a set off*, I could name two of his friends, *who have been members*, (I speak *understandingly* as Congressmen say) who were *pre-eminent* for the very charges he makes. One of them was on the '*Floor*' two or three times every day *'mouthing speeches, as Cur's mouth bones'* to the great annoyance of the Members —and, the other spent more time in the "*Lion-den*," than he did in the *House* Yet, these gentlemen, I hear are more clamorous about '*Kings and Queens*,' *and the qualifications necessary for a delegate*, than all others.

The Delegate so obnoxious to them, was brought up to the healthy and manly business of '*driving the plough, in brightening the crooked ploughshare*,' and I should like to know, if it is not equally honorable and respectable as '*driving the quill' in merely copying*.

"The Legislature will rise to-day, when I hope, that either of your Delegates will be able to tell, *on returning home* how he voted, without calling on his '*File leader*,' as has been the case, in gone by times."

We find the following in the Baltimore Chronicle.

☞The insinuations and reports in the New York papers of Friday and Saturday, in regard to the Banking House of J. I. Cohen, Jr. & Brothers, are destitute of the least possible foundation. This *House* is not implicated, at all, in the late disasters, and cannot, by possibility, sustain thereby any loss of the least consequence.—

Another heavy loss of money occurred at Frederick on Wednesday 29th ult., the particulars of which reached us in Saturday's Herald. General Edwards Cashier of the Bank of the Valley in Leesburg, arrived at Talbots Hotel and deposited his saddlebags in the bar, in charge of the barkeeper, whilst he took dinner, immediately after which on calling for them, they were gone, with $25 000 contained therein. Great excitement ensued. The Western stage had arrived and departed meantime, and one of the servants stated that he had seen a person go out of the bar-room with saddle bags and enter the stage—The cashier pursued the stage—after he was gone the saddlebags were found in the cellar of the hotel, (which could only be reached by a trap door from the bar) a messenger was instantly despatched for the Cashier and he was overtaken, but on return found the saddlebag had been cut open and the money all gone. Mr. Talbot had a judicial examination of the case set on foot and urged, but the Cashier declined lodging any complaint, and the court could not act without. Subsequently a part of the money $11.475 were found up stairs in the tavern, between beds.

FROM EUROPE.

Paris dates to the 25th and London to the 21st February are received at New York by the packet ship Utica. Another, the fourth attempt, had been discovered (to take the life of King Philip,) and Champion, the person detected with this "infernal machine, aged about 45 years, took the first opportunity after his arrest, to hang himself. It was a revolving many barrelled pistol—and was seized before he could get an opportunity to try its efficacy—a subject for which he expressed much regret.

A bad sign.—Two Justices of the Peace, for the City of Baltimore, have been accused of Mal practice in office, in aiding the escape of a man by the name of Smithson, charged with an assault with intent to kill; and against whom one of them had issued process—The trial of that one a Mr. Thomas W. Bond, formerly of Harford, took place in Baltimore City Court last week, and the jury returned a verdict Guilty. The other has removed his trial to Annapolis.

It is stated in the Washington Reformer that at the inauguration of the new President the band played the air of 'Wha'll be King but Charlie.' This was rather a singular tune to tickle the ears of the people with, on such an occasion.

The following diplomatic information is from the Richmond Enquirer. We presume that the President has formally recognized a Consul General for the new republic, so that her interests are not endangered by the departure of her double representation.

'We understand that the Texian Ministers would have been duly accredited and received by Mr. Van Buren, but for some defect in their credentials. It was their intention to leave Washington on Wednesday. Mr. Wharton will return to Texas, and General Hunt will visit Vicksburg, where he expects to receive his proper credentials, and will then return to the seat of Government. The best spirit prevails between the United States and Texas.'

For the Easton Gazette.

DESULTORY REFLECTIONS.

No. 2.

In our passage down the ever-flowing stream of time, a great variety of objects are presented to view. We daily, if not hourly, meet with circumstances, which bear strong and convincing testimony of the deep and alarming depravity of the human heart. In fact there is scarcely any thing in connexion with the history of man, that does not prove his peccability, and deep rooted sinfulness. Weakness of mind, degeneracy of will, and glaring inconsistency and unrighteousness, are too plainly discoverable in the different operations or movements of men, and women. But among the many things with which we become acquainted, in relation to the character of the human race, there are some which are more particularly noticed, and borne in memory; which is perhaps, in consequence of their association, relations, or connexions with ourselves individually. We are far more apt to notice and remember some things than others, even where, perhaps, there is no difference between their importance. In fact the most trifling incidents are often-times the most indelibly impressed in the memory. In this number of my reflections, I intend bringing to view one or two occurrences, a little amusing, and indeed somewhat otherwise too, and from which, we may derive some advantage.

But a few remarks previously. My caption allows the induction of an inuendo or episode now and then. I am not confined to any systematic arrangement of ideas or propositions; but wander in circumlocution. I may occasionally step aside and pluck a flower, *if* (say you) I can *find* one! A good idea. We cannot always cap the climax with flowers. We sometimes commence with roses and tulips, and proceed tolerably well for a while; but eager to grasp the loveliest of all, for the consummation of the rhetorical gradation, our feet unfortunately slip, and we fall most ingloriously; and instead of a masterly exhibition of our amaranth or wreath of flowers; we, alas! present to our auditors, or readers, something like an old, weather-beaten, and mildewed bundle of rye straws! Then let us beware of fanciful inclinations, except we are, in our compositions, tolerably certain of success. But imperfect as we are, we will be trying till confusion ends the scene,—and crowns the whole!

But another thought to be obliquely brought in. In regard to moral character, the writer asserts no claim to the super human gift of infallibility. But on the contrary, frankly acknowledges (for no one would believe him if he were to deny it,) that he is but a human being, possessing with his fellows, many imperfections.

To return to my contemplated objects. The luminous, and infinitely excellent system of Christianity, has done incalculably much to remove and destroy the moral evil which has been introduced into our world. Were this system to universally prevail—were it heartily embraced by all, and its worthy precepts perfectly understood, and cheerfully and unexceptionably complied with—the thick clouds of moral darkness which have so long enveloped our world, would give way to the wonderfully bright illuminations of heaven. The barren mountains, which are now cloudcapt with pollution, would become completely purified, & raise their majestic, verdant, and flowery summits, high in a celestial atmosphere, being irradiated, & made fruitful, by the great, & spiritual illuminator of the universe. The little hills would rejoice, and be glad. The forest trees would wave their lofty heads, in tokens of approbation and delight. The plains and valleys would be clothed in beauty, and the sandy deserts smile. The wide ocean would roll her towering billows, in sonorous anthems to the King of Kings. The whole extended surface of the earth, would be one vegitative, and lovely field. The knowledge of the Lord, would cover the whole habitable globe. Unhappiness and misery, would become extinct. Pride, bigotry, envy, hatred, revenge, and unrighteousness of every kind, would be completely eradicated. And we should greatly rejoice, that millions who are now on the earth, are its votaries; and that other millions, under its sacred and purifying influence, have been landed gloriously on the paradisiacal Isle of Heaven, (if the expression be philosphical and scriptural) far, far away in the mysterious, and shoreless ocean of eternity.

But while we have so much cause of consolation and joy; we also, have many sources of mortification and mental pain. Leaving out of the question, or view the Pagans, Jews, and Mahomedans, many who profess the Christian religion, live in a manner utterly unworthy of it, and far below its requisitions. The Church in consequence of the caprices and imperfect views of men, who, perhaps, have not been sufficiently holy, has been divided into sects and parties, who often feel, and exercise toward each other, violent, and unwarrantable opposition. With these things, christianity must not be blamed: but the persons, and parties who thus act. However, many are for peace, and not for war. But with many there is a shameful degree of bigotry;—aye ARCHBIGOTRY.

Two men were returning from a camp-meeting, one a member of that church by whom the meeting was then holding, the other a member of another branch. They conversed of what they had seen, and heard. The conversation finally turned on a sermon that had been preached by one of the clergy, who, by the by, had largely descanted on the works of Nature; and in regard to the *feathered* tribes, he ascended from the most diminutive, to the mighty eagle that

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