for his part, he never cared to command a vessel so long as he had the *glory* of serving under such a chief as Captain Jumper'—and it is reported that during the night previous to getting the 'Two Pollies' ashore, the mate was heard to say that 'he thought Captain Jumper's reckoning right, and if *he* commanded the vessel he would follow the same track' —but the Major says he dont think this ought to be taken as a guide—that there is a great difference between the mere sayings of his mate and his actions when he comes to take *command* and assume *all the responsibility*: and that for his part, although he took no hand in appointing Mr. Van Schoonhoven master, in the place of Capt Jumper—yet he is glad he is now the master, as whatever share he may have had in advising Capt. Jumper and aiding him in his reckoning he will be the more anxious to get the Two Pollies off shore and in deep water again—because if this is to be the end of the Two Pollies entirely, and the loss is to be total, the Major says he dont think Mr. or Capt. Van Schoonhoven will ever get the command of another vessel so long as he lives. But he is now hard at work, and as many of the crew as are not disabled are lending him a hand, and the Major too, is doing all he can in aid, and urging on every body the propriety of avoiding all bitterness, especially the owners and underwriters, who of course feel pretty sore. He says that Capt. Van Schoonhoven has never yet had a fair trial as a commander, and this will be a pretty good lesson to him, and from all he knows about him, he dont think he would run the Two Pollies or any other 'Polly in danger for the mere sake of taking the responsibility'—and though he bears a Dutch name, he is not entirely Dutch, but is a cross breed of Yankee and Dutch; about half each, and that is a mixture that generally is found pretty difficult to sift. It is apt to think well of the spirit of invention, but takes good care to let other folks try the *experiment first*, and has nothing more to do with it unless some *cream* rises on top—and then—'its *my cream* and *your blue milk*.'

The Major is now hard at work every morning before breakfast, writing an address to the people of the United States on matters and things in general, and the *wreck* of the '*Two Pollies*' in particular. He don't think it will be done much before Congress meets, and has consented to publish it in your paper for two reasons,—1st, to prevent counterfeiting, and 2dly, because of his liking for his old friend Mr. Dwight, who used to publish his letters in your paper when it was the old 'New York Daily Advertiser.' He says he has nothing to do with the party politics of your paper or any other paper; he goes *for* and *with that party* that does most *practical good* for the country, not in *sayings* but in *doings*; but I suppose all these matters he will speak for himself, under his own hand, so that there will be no mistake.

He sends you by this conveyance, a package of letters to be put in the Post Office, & requests you to send all papers, packages & parcels that come to you care for him down here without delay. He is expecting a visit daily from Uncle Joshua and other distinguished folks from Dowingville, and thinks of going there early this Fall, befor visiting Washington, where he will probably pass the next winter. Your friend and agent,

JABEZ E BISSELL.

P. S. He sends up also, by this conveyance, a box containing his axe, which has got rusted by exposure and wants it cleaned and ground and greased; also his *cocked hat* that wants new fitting up: also a *pair of boots*, that want new soleing, and new nails in the heels; and to pay the expenses, he sends a 5 dollar bill of Biddle's bank, and if folks want a *'better currency,'* they must wait till he can have some *blanks struck off* and he'll give them a 'better currency.' 'in sums to suit dealers,' and such as will require no change. J. E. B.

LETTER FROM NEW YORK.

August 2.

Specie went out in the packets yesterday to a larger amount than I wrote you of. Thus:

To Liverpool,	$604.000
To London,	495 000
To Havre,	183,000

Specie is also going to Canada. It does not come from the banks, but from old stockings; garrets, corners of cellars, old chests, the corners of wallets, &c. gathered up, not in quantities, but by the brokers, in an eagle here and there, and a sovereign too. Some of it is imported from the West Indies, South America, and Mexico. Notwithstanding this great exportation, specie is on the decline, which is a very good sign.

If Gen. Jackson has visions in the Hermitage, and the Globe ever thinks of the three branch mints that 'the author of the Letter to Sherrod Williams' was going to set to work so as to make gold and silver a common currency in seven months' time, how their wrath must wax hot when they see American merchants exporting specie thus, *not* to rob, *not* to swindle, *not* to dishonor the American name—but to pay honest debts; and to rescue their country from the charge of *Punic faith*. It may make the wrath of the Globe yet hotter, when *I* say, the Barings are getting much of this gold and silver—the horrible, the British, the monster Barings. Much goes to Brown & Co. Thus vanish all the efforts of 'the immortal Jackson' to dam up the streams of trade, and to put down the 'British monsters' at home and abroad! His old friend, Jack Downing, wrecked in the Two Pollies, *I* hear, is *gritting his teeth* on the shores of Rockaway. The *General* can now *grit* his in the Hermitage.

Stocks to-day are stiff—this is Wall street *lingo*. U. S. Bank, 118¾.

The issuing of Treasury Drafts, adopted by the Government as a currency is a subject attracting more and more attention here. By what authority this paper money is made better than any other is a question not so easy to answer. During the month of July about $200,000 has been paid at the Custom House in this dishonored paper.

Large numbers of emigrants continue to arrive a British brig to-day brings 350. Some of the late arrivals bring the small pox; and on board of one ship, it is said that some died of *starvation!* These are horrible evils, and Congress must remedy them. Many of the emigrants are deceived in Europe by shippers, and then cheated when they are shipped. It does seem as if Europe was pouring out its vast population upon us. Our streets are full of foreign beggars. During the hot weather their appearance in the morning reminds one of Naples, or the Levee at New Orleans, where so many make beds of cotton bags. One of our streets (Catharine street) is a *long bed*, the pillows being the stepping-stones, the bed the rocky side-walk—the sheets, the awnings of the shops.

Nat Intel.

THE RETORT CUTTING.

We know nobody who can say keener things, when he is so minded, than the able editor of the Cincinnati Gazette. When it is his cue to apply the tomahawk, he uses it with a quiet but tremendious vigor, which leaves the victim little to desire in the way of repetition. The following is an instance.—The good people of Cincinnati would have reason to feel particulaly uncomfortable, after the reading of it, if it were not that they are so well borne out in their misconduct by the example of so many other thousand towns and cities.—*New York Commercial.*

'*Barbarism*.—By an advertisement in the Cincinnati Gazette, it appears the head, heart and hand, of the murderer Hoover, lately executed in that city, are publicly exhibited in the Western Museum, 'preserved in appropriate vases!' We notice the disgraceful fact to execrate it. If the lights of civilization be not quite extinguished in the queen city of the West, this outrage upon common decency will be abated. The museum should be closed as a public nuisance.'

The foregoing is from the Cleveland Herald. I have nothing to say, in defence of this exhibition, theoretically. But just as a mere matter of fact, some things may be truly said in vindication of the barbarism complained of. It it reflects no credit upon us good folks, whom Miss Martineau praises so much, it says something in behalf of Mr Dorfeuille.

The Western Museum, was established *scientifically*. Mr. Dorfeuille became its manager as a scientific gentleman. He conducted it *scientifically*:—excluded wax figures—hooted at mere vulgar shows—stood up for *science*—and nearly *starved*!—Was in debt, harassed with duns, bothered with shavers—perplexed with wants.

* * * * * *

At length he said, 'A museum ought to be adapted to the taste of those who are to sustain it. *Science* is not the thing. Why should I starve in support of it, and have no prospect but 'to starve?' Mr. Dorfeuille put up wax figures. He bought a lot—John Quincy Adams—Dewitt Clinton—Charlotte Corday—Marat—The Sleeping Beauty; Charlotte Temple. And he commenced showing wax figures. Dewitt Clinton came to visit us in 1825—and his wax figure likeness was found to bear no resemblance to the true original.—Mr Dorfeuille redressed the figure, made *John D. Hunter* of *it*, and the thing took marvelously. Then Mr. Dorfeuille constructed the infernal regions—and bought a mermaid and the head of a cannibal chief from the South Pacific. And Mr. Dorfeuille made money—enlarged his scientific museum—established credit & character for himself, & is now a right thrifty kind of gentleman.—The Hoover 'BARBARISM,' indeed! Did not 20.000 folks congregate to see him hung? Are our Cleveland friends instructed? Abate the nuisance; forsooth! Oh yes!—hang the gamblers Vicksburgh, or—no matter what: destroy a convent—or

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From the National Intelligencer, August 5, 1837.

We copy the subjoined well-considered observations upon the business which will probably first and inevitably engage the attention of Congress, at its approaching Extraordinary session, from the Financial Register of the United States' of Wednesday last; in the general purport of which we concur. Resorting to a loan, however, would, it appears to us, be preferable, for several reasons, to a postponement of the complete execution of the Distribution Law. One important (if not conclusive) reason for this preference would be, that, *on the faith of the United States* pledged by that law, the States have generally appropriated, to the utmost farthing, the amount subject to distribution (or deposite) among them.

It will not be a very agreeable thing, we know, to the Executive to recommend the authorization of a Loan for Ten Millions of Dollars. But the Executive will of course submit, with what grace it can, to the necessary consequence of the abortion of its scheme for substituting a 'better currency' for the very best currency ever possessed and enjoyed by any nation.

Extract from 'The Financial Register'

CONGRESS is to assemble on the 1st of September next. Amongst the acts which are deemed indispensable at this period, are the repeal of the law directing the distribution of the October instalment of near ten millions of dollars amongst the States; and a decision as to the collection of the revenue during the continuance of the suspension of specie payments by the banks.

By the statement of the Secretary of the Treasury, published in the Globe of the 1st of May, it appears that, from the 1st of January last to the 1st of April, the revenue amounted to $8,768,325

By subsequent statements published monthly in the same paper, it also appears that the receipts from all sources amounted to—

In April,		
From customs	$683,600	
From lands	1,011,700	
		1,995,300
And in May,		
From customs, about	$986,650	
From lands,	877,314	
		1,863,964
Making a total in five months of		12,627,589

To this add the balance remaining in the Treasury on the 1st of January, after setting apart the sum of $37,468,859, to be distributed amongst the States in four equal instalments, on the 1st of January, April, July, and October, respectively, three of which have been paid, 5,000,000

And the amount of available funds will be $17,621,589

The expenditures during the same five months, as appears from the same published statements, were as follows:

In Jan. Feb. and March,	7,409,731
In April,	3,887,403
In May,	2,727,117
	14,024,251

Leaving a balance in the Treasury, on the 1st of June, of $3,603,338

The total amount of appropriations made by Congress at its last session, as appears from an official document before us, was $32,266-325, 'exclusive of the indefinite appropriations,' the probable amount of which is not stated. Of this amount it appears above that $14,-024,251 had been paid before the 1st of June, leaving $18,242, 074 still to be paid during the year 1837, to-wards which there was on hand only $3,603,338. To comply, therefore, with all the demands upon the Treasury, there will still be wanted between the 1st of June and the 31st of December, the sum of $14,638,736, being at the rate of upwards of two millions of dollars per month.

During the months of June, July, August, and September, the revenue from customs will have been very limited, owing to the lying over of the merchants' bonds for duties in all the large cities; and should the sales of lands also have been diminished, as has probably been the case, it is more than probable that, by the 1st of October, there will not be a dollar in the Treasury, either in the shape of gold, silver, or even bank notes. That the insolvency of merchants will cause a large amount of the bonds, which are now lying over until October, to remain unpaid for a longer period, can hardly be questioned; and it is, therefore, not easy to see, especially under the present prospects of a future diminished revenue from the diminution of commerce, how the Government can carry on its affairs without holding back from the States the October instalment of the surplus revenue.

As regards the second measure to which we have adverted, it is clear that, if Congress should resolve that the bonds of the merchants shall be paid in specie, or its equivalent in paper, it will be bound in justice to refund to every public creditor who has been paid, since the suspension of specie payments, in drafts on the deposite banks which have not been applied to the payment of debts to the Government, an amount equal to the difference between specie and paper, or else the injustice will have been committed of taking from Peter what belonged to Paul, which is altogether unjustifiable. We incline, however, to the opinion that Congress will be disposed to consider the suspension of the payments of bonds as a *quasi* bankruptcy, which will justify them in taking what they can get rather than contend for a one-sided justice, which may multiply their difficulties, and augment their mass of 'unavailable funds,' no doubt already greatly increased by the refusal, since the suspension of specie payments, to bank notes for duties.

The last packet from London, the Montreal, is said by the New York Herald to have brought out fresh orders for the purchase of U. S Bank stock, to be remitted to England in lieu of specie. The sales of the stock, both in New York and Philadelphia, were at $119 cash, on Monday.

The New York Express, referring to the accounts by the Montreal, says—

Money continues to be in demand in England, and there is yet much uneasiness on account of the United States. Money could not be raised on Exchequer Bills under five per cent. The United States Bank Post Notes are quoted at 93 to 94. Considerable disappointment prevailed as to the small amount of specie remittances from this country, and the packet ship George Washington was hourly expected in Liverpool. Money was also very much in demand at Amsterdam, and the other principal cities in Holland.

The movement which the Bank of England has lately made as to the China and Tea trade will not be without its beneficial effect in this country, for very many of our Bills of Exchange drawn on London for business operations in China, will be effected by it. The mode of doing this business is well known to commercial men. The practice was, before the U. S Bank devised a better one, the sending out of specie, Mexican dollars chiefly direct to China;—but to avoid this, long drafts were drawn on merchants in London, which drafts being regulated by English merchants in the East served as well as specie, and thus saves the expense and danger of exportation.

The Journal of Commerce of Monday, 2, P. M. says—'Bills on England are selling at 13½ prem. On France there is very little demand. Specie is shipping freely.'

Among its items from the last English papers, the New York Commercial has the following:

The King of Hanover had a meeting, previous to his departure for his own dominions, with some of the conservative leaders, at which two questions of some interest where discussed; one was, the leaving of his proxy, as an English peer, and other the resignation of his allowance as one of the royal family. He was strongly urged by the Duke of Wellington and others to give up both pension and proxy, and finally consented to abandon the latter; but as to the money, his majesty determined to hold on, until he should ascertain what he is to get from his own subjects.

The cholera—that dreadful scourge of modern times is raging in South America to a fearful extent. A letter dated the 23d ult. from St. Juan, in Central America, gives a frightful picture of its ravages all along the west coast.—Between the 4th and 30th May, six hundred victims had fallen beneath its blighting touch. *New Orleans True American*

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, (MD.)

Saturday Morning, August 12.

In another page is a well written and pleasant review of a wide-spread system of quackery, which may amuse our readers.

No News.—The Northern Mail did not arrive yesterday, owing to some mistake in changing the mails at Chestertown, the one from this place, having been returned.

We learn from papers received by the Steam Boat last evening, from Baltimore, that the Post Master General, and the Attorney General are now in New York, and that the President will at the ensuing session of Congress, recommend a large issue of Treasury notes.

The crops of Wheat and Corn are said to be good, throughout the New England States.

The Crops.—The New York Journal of Commerce in noticing the *abundance* of the Crops, the present seasons, say, 'Flour ought not, after the new crop is fairly in the Market, to be above $5 a barrel.—Potatoes 2s. 6d. (31½) or 3s. (37½) other things in proportion.

Alarming Flour Combination.—The Buffalo Journal of the 1st says there is every reason to believe that notwithstanding the immense yield of the grain crops this season the manufacturers and dealers in flour are busily at work to forestall and buy up the market. The extent of ramification of this secret combination is incredible and their resources ample

SHIN PLASTERS.

A correspondent of the United States Gazette cautions the public against notes purporting to be issued by the following institutions:

Philadelphia Safety Fund,
Western Loan Company.
Schuylkill Loan Company,

It appears that no such institutions are in existence—consequently the notes are not worth a doit

CROPS IN TALBOT.

Mr. Graham: I have been much surprised to see statements in the Baltimore papers, of the luxuriant crops of Wheat, in Talbot County. Such statements are erroneous and calculated to deceive. The crops of wheat in this County, are generally very light,—and but little more than half an average crop, and when it is considered that scarce half a crop was seeded, it brings the proceeds, to about one fourth of an average crop. The crops of Oats are gathered in, and is very luxuriant. The prospects for Corn are very promising, and must produce from present appearances more than an average crop.

A FARMER OF TALBOT.

August 11, 1837.

THE CROPS.

The Wabash (Indiana) Courier of the 27 ult says:

The crops on both sides of the Wabash, and indeed throughout this State and Illinois, were never more promising than the present season. Judging from the universal testimony of the press, the same remark will apply to the crops throughout the Union.

The editor of the Cincinnati Gazette, writing from Columbus, under date of July 29, gives the subjoined pleasing account of the crops and country.

A journey of four days through the country from Cincinnati to Columbus, gives a much better opportunity to note the real condition of our agriculture, than a stage trip on the great road. Such a travel I have just made, and I am confirmed more and more, in my convictions of the abundance of the productions of the season. The wheat harvests is mostly saved—and deep indents are made in the meadows. The oats are untouched. The very comfortable rains of the week have interfered somewhat, but comparatively little, with gathering wheat and making hay, whilst they have, in many places, completed the corn crop, and given a most favorable impulse to the buckwheat. None of the rains have been general, & no where of a second day's continuance. A few strips of country have been very slightly visited, and make complaint of drought. But all agree that such a harvest, and so saved, is of rare occurrence in the land.

SPRING WHEAT.

The Gettysburg Star of yesterday, states that James Renshaw, Esq. of Littlestown, and Mr. John N. Noel, of New Oxford, in that county, have each deposited in the Star office, specimens of Spring Wheat, which was sown by them about the 1st of April, and which being now harvested, is proved to have yielded quite abundantly. Mr. Renshaw obtained his seed from Europe—and that sown by Mr. Noel was American. The Star says the grains of each of the specimens are plump and large, and invites the Farmers of Adams county to call and examine them.

We are glad to perceive from the above, and other evidences of the fact, that our intelligent and enterprizing farmers in various parts of the country, are turning their attention to Spring Wheat, as an important variety, or addition to their agricultural products. We have not a doubt that they will find their account in it. When a 'hard winter' or other disaster, overtakes their fall seeding, the Spring Wheat is the very thing, and comes in admirably, as a means of repairing damages, and restoring to the farmer the cheering prospect of a full crop.—*Balt. Pat.*

From the Pittsburg (Penn.) Advocate.

THE CROPS.

Amidst the plentiful harvest which the farmers are about to reap all over the country, we rejoice to know that the whole nation is about to be benefitted by the growth and spread of Whig principles, a kind of grain that is becoming more popular as the people get to understand its healthful and beneficial qualities. It has sprung up most luxuriantly in the 3d district in this state; and in Hanover and Washington counties in the State of Maine. The STOCKS have an exceedingly healthy appearance, and are remarkably well HEADED. Although in some spots in Maryland it has shown some signs of being blighted, yet, as this was caused by an officer calling himself 'General Government,' and his lawless company, breaking in, and trampling upon their fields, we are glad to perceive that the good sense of the people is fast rebuking such hostilities.

CARROLL COUNTY.—The Van Burenites of Carroll county on Saturday nominated

Brook Boyle, of Taneytown.
Jacob Shower, of Manchester,
Jacob Powder, Jr of Westminster, &
James Barrett, of Freedom,

As candidates to represent that county in the Legislature of Maryland.

BALTIMORE COUNTY.—The *Van Buren* Convention on Saturday last, nominated the following persons as candidates for the next House of Delegates: for the House of Delegates:

Hugh Ely,	John C. Orrick,
T. C Risteau,	James Turner,

CHEERING FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

—The General Election of Representatives to Congress takes place in the State of North Carolina on the 10th of this month. For some reason of local convenience, however, the Election takes place in the Tarborough district a week or two earlier, and was accordingly held one day last week. This district, heretofore a strong Jackson district, was represented in the last Congress, for the first time, by a Whig (Mr. Pettigrew) who, for domestic reasons, declined being a candidate for re-election. The contest last week was between Edward Stanley (Whig) and Louis D. Wilson (Admin.) The result is, that Mr. Stanley has been elected by the surprising majority of about 700 votes.

Nat. Intel.

DEATH OF CHARLES CARROLL HARPER.

It is with very sincere sorrow, that we announce the death of *Charles Carroll Harper*, late of this city. This melancholy event occurred near Paris, on the 23d of June last, Mr. Harper being only in the 33th year of his age. He was the eldest son of the late Gen. *Robert Goodloe Harper*, and inherited the refined manners, chivalrous spirit and talents of his father. He was, for several years, Secretary to the American legation at Paris and in 1832 3 represented the city of Baltimore in the Legislature of the State. The intelligence of his early death will be heard with the sincerest regret by a very large circle of friends who loved and admired him.

Balt. Chron.

American Navy.—The Navy Register of the 1836 comprises 51 vessels of war, viz.—11 ships of the line, 17 frigates, 15 sloops of war, and 8 schooners.

The splendid diamond ring presented by the late Emperor of Russia to the late E. J. Coale, Esq was drawn on Tuesday last, in the Coale Lottery by ticket No. 869, held by a gentleman of Baltimore.

The Wheeling Times says, the times are so hard, and payments are so scarce, that the girls down east complain that the young men cannot even PAY their addresses.

The London papers of the 30th June announce the marriage of T. D. Rice, Esq. (*Jim Crow*) on the previous day, to Miss Gladstane, daughter of J. Gladstane, Esq proprietor of the Adelphi Theatre.

NOBLE REPLY.—It is said that, at the time when William IV. raised his illegitimate sons, 'to the peerage' he offered an Earldom to Col. D'Este, son of the Duke of Sussex by Lady Augusta Murray.—The parties had been lawfully married at Rome, but Parliament declared it null and void, as contrary to the provisions of the royal marriage act, Col. D'Este said, 'No, Sire. I am the legitimate son of my father, and cannot descend to the doubtful situation of *your* sons. The son of the Duke of Sussex wants no patent of nobility to give him rank.

The Charlestown Free Press, whose editor was a passenger in one of the cars from Washington, which brought the *hired* voters from the Treasury building to the Baltimore election, to vote for the government candidates, contains the following plain and positive statement on this subject. We ask an intelligent people—is such interference with the freedom of elections, to be tolerated? And if so, what use for the expensive *form* of an election? Why not suffer the GOVERNMENT, at once to name its faithful commoners!—*Balt. Pat.*

From the Charleston Free Press.

'That the Whigs comprise a majority of the legal voters of the City, no man at all acquainted with the true condition of affairs will pretend to dispute.—To carry this election was an object all important to the Government, and that object was to be consumated no matter at what cost. WE OURSELVES SAW A SQUAD OF MEN WHO HAD BEEN TAKEN FROM THE TREASURY BUILDING AT WASHINGTON, PIAD FOR AT $13 A HEAD, AND TRANSPORTED TO BALTIMORE TO VOTE FOR HOWARD & M'KIM. They were under the escort of McKim's clerk; and one of them being unable to restrain his bullying and ferocious temper on the way, commenced a tirade of low and vulgar abuse upon a citizen of Baltimore, for the only sin (as we could see) of being genteel and respectable.'

Let the People of Maryland, aye, and of the whole Union, reflect on the above.

WHIG CURRENCY.—*Specie* and bills *exchangeable* for Specie, at the option of the holder.

VAN BUREN CURRENCY.—Gold and Silver in *Messages* and *Newspapers*, and *irredeemable* paper in the people's pockets.

'The penny wise pound foolish policy' in politics, as every where else is disastrous. The following remark is from the Chilicothe, O Gazette—

Gen. MURPHEY, in his speech on Saturday, alluding to the ruin which mis-government had brought upon the country and the comparative ease with which the people might have averted it, said:—'They staid at home that they might save the profits of a day's labor; when by going to the polls they could have saved the hard earnings of twenty years'—a sentiment worthy of all acceptation and profitable to remember.

Office True American.
NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 1, 1837

Robbery Extraordinary.—The schr. Wm. A Turner, hence to Brasos, St Jago, has just returned, and the following is the substance of a robbery committed upon the captain, the particulars of which will hereafter be published. The captain, Jas. Haiggerdan, on his arrival at the Brasas, having business at Metamoras, 35 miles beyond, went there on horseback with a servant, furnished by American Consul, who was the consignee of the vessel. The captain on his return had with him fourteen hundred and fifty dollars in specie on the owners, account, and when about 3 leagues from the city, he was attacked by a band of twenty robbers, who tied him up and stripped both him and his servant of all the specie.

But who think you, reader, were the robbers!—MEXICAN MERCHANTS the Merchants of Matamoras. The owner of the vessel has received a letter from the American Consul, informing him of the arrest of several of the robbers, two of whom were promptly condemned to be shot—The money has not been recovered, but these Mexican Merchants have plenty of property, which will be seized to satisfy this injury done to our trade.

For the Easton Gazette.

REFLECTIONS, No. III.

In the last number man was left guilty, and consequently miserable, exposed to the vengeance of God's justices, and without a ray of hope to irradiate his wretched bosom. The Heavens gathered blackness over his head, the winds glided over the fragrant shrubbery of the garden whistling mournfully the desolation which the sin of man had produced. All around shewed signs of woe. But just as Adam was going to sink into the gulf of black despair to rise no more forever, he glanced his almost despairing eye to the mercy seat of Heaven, and heard the voice of him who pitieth the human family, "as a tender father pitieth his children," proclaiming in accents of compassion, "The seed of the woman shall bruise the serpent's head." This gracious heart cheering promise, the basis of every promise in the Bible, was the first ray which emanated from the glorious sun of righteousness to gild the gloomy darkened horizon of this dreary benighted world. What a lamentable picture does Moses draw of the consequences of man's *first* trangression" after the fall for the space of 1656 years. The human family was *totally* corrupt, without any *intermission* from evil, and without the least inclination to good, "and God saw that the wickedness of man was great in the earth, and that *every imagination* of the thoughts of his heart was *only* evil *continually*." The crimes of the human family increased so alarmingly, that the mercy of God would bear with them no longer, and the awful deluge, like the besom of destruction, swept the whole human family, save eight persons, into Eternity. And even this solemn warning did not deter mankind from open and high-handed rebellion against "the King of Kings, and Lord of Lords." And those persons who were saved in the ark, had the mortification of seeing the deleterious consequences of sin before they closed their earthly pilgrimage. The posterity of Noah became so completely corrupt and depraved, that instead of continuing in the true worship of God, such gross darkness covered their minds, that they worshipped the sun, moon, and all the host of Heaven with birds, beasts, and fishes; and even the Jews the most highly favoured people of God, with Patriarchs, and Prophets for their teachers, the direct and clear revelation of God for their guide, sunk into the most aggravated idolatry, and before the advent of the Messiah, Jew and Gentile had nearly all departed from the worship of Jehovah. Scarcely a righteous man could be found amongst all the surviving posterity of sinful Adam. Although such gross darkness covered the human intellect, and a continuation of idolatry of the most depraved nature, and darkening to the understanding every where prevailed; yet, the various revelations of God to man through Adam, the Patriarchs, Moses, and the Prophets with the traditions of the Heathens derived from

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