Indian Names.

BY MRS. L. H. SIGOURNEY.

'How can the red men be forgotten, while so many of our states and territories, rivers and lakes, are designated by their names?"

Ye say they have all passed away, That noble race and brave, That their light canoes have vanished From off the crested wave; That 'mid the forests where they roamed There rings no hunter's shout; But their name is on your waters-

'Tis where Ontario's billow Like ocean's surge is curled, Where strong Niagara's thunders wake The echo of the world; Where red Missouri bringeth Rich tribute from the west, And Rappahannock sweetly sleeps

Ye may not wash it out.

On green Virginia's breast.

Ye say their cone-like cabins That clustered o'er the vale, Have disappeared, as withered leaves Before the autumn gale: But their memory liveth on your hills, Their baptism on your shore; Your everlasting rivers speak Their dialect of yore.

Old Massachusetts wears it Within her lordly crown, And broad Ohio bears it Amid his young renown. Connecticut hath wreathed it Where her quiet foliage waves, And bold Kentucky breathes it home, Through all her ancient caves.

Wachusett hides its lingering voice Within his rocky heart, And Alleghany graves its tone Throughout his lofty chart; Monadnock on his forehead hoar Doth seal the sacred trust, Your mountains build their monument, Though ye give the winds their dust.

Ye deem those red browed brethren The insects of an hour, Forgotten and despised, amid The regions of their power: Ye drive them from their father' land, Ye break of faith the seal, But can ye from the court of Heaven Exclude their last appeal?

Ye see their unresisting tribes, With toil-worn steps and slow, Onward through trackless deserts pass, A caravan of wo; Think ye the Eternal's ear is deaf? His sleepless vision dim? Think ye the soul's blood may not cry From that far land to Him?

The following article places in a strong point of view the noble system of instruction adopted by the state of New York, and the liberal policy with which the education of the people is carried out. The spirit here manifested harmonizes well with the firm and persevering course pursued in regard to the public improvements of the same commonwealth. Of the effects arising from both, the best and most honourable evidences are to be found in the enhanced prosperity and increased power of the community in which they have been cherished. With such genial influences pervading the moral tone and physical condition of society, it is impossible to assign a limit on the scale of advancement. Whilst we advert with pride, as Americans, to the praiseworthy course adopted by other members of our great national family, we cannot help regretting that in regard to education particularly, as Marylanders, we have as yet done so little. The spirit is here, and the material on which it is to operate, but there are wanted the concerted action and singleness of purpose without which the one and the other are comparatively

(From the New York Star.)

valueless.

Among the interesting articles in Coleman's last spring could shake any heats which summer suns Miscellany, just published and upon our table, we and youthful exercise had power to stir up in the notice one of much importance on the subject of | blood, how gladly would I return to thee; pure education policy of our state; and it cannot fail refreshment purling over my burning tongue. But to interest every friend of education, here and my waking stomach rejects it. That which reelsewhere. It also gives a clear and comprehen- freshes innocence only makes me sick and faint. sive view of the statistics of this important subject, But is there no middle way betwixt total abstithe people.

congratulations in view of the broad and liberal | what that is I had rather the reader should believe | ment. policy of our state government. Mr. Chapin, who on my credit than know on his own trial.-He was an active member of the standing committee | will come to know it whenever he shall arrive at | F. Pinney, the Rev. O. K. Camfield and J. P. | strong inducement, it will save the compositor a of the House of Assembly on this subject, during the state in which, paradoxical as it may appear, Alward, missionaries, who go out under the pa- great deal of time and trouble—the first of which the past winter, is evidently familiar with the im- reason shall only visit him through intoxication, tronage of the General Assembly's Board of Mis- is money to him, and of the second he has plenty, portant duties assigned to that committee; and for it is a fearful truth, that the intellectual facul- | sions. we believe this, and subsequent articles from the ties, by repeated acts of intemperance, may be Also, Mrs. Seys, with her two fine healthy

dred district schools with five hundred and forty brought at last to depend for the faint manifesta- band, the Rev. Mr. Seys, missionary of the Me- not attempted; the villanous habit some writers thousand scholars, and a state capital of more than | tion of their departing energies upon the returning | thodist Episcopal board in Liberia. This is the five millions and three hundred thousand dollars! periods of the fatal madness to which they owe first instance we recollect of such an increase of a The amount of state income from the above capi- their devastation. The drinking man is never white family in our African settlement. tal, is \$275,000, and the appropriation \$22,000. less himself than during his sober intervals. Evil And six other citizens of Liberia, four of them | compositor. The sources from which this amount is derived is so far good. are comprehensively exhibited in the article re- Behold me, then, in the robust period of life, formerly of Richmond, who emigrated with his compositors are very apt to follow copy,' as it is

to six million and three hundred thousand dollars, the midnight cup. without any further provisions than those now Twelve years ago I was possessed of a healthy enjoyment of good health, and very comfortably contributors and printers, to get along more pleacapital, and the amount invested in our colleges, was to ail anything. Now, except when I am grated also from this port eleven years ago, with dred and forty-six dollars.

It appears also that there are one hundred and pains and aches. forty-seven incorporated academies in our state, one hundred and six of which report 17,233 stu- the morning, summer and winter. I awoke re- to this port in December next, for another com-

the district; and the average distributive shares | awaked. for each student is \$5 66. Each academy receivfor the instruction of common school teachers; | dark mountains and there are eight such departments already organized in this state.

\$10,000 each, as tuition fees.

amount of capital invested in these institutions is | much the springs of action are broken.

\$55,000.

nual income from this fund for this purpose, nection of thought, which is now difficult to me. amounts to \$260,000. Of this \$110,000 is appropriated for the payment of common school teach- | me in history or poetic fiction, now only draw a and \$55,000 for school libraries.

But the most gratifying facts connected with great and admirable. the subject, are those in relation to our common | I perpetually catch myself in tears, for any schools, which are indeed 'the pillars of our fair | cause or none. It is inexpressible how much this temple of liberty.' The 10,583 school districts | infirmity adds to a sense of shame, and a general include 813 towns, 48 organized counties, and 9 | feeling of deterioration. cities with 57 wards.—Some of these towns have nearly forty school districts, with 15,000 scholars in each, and some counties have 380 such districts, so with me. and pay annually to their teachers \$18,000. The amount paid in all to common school teachers | ther? or is this disclosure sufficient? last year, was \$813,000. The whole number of school children residing in each district, on an average, is fifty-five, fifty-four of which attended school during the past year, leaving one only in each district, or 10,834 in a population of two and a half millions of people, who did not attend such schools. It will appear from this and from the facts embraced in the article referred to, that, not- for a violation of the license regulations of that withstanding the superiority of Prussia, according | city, a witness was placed upon the stand, and askto common fame, as to matters of education, the number of children in the state not attending schools, is only as one to fifty-five, whereas in Prussia it is as ninety-seven to one hundred and forty. But space does not permit us to enlarge upon this | materially lessened a man in the estimation of the interesting subject, and we therefore refer our community, if it were known that he was in the readers to the article in Coleman's Miscellany.

Confessions of a Drunkard.

The following will be read with deep interest; when it is considered that it came from the pen of

the lamented CHARLES LAMB. 'Could the youth to whom the flavour of his first wine is delicious as the opening scenes of life, or the entering upon some newly discovered paradise, look into my desolation, and be made to understand what a dreary thing it is when a man shall feel himself going down a precipice with open eyes and a passive will—to see his destrucgoodness emptied out of him, and yet not be able night's repetition of the folly; could he feel the body of death out of which I cry hourly with this state. feebler and feebler outcry to be delivered—it were enough to make him dash the sparkling beverage to the earth in all the pride of its mantling temp-

O, if a wish could transport me back to those Our Colleges, Academies and Common Schools .- | days of youth when a draught from the next clear

same source, will be read with much satisfaction. driven from their orderly sphere of action, their children, born in Africa, returning from a visit to it can be divided if found necessary. There are in this state ten thousand and six hun- clear day light ministries, until they shall be her friends in the United States, to join her hus-

reduced to imbecility and decay. Hear me count family about 19 years ago, in company with Lott technically called. This is more particularly The whole capital will, in a few years, amount my gain, and the profit which I have derived from Cary, in the brig Nautilus from this port; he in applicable to advertisements.

appropriated for its increase. Total expenses of frame of mind and body. I was never strong, but settled and perfectly pleased with the land of their santly. our public schools annually, is one million six I think my constitution, for a weak one, was as adoption. hundred and thirty-six thousand, nine hundred hapily exempt from a tendency to any malady as Also, Joseph Roberts and wife; he is the son of and sixty-five dollars, and the total amount of it was possible to be. I scarcely knew what it Amelia Roberts, formerly of Petersburg, who emi- drinks one-half of its own poison." academies and common schools, is eleven millions losing myself in a sea of drink, I am never free her family, then 19 in number-18 of them are three hundred and eighty-one thousand, four hun- from those uneasy sensations in head and stomach now alive and in the enjoyment of health and which are so much worse to bear than any definite prosperity. The others all speak well of the state

At that time I was seldom in bed after six in dents, 7,122 of which are pursuing higher classi- ireshed, and seldom without some merry thoughts | pany of emigrants.

The same of the sa cal studies. The capital invested in 106 of these | in my head, or some piece of song to welcome the academies amounts to \$1,051,000, and their annual new-born day. Now, the first feeling which berevenue is \$159,974. Of the literature fund ap- | sets me, after stretching out the hours of recumpropriated by the state for the academies, each | bence to their last possible extent, is a forecast of

There are numerous other incorporated institu- | be gone through, and therefore best undertaken | sion can fire make on itself? tions in the state under the most flourishing cir- | with cheerfulness, I used to enter upon with some | The dervise took up a large clod of earth and cumstances, and to which the state has manifested | degree of alacrity, now wearies, affrights, per- | struck him on the head with it. The man went the most liberal munificence. There are two of plexes me. I fancy all sorts of discouragements, to the cadi, and said, I proposed three questions these academies which annually receive about and am ready to give up an occupation which gives to such a dervise who flung such a clod of earth at me bread, from a harassing conceit of incapacity. me, as has made my head ache.' The cadi having Twenty-one thousand dollars is annually appro- The slightest commission given me by my friend, sent for the dervise, asked-why did you throw a priated by the state to our colleges, besides occa- or any small duty which I have to perform for clod of earth at his head instead of answering his sional gifts and endowments. There are 1,058 | myself, as giving orders to tradesmen, &c. haunts | questions.' The dervise replied-the clod of students attached to these colleges, and the me as a labour impossible to be got through. So earth was an answer to his speech. He says he

above \$1,400,000, with an income of \$81,000 per | The same cowardice attends me in all my inter- is, and I will make God visible to him. And course with mankind. I dare not promise that a | why does he exhibit a complaint to you against The capital of the literature fund, for academies | friend's honour, or his cause, would be safe in my | me? Whatever I did was the act of God: I did and colleges, amounts to \$986,092, and the an- keeping, if I were put to the expense of any not strike him without the will of God: and what nual appropriation for these institutions exceeds | manly resolution in defending it. So much the | power do I possess? And, as he is compounded springs of moral action are deadened within me.

By the addition of an appropriation of the United | My favourite occupations in times past, now States deposite funds, (which is \$4,015,520) to cease to entertain. I can do nothing readily. our common school and literature funds, our means | Application for ever so short a time, kills me. of usefulness in this important branch of state | This poor abstract of my condition was penned at policy, has been greatly increased; and the an- long intervals, with scarcely any attempt at con-

The noble passages which formerly interested ers; \$28,000 to academies; \$15,000 to colleges, few weak tears allied to dotage. My broken and dispirited nature seems to sink before anything

These are some of the instances concerning which I may say with truth, that it was not always

Shall I lift up the veil of my weakness any fur-

Mark of the Beast.

It has been decided in a court of justice in Rhode Island, that to drink strong drink at a tavern subjects a man to disgrace. At the trial of the keeper of the Franklin Hotel in Providence, ed if he had purchased wine or other strong liquors, at the defendant's bar; he positively declined answering the question, on the ground that a man is not bound to criminate himself. He thought it habit of drinking strong drinks at a bar;—and he averred, that he would as soon think of publicly proclaiming that he had got the itch, and then expect respectable people to come and shake hands with him, as to think of preserving the respect of the community, if it were known that he were a barroom tippler. The court decided that the witness was not obliged to answer the question, because, should he give an affirmative answer, it would disgrace himself in the eyes of the community!

Why is such disgrace attached to drinking strong drinks at a tavern bar? No one would be ashamed to testify, before any court, that he had drank a glass of water, or lemonade, or soda at a tion, and have no power to stop it, and yet to feel it | tavern bar; in such a case he would speak unhesiall the way emanating from himself; to perceive all | tatingly, and without mantling his cheek with a blush. What makes the difference? The reason | they looked about at the different shops they would to forget a time when it was otherwise; to bear is obvious. Every man's conscience tells him about the piteous spectacle of his own self-ruin; that it is wrong to drink strong drinks, and therecould he see my fevered eye-feverish with last fore it is disgraceful to do so. Hence the unwilnight's drinking, and feverishly looking for this lingness of the respectable witnesses to testify in prosecutions for violations of the license law of

> If it is so disgraceful to drink ardent spirits, what must it be to sell them to be used as drinks? And what must be the amount of disgrace attached to a state which countenances and legalizes such traffic ?-- Hampshire Gazette.

African Colonization.

A slip from the Norfolk Herald, under date of 'our Colleges, Academies and Common Schools,' element, the drink of children, and of child-like 7th instant, communicates the following particulars by Loring D. Chapin. This article embraces the hermits! In my dreams, I can fancy thy cool respecting the expedition to Africa which has just sailed from Norfolk.

NORFOLK, Wednesday, Aug. 7, 3 P. M.

The Liberia packet ship Saluda, Capt. Walters, with accompanying remarks, the truth and force | nence and the excess which kills you? For your | sailed from this port on Tuesday last, bound for of which are calculated to awaken increased atten- sake, reader, and that you may never attain to Monrovia, having on board a cargo of merchandise tion to that which most deeply affects the best and experience, with pain I must utter the dreadful and provisions for the colony, and about 40 emilasting interests of our citizens—the education of truth, that there is none, none that I can find. In grants, 30 of them liberated slaves, having their my stage of habit, (I speak not of habits less con- passages paid, and clothing, agricultural imple-Probably there are but few of our citizens who firmed; for some of them I believe to be pruden- ments, &c. and twelve months' provision furnished are acquainted with the extent of our state appro- tial,) in the stage to which I have reached, to stop at the expense of their former owners. Also, priations and with our enlarged resources for the short of that measure which is sufficient to draw seven young men, captured Africans smuggled obvious, should be so written that every letter will purposes of education. To such, as citizens of on torpor and sleep—the benumbing apoplectic into Florida by a Spanish slaver, and seized and the empire state, it will be perceived by this arti- | sleep of the drunkard—is to have taken none at | sent on here by the U. S. Marshal, to be returned cle that there are good reasons for their pride and all .- The pain of self-denial is all one. And back to their native land at the expense of govern-

respectable merchants-one of them, Colin Teague, forms us that all his family are alive and in the

of their lands and of the prospects before them.

The Saluda being a regular packet, will return

(From Africa's Luminary.) The Caviller Reproved.

A certain man went to a dervise, and proposed senate district receives \$5,000, which is distri- | the wearisome day that lies before me, with a | three questions. Ist. Why do they say that God buted in proportion to the number of students in secret wish that I could have lain on still or never is omnipresent? I do not see him in any place: show me where he is? 2d. Why is man punished Life itself, my wailing life, has much of the for crimes? since whatever he does proceeds from ing \$700, or more, as its share of this fund, is re- | confusion, the trouble and obscure perplexity of | God: man has no free will, for he cannot do any quired by law to establish a Teacher's Department | an ill dream. In the day time I stumbled upon | thing contrary to the will of God: and if he had power, he would do every thing for his own good. Business which, though never particularly adap- | 3d. How can God punish Satan in hell fire, since ted to my nature, yet as something of necessity to he is formed of that element? and what impres-

> has a pain in his head : let him show me where it of earth, how can he suffer pain from that element?' The man was confounded, and the cadi highly pleased with the dervise's answer.

Speech of Assaad Yakoob Kayatt,

Before the New British and Foreign Temperance

Assaad Yakoob Kayatt, a native Syrian, arrayed in the costume of his country, was next introduced to the assembly. No report can give an adequate idea of the simple and natural beauty of his speech. None but those who heard it can appreciate the exquisite truthfulness of its illustrations, conveyed in language imbued with oriental richness and grandeur. The following are extracts: 'He hoped when he returned to the east he should be able to introduce christianity to Persia and other countries. He thought he could prove to them the divinity of the christian religion: but the greatest difficulty he had to meet with was, when he was asked if christians did not drink strong liquors and get drunk. (Hear, hear.) That matter he found it very difficult to answer, and it was said in the Koran, that God would punish, as a matter of right and justice, all drunkards. And why? Because all such drinks were unnecessary. (Hear, hear.) When they looked through nature, and when they consulted history, they found that strong and hardy animals-the horse and the donkey, for example-needed no such drinks. Man, said the Koran, was created after the figure of God; and yet many who acknowledged God as their creator, destroyed his image: became like the dogs, they defiled their bodies and their souls, and therefore they would be punished forever. If such were the doctrines of the koran, the opinions of the Mahometans, how much more ought christians to be ashamed of drunkenness! (Hear, hear.) He had read the history of the English. Their climate is the same now that it was in ancient times, and yet their ancestors had neither gin, brandy, wine, nor beer. (Hear, hear.) There was a curious thing he could tell them about gin. GIN, in the Arabic language, stood for DEVIL .- (Much laughter and long-continued cheering.) That language was spoken by one hundred and sixty millions of persons in the world. Some of them occasionally visited the great metropolis of England and of the world; and of course they looked very much about them. When they had learned the English a b c, they could spell g-i-n; and as see Gin, Gin, Gin, everywhere Gin, what would they think or say? They would exclaim, What! are all the devils in this country? (Hear, hear.) He should be very sorry to see that noble metropolis promoting what was so great an evil in itself, and what was so great inconsistency in the eye of Mahometans and strangers who visited it? (Hear, hear.) It might have become familiar to the inhabitants but it was not so to strangers; and he often felt frightened as he had to pass through the streets in which were so many persons and children in rags and dirt.

Writing for the Press.

The Pittsburg Advocate recommends to those who write for the press the observance of the following rules. We copy them because they are alike applicable in this quarter. Disregard of them often imposes a deal of unnecessary trouble on publishers and their workmen, and it occasionally happens that manuscripts are sent in a shape so totally unfit for the printer's hands that they are, for that reason alone, thrown under the table:

Every word, the sense of which is not perfectly show for itself. This should be particularly observed in writing proper names. An observance of this rule will secure the author against the vexation of having his article incorrectly copied, and Among the cabin passengers are the Rev. John | what to a conscientious man will be an equally

without finding it in decyphering hieroglyphics. 2. Write only on one side of the paper, so that

3. Punctuation ought to be either correct, or have of dashing their productions is a great bore to a printer. If the writer cannot do it as it ought to be done, he had better leave it altogether to the

4. Abreviations ought to be avoided, as some

An observance of these rules will enable us all,

Seneca has very elegantly said that 'malice

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