Quincy, H. G. Otis, or Rufus King? An Aristocrat, at least, if not a TRAI ron, will be our portion.

And the same paper of the next week, following up the same subject says, "the selection of Mr. Adams, the son, to be Secretary of State and successor in the Presidency, a gentleman who is well understood to have imbibed the politics of his father, was an indication, if the Intelligen-cer had not let out the fact, that Mr. onroe venerates the administration of Mr. Adams, and of course will take it for his model."

The same violent opposition to Mr.
Adams was continued in the Reporer and other papers which supported Mr. Clay's pretensions in the from the date of the above publica-tions until the electoral election, and upon the same grounds which were asserted in the more former exposition of the principles and views of July, 1824, for the purpose of nomi-

nating IL Clay, for the Presidency.
"The names of at least three members of Mr. Monroe's Cabinet, were pretty distinctly presented to the public, as candidates to succeed him .-Reflecting men could not but see, that a struggle for the Presidency, between the principal Secretaries was fraught with much evil to the nation, inasmuch as it must distract the harmony of her councils, if it did not endanger the integrity of the functionaries, and jeopardize her peace and her reputation. Besides these mischiefs, to select one of the Secretaries, was to continue the same influence in office, which would virtually be a departure from the maxim, tha rotation in office was essential to the preservation of the Republic. For. to change the man and to retain the influence, would be to repose upon the shadow and abandon the sub stance. The consideration here briefly stated, determined many of the most reflecting citizens of the country to adopt the opinion that no member of the Executive Cabinet ough to be selected to succeed Mr. Monroe, and this determination was formed without any disrespect to the tas themselves. It rested upon public principle and public duty and, upon

In another part of the same address, it is stated to be the first object with Mr. Clay's friends to prevent One of the Cannet from being placed in the Presidential Chair.

It was particularly hoped that the Western country would have presented an undivided phalanx upon this great public question, and it is deeply regretted that another candidate, should be named and supported in the West, with the same object and for the same purpose."

Mr. CLAY's opinions undergo a sudden change after the election devolved upon the House of Represenfrom which he was excluded, as will appear from the following extract from his address to his constituents, being an apology for his conduct in voting for Mr. Adams, published in the National Journal of the 28th March, 1825. I saw in his (Mr. Adams,) election

the establishment of no dangerous example. I saw in it on the only conformity to the SAFE PRE CEDENTS, which had been established in the instances of Mr. Jer-FERSON, Mr. MADISON and Monnoe, who had respectively filled the same office from which he was translated."

ly hostile rivals, and antagonist in principle and policy, the one by his vote and influence making the other President, and receiving in return the highest office in that President's gift, was thought to afford the strong est proof of a corrupt understanding between the parties, that the nature of the transaction, which they would instinctively seek to shroud in darkness, seemed to admit. Still more conclusive and positive evidence, however was destined to be brought to light by the imprudence of the friends of Mr. CLAY, who by the introduction of the white washing resolutions, mentioned in a previous note, into the Senate of Kentucky, rendered the investigation, which

we now have a chance in the West, sim—but though she might at the same losopher, who should make this mysterious being his study, might find much their hands the balance, and deter
Mr. Adams; and the friends of A
Presidency; and that he thought gem of persuasion would induce her to astonish him, and perhaps something that Price.

mine between the opposing and conlicting interests: Mr. CLAY, as early as the month of October 1824, ac ording to the statement of T. P. Moore, a member of Congress from Kentucky, expressed at Frankfort, "an apprehension, that he should be excluded from the House of Representatives," and observed with seeming carelessness of manner, that would be best for us (meaning himself and his friends in Congress) in that case to remain uncommitted as

to our second choice.
C. A. Wickliffe, another ber from Kentucky, stated in a letter to the Jackson corresponding Committee for the District of Columbia, that Mr. CLAY said to him, at the same court in Frankfort, that in case friends should not hastily commit correspondence which he themselves in their second choice."

1824, said, "he did not like to be in- States. structed by the Legislature as to his vote," and that "in case he were exduded from the House, he was wholly uncommitted, as to his vote, and wished to be left free."

Mr. Moon, stated in a letter to the same Committee, that Mr. CLAY after his arrival at Washington, called to see him, and told him in emphatic terms, that "he had little doubt, that he was excluded from the House of Representatives, and that all we, (meaning the Kentucky Delegation in Congress,) "had now to do, to hold ourselves uncommitted, as to our second choice, declaring "that we could vote for either of the three candidates, and justify ourselves to our constituents." Major R. P. HENRY, another member of Congress from Kentucky, now no more, detailed a similar conversation, which had taken place between himself and

Notwithstanding the impression which Mr. CLAY was evidently desirous of making by persuading others to remain uncommitted, that he was himself also uncommitted and free to vote for either of the three candidates returned to the House, he, ne lents or characters of the incumbents vertheless, in his late Address, page 15, says-"this testimony establish es, that on various occasions & times, eginning in Kentucky about the 1s October, 1224," began to inculcate the doctrine of non-committed.) "and continued in the city of Washington down to the period when my determination to vote for Mr. ADAMS was generally known in this city, (Washington) tion of General Jackson's want of qualification, and my fixed resoluti-on not to vote for him, if I were called upon to give a vote." In page 17, he says—"so unalterably fixed was my resolution prior to my departure for Kentucky." In page 20, he says—"Here then is an unbroken chain of testimony, commencing early in October, 1821, and extending to nearly the end of the year, estaolishing beyond all controversy, my fixed and unwavering decision no to vote for General Jackson."

If this chain of testimony be not proken by the attempts above detailed to make the impression, that he was uncommitted, into how many fragments is it not shattered by the following unexpected blow from Gen. FLOYD, of Virginia? That Gen. FLOYD, of gentleman, in a letter to Gen. VAN NESS. recently published, states, that in a conversation, in the month of January, or the latter part of the pre-(6) When the above address was ceding month, December, whilst the first published in May 1827, the election of the President was then betrain of circumstances, were known to the public, terminating in an interchange of the highest political favours and services between previous.

The hostile gird, and merchange of the highest political favours and services between previous.

DAMS and weigh them, and lay them

And finally, although down; then take up the pretensions of General Jackson, weigh them and lay them down by the side of those them and of Mr. Adams, I never was as much

puzzled in my life, as 1 am to decide between them." The clue to unravel the dark in trigue that required of its author to present such diverse and contrarient views of the State of his own mind, through a period of three months, that he might be furnished with excuses, if not the means of justification, in taking whatever course his interest might ultimately dictate, is disclosed in the testimony of John S. Hirr, of Bourbon, who stated before the Senate of Kentucky, "that in 1825, on the 4th or 5th January took place before that body, unavoid- he went into Washington City in the Desirous that his friends in Con-Gen. METCALFE, and asked him for pess, according to the language of information relative to the presidenter circular, issued on the 25th of tial election? He said he knew lit-

understand you are going to vote for Jackson; and so of the friends, of Crawford; that we stand uncommitted, and soe must know something sbout how the cabinet is to be fill-

J. Dupley, a member of the Senate, being called on, stated on the floor of the Senate that ! in January 1825, F. P. BLAIR," (the intimate and confidential correspondent and triend of Mr. CLAY, who, as was proved by another witness, had stated hree or four weeks before the Presidential election, that Mr. Clay would he Secretary of State, if Mr. Adams reas made President, and who had refused to swear, when called on, upon the ground that the informatio ne should be excluded from the he had, was obtained in the course of House "he thought it best, that his friendly communications and private confidential) came into the Senate Thomas D. Carneal, a member Chamber, seated himself near me, of the Senate of Kentucky, stated in and inquired my opinion on the re the investigation before that body, appear from the following:—Extracts the investigation before that body, from a circular Address of a meeting that Mr. CLAY, a few days before the bers of Congress to vote for General July, 1824, for the purpose of nomination of the United Started for Washington in the fall of Jackson as President of the United Started for Washington in the fall of Jackson as President of the United Started for Washington in the fall of Jackson as President of the United Started for Washington in the fall of Jackson as President of the United Started for Washington in the fall of Jackson as President of the United Started for Washington in the fall of Jackson as President of the United Started for Washington in the fall of Jackson as President of the United Started for Washington in the fall of Jackson as President of the United Started for Washington in the fall of Jackson as President of the United Started for Washington in the fall of Jackson as President of the United Started for Washington in the fall of Jackson as President of the United Started for Washington in the fall of Jackson as President of the United Started for Washington in the fall of Jackson as President of the United Started for Washington in the fall of Jackson as President of the United Started for Washington in the fall of Jackson as President of the United Started for Washington in the fall of Jackson as President of the United Started for Washington in the fall of Jackson as President of the United Started for Washington in the fall of Jackson as President of the United Started for Washington in the fall of Jackson as President of the United Started for Washington in the fall of Jackson as President of the United Started for Washington in the fall of Jackson as President of the United Started for Washington in the fall of Jackson as President of the United Started for Washington in the fall of Jackson as President of the United Started for Washington in the fall of Jackson as President of the United Started for Washington in the fall of the Washington in write letters requesting the members, and particularly D. White, from this district, to consult with Mr. Chay and vote as he might desire. To this I objected, and gave my reasons there-for. Mr. B. appeared surprised that I should raise any objections, parti-cularly as I was opposed to the resolutions. He said, that a nomber of members of both houses, who voted for the resolution, had written such letters, and that I could to it with more propriety. He said, if Mr. White could be induced to vote for Mr. Alams, he would ob-tein the vote of Kentucky, and tain the vote of Kentucky, and minner, to be personally benefitted, with it the votes of the Western are devoid of all truth, and destitute States, which would elect him; in of any foundation whatever." which care Mr. Clay would obtain the appointment of Secretary of State. I then inquired how that fact had been ascertained? His answer was, that letters had been received from gentlemen of undoubtd veracity, at Washington city. containing such information, and might rely with confidence on that statement. I replied that, although was opposed to the resolutions, I had no doubt they contained the ruth, and therefore I could not say

> Congress to believe otherwise. It was proved, by Mr. Moore, that afterwards Mr. White, said before the election carde on that "he wers not about to vote for Mr. Adams but for Mr. CLAY.

Mr. Moore also stated, that he and evening prayers. Many visiters received two letters from a confi-dential friend of Mr. Clay's resid-less communion of young hearts with ing in Kentucky, urging him to vote for whoever would make Mr Clay Secretary of State, and intimating that Mr A' as would do it.

After ascertaining, to use the word of Gen. METCALFE, how the Cabinet was to be filled, the majority of the Kentucky thelegation made up their minds and did vote for Mr. ADAMS; and Mr. CLAY was mile Secretary of State. In the investigation before the Senate of Kentucev, it was proved that Faancis Jourson, a member of Congress from hat State, being asked after his return home by some of his constituents "how he came to vote for Mr. Anams?" answered "that he voted for Mr. ADAMS to get Mr. CLAY

nade Secretary of State." It was proved, that Gen. Mur-Mr. Anasts would be an uphill business in Kentucky, replied, "I believe we have done too much for our friend." After his return home, he said to a constituent, as a reason, why he voted for Mr. ADAMS, "we could not possibly get Mr. CLAY in the Cabinet without voting for and e-

Goally although it was than a dozen witnesses, that David Trimble, another member from Kentucky, had, previous to the late Presidential election, in various elections, and at different times, expressed his dislike and opposition to Mr. A-DAMS, in the strongest terms, and said, as he did in a speech on the Court-house steps in Flemingsburgh, said, as he did in a speech on the Court-house steps in Flemingsburgh, that the elder John Adams was the most dangerous man in government n his day, and that young John Q. Adams was a chip of the old block; if any odds, worse; that in the treaty at Ghent, he wanted to harter away the navigation of the Mississippi, the key stone of the Western country, for a mess of cod-fish; that he was always considered an apostate federalist; that he always had been hostile to the West; and that we never will have an equal chance with the Eastern people, un-May 1834, in case of his being ex-tle more than when he first arrived, chance with the Eastern people, un-tile more than when he first arrived, chance with the Eastern people, un-tile more than when he first arrived, til we get a Western President; that the by concentration to control the Jackson would come to us and say, we now have a chance in the West,

if we could not get him, we have another chance in the West, to wil, Gen. Jackson;" yet notwithstanding cided expression of preference for Gen. JACESON, next to Mr. CLAY, he voted for John Quincy Adams, and on being called to account for it by his constituents, on various occa ons and at different places, assigned as his reasons for disregarding their vill, as was proved by EtoHTEEN witnesses, some of whom were member of the Kentucky Legislature, that "it was distinctly asscentained, that Mr. Adams would make Mr. Clay, Secretary of State and that General

ACKSON would not. This proof is sufficient to satisfy in ordinary mind, that Mr. Clay and his friends voted for Mr. Adams, vith a view to the appointment of Mr. Clay to be Secretary of State. Yet Mr. Clay, in an address to the public, dated at Lexington, 29th of June, 1827, says:

"I neither made, nor authorized, nor knew of any proposition whatev-er to either of the three candidates who were returned to the House of Representatives at the last Presidential election, or to the friends of either of them for the purpose of influencing the result of the election, or for any other purpose. And all allega-tions, intimations and inuendoes that my vote, on that occasion, was offered to be given, or was in fact given, in consideration of any stipulation of understanding, express or implied. direct or indirect, written or verbal, that I was, or that any other person was not, to be appointed Secretary of State, or that I was, in any other

(To be continued.)

CISCELLEDELL.

DEAF, DUMB AND BLIND GIRL In the city of thattford, Connecticus, among other interesting institutions, is an asylum for the education of the leaf and damb The building is large and commodisus, and finely situated upon a commanding eminence. The present number of popils is 120, who in different classes. and under the su perintendence of several teachers, are one word to induce our members of engaged in the pursuits of knowledge. They are cheerful and happy, and en in their intercourse with each other which is carried on by the language of signs, and the aid of a manual aiphabet It is peculiarly affecting to see this si-lent assembly off-ring their morning and evening prayers. Many visiters

> their Maker Among the inmates of this mansion is one who particularly excites the at leaf, dumb and blind! Her name deaf, doubt and blind: Her many for Julia Brice. See is the daughter of these are deposited in a box with an exceedingly peor parents; and is a native of the immediate neighbourhood of tive of the immediate neighbourhood of tive of the immediate neighbourhood of the immediate ne ie asylum. She is the only instance of so gie a mi-fortune, of which any ecord is extant, except one Europear ow by the name of James Mite concerning whom the celebrated phi repriet. Digal Stewart, published an iteresting memoir, many years since.

interesting memoir, many years since, in the Edinburgh Review.

Her parents were at length relieved from the burden of her maintenance, by some charitable individuals, who pild the expense of her board with an eiderly matron, who kept a school for small children. Her sagacity was constituted by the state of the comprehend small children. Her sugacity was con-inually on the stretch to comprehend the nature of their employments, and as far as possible to imitate them. Observing that a great part of their time was occupied with books, she often reld one before her sightless eyes with long patience. She would also spread a newspaper for her favourite kitten, a newspaper for her finger on its mouth, and putting her finger on its mouth, and perceiving that it did not move like those of the scholars when reading, she would shake the little animal, to express displeasure at its indolence and the perceiving the shake with the whole family of the school o stinacy. These circumstances, though health. Counterpanes beautifully made endowed with a degree of penetration by her of small pieces of calico, were not possessed by those in the full enpurchase of her wardrobe. And small Persons most intimately acquainted portions of her work were sent by her neatness of execution a blind girl was capable.

It was occasionally the practice of gentlemen, who, from pity or curiosity, some first visited her, to make trial of her assaulty, by giving her their watches, and employing her to restore them

ould come to us and say, we | HENRY CLAY was the strongest; and | to yield either of them, except to the continuing to become the object of accessed attention, and her remote sivation not being convenient for the access of strangers, application was made for admittance into the Asylum, and permission accorded by the directors in the summer of 1825. After her reception into that peaceful refuge, some attempts were made by a benevosome attempts were made by a benevo lent instructor to teach her the alpha bet, by letters both raised above and ifentified beneath a smooth surface .-But it was in vain that she punctually But it was in vain that she punctually repaired to the scnool room and daily devoted hour after hour to copying their forms with pins on a cushion.—
However accurate her delineations sometimes were, they conveyed no idea to the mind sitting in decharge. It was to the mind sitting in darkness. It was therefore deemed wiser to confine her attention to those few attainments which were within her sphere, than to open a warfare with nature in those avenues which she had so decidedly sealed.

It has been observed of persons wh are deprived of a particular sense, that additional quickness, or vigour, seems bestowed on those which remain. Thusblind persons are often distinguished by peculiar exquisiteness of touch, and the deaf and dumb, who gain all their knowledge through the eye, concentrate, as it were, their whole souls i hat channel of observation. With her whose eye, ear and tongue, are alik dead, the capabilities, both of touc and smell, are exceedingly heightened Especially the latter seems almost to have acquired the properties of a new sense, and to transcend even the saga-city of a spaniel. Yet keeping in view all the aid which these limited facul ties have the power of imparting, some of the discoveries and exercises of her ntellect are still, in a measure, unac

As the abodes which, from her earli st recollection she had inhabited, were circumscribed and humble, it was sup used that at her first reception into the Asylum, she would testify surprise at the comparative spaciousness of the at the comparative spaciousness of the sursion. But she inmediately busied herself in quietly exploring the size of the apartments and the height of the staircases; she even knelt and smelled to the thresholds; and now, as if by the staircases. union of a mysterious geometry with a powerful memory, she never makes a false step upon a flight of stairs, or enters a wrong door, or mistakes her seat at the table.

Among her various excellencies.

neatness and love of order are conspi neatness and love of order are consu-cious. Her simple wardrobe is sys-tematically arranged, and it is impos-sible to displace a single article in her drawers, without her perceiving and restoring it. When the large baskets of clean linen are weekly brought from the laundress, she selects her own gar-ments without hesitation, however wide Is they may be dispersed among the nass. If any part of her dress mending, she is prompt and skilful in repairing it; and her perseverance in

his branch of economy, greatly dimit this branch of economics, the Asylum-Since her residence at !! the donations of charitable visitants have been considerable in amount.

These are deposited in a box with an ed to her benefit. This box she fre quently poises on her band, and expresses pleasure when it tystifies at increase of weight; for she has long since ascerbained that makey was the medium for the supply of her

and attaches to it a proportionable va Though her habits are peculiarly re Though her habits are peculiarly regular and consistent, yet occasionally some actions occur which it is difficult to explain. One morning during the past summer, while employed with her needle, she found herself incommeded by the warmth of the sun. She arose, account the window, cheed the high opened the window, closed the blind and resumed her work. This move ment, though perfectly simple in a young child who had seen it performed by athers, must in her case, have required a more complex train of reasoning. How did she know that the heat which

les on sending her cup to be re

with her habits, assert that she con benefactors as presents into various stantly regards the recurrence of the parts of the union, to show of what Sabbath, and composes herself to unu sual quietness, as if of meditation.— Her needle work, from which one will not consent to be debarred on other days, she never attempts to resort tog and this wholly without the influence of those around her. Who can have impressed upon her benighted mind, to the right owner.

They would change their position art does she, who is ignorant of all numerical calculation, compute without take the watch which did not belong to the period of its rotation? with regard to her, and each strive to merical calculation, compute without take the watch which did not belong to the period of its rotation? A philim—but though she might at the same losopher, who should make this mysta-

contraturent—and is in this report both an example and segment is then who, for triding inconveniencies, is duige in repining, though surrounde by all the gills of neture and of betwee The genial influences of spring wither lone heart of gladness—and gle pathers the first flowers, and inhales the freshness with a delight bordering at transport. Sometimes when apparally in deep thought; also is obserted to burst into laughter, as if her associations of ideas were favorable, not only ons of ideas were favourable, not only to cheerfulness, but to mirth. These ciety of her female companions at a Asylum, is southing to her feeing and their habitual kind offices, the god ing of their arm in her walk, or the affectionate pressure of their hand, a affectionate pressure of their hand, a waken in her demonstrations of pair waken in her demonstrations of grait tude and friendship. Not long shoo one of the pupils was sick,—but it ye not supposed that amid the multitud that surrounded her, the blind grif was conscious of the absence of a single is dividual. A physician was called, and the superintendent of the female department, who has acquired great penetration into the idioms of Julia's character, and her modes of communication. ter. and her modes of communication made her understand his profession; pressing a finger upon her immediately arose, and taking hand, led him with urgent solicital hand, led him with urgent solicitate a friendship to the bedside of the invili-and placing his hand upon her palse displayed great confidence in his pow er of healing. As she has herself to ver been sick, since early childhood, is the more surprising that she should be readily comprehend the efficacy and benevolence of the medical profession would be easy to relate other n markable circumstances respecting be but it is not desirable that this artic should be so far extended as to fatigu

Fresh and Splendid VELVET CLOTES CEDUCE UNER

Merchant Tailor, Has just returned from Philadelph and Baltimore, with a

Large Stock of Goods, In his line, consisting of Some of the best Velvet Cloths, a an assortment of Cassimeres

and a variety of VESTINGS, Of the latest fashions, with an assortment of Stocks, Gloves, Collars & Suspende All of which he will sell low for Ce

or to punctual men on moderate ter Sept. 18. In Chancery,

17th Sep

Thomas Hammond, and other, Rezin Hammond, and others. Ordered, That the creditors of Plip Hammond, late of Anne Arus county, decrased, file their cluproperly authenticated, in the Ch cery Office. on or before the 17th of January next, and that a copt this order be inserted in some next day of October next.

True copy,
Ramssy Waters,
Heg. Cor Ca per or newspapers once in each three successive weeks, before the

MOTICE IS MUREBY GIVE That the subscriber has cha from the Orphans Court of Aurundel county, letters testamentar, the personal estate of Thomas Mith late of said county, deceased persons having claims against side that are required to tradee the tate, are requested to produce it properly authenticated, and the debted, to make immediate pay or give their notes for the amount

Poplar Springe, Sept 18.



The inhabitants of Annapous celfully informed, that the celes Greelan Dog Apoll

Will be EXHIBITED at MI-W.
AMSO'NS HOTEL (in the Long R
on Saturday next, at three is the
noon, and eight in the Evening.
been the subject of so many Ed
remarks, to expatiate on his abilities
superfluous—All advartised in the
sused will be performed. As APOL
on the Southern Route, this is th
opportunity of seeing him.

Maryland Bazette

the unsheltere

ul asefuine

dren protecte being rescued

misery, the calls for our s regard them

and conte

their future as

the charity a racter, and th

er themselve

It is the wish

have aided,

may see that

strictest reg

The Edit

of the Fema

ing the fore

To the E

about the

found myse

dwelling o

had some

lower cou

western sl

cloud of de

which, as

ting sun s

splendour

iuman im

finest touc

Impressed

spreading

which sto

near the r

ties, and o

creation."

forgot the

tarried on

bound to

chantress.

warned n

road, and

nour. res

house.

jectured

umber o

luted n

scene

dren.

nstitution sh

ANNAPOLIS: Auriday, September 18, 1828. PEOPLE'S TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT, ANDROW JACKSON. FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

JOHN C. CALHOUN.

MARYLAND ELECTORS, 1st District—Joseph Stone. M District-William Fitzhugh, jr William Tyler. th District-John S. Sellman,

Benjamin C. Howard.
5h District—Elias Brown.
6h District—Thomas M. Forman. District-John T. Rees. . sh District-James Sangston. nh District-Thomas K. Carroll

lickson Ticket for Anne Arundel. In S. Sellman, of 1st District. Charles S. Matheres, of 5 do. furles D. Warfield, of 6 do.

HYMENEAL. Married, on Thursday morning LEN S. SELBY, to Miss MARGARET iss, daughter of the Rev. Nicholas

ORPHAN ASYLUM. We particularly recommend to our metrs, the interesting Report of the matters of "The Female Orphan Asymol Annapolis." We are confident med Annapolis." We are confident birappeal to the feelings of the cha mble, will not be made in vain.

For the Maryland Gazette. SONG-FROM THE ITALIAN. who art thou of pensive beauty, Whose lips so soft, so sad appear! And yet all greet thee with a tear? -1 sing in low.and plaintive mea

sure, Of joys and sorrows long past by; hid roung and old, with sweeping plea

Dwell on the strains of MEMORY!" h! who art thou of youthful brightness With airy step, and locks of gold; The heart, to meet thee, bounds in lightness.

The eyes, with smiles, thy form be--I strive to gild this world of sad

And change it to a sunny slope,
All kee my song and tale of gladness
And call me by the name of Horz.

The Female Orphan Society.

I now s The Managers of the Female Orphan aylum of Annapolis, respectfully infinite public, that they have succeed in you posed t din placing under the care of a suita-te matron, four fittle Orphans taken town re om extreme destitution,-inutives of ridence alone present them from ad-dies to the number. It will be grati fing to the Managers if such persons in feel an interest far the welfare of this lastitution would risit the children if the hone of Mrs. Welch, in Cornthe lastitution would visit the con-at the house of Mrs. Welch, in Corn-bil street, as they confidently believe, the evident improvement of the chil-ter-spull enhance that interest, and make the willing to aid in supplying lost funds which will be necessary for willing to aid in supplying her funds which will be necessary for their entituded support. The Manager are conscious that an indertaking, such as they have entered upon, can set be accomplished without the most sudaous and persevering clurts, and the test every effort of their perments it last prove ineffectual, upwess they have ineffectual, upwess they have so fortunate as to obtain public parease and support. Relying, how many on the evident usefulness of such a lastitution, and on the benevience, where evinced by the citizens of this place to the wants of the unfortunate, is Managers look forward with hope, not only to the preservation of the Asymmio its present state, but to its gradually increasing prosperity. If there is a charity on earth combining circumstances calculated to call for the symmiose of the feeling heart, they think it must be that which provides for the treption, instruction and comfort, of the complete of the symmiose calculated to call for the symmiose all look for guidance or separat. If there is one which enlists is its favour the kindless feelings of the heart; it must be that which reaccues from too probable degradation and vice

occasion ing corn beguiling songs of me. wh town. country singing songs. much. or thirt it by ro

Dick

mitted

Wh And t And H Miss . And s

Til

free too probable degradation and vice sion