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ADAM WALDIE.

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of the city of Andapolis, from the Orphans Court bunty, letters testamentsstate of James Williamson, ty deceased, hereby noti-

to the estate are requested pryment to either of the WILLIAMSON ? Elin

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MISCELLANY.

From the London Literary Gazette. DRYBURGH ABBEY. -but not the ray which falls the summer

s morn-boughs among, boughs among, heauty walks in gladness forth, with all her When heavity walks in gladness forth, with all her Eght and song: 'Twis morn but mist and cloud hung deep upon the locily vale, And shadow, like the wings of death, were out upon

For He whose spirit woke the dust of nations into

That o'er the waste and barren earth spread flowers and fruitage rife—
whose genius, like the sun, illumed the mighty
relms of mind—

Had fled forever from the fame, love, friendship of mankind! To year a wreath in glory wrought his spirit swept

Beyond the soaring wing of thought, the light of moen or star; Is drink immortal waters, free from every taint of

earth—
To breathe before the shrine of life, the source whence worlds had birth! There was wailing on the early breeze, and darkness

in the sky, When, with sable plume, and closk, and pall, a fune-When, with sable plume, and closk, and pall, a fune-neral train swept by!

Inhought—St. Mary, shield us well!—that other forms moved there,
Than those of mortal brotherhood, the noble, young and fair!

Was it a dream'-how oft, in sleep, we ask, 'Can Whilst warm imagination paints her marvels to our

view:-Earth's glory seems a tarnish'd crown to that which
we behold,
When dresms enchant our sight with things whose
meanest garb is gold!

Was it a dream'-methought the 'dauntless Harold' passed me by— The proud 'Fitz James,' with martial step, and dark

interpid eyes
That 'Marmion's' haughty crest was there, a mourner for his sake; And she, the bold, the beautiful, sweet 'Lady of the

The 'Minstrel.' whose last lay was o'er, whose bro-

The 'Minstrel,' whose task my re-ken harp lay low, And with him glorious 'Waverly,' with glance and step of wo; And 'Stuart's' voice rose there, as when, 'midst

fate's disastrous war,
Heled the wild, ambitious, proud and brave 'Ich
lan Vohr.' Next, marvelling at his sable suit, the 'Dominie'

stalk'd past,
With 'Bertram,' 'Julia' by his side, whose tears

were flowing fast;
'Guy Mannering,' too, moved there, o'erpower'd by
that sfflicting sight;
And Merrilies,' as when she wept on Ellangowan's

Solemn and grave, 'Monkbarns' approached, amidst that burial line; And 'Ochiltree' leant o'er his staff, and mourn'd for

'Aud lang syne!'
Slaw march'd the gallant 'Molntyre,' whilst 'Love!' mused alone:
For once 'Miss Wardour's' image left that bosom's

With coronach and arms reversed, forth came 'Mac Gregor's' clan— ltd 'Dougas' cry peal'd brill and wild—'Rob Roy's' beld brow look'd wan; The fair 'Diana' kissed her cross, and bless'd its saint-

ed ray;
And 'Wae is me!' the 'Bailie' sighed, 'that I should see this day!'

Next rode, in melancholy guise, with sombre vest and scarf, Ir Edward, Laird of Ellieslaw, the far renowned 'Black Dwarf,' 'Upon his left, in bonnet blue, and white locks flow-

The pious sculptor of the grave-stood Old Mor-

conflict won; 'And pale 'Habakkuk' Mucklewrath,' who cried 'God's

will be done!

And like a rose, a young white rose, that blooms mid

wildert aceries,

leads behavior

Jeans Denna;

And 'Dumbiedites,' that silent laird, with love too

deep to smile,

And 'Effie,' with her noble friend, the good 'Duke
of Argyle.'

With lofty brow, and bearing high, dark Ravens-wood advanced,
Who on the false Lord Keeper's mien with eye in-

whilst graceful as Llonely favn, 'neath covert close and sure,'
Approached the beauty of all hearts—the 'Bride of Laminermoor!'

but owned like the pathering sight advanced that intendiges when the tempest sweeps across the dealers males.

Where'er the eager gase might reach, in noble ranks were seen
Dark plume, and glittering mail and crest, and wo-

A sound thrilled through that lenghtening hostl me-thought the vault was closed, Where in his glory and renown fair Scotia's bard re-

posed!—
A sound thrilled through that length sing bost! and forth my vision fied!
But all!—that mournful dream proved true,—the immortal Scott was dead!

Manchester. . C. SWAIN.

A SOUTH SEA ROOKERY.

Extract from Capt. Morrell's Journal of voy-

ages and travels, recently published. The feathered tribes are very numerous on these lonely isles of the southern hemisphere, both in the South Seas and in the South Pa-cific Ocean. Of Penguins there are four kinds hich resort to the Falkland Islands, viz: the king penguin, the macaroni, the jackass, and the rookery. The first of these is much larger than a goose; the other three are smaller, differing in appearance in several particulars.
They all walk upright, as their legs project from their bodies in the same direction with their tails; and when filly or more of them are moving in file, they appear at a distance like a company of juvenile soldiers. They carry their heads high, with their wings drooping like two arms. As the feathers on the breast are delicately white, with a line of black running across the crop, they have been aptly compared, when seen at a little distance, to a company of children with white aprons tied round their waists with black strings. This feathered animal may be said to combine the qualities of men, fishes and fowls, upright like the first; their wings and feet acting the part of fins, like the second; and furnished with bills and feathers, like the third. Their gait on land, however, is very awkward; more so than that of jack tai, just landed from a long voyage; their legs not being much better adapted for walking than their

wings are for flying.

The next most remarkable bird to be found on these shores is the penguin's intimate as sociate and most particular friend, the albatross. This is one of the largest and most formidable of the South Sea birds; being of the guli kind, and taking its prevaupon the wing. Like many other occanic birds, the al-batross never comes on land, except for the purpose of breeding; when the attachment that exists between it and the penguin is evinced in many remarkable instances; indeed it seems as firm as any that can be formed by the sincerest friends. Their nests are constructed with great uniformity near to each other; that of the albatross being always in the centre of a little square, formed by the nests of four penguins. But more of this in

Another sea fowl peculiar to these islands Another sea fowl peculiar to these islands is called the upland goose, and is about the size of our domestic geese; very palateable when cooked, being sweet, tender and juicy. Their plumage is rich and glossy; that of the gander a dazzling white; his bill being short and black, and his teet yellow. The edges of the feathers which cover his breast and neck are black. The down is nearly equal to that of the swan, and would make beautiful teigning for ladics dresses. But the ful trimming for ladics dresses. But the down of the albatross is superior to any thing of the kind that I have ever seen; though that of the shag approaches the nearest to it in quality. If any method could be invented to divest it of that disagreeable fishy o-dour peculiar to all oceanic birds, it would be the most valuable down ever brought to this country; and I believe that their feathers inight be made equally as valuable as geese

The teal is likewise found here, and sur-passing in beauty those of this country. Their Ballour of Burley,' 'Claverhouse,' the 'Lord of Evandale,'
And stately 'Lady Margaret,' whose wo might nought

And stately 'Lady Margaret,' whose wo might nought hwell on his charger black, as from the our own country. There is also a goose here our own country. There is also a goose here called the lowland goose, which somewhat resembles our tame geere. The males are of a variegated hue, a kind of mixture of white and dark gray, chiefly white. The females are mostly gray; and resemble the brant of the United States. They are not quite so large as our geese, and feed on shellfish and rock kelp, which gives their flesh a very unlessint flavour.

pleasant flavour.
October 19.—On the day after our arrival at New Island, all hands were set to work, in the discharge of their peculiar and various duties. A part of the crew were angaged in Approached the beauty of all hearts—the Bride of Laminermoor!

Then Annot Lyle, the fairy queen of light and song, stepped near.

The Knight of Ardenyohr, and As, the gifted Hielmand Seer, and Monteith, and Ronald, Dalgetty, Duncard, Lord Monteith, and Ronald, the hipless Children of the Mist, and bold Mitch Comed Dalgetty. The Hold Children of the Mist, and bold Mitch Comed Dalgetty. The Hold Children of the Mist, and bold Mitch Comed Dalgetty. The hipless Children of the Mist, and bold Mitch Comed Dalgetty. The hipless Children of the Mist, and bold Mitch Comed Dalgetty. The hipless Children of the Mist, and bold Mitch Comed Dalgetty. The hipless Children of the Mist, and bold Mitch Comed Dalgetty. The hipless Children of the Mist, and bold Mitch Comed Dalgetty. The hipless Children of the Mist, and bold Mitch Comed Dalgetty. The hipless Children of the Mist, and bold Mitch Comed Dalgetty. The hipless Children of the Mist, and bold Mitch Comed Dalgetty. The hipless Children of the Mist, and bold Mitch Comed Dalgetty. The hipless Children of the Mist, and bold Mitch Comed Dalgetty. The hipless Children of the Mist, and bold Mitch Comed Dalgetty. The hipless Children of the Mist, and bold Mitch Comed Dalgetty. The hipless Children of the Mist, and bold Mitch Comed Dalgetty. The hipless Children of the Mist, and bold Mitch Comed Dalgetty. The hipless Children of the Mist, and bold Mitch Children of the Mist, and bold Mist Children of the Mist, and bold Mist Children of the Mist, and the Mist Children of the Mist, and the Mist Children of the Mist, and the Mist Children of the Mist Children of the Mist Children of the Mist Children of the Mist Childr refitting the schooner, by repairing her sails, of few peculiarities in the history of anima-ted nature, that are better calculated to lead Brief Bold Gullbert Front de Beuf' De Brief de nature, that are better calculated to lead a reflecting mind to a serious contemplation of the merciful economy of Providence, in While soft as glides a summer cloud, Rowens' closer which as given existence; than the one new under the seathing the better calculated to lead to the contemplation of the merciful economy of Providence, in his government of the creatures to which he has given existence; than the one new under the contemplation of the contemplation of

his government of the creatures to which he has given existence; than the one new under consideration.

By threfing back to the latroductory Sketch, page xiv, the reader will find in a note; my definition of the word rookery, as applied to certain oceanic snimals. It is a temperary

encampment of such animals, for the purpose | the rookery like a dense cloud, some contiof bringing forth their young; and they unite in immense numbers, and with great industry

to construct it. When a sufficient number of penguins, albatross, &c. are assembled on the shore, after a deliberate consultation on the subject, they proceed to the execution of the grand pur-pose for which they left their favourite elepose for which they left their lavourite element. In the first place they carefully select a piece of ground, of suitable extent, often comprising four or five acres, and as near the water as practicable; always preferring that which is the least encumbered with stones, and other hard substances, with which it would be dangerous to have their eggs come in contact. As soon as they are satisfied on this point, they proceed to lay out the plan of their projected encampment; which task they commence by tracing well defined parallelo-gram, of sufficient magnitude to accommodate the whole fraternity, say from one to five a-cres. One side of this square runs parallel with the water's edge, and is always left open for egress and regress, the other three sides

are differently arranged. These industrious feathered labourers next proceed to clear all the ground within the square from obstructions of every kind, picking up the stones in their bills, and carefully depositing them outside of the lines before mentioned, until they sometimes, by this means, create quite a little wall on three sides of the rookery. Within the range of stones and rubbish they form a pathway, six or eight feet in width, and as smooth as any of the paved or gravelled walks in the New York Park, or on the Battery. This path is for a general promenade by day, and for the senti-

nels to patrol at night. Having thus finished their little works of defence on the three land sides, they next lay out the whole area in little squares of equalsizes, formed by narrow paths which cross each other at right angles, and which are also very smooth. At each intersection of these paths an albatross constructs her nest, while in the centre of each little square is a pen-guin's nest; so that each albatross is surrounded by 4 penguins; and each penguin has an albatross for its neighbour, in four directions. In this regular manner is the whole area oc-cupied by these feathered sojourners, of different species; leaving, at convenient distan-ces, accommodations for some other kinds of oceanic birds, such as the shag, or green cor-morant, and another which the scamen call

Although the penguin and the albatross are on such intimate terms, and appear to be so affectionately and sincerely attached to each other, they not only form their nests in a very different manner, but the penguin will even rob her friend's nest whenever she has an opportunity. The penguin's nest is merely a slight excavation in the earth, just deep e-nough to prevent her single egg rolling from its primative position; while the albatross throws up a little mound of earth, grass and shells, eight or ten inches high, and about the size of a water bucket, on the summit of down upon her nearest neighbours and best

friends. None of the nests in these rookeries are ever left unoccupied for a single moment, until the eggs are hatched and the young ones old enough to take care of themselves. The male goes to sea in search of food until his hunger is appeased; he then promptly returns and affectionately takes the place of his mate while she resorts to the same element for the like purpose. In the interclappe of these kind like purpose. In the interchange of these kind offices, they so contrive it as not to leave the eggs uncovered at all; the present incumbent (say the female) making room for the partner of her cares and pleasures on his return from the sea, while be nestles in by her side until the eggs are completely covered by his fea-

thers. By this precaution they prevent their eggs being stolen by the other birds, which would be the case were they left exposed; for the females are so ambitious of producing a large family at once, that they rob each other whenever ciey have an opportunity. Similar de-predations are also committed by a bird called the rock, which is equally mischievous as the monkey. The royal penguin is generally foremost in felonias of this description, and never neglects an opportunity, of robbing a neighbour. Indeed it often happens that when the period of incubation is terminated, the young brood will consist of three or four different kinds of birds in one nest. This is strong circumstantial evidence that the parent

bird is not more honest than her neighbours.

To stand at a little distance and observe the movements of birds in these rockeries, is not only amasing but edifying; and even affecting. The spectacle is truly worthy the contemplation of a philosophic mind. You will see them marching round the encampment in the outside path, or public promenade, in pairs, or in squads of four, six or eight, forbibly reminding you of officers and subalternis on a parado day. At the same time, the camp, or rockery is in continual motion; some penguins passing through the different paths, or alleys, on their treturn from an aquatic excursion, eager to earess their mates after a temporary absence; while the latter are passing out; in their turn, in quest of refreshment and recreation. At the same time, the air is almost darkened by an inthe movements of birds in these rookeries, is time; the air is almost darkened by an immense number of the albatross hovering over

nually lightning and meeting their companions, while others are constantly rising and

shaping their course for the sea.

To see these creatures of the ocean so faithfully discharge the various duties assigned them by the Creator; to witness their affectionate meetings after a short absence on their natural element; to observe their nu merous little acts of tenderness and courtesy to each other; -all this, and much more that might be mentioned, is truly interesting and affecting to the contemplative and sympathetic spectator.

TEMPERANCE.

From the Temperance Recorder. Thoughts on Temperance, addressed to Femules, by a Lady.

"We are verily guilty concerning our brother."

[Genesis, 42 and 21.

When to expunge a foul blot from national character, the great, and wise, and benevo-lent are combining their energies, it becomes not those of humble name or obscure station. to remain indifferent. The weaker sex, depend on others for safety and protection, ave immense interest at stake, in the morality and purity of the community. The plea of want of power, can scarcely be admitted in their defence, since the politicians of our own day have asserted that no vice can obtain great predominance in society, without

the permission of females.
The cause of temperance, which has already wrought such wonders, and has still a gi ant's labour to perform, has claims to their earnest co-operation. Surely they, whose duties and felicities are involved in the conjugal and maternal relations, should be pecu-liarly and painfully watchful against whatev-

er desecrates the domestic sanctuary. We do not, of course, address those females who have given their hand to the destroyer; who, in the strong language of inspiration have "made a covenant with the grave, and with hell are at agreement." We are sensible that scarcely an agent save the voice of Him who raiseth the dead, is available to break their bondage. But they, who with regard to the insidious poison of intemperance, fiterally obey the precept, "touch not, taste not, handle not," and thus suppose themselves absolved from all further responsibility are

they therefore absolved?

My sisters, if we assent to the proposition, that not to prevent evil when in our power to do so, is as blameable as to have aided in its perpetration, are we justified in supineness while such multitudes are going down to the grave with this leprosy in their skirts, and upon their soul? Do we, to the teaching of example, add the whole weight of that influence which the courtesy of an enlightened age, and the condescension of the religion of Jesus have in these latter days accorded us? If we are conscious of remissness, let the words

of a roet admonish us. "Lo! our not-doing is set down Among our darkest deeds,"

which she forms her nest, and thus looks Let the Book of God counsel us, to avoid the anguish with which the erring sons of Jacob exclaimed, "we are verily guilty concerning our brother." The spoiler is by by the fire-side, at the household board, in the nursery have we nothing to do! We, whose affections, have their routing at that fireside-who preside at that household board-to whom that nursery is the garner of the fondest hopes for time and for eternity, shall we see amid these hallowed haunts, the footstep of an enemy, and slumber?

Wife! who by a solema yow before men and angels, hast entered into an union which only death can sever, has it been your fate to see the vice of intemperance casting a deadly shadow over the heart, in which reposed your highest earthly confidence? And day by day, and hour after hour, as you watched its fearful ravages, were you vigilant, not to upbraid, not to argue reproachfully, but to repress your own sorrows, to render home desirable, to revivify those affections which are the guardians of purity and peace? Above all, were your supplications unceasing to Him who turneth the heart of man, as the rivers of waters are turned? If so, though the harvest of your toils may have perished—though the disruption of your hopes nothing earthly can sup-ply, still you will have escaped the deeper torture of reflecting that you are "verily guil-ty concerning" him who was once your more than brother, your next to Gon.

Mother! whose duties are laid deeper than any vow of the lips, even in the immutable strength of a love that cannot swerve, have you counselled your offspring in this matter, you counselled your offspring in this matter, "rising up early, and late taking rest?" A-mong those habits which modify character, did you inculcate the Eontrol of the animal appetites, the superiority of happiness derived from intellect and virthe, to the fleeting pleasures of sense, the publicess of subjugating the flesh to the print? Did you oppose with your frown, with the force of your authority, the first abstration from these principles? Did you fully set before them the infirmity of their nature, the dangers that surround them, their nature, the dangers that surround them, their nature, the dangers that surround them, their need to seek help from above? IAt dawn and at monday, and in the hush of midnight, was there a lifting up all your heart, that they might be stemperate intall things? he Yet should it be your lot, to behold one whom you had nurtured blot the heritage of his ancesfors, and fay down in a drunkard's grave-

God forbid that you stand before his tribunal duct you might not have been able to influence; not the husband, whom it was not your province to control—but the child whom you brought into life, and loved more than life; the child, for the first peneillings upon whose soul you were accountable, because it was entrusted to you as soft and unsulfied wax, that you might stamp it with the seal of Hea-

HARTFORD, Conn. Sept. 1832.

DESCRIPTION OF SIR WALTER SCOTT.
(By Allen Cunningham.)

In person Sir Walter Scott was nearly six feet high, well formed, strongly knit, and compactly built; his arms were long and sinewy; his looks stately and commanding, and his face, as he related a heroic story, flushed up as a crystal cup, when one fills it with wine. His eyes were deep seated under his somewhat shaggy brows; their colour was a bluish grey; they laughed more than his lips did at a humourous story; his lower like head, and thin white hair, marked him out amongst a thousand; while any one might swear to his voice again who heard it once, for it had both minstrel said of Douglass, wit became him ministrer said of Dougrass, "It became him wonder well," and gave great softuess to a sorrowful story: indeed, I imagined that he kept the burr part of the tone for matters of a facetious or humourous kind, and brought out the lisp part in those of tenderness or woe.

When I add that, in a meeting of a hundred
men, his hat was sure to be the least, and
would fit no one's head but his own, I have said all that I have to say about his appear-ance. He delighted in manly exercises; in his youth he was foremost in all sports and matters of harmless mischief. His health, as he wrote to Sir Andrew Halliday, continued excellent till the year 1820, when stitches in his sides and cramps in his stomach attacked him, and were mastered with difficulty. He loved to ride in a short coat and wide trowsers, on a little stout galloway, and the steepest hill did not stop him, nor the deepest waters daunt him; it was his pleasure, moreover, to walk out frequently among his plantations, with a small hatcher and handsaw, with which he lopped off superfluous boughs, or removed an entire tree when it was marring the growth

U. S. Frigate Potomac, Linton, 40 miles from Canton, June, 3d, 18.2.

"I have been to Canton, the celestial city "I have been to Canton, the celestial city of IFm-suy-yny, "the father of ten thousand years," Shing-Shing, "the wise and holy sovereign," "Father of the sun and grand-father of the mon," &c. &c. Two steps within the mighty walls, when I was reminded that I could go no farther, and consequently had to make a retrogade movement, or year, soon would have been squared out or very soon would have been squeezed out of a few hundred, or more probably, a few thousand: as these villainous Chinese go entirely upon the principle of no money, no head, your humble servant would have run a pretty some chance had he not paid his visit so early in the morning as to prevent the sleepy guard taking possession of him. I considered myself extremely happy in having, in this instance, been in the commodores's suit. Precedence you know is the order of the day in service, of course the first trip of the tender conveyed me also to the mighty city, I mean the factories, in which little space-the foreigners are compelled to reside, where my time (five days) was spent most delightfully, partaking of the kind and unwearied hospitality of the American merchants, purchasing silks, ivory, and a thousand other little things, together with a chinese lady's foot and ankle, said to be a very correct representation: you would be astonished at the size, but really such is the fact, for I have seen women's feet so perfectly small, that it is impossible for them to walk without leaning upon a stick or stance, been in the commodores's snit. Prethem to walk without leaning upon a stick or servant

"Lintin, I mentioned in my former letter, is a harbour where the Opium ships lay for the purpose of rotailing their cargoes to the Chinese, who smuggle it into Canton, it be-ing a contraband article by an edict of his Imperial Majesty, to prevent immorality, se-veral of the captains have their ladies with them—this is the manner in which I was fortunate enough to become once again associa-ted with females. We have not visited Macao, which is situated at the mouth of Canton river; but there is a probability of our getton river; but there is a probability of our get-ting under weigh this evening, and before pro-ceeding to sea, give not only us, but the la-dies at that place, who have sent almost a pe-tition for us to come down and visit them, meaning thereby, that they themselves may be gratified with a look at our ship. The American and English society is very respec-table, all the families of the China East India

table, all the families of the China East India Company's members being residents there, not being permitted to approach Canton nearer than our present unchrorage; for, as the Chinamen say, "the women talk too much," and "make plenty boberry, it is included as truly beautiful, and the mearest you upproach the more gratified are your feelings from the thousand little villages on each side of you, and the many lotty pagedas that you are constituted. thousand little villages on venter you are con-able that many lufty pagedas that you are con-atently passing; as you get abreast of the con-