

POET'S CORNER.

THE CYPRESS WREATH.

From Scott's "Rokby"
 O lady, twine no wreath for me,
 Or twine it of the cypress tree!
 Too lively glow the lilies light,
 The varnished holly's all too bright,
 The may-flower and the eglantine
 May shade a brow less sad than mine:
 But, lady, weave no wreath for me,
 Or twine it of the cypress tree!

Let dimpled Mirth his temples twine
 With tendrils of the laughing vine;
 The manly oak, the pensive yew,
 To patriot and to sage be due;
 The myrtle bough bids lovers live,
 But that Matilda will not give;
 Then, lady, twine no wreath for me,
 Or twine it of the cypress tree!

Let merry England proudly rear
 Her blent roses, bought so dear;
 Let Albin bind her bonnet blue
 With heath and hare-bell dipped in dew;
 On favoured Erin's crest be seen
 The flower she loves of emerald green—
 But, lady, twine no wreath for me,
 Or twine it of the cypress tree!

Strike the wild harp, while maids pre-
 pare
 The ivy meet for minstrel's hair;
 And, while his crown of laurel leaves
 With bloody hand the victor weaves,
 Let the loud trump his triumph tell;
 But when you hear the passing bell,
 Then, lady, twine a wreath for me,
 And twine it of the cypress tree.

Yes! twine for me the cypress bough;
 But, O Matilda, twine not now!
 Stay till a few brief months are past,
 And I have looked and loved my last!
 When villagers my shroud bestrew
 With pansies, rosemary, and rue,
 Then, lady, weave a wreath for me,
 And weave it of the cypress tree.

[From the Alexandria Gazette.]

Extract of a letter from Maryland.

You certainly feel some curiosity to learn how the enemy behaved when they landed in St. Mary's. I have conversed with an officer of cavalry, who has just returned from the country which they have possessed themselves of. Whatever may have been the atrocities committed at Hampton, there were none recalled there—and every respect, consistent with their object of foraging was shown to the inhabitants. Cockburn was ashore. Gen. Beckwith commanded the whole force, said to be about 3,300. Nothing was taken without pay being offered, and when only provisions. The families were treated with every mark of attention and civility. Mr. Armstrong and Mr. Elvely Smith had the most of their company. From the first they took a number of cattle and sheep, and 37 cats!! He is an old bachelor. Mr. Smith conversed much with Cockburn, who asked if he had not heard much of him, as being at Havre de Grace and Frenchtown; that he understood that in Maryland he had acquired a distinguished name—"That he cared not what untruths were circulated; that he had a broad back, and could bear all that was said of him." It is surprising what errors will be committed from the want of experience by the best disposed, and men really zealous in the discharge of their official duties.—Gen. Beckwith took with him on board only 2 of the captured citizens, Mr. Kirk and Mr. Hall; and those on the ground that they were under 45 and subject to militia duty. Mr. Smith was selected by Col. Fenwick, commanding the detachment of militia then on service in the neighborhood of the enemy, to sail with a flag bearing a despatch relating to the release of those two persons. The communication was signed by him as lieutenant. When it was presented, the admiral remarked, he could not receive it unless Mr. Smith gave the most positive assurance that it was from the officer commanding the detachment as no body else would be authorized to enter into any definitive arrangement upon the subject of an exchange. Mr. Smith had no difficulty in giving the asked assurance.—When the letter was read, "Why," says Cockburn smiling "you have a lieutenant colonel on duty, and, of course a regiment of militia out." As soon as Smith ascended the admiral's ship, some officers descended into his boat and held a conversation with the oarsmen (negroes) for some time. Smith saw Hall and Kirk—the poor fellows were solicitous to return to their families, and begged that every exertion might be made for their exchange; and stated that they were well treated. The admiral replied, that "he had since he was on the station frequently communicated with the executive of the U. States upon the subject of exchanging prisoners; that these communications had been treated with disrespect, and that unless those persons were exchanged shortly, they would be sent to Halifax;

that he could parole no more; but that every thing necessary for their convenience which their families might send, would be faithfully applied to their comfort."—Mr. Kirk is a man of considerable fortune.

I conversed with two deserters from the Sceptre, Cockburn's ship.—They speak of him as a man passionately beloved by his men. They were with him at the taking of the Anaconda and Atlas. He has a set of Players on board, and amuses his crew twice a week with a play. I understand that other deserters also speak in high terms of him, as being beloved by his crew; they say he was not at Hampton; and that the French who landed there have been sent to Bermuda as general Beckwith declared he could not command them again. This would shew that excesses had been committed by them, and that they were difficult of restraint. Whenever their conduct merits an exposure for their cruelty, I flatter myself it will be made; and surely whenever they conduct themselves upon a liberal policy, and shew the horrors of this unnecessary war, policy and justice require that they should have full credit for it. At Blackstone's Island, it is stated, that when in their possession, a pear tree having unripe fruit, was guarded by sentinels in order to prevent its destruction by their men!

It would be well if some intelligence in Saint-Mary's would take pains to collect an authentic statement of occurrences connected with their invasion, and submit it to the public. If it has been attended with that discretion and humanity for which they have credit, it will dispel those distressing alarms which agitate the families on the sea-board; if not, it will arouse them to a vigilant removal of themselves and property from the grasp of the enemy. Horrid indeed must be their situation. Bound to be obedient to the call of the law they are necessarily in the defence of their territory, dragged from their farms at a period of time when the sensibility of their families claim all their attention; at the sacrifice of their health and their estates. Already have their crops suffered, and they despond of receiving any thing like a price for their wheat—And for what are they thus suffering? For the right to wrest from the English monarch the means of preserving the national existence of his kingdom, by giving to his seamen who may desert his ships, a protection in our vessels when beyond the limits of our national jurisdiction! Are we to fight till this right is enforced? If so, the sea-board must be abandoned: Because the President refuses to shield it, and the inhabitants of it must fall victims to the diseases and debilities consequent on such incessant calls for the military duty, as will necessarily arise from a protracted war. Indeed I understand that when it was represented to the President that some aid ought to be granted to the counties on the Potomac, he replied, "I cannot defend every man's turnip patch." Surely he forgot, that by the constitution, every man has a right to demand from his hands protection and security; and that by admitting his incompetency to do it, he acknowledges either the precipitancy with which the war was declared, or his imbecility in using the national resources.

I cannot but believe that county meetings, expressing a wish for the restoration of peace, would be productive of some beneficial influence on the mind of the executive: with the qualification that they should be attended by his political friends who think although heretofore war ought to have been declared still that it is now necessary that an armistice should take place.

Extract from Clarke's Travels.

The arrival of an American frigate for the first time at Constantinople, caused considerable sensation, not only among the Turks, but also throughout the whole diplomatic corps stationed at Pera.* This ship commanded by Capt. Bainbridge, came from Algiers with a letter and presents from the Dey to the Sultan and Copudan Pacha. The presents consisted of Tigers and other animals, sent with a view to conciliate the Turkish government, whom the Dey had offended. When he came to an anchor, and a message went to the Porte that an American frigate was in the harbour, the Turks were altogether unable to comprehend where the country was situated, whose flag they were to salute. A great deal of time was therefore lost in settling this impor-

tant point, and in considering how to receive the stranger. In the meantime, we went on board to visit the captain, and were sitting with him in the cabin, when a messenger came to him from the Turkish government to ask whether America was not otherwise called the New-World, and being answered in the affirmative, assured the captain he was welcome, and would be treated with the utmost cordiality and respect. The messengers from the Dey were then ordered on board the Copudan Pacha's ship; who received the letter from their sovereign with great rage, first spit and then stamped upon it, telling them to go back to their master, and inform him, that he would be served in the same manner whenever the Turkish Admiral met him. Captain Bainbridge, was, however, received with every mark of attention, and rewarded with magnificent presents. The fine order of his ship, and the healthy state of his crew, became topics of general conversation in Pera; and the different ministers strove who should first receive him in their palaces. We accompanied him in his long boat to the Black Sea, as he was desirous of hoisting there for the first time the American flag—and upon his return, were amused by a very singular entertainment at his table, during dinner. Upon the four corners were as many decanters, containing fresh water from the four quarters of the globe. The natives of Europe, Asia, Africa and America, sat down together at the same table, and were regaled with flesh, fruit, bread, and other viands; while, of every article a sample from each quarter of the globe was presented at the same time. The means of accomplishing this are easily explained by his having touched at Algiers, in his passage from America, and being at anchor so near the shores of both Europe and Asia.

* A town considered as part of the suburbs where ambassadors and all foreigners reside, they not being permitted to live in the city.

A LIST OF ACTS.

Passed at the first session of the 13th Congress.

- An act for the remission of certain duties to the Pennsylvania Academy of the fine arts.
- An act concerning suits and costs in courts of the U. States.
- An act for the relief of Thomas Denny.
- An act to authorize the raising a corps of sea fencibles.
- An act for the relief of Elisha J. Winter.
- An act to provide for the accommodation of the household of the President of the U. S.
- An act making an appropriation for finishing the senate chamber, and repairing the roof of the north wing of the capitol.
- An act for the further defence of the ports and harbours of the United States.
- An act to relinquish the claim of the United States to certain goods, wares and merchandize captured by private armed vessels.
- An act for the relief of Alexander Scott.
- An act for the relief of Alexander Phenix.
- An act further extending the time for issuing and locating military land warrants.
- An act for the relief of Thomas Sloo.
- An act for the government of persons in certain fisheries.
- An act concerning streets in Georgetown.
- An act to amend the act in addition to the act, entitled, "An act to raise an additional military force, and for other purposes."
- An act authorising the president of the U. S. to cause to be built barges for the defence of the ports and harbours of the United States.
- An act for the relief of the owners of the ships called the Good Friends, Amazon and the United States, and their cargoes, and Henry Brice.
- An act making compensation for wagons and teams captured by the enemy at Detroit.
- An act to prohibit the use of licenses or passes granted by the authority of the government of the U. Kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland.
- An act supplementary to the acts heretofore passed upon the subject of an uniform rule of naturalization.
- An act to establish the town of Mobile a port of entry.
- An act to authorize the transportation of certain documents free of postage.
- An act laying duties on sales at auction of merchandize and of ships and vessels.

An act laying a duty on imported salt, granting a bounty on pickled fish exported, and allowances to certain vessels employed in the fisheries.

An act concerning invalid pensioners.

An act laying duties on licences to distillers of spirituous liquors.

An act fixing the time for the next meeting of Congress.

An act to incorporate a company for making a certain turnpike road in the county of Washington, in the District of Columbia.

An act laying duties on carriages for the conveyance of persons.

An act laying duties on sugar refined within the United States.

An act to establish the office of commissioner of the revenue.

An act to continue, in force for a limited time certain acts authorising corps of rangers for the protection of the frontier of the U. States, and making appropriations for the same.

An act for the relief of Edwin T. Satterwhite.

An act to regulate the allowance of forage to officers in the army of the U. S.

An act freeing from postage all letters and packets to and from the superintendent general of military supplies.

An act to incorporate a company for making a certain turnpike road in the county of Alexandria.

An act to reward the officers and crew of the late sloop of war Hornet, and Lt. Elliot and his officers and companions.

An act for the assessment and collection of direct taxes and internal duties.

An act to lay and collect a direct tax within the U. States.

An act authorising a loan for a sum not exceeding seven million five hundred thousand dollars.

An act laying duties on licences to retailers of wines, spirituous liquors and foreign merchandize.

An act to provide for the widows and orphans of militia slain and for militia disabled in the service of the U. States.

An act making additional appropriations for the support of government during the year one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

An act laying duties on notes of banks, bankers and certain companies, on notes, bonds and obligations discounted by banks and certain companies, and on bills of exchange of certain descriptions.

An act making further provision for the collection of internal duties, and for the appointment and compensation of assessors.

An act for the relief of John J. Dujour and his associates.

An act to authorise the appointment by the president of certain officers during the recess of congress.

An act for the relief of David Henley.

An act for reducing the duties payable on prize goods captured by private armed vessels.

An act for the relief of the officers and crew of the late U. S. brig Vixen.

An act supplementary to the act, entitled, "An act for the better regulation of the ordinance."

An act giving further time for registering claims to lands in the late district of Arkansas, in the territory of Missouri, and for other purposes.

An act authorising the sale of sundry lots, the property of the United States in the borough of Pittsburgh.

An act explanatory of an act, entitled, "An act to raise ten additional companies of Rangers."

An act for the relief of Joshua Dorsey.

An act for the relief of George Lyon.

An act to amend and explain the act regulating pensions to persons on board private armed ships.

An act allowing a bounty to the owners, officers and crews of the private armed vessels of the United States.

An act for the relief of Willet Warne.

NOTICE.

All persons who have business in the Chancery Office will address their letters to the subscriber, post paid, at Upper Marlborough, Prince-George's county.

JAMES P. HEATH,
Reg. Cur. Can.

The Editors of the Federal Gazette and American of Baltimore, Fredericktown Herald and Plain Dealer, and Eastern Monitor, will give the above three insertions in their respective papers, and send in their bills to the subscriber for payment.

August 19, 1813. J. P. H.

Advertisement

I certify that no officer of the Regiment of U. S. Infantry, commanded by Col. Henry Carberry, commanding the smallest impropriety at my house, that while there their conduct and behaviour was that of gentlemen; they pay for every article furnished them at the price charged, without a murmur or expression of dissatisfaction; that my family and all persons in my house were treated by them with the utmost delicacy and politeness: And I do hereby certify, that any assertion or report to the contrary is a base and infamous falsehood.

JOHN HUNTER,

August 12, 1813.

In consequence of the unfounded assertions of some malicious persons, officers of the 36th regiment have been under the painful necessity of obtaining and publishing the above certificate which is left with the printer.

NOTICE.

The subscriber will offer at public sale, on the premises, on Saturday the 28th day of August next, at 11 o'clock,

About 120 acres of Land, more or less. This land adjoins the farms of William Stuart, and Richard Harwood, of Thomas, Esquires. There is on the premises an excellent barn, and a variety of fruit of different kinds, and twenty acres of good meadow may be easily made. Those inclined to purchase are invited to view the premises. He also, being authorised, will offer on the same day, sixty acres of land, more or less, immediately adjoining, the principal part of which may be styled first rate meadow; there is also on the premises an excellent apple orchard in fine order, and producing fruit of the most choice kind; taking the whole together, a very handsome settlement may be made. There is a sufficiency of wood and timber on the premises necessary to the support of the place.

Terms made known on the day of sale, which will be accommodating; an indispensable title will be given.

R. WELCH, of Ben.

This is to give notice,

That the subscribers hath taken out letters testamentary on the personal estate of EDWARD HALL, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to bring them in legally authenticated, and those in any manner indebted to the estate to make immediate payment to

Mary Hall, } Executors
 Henry A. Hall, }

General Orders,

Annapolis, June 28, 1813.
 THE Officers commanding detachments of the militia, who have been ordered on duty, will proceed to make out Muster Rolls according to law, and return them to the accountants of militia that pay rolls may be prepared, and arrangements made for the payment of them as early as possible. The Commissaries, and others who have furnished provisions or supplies for the Militia, will prepare their accounts, accompanied with the necessary vouchers and lodge them with the accountants for adjustment. The officers of companies will immediately divide their companies in ten divisions, agreeably to the law of the last session, and notify the first and second class to hold themselves in readiness to move at the shortest notice.

By order
 Of the Commander in Chief,
 G. GASSAWAY, Adj. Gen.

J. HUGHES,
 Having succeeded Gideon Wells as Agent in Annapolis for the sale of

MICHAEL LEE'S Family Medicines
 So justly celebrated, in all parts of the United States, for twelve years past, has on hand and intends keeping a constant supply of

- Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills, for the prevention and cure of Bilious Fevers, &c.
- Lee's Elixir, for violent colds, coughs, &c.
- Lee's Infalible Ague and Fever Drops.
- Lee's Worm Destroying Lozenges.
- Lee's Itch Ointment, warranted to cure by one application (without Mercury).
- Lee's Grand Restorative for nervous disorders, inward weakness, &c.
- Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, for the Venereal.
- Lee's Persian Lotion, for Itch and eruptions.
- Lee's Essence and Extract of Mustard, for the Rheumatism, &c.
- Lee's Eye-Water.
- Lee's Tooth-Ache Drops.
- Lee's Damask Lip Salve.
- Lee's Corn Plaster.
- Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head-aches.
- Lee's Tooth Powder.

To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper the signature of MICHAEL LEE & Co. At the places of sale, may be had gratis, pamphlets containing cases of cures, whose length prevents their being herewith inserted.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
JONAS GREEN,
 CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.
 Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT DECISION

Daniel Wells, by Geo. Mackenzie and John Pocock, by Alexander Briscoe,
 vs.
 John Kennedy.

The petitioners were infants under the age of 21, but above the age of 18 years, and were apprentices. Having on the 10th day of August, 1813, been arrested under the orders of the said John Kennedy, and forcibly carried to camp in the vicinity of this city, and there detained by him; a writ of Habeas Corpus, was on appeal part of which may be styled first rate meadow; there is also on the premises an excellent apple orchard in fine order, and producing fruit of the most choice kind; taking the whole together, a very handsome settlement may be made. There is a sufficiency of wood and timber on the premises necessary to the support of the place.

Terms made known on the day of sale, which will be accommodating; an indispensable title will be given.

R. WELCH, of Ben.

In consequence of the want of certain papers, which necessarily formed a part of the return to the writ, and on account of the very great importance of the case, which required that the return should be complete, the case stood adjourned until the 12th August, at 10 o'clock, and the petitioners were remanded until that hour to the custody of the defendant (Kennedy). On Thursday the 12th of August, the petitioners were brought up by the defendant, who made the following return to the writ, which return was sworn in the usual manner.

RETURN.
 The return of John Kennedy, Captain Commanding a Company in the 7th Regiment of Maryland Militia, to the writs of Habeas Corpus to him directed by the Hon. Theodorick Bland, Associate Judge of the sixth Judicial District, commanding him to have the bodies of Daniel Wells and John Pocock, before him at ten o'clock on this day, at the Court house, with the day and cause of their capture and detention. The said John Kennedy in return said writ saith that the said Wells and Pocock reside in his district, and are of legal age to do militia duty, but in virtue of Division Orders from Maj. Gen. Samuel Smith, dated August, 1813, which are hereto annexed (marked A.) and prayed to be taken as part of this return, of Brigade Orders in pursuance of proof of 7th August, which are hereto annexed (marked B.) the said John Kennedy was ordered by Lt. John Kennedy Long, commanding officer of the 27th Regiment, which officers are hereto annexed (marked C.) to call out his said Kennedy's militia men on a tour of duty for a week in order to repel a threatened invasion of the state, to commence Monday the 9th August. That compliance with the said Orders, the said John Kennedy, did duly obey the said Wells and Pocock, liable as militia men to do the tour of duty, as members of his militia company, and to attend at the usual place of meeting of said company, in order to perform said tour of duty. That the said Wells and Pocock did not attend according to said notice, whereupon the said John Kennedy, in virtue of orders from the commanding officer of the 27th Regiment on the 10th day of August, sent a guard, and did on said day take the said Pocock and Pocock into custody, in order to command a performance on their part of said tour of duty—which is the cause of the said capture and detention.

In the above return, the case was omitted after a few observations by the counsel on behalf of the petitioners, some little discussion also took place on the question whether the rights of the petitioners could ever have in-