

POETS CORNER

From the American Watchman. The following production of a Young Lady of taste and genius is well worthy of being preserved. STAR of Peace, to wanderers weary, Give the beam that smiles on me, Illume the Pilots' visions dreary, Far at Sea. Star of Hope, gleam o'er the billow, Bless the soul that sighs for thee; Bless the sailors' lonely pillow, Far at Sea. Star of Faith! when winds are mocking All his prayers—he'd flee to thee; Save him! tho' on dangers rocking, Far at Sea. Star of God! ye safely guide him To the shore he lov'd for me; Long tempestuous waves have tried him, Far at Sea.

From the Connecticut Gazette. WHO has not seen the great, the good, Fade from the earth, extinct & dark, Mark'd hourly Fate's capricious flood, Dash'd on life's momentary spark. Hope's joyous glow—the heat of strife; The dawning bow! the rapturous song; Still a gleam the vivid wheels of life, And roll the purple tide along. Unconscious matter sinks, decay'd, Firm pillars yield; the stroke of years O'erturns the ponderous colossus, And crumbling nature disappears. Night's clustered systems shall expire Beneath the powerful arm of time, And day's resplendent globe of fire, That rolls in majesty sublime. Survives alone th' immortal mind. Th' ethereal wings are then unbound. No more by mortal chains confin'd, She rises through the blue profound.

CHRISTIAN ELOQUENCE.

The following most animated and eloquent address was delivered at a meeting of the Auxiliary Bible Society, of Bloomsbury and South Pancras, in the city of London, by Mr. Charles Grant, Jr. a member of the British Parliament. It is published in the last appendix to the Christian Observer. Its republication here may serve to kindle or increase the zeal of the friends to Bible Institutions in this country—in favour of a cause that cannot too deeply engage the public attention. "I come forward, (said Mr. Grant) not with the presumptuous attempt to enforce upon those, before whom I stand, the duty of supporting this object—not to warm the cold heart, or rouse the sluggish spirit, but to join the general acclamation, and sympathize with the general feeling—I come not to watch the first efforts of this cause—not to cheer its early struggles with the voice of hope and promises of conquest, but to hail its risen splendour and matured energies. Not to prepare the way for its armed and adventurous march, but to swell its peaceful, though victorious procession. I come not to animate the battle, but to chant the triumph. And surely sir, it is well worth while to escape for a moment from the severest turbulence of ordinary pursuits, to contemplate this august spectacle. It is well worth while to stand by, for a moment, and observe this mighty union of rank and sex, and age, and talent, conspiring to the promotion of an object so noble by means so simple, yet so grand. A few years ago and the very existence of this society was doubtful. The sun, which rose in such splendour this morning, has not twice finished his annual round, since this society was exposed to the most violent attacks from most formidable quarters. That sun, now in the course of his circuit, scarcely visits any region, however remote, in which his beams are not called to salute some memorial, or gild some trophy of our success. We have seen this institution beginning from a small origin, gradually acquiring strength, enlarging itself from shore to shore, from kingdom to kingdom, from nation to nation—illuminating mountain after mountain, and exploring the depths of distant valleys—that hastening towards that glorious consummation, when it shall embrace in its mild and holy radiance, all the habitable globe. The impulse is given. The career is begun, and I firmly believe that no human agency can now arrest its progress. And why do I believe so? Why do I believe that this institution is exempt from the frailty which is common to other institutions? I believe so because this institution is founded, not upon fleeting and superficial impressions—not upon theory & the vague dreams of fancy; but upon prin-

ciples the most permanent & the most profound in the human character. It is founded upon passions which can never be torn from our nature, upon the deepest, the purest, the most amiable emotions of the mind, upon whatever affection has of most impressive, sympathy of most endearing devotion, of most sublime. It carries therefore, in its bosom, the pledge and talisman of its future prosperity, and we may surely trust it to the affections of every coming age. Regarding this institution as connected with these motives, I must observe, that something of this nature was wanting to complete the system of our national charities.—This country has long been eminent for its liberality.—There is no distress which does not excite corresponding exertions among wise and good men. No form of evil can arise which is not I might almost say, anticipated by a wise and compassionate policy. But all these institutions admirable as they are, and no lover of his country can think of them without emotion, are yet bounded by the narrow horizon which limits the view of man. They are all subject to that inevitable law, which influences alike the fairest productions of nature, the most consummate works of art, the loveliest creations of benevolence. It remained for British charity to soar yet a nobler flight, and having exhausted this material and obvious scene of things, to fathom the depths of eternal ages and search the recesses of an invisible world for fresh sources of inexhaustible benevolence. It is remarked by Fenelon, and produced by him as one of the proofs of the truth of the christian religion, that christianity, in pointing out an object on which the supreme affections might be concentrated, has placed that object, not in our own sphere, within the range of mortal interests and feelings, but beyond ourselves, and aloof from the scope of human agency. The remark is unquestionably just, for if those contracted passions, which in ordinary life, clash with each other and impede the progress of any general union for a great purpose, had been allowed to mix with this duty, if selfish feelings had been allowed to interfere, they would have distracted that supreme devotion which it required. This sentiment, sublime and pure as the heart from which it flowed, may serve I think in some degree, to illustrate the motives of this institution. For if it were proposed to discover some end towards which the greatest possible mass of genius and talent and virtue might be made to move; some object so elevated as to outstrip the flight of vulgar passion, and yet so level to our capacities as to invite the play and exercise of finer affections where should we look for that object? Where is the bright spot which attracts the nobler powers, but forbids access to any unallowed agents? What feature is there in the human existence which fulfils these conditions? Sir, there is one condition which completely answers them; and that feature is its immortality. This is the feature in regard to which we are all equally great or equally little. This the idea which unites in itself the extreme of awe and tenderness, on the one hand, so infinitely tremendous as to vanquish and break down the fierce and rebellious passions—on the other, so infinitely affecting as to wake the keeness excess, the most holy sympathies, the dearest sensibilities of our common nature. This is the object round which the best affections may gather themselves and lavish all their energies, while at its base the malignant propensities beat and dash themselves in vain. And here the Bible Society has taken her stand. On this hallowed ground, she has reared her magnificent temple—a temple as I trust, exempt from decay and dissolution.—For those fabrics which we construct of the vulgar materials of common life, the winds scatter they sink by their own weight; them, the floods sweep them away; but this edifice is imperishable as the materials of which it is composed, and eternal (I speak with reverence) as that terrible name with which it is inscribed.—It is here, beyond the confines of the grave, that the standard has been erected, which shall gather all nations under its shade. Its feet are planted on the precincts of the tomb, but its head ascends to that Heaven, to which it conducts our steps.—Below indeed it is surrounded with clouds, enveloped in the prophetic

dreams of that hope which shall never make ashamed, & the awful obscurities of that faith that dwells within the veil—but its summit is lost in those regions where hope vanishes in rapture, faith in vision, and where charity is all in all. Truly then did I say, that this institution was required to accomplish the noble system of our national charities—for now we may trace within the limits of our own country, the human existence in every stage of its progress. We may trace its pains and sorrows, its disappointments, its decay and dissolution. We may trace them, not by fixing our eyes on those calamities themselves, but by regarding those means which a sleepless and provident benevolence has provided to oppose those calamities, to avert what may be contingent, to mitigate what may be inevitable. We may trace them as we trace the windings of some mighty river, by the lofty embankments which are thrown up to check its fury and repress its ravages. Thus we trace misery by the exertions of benevolence; pain and disappointment by the overflowsings of sympathy; sickness, desertion and despair by the remedies that are supplied, the refuge that is opened, the cheering prospects that are unfolded. We trace decay by the props that are given to the waning strength and the promises whispered to the fainting heart. We trace death itself, not by its horrors, but by the consolations that are scattered over the tomb by the hopes that are breathed round that slumber of nature, by the gleams of glory that descend to brighten the dark and narrow house. Thus, in whatever view we regard man, whether as the child of hope or of sorrow; whether as a pilgrim in this world or a denizen of the next, we are prepared to meet him in every exigency of his condition. As men we provide for the wants of our fellow men; as rational creatures we provide for the progress and culture of reason; as beings, whose rallying word is immortality, we provide for an immortal existence. I beg pardon for intruding at such length on the patience of this assembly—but if it were allowed for me, after having taken this general view of the subject, to descend into more minute particulars, I think a scene might be unfolded which would task the proudest imagination of tragic poetry to rival or pourtray. Such a description it is beyond my power to attempt; I am sure I shall not be able to do justice. Permit me, however, to remark, that amidst the various sorrows that press upon our feelings, there is none more distressing than the sight of calamity without the power of relieving it.—There are many afflictions which admit of relief, which can be removed by the exertions of wealth, or soothed by friendship—but there are others which are folded-up in the recesses of a broken heart which no sympathy can reach, no human efforts a surgeon, and which can be healed only by the hand that gave the wound. These are the sorrows for which the Bible Society provides. If I were able to trace, and could persuade you to follow me in tracing the progress of one of these holy volumes which we are met to distribute.—If for example we could stand by the couch of intense pain; of pain which even the voice of friendship is unable to soothe, which seems to shiver the very existence and looks for relief only in the sad refuge of the grave; if we could here present the sacred volume and develop its principles; if its motives, its consolations; if we could revive, in the agonized heart, the remembrance of HIM who from the manger to the cross was acquainted with grief and familiar only with privation and suffering; if we could awake the recollection of that spotless innocence so reviled; that ineffable meekness so trampled upon; that unutterable charity so insulted by those it came to save.—Above all, if we could awake the memory of those sorrows that saddened the shades of Gethsemane and have made the mournful summit of Calvary so sacred and precious in the eyes of gratitude and devotion; or if we could visit another scene and observe human nature in its lowest stage of degradation; if we could penetrate the cell of the convicted murderer, on whom the law has affixed its brand; if we could mark those feelings frozen into apathy, that haggard countenance over which the passions have ceased to rave, but on which they have left

deep the scars of their devastation; the traces of those tears which were wrung by remorse, and have been dried by despair; those convulsive throbs of heart which shake the whole frame and give sad omen of approaching fate; if at such a moment we could at once unfold the volume of life, and with an angel voice proclaim, that even for him there is hope beyond that dark scene of ignorance—that even for him there is forgiveness before the eternal throne—why sir, would it not be opening Heaven to his view? would not a sudden warmth thrill his bosom? would not that hardness be dissolved and those fixed eyes melt down with tears of penitence and prayer? Or if, passing from this scene, we should approach the house of mourning, and observe the widowed mother, now bereaved of her last hope, refusing to be comforted; abandoned like a wreck upon the waters to the sport of every gulf, and forgetting, in the excess of anguish, every source of consolation; if we could lead the mourner to the feet of HIM who had compassion on the widowed parent, checked the bier of death and rescued the victim from his grasp; if we could then open a glimpse of the future and realize that moment of re-union which shall abundantly over pay years of separation and anguish; if in these and many other instances, which will suggest themselves, I will not say to the imagination, but to the feelings of every man, we could watch the influence of those sacred writings, which we may this day be the instruments of circulating more widely, if we could mark their effects in individual cases, in weaning from discontent and pain, in calming the troubled spirit and exalting the depressed and groveling thought, then indeed should we find the amplest motives and rewards for the utmost exertions in this cause. We are about to return to our ordinary pursuits and pleasures, but in the midst of that career, let us sometimes pause and recollect, that while we are immersed in business or amusement, these sacred volumes, like the eternal laws of nature, are silently performing their destined functions; are still continuing their progress, visiting the abodes of vice and contagion—descending into the haunts of poverty and sorrow, cheering the cottage, making glad the solitary place and brightening the desert with new verdure. We cannot indeed trace those effects, we cannot perceive the hopes which are awakened, the griefs that are assuaged, the hearts that are bound up, the consolations which are administered.—But there is an eye that traces them, and one day perhaps the page on which these hopes and griefs and consolations are recorded and treasured up, may be unfolded. On that day, we shall not regret that we have contributed in our humble measure, to supply to millions of our fellow creatures, the means of consolation in this life, and of happiness in a future state of existence.

Property for Sale

The subscriber will sell at public sale the plantation whereon he present resides, in Anne-Arundel county, five miles below M. Coy's tavern on the road leading to Annapolis, and sixteen miles from Baltimore. The tract contains 342 acres of good quality, and produces well Indian corn, tobacco, small grain, particularly rice, its distance from the market of Baltimore makes it valuable to any person inclined to go into that line of cultivation. The soil is adapted to early crops of vegetables of all kinds; nearly half of the tract is in wood, of good thriving timber. The improvements are comfortable and in good repair, the dwelling house roomy and sufficient for a large family; every convenient house, for stock and poultry; an excellent garden newly built, rich, and set with herbs of almost every kind; a pump of good water in the yard, the fruit of every kind. There is some meadow and more can be made with little labour. Any person inclined to purchase, may know the terms by applying to Mr. Richard Gambrell, Dr. Anderson Warfield, in Anne-Arundel county, or Mr. Eli Heston, in the city of Baltimore. If the property is not sold at private sale, on the 20th day of June next, it will be that day be exposed to public sale, on the premises, to the highest bidder. Rachel Warfield, March 26, 1815.

Lands for Sale.

By virtue of an order of the chancery, in pursuance of an act of the legislature of this state, the subscriber will expose to sale on Monday the 17th April next, at Cotton's Tavern in the city of Annapolis, 350 acres of land, part of a tract called HAMPTON COURT originally granted on the 3d Nov. 1770 to Thomas Johnson, and lying in Anne-Arundel county. These lands are part of the quantity of 1,060 acres, purchased by the general John Davidson of Annapolis from Thomas Johnson, the patentee, on the 28th May, 1783, for himself, a certain Benjamin Brooke, and the late Col. Benjamin Ford Davidson on the 24th April, 1776, conveyed to the son of Thomas, having on the 24th April, 1786, previously conveyed to the remaining 350 acres are now being because the same will not admit of division between the heirs of Benjamin Ford. The subscriber is unacquainted with these lands, and of course can give no description either of their particular situation, their soil, or improvements. He supposes that persons inclined to purchase will view them previous to the sale. Mr. Henry Wayman, who lives near the lands, will shew them to any person who will call upon him. The title is indisputable. One sixth of the purchase money to be paid cash to the trustee, on the day of sale; and for the balance, bonds to be given for the payment of one half in 9 months, and the other half in 18 months from the day of sale, with legal interest. Thomas H. Bost, Trustee. March 16.

Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the state court of Anne-Arundel county, the subscribers will expose to public sale on Saturday the 1st April, if fair, or the next fair day, at the dwelling of Edward Kelley, in the Swamp, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, PART of the personal property of said deceased, consisting of hogs, sheep, cattle, household kitchen furniture, plantation utensils, two sets of blacksmith's tools, all complete. Terms, a credit of six months will be given for all sums above twenty dollars, under this sum the cash to be paid on the day of sale. Sale to commence at ten o'clock. Elizabeth S. Kelley, Adm. Francis Bird, Adm.

Public Sale.

In pursuance of an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county the subscriber will offer at public auction, on Saturday the 1st day of April next, at 11 o'clock, at the house of the late Nicholas Carroll, in the city of Annapolis, one Coach, Harness, one Jersey Wagon, and one Chariot. Terms of sale made known at the time of sale. Nicholas C. Carroll, Adm. of N. Carroll. March 16.

An Overseer Wanted

An honest, industrious, sober man will meet with immediate employment, applying to the subscriber, at his house on the north side Severn. James Mackall. March 16.

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Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

AN ACT

to provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of government, and maintaining the public credit, by laying duties on various goods, wares and merchandises manufactured within the United States. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the expiration of ninety days subsequent to the passing of this act, there shall be paid upon all goods, wares and merchandises, of the following descriptions, which shall thereafter be manufactured or made for sale within the United States, or territories thereof, the respective duties following, that is to say: Pig-iron, per ton, one dollar. Castings of iron, per ton, one dollar and fifty cents. Bar-iron, per ton, one dollar. Rolled or slit iron, per ton, one dollar. Nails, brads, and sprigs, other than those usually denominated wrought, per pound, one cent. Candles of white wax, or in part white and other wax, per pound, five cents. Mould candles of tallow, or of other than white, or in part white, per pound three cents. Hats and caps, in whole or in part leather, wool or fur; bonnets, shawls or in part of wool or fur, above two dollars in value, eight per centum ad valorem. Hats of chip or wood covered with silk or other materials, or covered, if above two dollars in value, eight per centum ad valorem. Umbrellas and parasols, if above a value of two dollars, eight per centum ad valorem. Paper, three per centum ad valorem. Playing and visiting cards, five per centum ad valorem. Saddles and bridles, six per centum ad valorem. Boots and booties, exceeding five dollars per pair, in value, five per centum ad valorem. Beer, ale, and porter, six per centum ad valorem. Tobacco, manufactured, segars and snuff, twenty per centum ad valorem. Leather, including therein skins and skins, whether tanned, dressed, or otherwise manufactured, the original manufacture thereof, per centum ad valorem: whereof duties shall be paid by the manufacturer or occupier of the building in which, or of the machinery, implements, or utensils, whereof said goods, wares, and merchandises shall have been manufactured, or by the agent or superintendent thereof; the amount to be payable by any one person at any one time; if not exceeding two dollars shall, and if exceeding two dollars may, be paid in monthly instalments, with a deduction of five per centum of the time of rendering the account, the articles so chargeable to be required to be rendered by the manufacturer or occupier of the building, or vessel, or machinery, or utensil, used or intended to be used for the manufacture of such goods, wares, and merchandises, or either of them, shall have such building, vessel, or machinery, implement, or utensil, under his superintendence, and he shall be the agent for the owner, and he shall, before the expiration of the said ninety days, or before the expiration of the said ninety days, shall be required to use any building, vessel, or implement, or