

POETS CORNER.

From a London paper. For the Tomb erected to the memory of the Marquis of Anglesea's Leg, which was lost at the battle of Waterloo.

Here rests, and let no saucy knave Presume to sneer or laugh— To let that mouldering in this grave Is laid— British CALF.

For he who writes these lines, is sure That those who read the whole Will find such laugh were premature, For here, too, lies a SOLE.

And here five little ones repose, Twin burn with other five, Unheeded by their brother toes, Who all are now alive.

A leg and foot to speak more plain, Rests here, one commanding, Who, though his writs he might retain, Lost HALF HIS UNDERSTANDING

Who, when the guns, with murder fraught, Pour'd bullets thick as hail, Could only, in this way, be brought To give the foe LEG-BAIL.

Who now, in England, just as gay, As in the battle brave, Goes to the wit, review or play, With ONE FOOT IN THE GRAVE.

Fortune in vain here show'd her face, For he will still be found, Should England's sons engage in fight, Resolved to stand his ground.

But fortune's pardon I must beg, She wish'd not to disarm; And when she lopp'd the hero's leg, She did not seek his ARM!

And but indolent a harmless whim— Since he could walk with one, She saw two legs were lost on him Who never DEIGN'D TO RUN.

From the Edinburgh Annual Register.

Of a Highland Chief executed after the rebellion.

Son of the mighty and the free! Loved leader of the faithful brave! Was it for high rank'd chief like thee, To fill a nameless grave!

Oh, hadst thou slumbered with the slain, Had Glory's death bed been thy lot, E'en though on red Colloiden's plain, We then had mourn'd thee not!

But darkly closed thy morn of fame, That morn whose sun-beam rose so far.

Revenge alone may breathe thy name, The watch-word of despair! Yet, oh! if gallant spirit's power Has e'er enabled death like thine, Then a glory mark'd the parting hour, Last of a mighty line!

O'er thy own bow's the sunshine falls, But cannot cheer their lonely gloom, Those beams that gild thy native walls, Are sleeping on thy tomb.

Spring on thy mountains laugh the while, Thy green woods wave in verdant air, But the loved scenes may vainly smile, Not on thy dust is there!

On thy blue hills no bugle sound Is mingling with the torrents roar; Unmark'd; the red deer sport around, Thou lead'st the chase no more.

Thy gates are closed, thy halls are still, Those halls where swell'd the choral strain, They hear the whirlwinds murmuring shrill, And all is hush'd again.

Thy bard his pealing harp has broke, His fire, his joy of song is past; One lay to mourn thy fate he woke, His saddest and his last.

No other theme to him was dear, Than lofty deeds of mine; Hush'd be these strains thou canst not hear, Last of a mighty line!

Extract of a letter from a young Kentuckyman, in South America, to his friend in Lexington, dated

LIMA, March 1, 1817.

"The splendour of the palace of the vic-roy in this place is not equal to what I had expected to find; but the magnificence of the churches is far beyond my powers of description. On the altar of one of the churches, called La Merced, it is said there are gold and silver to the amount of no less than a million of dollars. A crown piece of the Virgin Mary, in another church, cost thirty thousand dollars. Churches, convents, &c. without number.— There are also some other edifices of considerable size; but all the labour, riches and taste appear to have been spent upon the churches. In the public squares, convents, &c. there are copper fountains continually spouting fine fresh water. In all the streets running east and west, there is a canal of water which adds very much to the cleanliness of the

city. Lima contains a population of about sixty thousand inhabitants composed of ten or twelve thousand Spaniards, and the rest Indians, negroes, and the innumerable mixtures between them and the whites. The climate is the most delightful you can imagine; it is a continued spring the whole year round; between the coldest and the warmest weather the thermometer does not vary more than 10°.—Every species of fruit grows here in perfection throughout the year; we have at our tables every day, delightful apples, peaches, oranges and pine-apples. It never rains and only two or three instances of its ever having thundered or lightened here, are recorded in the history of this place; on which occasion the citizens ran distracted, into the country, kneeled before their Maker, and in the sincerity of their hearts, begged his forgiveness in what they considered the day of universal dissolution.— Earthquakes here produce the most horrid ravages; Callao, the seaport of Lima and about 6 miles distant, was entirely destroyed about forty years ago. The earthquakes, of any degree of severity, do not happen oftener than one in every twenty or thirty years, but what they call here tremblings, are almost as common as rains in Kentucky.

There has been one of these since my arrival, and it was taken notice of with about one half the contentment I have seen excited on a farm in the U. States by the dying of a hawk over a hen roost. In consequence of the earthquakes, the houses have no roofs, such as ours; long strips of wood are laid flat upon the top of the walls, and on them a layer of ashes half an inch thick and this is sufficient to preserve them from the weather, as they never have more than a thick fog, which cannot penetrate their slight roofs. The want of roofs, in the houses, gives them a very awkward appearance, and if they were black on the outside instead of white, a stranger arriving from Europe would think that the city had been destroyed by fire.— The mildness of the climate and the richness of the soil, have all tended to enervate the inhabitants; on the men it has had the effect to make them weak and indolent in the extreme. The Spaniards smoke cigars, and only exert themselves as far as it is necessary to keep the others in subjection. Perhaps to these causes, which have had such an evil effect on the men, may be attributed the surprising beauty of the women. It is a surprising thing indeed to meet with a young woman that has not the most regular features, fine black eyes, and pretty shape. Their dress is singular, and is almost the first thing that strikes the attention of a foreigner; the stuff of which their outer petticoat is made, is worked in such a manner that it has the elasticity of stockinet; it is belted tight round the waist and fits the body as close as possible, so much so that they can only take very short and deliberate steps, and causes them to reel from one side to the other like a sailor. They do not wear bonnets; an apron of black silk, open before, drawn backwards over the head and arm, covers every thing from the waist up but one eye. Their feet are handsome and extremely small, of which they appear to be conscious; they take pains to show them, and scarcely a young woman of any description is seen in the streets without silk shoes and stockings.— They marry at twelve and thirteen; and at five and twenty they are old, ugly, and not fit to be looked at."

RUSSIAN BIBLE SOCIETY Translated for the Columbian, from the CONSERVATEUR IMPERIAL. St. Petersburg, March 11, 1817.

We have often been in the mood of giving an account to our readers of the progress of the Bible Society of Russia, which has its seat in St. Petersburg. This institution cannot fail to prosper under the influence of an authority that protects all useful enterprises, especially those which, like the Bible Society, have for their object the propagation of the christian religion. However, there are some prejudiced spirits who would dispute its character of utility. It is of some consequence not to suffer that error to exist.— Nothing so simple as the principle on which the Bible Society regulates its labours—nothing so evident as its utility. In an age when the abuse of writings has produced incalculable evils, when the art of circulating errors with fatal rapidity has no longer any bounds or shackles; what more salutary, what more legitimate than to employ the same

resources of civilization to spread the truth, to give it an impulse equally rapid and equally supported, every where to afford the antidote by the side of the poison? Such is the task which the Bible Society assumes in relation to Europe. It preaches not, it comments not, it does not interpret the sacred text, because that would have been to encroach on the rights of the church. In its quality of an auxiliary institution, it limits itself to furnishing the sword (glave) of the world without pretending to handle it.

Besides that, we should yet regard it under another point of view. Its solicitude extends over the rest of the globe. An union of knowledge, of efforts and pecuniary sacrifices, effected by it, supplies to the christian missionaries the means of seconding and confirming the preaching of the gospel, by that book which is the depository of all consolations and of all truths. Thanks to the Bible Societies, the divine laws graven on brass, are propagated by printing over the whole surface of the globe. It belongs to the ministers of the altar to engrave them on the heart.

We can exact nothing more of a humble active society which contributes to the advancement of the work, but which does not arrogate the conduct of it. This manner of viewing Bible Societies is the only one which is just and reasonable, the only one which can make us estimate the merit of their labours, and undeceive all those who persist in contemning them, or judging them with prejudice.

It is true that revealed religion constitutes the patrimony of all the human race—the surest means of causing them to fraternise among themselves, is to call them without distinction to the enjoyment of their common heritage. Under this general aspect Bible Societies can incur no blame for translating the sacred text into all languages. For all nations being called to receive the truth, wherefore should the language they speak be judged unworthy of containing its expression?

It is necessary then, it is advantageous to spread the knowledge of the Bible. But to make amends (en revanche) it is essential to watch that no alteration be introduced into it. It is to this end the government has provided in Russia with extreme solicitude, by inviting the prelates of different sects to participate in the labours of the society. Their presence, their participation offers the surest pledge of the religious respect with which this sacred text is reproduced under all forms required by the spiritual wants of divers communions, and consecrated by their respective disciplines. The same inspection is used in behalf of the people still plunged in ignorance of the ways of redemption.

Conformably to this invariable system of prudence, of charity and circumspection, the bible society of Russia does not permit the smallest note explanatory of the text, in order that they may not incur the reproach of usurpation or temerity.

After so impartial a sketch of the nature of bible societies and the bounds of their attributions, it would be difficult to depreciate them without betraying an infidelity which repels conviction and rejects evidence; in fact, all imputations directed against them are reduced to an unavoidable alternative—either they really accuse the bible society of acting alone, and without regard to ecclesiastical authority; but we have just shown that it subjects its works to the forms adopted by each church in particular; that it only supplies the insufficiency of copies of the sacred text, without permitting any innovation or interpolation, however insignificant—Or else they find fault with the ministers of the altar for taking part in this association; but it has just been proved, that their participation is the strongest surety for the operations of the society, that they are responsible to government for the integrity of texts destined for the different worships, as well as the fidelity of translations executed under their superintendance.

The two principal objections then mutually destroy each other. The results hitherto obtained concur in support of this satisfactory conclusion. The debt is immense; the demands continual. The first stereotype experiments made in Russia, have perfectly succeeded.—The society daily acquires fresh experience in the course that ought to be followed, & of the obstacles that ought to be shunned.

It fine, whatever may be in these interpretations, erroneous and partial, we cannot doubt but that the progressive march of this grand enterprise, considered in all its ramifications, will accommodate itself to the destinies of the human race. It is perhaps the only imperishable fruit of European civilization, the only mode to redeem the afflictions which Europe has scattered over the rest of the globe, by her navigation and her colonies: the only present she can make to those simple people and nations whose gold and blood she has absorbed; the only recompense for ills which have been caused by the fatal art of propagating error to infinity. May it hereforward serve as an auxiliary to the church, a vehicle of the light of the gospel, to bear it to the remotest regions; that, if ever human knowledge and intelligence should happen to forsake their ancient home, Europe might still glory in having bequeathed to the residue of the world the sacred deposit of the religion of the Saviour God.

From the George-town (Kentucky) Patriot.

We have been furnished for publication with the following letters, received by Col. R. M. Johnson, from the acting Secretary of State, on the subject of the American citizens who were made prisoners in the late war, and were supposed to be held in captivity, by some of the Indian tribes in the neighbourhood of Lake Huron. From the inquiries that appear to have been made upon the subject, we are induced to believe, that the representations made to our government were incorrect, and that but few if any, of our citizens who were captives in the late war, remain with the Indians.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Sept. 16, 1817.

Sir, I have received a second letter dated 12th of this month, from the British Minister on the subject of American citizens who were made prisoners in the late war, and were said to be still held in captivity by some of the Indian tribes in the vicinity of Lake Huron. Of this letter I beg leave to enclose you a copy together with the copy of one which was enclosed in it, from the Governor-General of Canada to Mr. Bagot.

I have the honour to be, with great respect, yours, &c. RICHARD RUSH, Acting Secretary.

Hon. R. M. Johnson. Washington City, Sept. 12, 1817.

Sir—In reference to my letter of the 15th of March last, I have the honour to enclose to you the copy of a letter, which I have this day received from his Excellency the Governor-General of Canada, acquainting me with the result of his enquiries upon the subject of the American citizens who were stated to be still held in captivity, by some of the Indian tribes in the vicinity of Lake Huron.

It is very satisfactory to observe, by the enclosed letter, that every means have been taken by Sir John Sherbrooke, for the proper investigation of this affair, and that there is the fullest reason to believe that the representations made upon the subject, to the American government, were incorrect.

I have the honour to be, with the highest consideration, your most obedient humble servant. CHARLES BAGOT, The Hon. RICHARD RUSH.

Castle of St. Louis, Quebec, Aug. 24, 1817.

Sir—Referring to my letter to your Excellency, of the 19th of February last, I have now the honour to acquaint you, that, after the most assiduous and minute enquiries among all the Indian nations, in the neighbourhood of Lake Huron, as well as among all the other different Indian tribes throughout the Province, I have received the most positive assurances that there is not a single instance of an American citizen being held in captivity among them.

These enquiries have been made by our own officers and agents, upon whose diligence to discover such a fact, and on the correctness of whose information I can confidently rely. I am therefore satisfied, that, upon your representation hereof, Mr. Monroe will be convinced both of the inaccuracy of the statement made to him on the subject; and of my desire to have discovered and redressed the grievance, had it existed.

I have the honour to be, &c. J. C. SHERBROOKE, The Right Hon. C. Bagot.

LANDS FOR SALE

The subscriber offers at private sale, either of the two following farms, lying on the head of South River, in Anne Arundel county, to wit: A Tract of Land called "White's Hall," now in the occupation of Mr. Stephen Lee, containing about 200 acres. The soil is of the first quality, well adapted to the growth of Corn, Wheat or Tobacco, and the improvements, consisting of an excellent dwelling house, kitchen, tobacco house and quarter, all lately erected, are in complete repair; there is also a well of fine water, and a young apple orchard of the choicest fruit.

The other farm, nearly adjoining the above, and contains about 200 acres. This land is of inferior quality in the county, is under good fencing, and has a commodious dwelling house, kitchen, two tobacco-houses, stables and corn-house. The above lands are susceptible of great benefit from the use of plaster, and from their healthy situation, and pleasant neighbourhood, offer an agreeable residence. They are distant from the city about nine miles. The subscriber invites persons disposed to purchase to view the premises. The terms, which shall be accommodating, will be made known on application.

Jno. T. Bagot, Agent, March 27.

100 Dollars Reward.

Runaway from the subscriber, on the 14th day of last month, a negro man named SOLOMON ROGERS, 25 years of age, about five feet ten inches high; he has a smooth black skin, full face, and good teeth. He took with him a blue cloth coat, grey casimere pantaloons, a short failed cloth jacket of a drab color, two new tuckered shirts, a pair of new oxburg trousers, and a good red hat, besides other cloths not particularly recollected. It is believed too that he wears a silver watch with a large key to it. As he has many acquaintances in the city of Baltimore, it is probable he has gone to that place, as he did about five years ago, when he was taken up and committed to jail. Whoever apprehends the said runaway, and secures him in any jail, so that I get him in, shall, if taken in Anne Arundel county, receive 50 dollars, and if out of said county the above reward.

Loraino Edd, Wm. St. Anne Arundel county, June 15, 1817.

FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell, Thomas's Point,

And the lands adjoining, lying on the Chesapeake Bay, South River, Oyster and Fishing Creeks. These lands are bound with ship timber, and wood of almost every description. There is a large quantity of firm marsh belonging to it, and some low ground, which may be converted into meadow at a small expense. There are several small buildings on it. The whole contains between three and four hundred acres. This place is remarkable for fish, oysters, and wild fow.

In addition to the above lands, the subscriber will also sell the lands adjoining. The whole will contain between six and seven hundred acres; a fence of four or five hundred yards in length, running from the Head of Oyster creek to Smith's Creek, will enclose the whole land. This half of the land has a considerable quantity of firm marsh belonging to it, two treatments, and a well of good water. The whole is capable of being made one of the best grazing farms in the state.

J. T. Chan, March 27.

JAMES SHEPARD, Next Door to Mr. Wm. Duvall's grocery Store on the Dock.

Informs his friends and the public generally, that he still carries on the Tailoring Business in all its branches. He has on hand an assortment of Cloths, Waistcoatings, &c. which he will make up in the most fashionable style, and on the most moderate terms, as usual, an assortment of READY-MADE CLOATHS, which he will dispose of on the most liberal terms. Those disposed of purchasing coarse clothing, ready made, will do it to their advantage to give him a call.

Sept. 18.

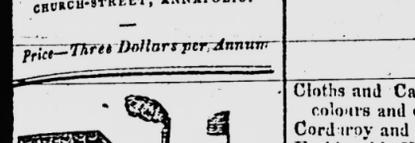
An Overseer Wanted.

A single Man, who can come recommended for honesty, sobriety and industry, with some knowledge of farming, will meet with employment and wages, for the ensuing year, on the plantation of the subscriber, on the side of Severn.

JAMES MACKRUBB, August 14.

MARYLAND GAZETTE

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



THE STEAM BOAT SURPRISE, JONATHAN SPENCER, Master.

Propelled by an Engine on the Rotary Motion, moves with more ease and swiftness than any Steam Boat in the United States. To guard against the accident of boilers bursting, the boilers of this Boat will be proved every month to bear double the pressure which they are worked.—She will leave COMMERCIAL STREET WHARF every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 8 o'clock in the morning, for ANNAPOLIS and EASTON, via Miles River Ferry; will leave EASTON every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 8 o'clock for ANNAPOLIS and BALTIMORE. She will leave Commercial street wharf every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, for CENTREVILLE, at 6 o'clock in the morning; and leave Centreville at 12 o'clock the same days for Baltimore—will take on board and land passengers to suit their convenience on each route. Will commence running on Wednesday for Centreville, and continue as above.

For passage apply to the Captain on board, or to George Stiles, Son, Balt. Sept. 8.

To Travellers Persons travelling to Baltimore will find it much the nearest and best road by way of the "Middle Ferry," formerly Holland's ferry, which is now kept in good order, and constant attendance, by Henry Johnson and Wm. Arnold; where liquors and horse feed can be had. The road between the ferry and Baltimore has lately been straightened and improved, and is only three miles from the ferry to Mrs. Carroll's Bridge, where it intersects the Washington turnpike road. Jan. 1, 1817. one year.

That most Valuable and Highly improved FARM, Known by the name of the HAYLANDS, Containing near fifteen hundred acres, situated nine miles below Annapolis, on the navigable waters of Rhode River, and more particularly described in this paper in January and February last, is offered for sale. If desired the over tract will be divided into small acres, and sold separate. A letter addressed to me in the city of Baltimore, will be attended to. May 18. 26 James Carroll, Af.

NEW & CHEAP GOODS. BASIL SHEPARD, Dedicated his most unfeigned thanks to the public, for the liberal patronage which he has received, and informs his friends that he has just received a new and complete stock of Fall Goods, consisting of the following: Best Saxon and Blue Cloth, Black do. Fancy Brown do. London Brown do. Fashionable Mixtures, Best doubled Milled Drab, Second do. Black Cassimere, Grey mixed do. Light do. Light and dark mixtures, Paris Olive Cloth, Fashionable Light Cord, Black Florentines, Best white Marseilles, Coloured do. Fashionable Toilets, Olive Cord and Flannel, &c. &c. And a variety of other ARTICLES, too tedious to enumerate. Any of the above goods will be made up so as to suit purchasers, in the best manner and on the shortest notice. Those who want bargains will find it to their advantage to give him a call. Oct. 9.

N. B. Country produce will be received in part payment.

These, with a store, a few do. moderating to purchase Annapolis, Oct.

Superfine London simeres, Second do. Cords and Velvets, 12-4, 11-4, 10-4 6-4 Rose Blau Striped do. Super White and Second do. Plain and Figure various colours. In addition to the

Cut C 3 Iron

Foot and WALT

Boot & Shoem above business at in the course of tends removing to sited the store of street. To those favoured him with ders his unfeigned continuance of the with confidence c his employ are sup and that he can or Gentlemen's P made in this City Annapolis, Oct