

POETS CORNER.

From the Fudge Family.
LINES
ON THE DEATH OF SHERIDAN.
Principibus placuisse viris.—Hor.
Yes, grief will have way, but the fast falling tears
Shall be mingled with deep execrations on those
Who could bask in that spirit's meridian career,
And yet leave it thus lonely and dark at its close.—
Whose vanity flew round him only while led
By the odour his fame in the summer time gave:—
Whose vanity now, with quick scent for the dead,
Like the Giffle of the East, comes to feed at his grave!
Oh! it sickens the heart to see boys so hollow
And spirits so mean in the great and high born;
To think what a long line of titles may follow
The relics of him who died—friendless and lorn:
How proud they can press to the front in array
Of one, whom they shunn'd in his sickness and sorrow;
How baillifs may seize his last blanket to-day,
Whose pall shall be held up by nobles to-morrow!
And thou, too, whose life, a sick epicure's dream,
Incoherent and gross, even grosser had pass'd,
Were it not for that cordial and soul-giving beam
Which his friendship and wit o'er thy nothingness cast:—
No, not for the wealth of the land that supplies thee
With millions to heap upon thy petty's surnings;
No, not for the riches of all who despise thee,
Though this would make Europe's whole opulence mine:
Would I suffer what—e'en in the heart that thou hast,
All mean as it is—must have consciously burn'd,
When the pittance which sham had wrung from thee at last,
And which found all his wants at an end, was return'd!
"Was this then the fate"—future ages will say,
When some names shall live but in history's curse;
When truth will be heard, and these lords of a day
Be forgotten as fools, or remember'd as worse.
"Was this, then, the fate of that high-gifted man,
The pride of the palace, the bower, and the hall,
The orator—dramatist—minstrel—who ran
Through each mode of the lyre, and was master of all!
Whose mind was an essence compounded with art,
From the finest and best of all other men's powers;
Who rul'd like a wizard the world of the heart,
And could call up its sunshine, or bring down its showers!
Whose humour, as gay as the fire-fly's light,
Play'd round every subject, and as one as it play'd;
Whose wit, in the combat, as gentle as bright,
Ne'er carry'd a heart-stain away on its blade:
Whose eloquence—brightening whatever it tried,
Whether reason or fancy, the gay or the grave—
Was as rapid, as deep, and as brilliant a tide,
As ever bore freedom aloft on its wave!"
Yes—such was the man, & so wretched his fate;
And thus, sooner or later, shall all have to grieve
Who waste the morn's dew in the beams of the great,
And expect 'twill return to refresh them at eve.
In the woods of the north, there are insects that prey
On the brain of the elk till his very last sigh;
Oh, Genius! thy patrons, more cruel than they,

First feed on thy brains, and then leave thee to die!
\*The sum was two hundred pounds—offered when Sheridan could no longer take any sustenance, and declined for him by his friends.
†Naturalists have observed that, upon dissecting an Elk, there was found in its head some large flies, with its brain almost eaten away by them.—History of Poland.
THE VILLAGE PREACHER.
"Father forgive them."
—Go, proud Infidel!—search the ponderous tomes of Heathen learning; explore the works of Confucius; examine the precepts of Seneca and the writings of Socrates; collect all the excellencies of the ancient and modern moralists, and point to a sentence equal to this simple prayer of our Saviour. Reviled and insulted—suffering the grossest indignities—crowned with thorns, and led away to die! no annihilating curse breaks from his tormented breast. Sweet and placid as the aspirations of a mother for her nursing, ascends the prayer for mercy on his enemies.—"Father forgive them." O it was worthy of its origin, and stamps with the bright seal of truth, that his mission was from Heaven!
A quarrel, have you quarrelled? Friends, have you differed? If HE, who was pure and perfect, forgave his bitterest enemies, do you well to cherish your anger?
Brothers, to you the precept is imperative, you shall forgive—not seven times, but seventy times seven.—Husbands and wives, you have no right to expect perfection in each other. To err is the lot of humanity. Illness will sometimes render you petulant, and disappointment rattle the smooth steamer. Guard, I beseech you, with unremitting vigilance, your passions: controlled, they are the genial heat that warms along the way of life—uncontrolled, they are consuming fire. Let your strife be one of respectful attention and conciliatory conduct. Cultivate with care the kind and gentle affections of the heart. Plant not, but eradicate the thorns that grow in your partner's path: Above all, let no feeling of revenge ever find harbour in your breast: Let the sun never go down upon thy anger. A kind word—an obliging action—if it be in a matter of trifling concern, has a power superior to the harp of David in calming the billows of the soul.
Revenge is as incompatible with happiness as it is hostile to reason and religion. Let him whose heart is black with malice and studious of revenge, walk through the fields while clad in verdure and adorned with flowers; to his eye there is no beauty; the flowers to him exhale no fragrance. Dark is his soul, nature is r-b-ed in deepest sabbie. The smile of beauty lights not upon his bosom with joy; but the furies of the spectacle which it exhibited. Instead of a wreathed and ruined town, by some described, as the desolated remnant of Jerusalem, we behold, as it were, a flourishing and stately metropolis presenting a magnificent assemblage of domes, towers, palaces, churches, and monasteries; all of which, glittering in the sun's rays, shone with inconceivable splendor.
"Here is," says the same author, "much at Jerusalem, independently of its monks and monasteries, to repay pilgrims of a different description from those who usually resort thither, for all the fatigue and danger they must encounter. At the same time, to men interested in tracing within the walls, antiquities referred to by documents of sacred history, no spectacle can be more mortifying than the city in its present state. The mistaken piety of the early Christians, in attempting to preserve, either confused or annihilated the memorials it endeavoured to perpetuate."
NEW-YORK, Sept. 4.
Table Rock at Niagara Falls.
The fall of a great part of the Table Rock at the Cataract of Niagara, into the gulf below the Falls, is another strong proof, that the descent of the sheet of water was once at Queenstown, seven miles below the present descent. The Table Rock was on the Canada side. It was a projection from the shore of the river something in the shape of a Table Leaf, situated just below the Falls. It extended several feet beyond the contiguous edge of the bank on each side of it, and strangers who visited the Cataract were sometimes in the habit of approach-

lat. 31. 48. [After a sketch of the ancient history of the city, the account adds:]
"During the reign of Tiberius, Jerusalem was rendered memorable in all succeeding ages, by the death and resurrection of our Lord and Saviour—Jesus Christ, who was crucified on Friday, April 3d, at three o'clock, P. M. at the age of 33, on Mount Calvary, a hill, which was then without the walls, on the north side of the city.
"Jerusalem was taken & destroyed by Titus, A. D. 70. At the siege, according to Josephus, 97,000 prisoners fell into the hands of the conqueror, 11,000 perished with hunger, and the whole number slain and taken prisoners, during the war, was 1,460,000. In 130, Adrian undertook to rebuild the city, and gave it the name of Ælia, or Ælia Capitolina, which name it bore till the time of Constantine. It was taken in 614, by the Persians; in 635 by the Saracens; and in 1099, by the crusaders, who founded a kingdom, which lasted till 1187, when it was taken by Saladin, King of Egypt. In 1217, it was taken by the Turks, who have kept possession of it ever since. It is called by them Coudsembarie, or Coudsherie. The Orientals, however, never call it by any other name than Eikods or Helendis, i. e. the Holy.
"Volney, many years since, estimated the population of Jerusalem at 12 or 14,000; Browne, more recently, in 1797, at 18 or 20,000; Ali Bey, still later, at 27,000; and a Jewish Priest stated it, in 1815, at 50,000, of whom 30,000 were Turks, and 20,000 Jews, Armenians, and Greeks. A brisk trade is now said to be carried on between this city and Jafna and Constantinople, and to Persia. The surrounding country is exceedingly fertile and admirably cultivated. "It is truly the Eden of the East, rejoicing in the abundance of its wealth."
"The modern city is built principally on Mount Moriah. The ascents on every side are steep, except to the north. It is almost surrounded by vallies, encompassed by mountains, so that it seems to be situated in the middle of an amphitheatre. The walls are about three miles in circuit, and inclose Mount Calvary, on which was built, by the Empress Helena, the Church of the Holy Sepulchre in which our Lord was buried. The Church was burnt 5 or 6 years ago. There are many churches erected to commemorate some remarkable transaction recorded in sacred history. A mosque is now standing upon the site of Solomon's temple. The houses are built of soft stone, one story high. The inhabitants derive a great part of their support from the visits of pilgrims, who it is said, leave behind them in the space of five or six months, upwards of 60,000.
"Dr. Clarke, speaking of the appearance of the city, on his approaching towards it, says: "We were not prepared for the grandeur of the spectacle which it exhibited. Instead of a wretched and ruined town, by some described, as the desolated remnant of Jerusalem, we beheld, as it were, a flourishing and stately metropolis presenting a magnificent assemblage of domes, towers, palaces, churches, and monasteries; all of which, glittering in the sun's rays, shone with inconceivable splendor."
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by the brink of the projection, and looking over into the horrid gulf below, where they could see the foot of the Falls and descent of the water. This was an indulgence of curiosity always extremely dangerous. When you descend what is called the ladder, some distance below the falls on the Canada side, and passed up towards the foot of the Cataract under the awful rampart that frowned with a gloomy menace over your head, you passed under the Table Rock. As you looked up, you saw a little leaf of the rock, extending from the surface of the bank about one hundred and forty or fifty feet above your head. It appeared small to the eye when at the foot of the falls, although its dimensions were of some considerable magnitude. The account from Buffalo states that the piece which dropped off in consequence of the evulsion, was 25 rods long, and from one to six rods wide—a pretty extravagant account unless the rock has grown for the last two years.
The inhabitants on the Canadian side, inform us, that previous to the late war, there was a book kept near the Falls, where visitors from all quarters of the world entered their names, and observations on the appearance of the cataract, but which book is now unfortunately lost. They also assert that during every spring, by the operation of the frost, tremendous fragments of the rock which compose each side of the bank below the falls, cave off, and swell the pile of immense rocks at the edge of the river. The great ledge of rocks over which the river falls, probably changes by its being undermined by the violent action and re-action of the waters at the foot of the cataract, and then broken down by the weight and violence of the immense sheet of water that passes over it. Certain it is, that the testimony of English officers, many years ago, gives the Falls a very different appearance from what they now wear. The cliff that forms the brink of the Falls is soft, & you may break the fragments at their foot without much difficulty. A stranger who passes from Niagara to Queenstown must be impressed with a conviction that the immense basin which expands the river at the latter place, was on the place where the warring waters dashed down in awful violence from the verge that no longer appears.
From Niagara to Queenstown, the channel of the river is narrow, the banks present a perpendicular of 140 or 50 feet high, with few exceptions. Small trees and shrubs grow out from the crevices of the rock on each side, and the nearer you approach the falls the smaller & more rare do you find these marks of vegetation; at the falls you see few or none; at Queenstown you find evergreen trees of some considerable size. What is this but an evidence that the falls have receded? Again, you find along inside of the bank and near their surface, small round holes worn smooth by the friction of the waters. The holes are now an hundred and forty or fifty feet above the floods that roar along the channel below them; how came they here unless they were once above the cataract, and worn by the river?—The more this interesting subject is examined the more palpable is the evidence, that the Falls of Niagara have worn back seven miles in the lapse of ages and still continue to recede towards Lake Erie.
Extraordinary Geographical Fact.
By a reference to maps of New-York and Pennsylvania, it will be seen that 3 large navigable rivers take their rise within a few miles of each other, in the state of Pennsylvania, near the New-York line. The Alleghany runs north-westerly, and joins the Ohio at Pittsburgh—the Genesee runs northwardly & empties into Lake Ontario—the Susquehanna runs southeasterly into Delaware bay. These three navigable waters, starting from the same point, thus meet the ocean at an immense distance from each other.—The country at these sources is at present in a wild state; but what surprising advantages of intercourse must unfold to them in a lapse of time!
Olean or Hamilton Village, in this state, is on the head waters of the Alleghany river, and is the eastern navigable extremity of any waters which leads to the great rivers of the west.—It is already the point of embarkation for travellers and emigrants, and it is easy to foresee its future importance. [Col.

Carpeting; MARYLAND GA
CARPET WARE-ROOMS
Opposite Mechanics' Bank, NORTH CALVERT STREET, BALTIMORE.
THE SUBSCRIBERS WILL RECEIVE IN ALL THIS MONTH THEIR
FALL SUPPLY OF
BRUSSELS IMPERIAL IMPERIAL VENETIAN HALL and STAIR do SUPERFINE and COMMON INGRAIN
A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT
Hearth Rugs, AND A SUPPLY OF Ready made CARPETS Together with other GOODS
appertaining to their business. And have now in Store, a well selected Stock of
BRUSSELS SUPERFINE and COMMON
Carpeting.
Which can be made up to any size on the shortest notice.
ON HAND, A SMALL INVOICE
INDIA MATTING
of the following widths, 18, 36, and 42 inches, to close sales, are offered at reduced prices
An experienced UPHOLSTERER attends at the Ware-Rooms, and orders from the country, with a plan and dimensions of the room can be made accurately as if fitted to the rooms.
LATTIMER & LYON, August 15.
State of Maryland, ss. Anne Arundel County, Orphans court.
Aug. 22, 1818.
On application by petition of Nicholas D. Warfield, executor of the last will and testament of Bela Warfield, late of Anne Arundel County, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law of creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.
John Cassaway, Reg. Wills, for A. A. County.
Notice is hereby given
That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county in Maryland, letters testamentary of the personal estate of Bela Warfield, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 1st day of November next, they are otherwise by law to be excluded from a benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 22d day of August, 1818.
Nicholas D. Warfield, ex'r. of the last Will and testament of Bela Warfield.
August 27.
PUBLIC SALE.
Will be offered at Public Sale, at Beard's Point Warehouse, on Monday the 28th day of September instant, in Cash.
Six Hogheads of Tobacco, the owner of owners of which are unknown to the Inspector, marked as follows:
1810, May 22, St. Lee, S. L. 123 85 117 1/2 123 85 117 1/2 123 85 117 1/2
1809, Dec 14, J. Tydings J. T. 51 120 114 107 100
1808, Sep 9, J. Harwood J. H. 73 114 104 100
Sale to commence at 12 o'clock
TIOS. PINDLE, Inspector.
Sept. 3.
Coarse Linen Shirts.
The Charitable Society, having employed the industrious poor of this city in manufacturing the above articles, they are deposited for sale at the store of Joseph Sands and George Shaw, Annapolis, June 18, 1818.
SHERIFFALTY.
At the solicitation of many of our friends the subscriber is induced to offer himself as a candidate for the office of sheriff of this county, at the election of October election; and pledges himself, should he be honoured with the confidence of a majority of his fellow citizens, that in the execution of the duties of that office, no pains will be spared to give general satisfaction.
BENJAMIN GAITHER,
Anne Arundel county, July 22.

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IN COUNCIL,
March 18, 1815.
Ordered, That the Act passed at the last session, entitled, "An act to prevent the unlawful exportation of negroes and mulattoes, and to alter and amend the laws concerning runaways," be published once in each week, for the space of six months, in the Maryland Gazette at Annapolis, the Federal Gazette and Federal Republican at Baltimore, the Frederick town Herald, the Torch Light at Hagerstown, the Eastern Herald at Cumberland, and the Easton Gazette.
By order,
NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.
AN ACT
to prevent the unlawful exportation of negroes and mulattoes, and to alter and amend the laws concerning runaways.
Whereas, the laws heretofore enacted for preventing the kidnapping of negroes and mulattoes, and of exporting out of this state negroes and mulattoes entitled to their freedom for a term of years, have been found insufficient to restrain the commission of such crimes and misdemeanors; and whereas slaves have been seduced from the service of their masters and fraudulently removed out of this state; and that the children of such negroes and mulattoes have been kidnapped from their masters, protected and parents, and transported to distant places, and sold as slaves for the purpose to prevent therefore such heinous crimes, and to punish them when committed.
Sec 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the publication of this act, no person shall sell or dispose of any negro or slave, who is or may be entitled to freedom after a term of years, or upon any particular time, or upon any contingency, knowing the said person to be entitled to freedom as aforesaid, to any person who shall be a resident of this state, and who has been at least one year next preceding such sale, or to any person whomsoever who shall be procured, engaged or employed, to purchase servants or slaves for any other person not being entitled as aforesaid, and if any person claiming, possessing, or being entitled to such servant or slave, shall sell or dispose of him or her to any person who is not a resident as aforesaid, knowing that such person is a resident as aforesaid, or to any person who shall be procured, engaged or employed, to purchase servants or slaves for any other person not being so resident, knowing the person to be buying or receiving such servant or slave to be so procured, engaged or employed, or who shall sell or dispose of such servant or slave for a longer term of years, or for a longer time than he or she is bound to serve, every such person making any such sale or disposition contrary to the meaning and intention of this act, shall be liable to indictment in the county where the county where such seller or sellers shall reside, or sale be made, and on conviction shall be sentenced to confinement in the penitentiary for a term not exceeding two years, according to the discretion of the court; and each servant or slave who may be sold contrary to the provision of this act, to any person who is not a resident as aforesaid, or to any person who shall be procured, engaged or employed, to purchase servants or slaves for any other person not a resident as aforesaid, shall be sold by the clerk of the court for the time he or she may have to serve, for the benefit of the county where such conviction shall be had, or for the use of the may and city council of Baltimore if the conviction shall be had in Baltimore or any other court.
2. And be it enacted, That if any person who is not a bona fide resident of this state, and who has not resided herein for the space of at least one year next preceding such purchase, shall purchase or receive on any contract any such servant or slave, who is entitled to freedom as aforesaid, knowing that such servant or slave is entitled to freedom as aforesaid, or if any person who shall be procured, engaged or employed, to purchase servants or slaves for any other person not being resident as aforesaid, shall purchase or receive on any contract any such servant or slave entitled to freedom as aforesaid, know-