

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, M A Y 22, 1806.

Miscellany.

THE FLOWER GIRL.

BY DE BURGHE.

"PRAY buy a nosegay of a poor orphan!" said a female voice, in a plaintive and melodious tone, as I was passing the corner of the Hay-market. I turned hastily, and beheld a girl about fourteen, whose drapery, though ragged was clean, and whose form was such as a painter might have chosen for a youthful Venus. Her neck, without colouring was white as snow; and her features, though not regularly beautiful were interesting, and set off by a transparent complexion; her eyes, dark and intelligent, were shaded by loose ringlets of raven black, and poured their sweetly supplicating beams through the silken shade of very long lashes. On one arm hung a basket full of roses, and the other was stretched out towards me with one of the rose-buds. I put my hand into my pocket, and drew out some silver, "Take this, my pretty girl," said I, "and may that God, who is the Father of the fatherless, be the preserver of your existence, and your virtue!—Virtuous poverty is no crime."

—Less turning from her, when she caught my with food of tears.—The action, and the look which accompanied it, touched my soul; it melted to the artless gratitude of this poor Flower Girl, and a drop of sympathy fell from my cheeks. "Forgive me, Sir," said she, recovering from her transport, while a sweet blush diffused itself over her lovely face—"my heart was full of what it could not express—nature impelled me to so free an action. You will pardon me, when I tell you, they were the first kind words I have heard since I lost all that was dear to me on earth!"—A sob interrupted her discourse; she stopped, and wept silently; then raising up her face from the hand on which she had laid it, "O, Sir, I have no father! no mother! no relation! Alas, I have no friend in the world!" Choaked with her emotions, she was silent for a moment before she could proceed. "My only friend is God! on him I rely; I submit to his will. I only pray that I may support with fortitude the miseries I am born to experience! To Him, kind Sir, this heart shall always pray for you. May that God for ever protect you!" added she, dropping a courtesy, full of humanity and native grace, as she retired. I returned her benediction, and went on.

"And can I thus leave this poor creature?" said I, as I walked pensively on. "Can I leave her forever without emotion? What have I done for her, that can entitle me to her prayers? Preserved her a few days from death, but that is all? And shall I quit her, fair flower, to see thee no more? to be blown down by the rude blast of adversity! to be cropped by some cruel spoiler! to drop thy lovely head beneath the blight of early sorrow? No! thou hast been reared on some happier bank; thou hast been nurtured by the sweet tears of maternal affection; thou hast once bloomed beneath the cheering sun of domestic content, and under it thou shalt bloom again!" I turned as I spoke: my heart beat with its sweet purpose. I saw the beautiful Flower Girl before me. I approached, caught her hand, the words of triumphant virtue burst from my lips—

"Come, thou lovely, deserted girl! come and add one more to the happy groupe who call me father! their home shall be thine; thou shalt share their comforts; thou shalt be taught with them that virtue their father tries to practise!" She stopped me; her eyes flashed with frantic joy; she flung herself on her knees before me, and burst into a flood of rapturous tears. I raised her in my arms, I hushed her eloquent gratitude, and led her to a home of happiness and piety. She loves my children, she loves their father, and is equally beloved by them all—and the poor orphan of the Hay-Market is now the partner of my only son!

Law of the Union.

AN ACT

To prohibit the importation of certain goods, wares and merchandise.

BE it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, That from and after the fifteenth day of November next, it shall not be lawful to import into the United States, or the territories thereof, from any port or place situated in Great-Britain or Ireland, or in any of the colonies or dependencies of Great-Britain, any goods, wares or merchandise, of the following description; that is to say,

All articles of which leather is the material of chief value;

All articles of which silk is the material of chief value;

All articles of which hemp or flax is the material of chief value;

All articles of which tin or brass is the material of chief value, tin in sheets excepted;

Woollen clothes, whose invoice prices shall exceed five shillings sterling per square yard;

Woollen hosiery of all kinds;

Window glass, and all other manufactures of glass.

Silver and plated wares;

Paper of every description;

Nails and spikes;

Hats;

Cloathing ready made;

Milinery of all kinds;

Playing cards;

Beer, ale and porter; and pictures and prints;

Nor shall it be lawful to import into the United States or the territories thereof, from any port or place whatever, any of the above-mentioned goods, wares or merchandise, being of the growth, produce or manufacture of Great-Britain or Ireland, or any of the colonies or dependencies of Great-Britain; *Provided however*, that no articles which shall within fifteen months after passing of this act, be imported from any place beyond the Cape of Good-Hope, on board any vessel cleared out to sea, shall be subject to the prohibition aforesaid.

SECT. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever any article or articles, the importation of which is prohibited by this act, shall after the said 15th day of November next, be imported into the United States or the territories thereof, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, or shall, after the said fifteenth day of November next, be put on board any ship or vessel, boat, or raft, or carriage, with intention of importing the same into the United States, or the territories thereof, all such articles, as well as all other articles on board the same ship or vessel, boat or raft, or carriage, belonging to the owner of such prohibited articles, shall be forfeited, and the owner thereof shall moreover forfeit and pay treble the value of such articles.

SECT. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That if any article or articles, the importation of which is prohibited by this act, shall, after the said 15th day of November next, be put on board any ship or vessel, boat, raft or carriage, with intention to import the same into the United States, or the territories thereof, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, and with the knowledge of the owner or master of such ship or vessel, boat, raft or carriage, such ship or vessel, boat, raft or carriage, shall be forfeited, and the owner and master thereof shall moreover each forfeit and pay treble the value of such articles.

SECT. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That if any article or articles, the importation of which is prohibited by this act, and which shall nevertheless be on board any ship or vessel, boat, raft or carriage, arriving after the said fifteenth day of November next, in the United States or the territories thereof, shall be omitted in the manifest, report or entry of the master or the person having the charge or command of such ship or vessel, boat, raft or carriage, or shall be omitted in the entry of the goods owned by the owner, or consigned to the consignee of such articles, or shall be imported, or landed, or attempted to be imported or landed, without a permit, the same penalties, fines and forfeiture shall be incurred, and may be recovered, as in the case of similar omission, or omissions, landing, importation, or attempt to land or import, in relation to articles liable to duties on their importation into the United States.

SECT. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That every collector, naval officer, surveyor, or other officer of the customs, shall have the like power and authority to seize goods, wares and merchandise imported contrary to the intent and meaning of this act, to keep the same in custody until it shall have been ascertained whether the same have been forfeited or not, and to enter any ship or vessel, dwelling-house, store, building or other place, for the purpose of searching for and seizing any such goods, wares and merchandise, which he or they now have by law, in relation to goods, wares and merchandise subject to duty; and if any person or persons shall conceal or buy any goods, wares and merchandise, knowing them to be liable to seizure by this act, such person or persons shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a sum double the amount or value of the goods, wares and merchandise so concealed or purchased.

SECT. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the following addition shall be inserted to the oath or affirmation taken by the masters or persons having the charge or command of any ship or vessel arriving at any port of the United States, or the territories there-

of, after the said fifteenth day of November next, viz. "I farther swear (or affirm) that there is not, to the best of my knowledge and belief, on board [insert the denomination and name of the vessel] any goods, wares or merchandise, the importation of which into the United States or the territories thereof, is prohibited by law: And I do further swear (or affirm) that if I shall hereafter discover or know of any such goods, wares or merchandise on board the said vessel, or which shall have been imported in the same, I will immediately and without delay make report thereof to the collector of the port of this district."

SECT. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the following addition be inserted after the said fifteenth day of November next, to the oath or affirmation taken by importers, consignees or agents, at the time of entering goods imported into the United States or the territories thereof, viz. "I also swear (or affirm) that there are not, to the best of my knowledge and belief, amongst the said goods, wares and merchandise, imported or consigned as aforesaid, any goods, wares or merchandise, the importation of which into the United States or the territories thereof, is prohibited by law. And I do further swear (or affirm) that if I shall hereafter discover any such goods, wares or merchandise, imported or consigned as aforesaid, I will immediately and without delay report the same to the collector of the port."

SECT. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That all penalties and forfeitures arising under this act may be sued for and recovered, and shall be distributed and accounted for, in the manner prescribed by the act entitled, "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage;" and such penalties and forfeitures may be examined, mitigated or remitted in like manner, and under the like conditions, regulations and restrictions, as are prescribed, authorized and directed by the act, entitled, "An act to provide for mitigating or remitting the forfeitures, penalties and disabilities accruing in certain cases herein mentioned."

[Approved & Signed April 18, 1806.]

From the Alexandria Advertiser, of May 8.

AGRICULTURAL.

Mr. Custis's agricultural meeting and annual sheep-shearing took place at Arlington, on Wednesday the 30th ult. and was attended by gentlemen from the adjoining counties. The annual premium for the finest ram lamb of one year old, was adjudged to a lamb bred by Ludwell Lee, Esq; of Belmont, in the county of Loudoun. The judges were very minute in their inspection, and we hope succeeding years will produce increasing exertion in the improvement of this valuable race of domestic animals.

The prize lamb possesses fine proportions with a fleece of good quality, close and well packed, tho' rather short. His gross weight 161 pounds; weight of fleece 7 pounds three quarters. Fleeces weigh very light this season, owing to the mildness of our winter. Arlington prime ewes average 5 pounds.

The annual premium will continue for eight years yet to come, together with a valuable privilege annexed, viz. Any person obtaining a premium has a right, within the time just mentioned, to demand a lamb of the improved stock free of charge.

We truly hope that success may crown these early efforts in the cause of domestic economy; as experience shews, that it is becoming in a republic like ours to be independent of all nations, especially for those things we most want, and can most easily obtain at home. Providence has wisely fitted man with the power of supplying his wants from the means within his reach. We are endowed with a portion of every soil and climate, and having foreign example before us are incited to use the same industry to effect as useful purposes.

EXTRACTS.

SKENESBOROUGH is most dreadfully infested with musquetoos. These insects are of a much larger size than any I ever saw elsewhere, and their bite is uncommonly venomous. Gen. Washington told me, that he never was so much annoyed by musquetoos in any part of America as in Skenesborough, for that they used to bite through the thickest boot.

[Weld's Travels—1795—7.]

There is not a man or woman here (Paris) that is not a perfect old nurse, and who does not talk gruel and anatomy with equal fluency and ignorance. One instance shall serve: Madame de Bouzols, marshal Berwick's daughter, assured me there was nothing so good for the gout, as to preserve the pairings of your nails in a bottle close stopped. When I try any illustrious nostrum, I shall give the preference to this. Hor. Walpole.