

Poet's Corner.

SELECTED.

SONG.

IN the world's crooked path where I've been,
There to share of life's gloom my poor part,
The bright sun-shine that soften'd the scene,
Was—a smile from the girl of my heart.
Not a swain when the lark quits her nest,
But to labour with glee will depart,
If at eve he expects to be blest,
With—a smile from the girl of his heart.
Come then crosses and cares as they may,
Let my mind still this maxim impart,
That the comfort of man's fleeting day,
Is—a smile from the girl of his heart.

A NOCTURNAL BALLOON.

Garnerin has made a new and beautiful use of the Balloon at Paris. He mounted from the gardens of Tivoli at night in a balloon illuminated with 129 lamps. He mounted from the gardens at 11 o'clock on a very dark night, under Russian colours, as a sign of peace. When floating high in the air, above the multitude of admiring spectators, a flight of sky rockets were discharged at him, which, he says, broke into sparks, hardly rising to his vision from the earth; and Paris, with all its blaze of reflecting lamps, appeared to him but like a spot like the Pleiades, for instance, to the naked eye. He gained an elevation, he says, of 3000 toises, and speaks with enthusiasm of his seeing the sun rise at that height. After a flight of seven hours and a half, he descended near Rheims, 45 leagues from Paris.—[Lon. pap.]

FROM THE PORT FOLIO.

Mr. Oldschool, the executors of the last will of General Hamilton, have deposited in the public library of New-York a copy of "The Federalist," which belonged to the general in his life-time, in which he has designated, in his own hand writing, the parts of that celebrated work written by himself, as well as those contributed by Mr. Jay and Mr. Madison. As it may not be uninteresting to many of your readers, I shall subjoin a copy of the general's memorandum for publication in "The Port Folio."

Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 54, Mr. Jay.
Nos. 10, 14, 37, to 48 inclusive, Mr. Madison.
Nos. 18, 19, 20, Mr. Hamilton, and Mr. Madison jointly—all the rest by Mr. Hamilton.

From a late Philadelphia paper.

HISTORY AND THE FINE ARTS.

Yesterday were presented to GEORGE CLYMER, Esq; and Dr. BENJAMIN RUSH, as surviving members of the congress that declared THE INDEPENDENCE OF AMERICA, fine impressions of the medal lately struck in Philadelphia, in commemoration of that splendid event:

OBVERSE.

A head of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, taken from Houdon's bust.

Inscription.

LIGHTNING AVERTED: TYRANNY REPELLED.

REVERSE.

THE AMERICAN BEAVER nibbling at the OVERSHADOWING OAK OF BRITISH POWER, on the Western Continent.

DATE,
1776.

A Runaway

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway a negro man named CALEB, who says he belongs to GEORGE CHILDRESS, of Georgia, he appears to be about 23 years of age, 5 feet 7½ inches high, of a slender make, has several scars on each of his wrists; his cloathing is a round cloth jacket, of nabrigs shirt, striped cotton trousers, and coarse hat. His owner is desired to take him away, or he will be sold for his expences agreeable to law.

JOHN M'WILLIAMS, Sheriff of St. Mary's county. 3

October 10. 1807.

NOTICE.

THIS is to give notice to all my creditors, that I mean to apply to the judges of Baltimore county court, or some one of the judges thereof in the recess of the court, after this notice shall have been published two months, for the benefit of an act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at November session, 1805, entitled "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and of the supplement thereto, passed at November session, 1807.

JOHN GADE.

By the Committee of Claims.

THE COMMITTEE of CLAIMS will sit every day, during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order, WALLACE DIXON, Clk.

By the Committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice.

THE COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES & COURTS of JUSTICE will sit every day, during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order, GEORGE WINCHESTER, Clk.

Annapolis:

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1807.

DEFERRED ARTICLES.

TRURO, (Eng.) Oct. 3.

WE lately stated, that several seamen of the American States schooner Revenge had offered to enlist with an officer of the British royal marines, now on the recruiting service in Truro, but that he had sent them back to the American commander, with a declaration that he could not countenance deserters. We should have been happy to state this honourable conduct on the part of a British officer—had produced an equally honourable return from the American; but what will the American declaimers upon national honour and political justice say, when we tell them, that captain Reed, of the United States schooner Revenge—an officer, and a vessel rendered conspicuous by being the bearer of instructions from the American executive to its ministers in London, on a dispute between the two countries in which desertion and the encouragement of deserters form so prominent a feature—that this captain Reed, so obliged and so stimulated to honourable feeling, refused to give up one of his crew who had declared himself a deserter from a British regiment! Yet such is the fact. It is a fact too, that several others of the crew of the Revenge declared themselves British subjects; and that they were not claimed as such and taken out of the ship, was owing to the delicacy and prudence of a British officer to whom they offered themselves, who considering that the vessel was waiting the return of dispatches from the American minister, would not furnish a pretence to the Americans that their vessel had suffered any detriment or delay, in her mission by weakening her crew. [Cornwall Gazette.]

QUEBEC, October 19.

Yesterday arrived his majesty's new frigate Horatio, of 38 guns. In her came passengers, his excellency lieu. general Sir James Henry Craig, K. B. captain general and commander in chief in and over the British provinces in N. America. His excellency's suit consisted of Lt. col. E. Bayoes, of the 4th garrison batt. adjutant general; major Wm. Thornton, York Rangers, military secretary and first aid-de-camp; lieu. E. Dewar, 4th garrison battalion, capt. A. Ker, 43d reg't. lieu. E. Macoy, 20th regiment, aid-de-camp.

MONTREAL, Oct. 27.

We announce to the public the safe arrival of the troops for the defence of the province at Quebec, in good health and high spirits; also a strong reinforcement for this garrison. It appears that the reports of peace on the continent are of American fabrication.

BOSTON, Nov. 17.

Capt. Harden, arrived yesterday from Petersburg, informs us, that great numbers of troops had been entering that place for sometime before his departure, with immense quantities of artillery, and every kind of military apparatus, furnaces were prepared upon the mole for heating shot—block ships were fitting up, and placing in stations of defence, and every kind of preparation was making as though they expected an attack; doubtless their apprehensions were from the English. A French ambassador had recently arrived there, and a change in the ministry followed. Most of the nobles were said to consider the late peace a disgraceful act. The king of Sweden was spoken of in Petersburg, as a gallant, able and warlike prince, who, inconsiderable as his power was, might still be able to give annoyance to Russia. The memory of Charles XII probably is not obliterated. At Copenhagen, where capt. H stopped, the language was, that they had been betrayed by the Crown Prince.

FROM CADIZ, Oct. 6.

Capt. Babson, who arrived yesterday, informs, that it was reported 90,000 French troops were to march into Spain. The fleet at Cadiz was preparing for sea with great activity. It consisted of 8 sail of the line and two frigates; and a squadron was expected from the Mediterranean to join them. Some persons conjectured a sudden attack was to be made on Gibraltar, by land and sea. The Portuguese Royal Family, influenced by the fear of a visit from the French, it was said, were preparing to embark for the Brasils.

NEW-YORK, November 23.

Capt. Riley, from Nantes, says—Business in the freighting line is at a stand, owing to the state of affairs between England and America—money very plenty, and the manufactories beginning to wear a new aspect—the internal commerce in a flourishing state, and the CANAL NAPOLEON, that is to unite the Mediterranean and the North Sea, by the help of the rivers Rhone and Rhine, in great forwardness; the number of ships of war of the first rate, on the stocks and in a state of forwardness at the port of Anvers only, is 14—and they have lately launched at the same place 6 sail of the line—a place scarcely known to foreigners. Since the capture of Copenhagen the emperor is determined to carry on the war with England, with more energy than ever; in that determination, it appears, that every Frenchman will assist him with their lives and fortunes, after so foul a peace of treachery.

It is reported in New-York that general Dearborn, Secretary at War, is about to resign.

IMPORTANT.

We hear that Mr. Erskine, the British minister, has received dispatches from his government, containing the ultimatum of that government on all the subjects of negotiation now pending between the two countries, excepting the affair of the Chesapeake. This has formed a separate object of negotiation, for which a minister extraordinary will be dispatched by the British court to this country.

We do not understand that Mr. Erskine has laid this ultimatum before our government, nor have we heard the principles which it embraces.

[Wash. Fed.]

We have received the following as the report of Mr. Canning's answer to Mr. Munroe. As this statement is altogether derived from public rumour, we should decline inserting it, but for the great importance of the subject, and from the right of our readers to be informed even of rumours so interesting, especially when credited by intelligent men.

The note is said to state—that the British government has always claimed and exercised the right to take British seamen wherever found—that according to the modern usage of civilized nations, national vessels were not liable to search—that Great Britain will conform to this usage—that for the affair of the Chesapeake reparation will be made, and a minister sent to the United States for that purpose—no limit is given as to the nature and extent of the reparation—on the contrary it is expressly stated, that the claim of the American government to reparation is lessened by the refusal to give up their men, and by the president's proclamation, both of which are considered as acts of hostility on our part—that the minister sent to the United States would be expressly instructed not to blend with the affair of the Chesapeake, either the imprisonment of seamen, or any other subject of difference between the two countries—the letter is in a style more haughty than conciliatory, and calculated to increase the feeling of indignation to generally excited by the unprincipled conduct of Great Britain towards neutrals generally, and particularly towards the United States.

[Nat. Intel.]

FROM FRANCE.

A gentleman of this city has favoured us with a letter from a friend at Marblehead, who came out in the schooner Spring-Bird, from Nantes, which places the fact about the 12th of October. This letter states—that there was to be another levy of 200,000 men in France—that Buonaparte intended to march an army of 70,000 men through Persia to India, and the king of Persia was to furnish all the necessary supplies for the French army—that Russia and Germany were to be mediators for a general peace—that the king of Denmark had furnished men to man nine French ships of war that were at Flushing, and that legionary honours had been conferred on gen. Linniers for his able defence of Buenos-Ayres. This is the latest news from France, and coming from a respectable source, is entitled to consideration.

By the Jane from Curracoa, arrived at New-York, we learn that on the 16th of October, a gale commenced at that place, which by one o'clock the next morning, became a complete hurricane. The water suddenly rose to an uncommon height; it burst into the water fort, washed away the batteries, cannon-house, ordnance office, the walls of the church yard, and the dead from their graves. Many private houses completely destroyed. At Petite de Mary many dwellings were carried off by the sea. The point and batteries were completely destroyed. Little damage done to the shipping. Little Curracoa was completely under water for several days.

The denomination of religious people called methodists in the United States have within one year sent out 102 preachers.—The number of travelling preachers in that society is about 600, and of local preachers more than 2000. Thirty elders have been ordained the last year. The sum total of members now belonging to that denomination is 144,520.

A report in part has been made by the committee to whom was referred that part of the President's message, which relates to the defence of our seaports and harbours, by which we find there will be apportioned among the different harbours, 257 gun-boats—69 of which are already provided—188 wanting, each of which, it is supposed, will cost an average cost 5000 dollars. The whole amount is estimated at 940,000 dollars—87,500 dollars worth of timber, is already contracted for—and there remains to be appropriated the sum of 852,500 dollars for their completion.

It is contemplated to station 60 of these boats at Norfolk—50 at New-York—1½ at Boston—12 at Newport, R. I.—10 at Delaware bay and river—10 at Charleston, S. C.—16 at New-Orleans—and a smaller number at the other ports.

Receipt for the management of Sheep.

Immediately after the sheep are shorn, soak the roots of the wool that remains all over with butter and brimstone; three or four days afterwards wash them with salt and water; the wool next season will be only be much finer and softer, but the quantity will be in much greater abundance.

[Lon. pap.]

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