

Poet's Corner.

SELECTED.

WHAT IS HAPPINESS.

BY THE LATE DOCTOR LADD.

'TIS an empty fleeting shade
By imagination made:
'Tis a bubble, straw or worse;
'Tis a baby's hobby-horse;
'Tis two hundred shillings' clear;
'Tis ten thousand pounds a year:
'Tis a title, 'tis a name;
'Tis a puff of empty fame,
Fickle as the breezes blow,
'Tis a lady's YES or NO!
And when the description's crown'd
'Tis just NO WHERE to be found.

AROUET shews, I must confess,
Says DELIA, what is happiness;
I wish he now would tell us what
This self-same happiness is NOT.

What happiness is NOT? I vow
That DELIA you have pos'd me now—
What it is NOT—may let me see—
I think dear maid 'tis—NOT FOR ME.

NOTE.

* Anecdote.—While Nash was king of the ceremonies at Bath, a poor man was heard to say, that TEN POUNDS would make him completely happy: the benevolent monarch immediately advanced him the money, and entered this debit in his books, viz.

"To making a man happy 10l. 0s. 0d."

The Monitor.

THE BURIAL—A FRAGMENT.

"'TIS done!" said Emeline, as I entered the room—" 'tis done! and now his little spirit has pass'd the confines of mortality!"—I drew back! she was in the delirium of reflection, and I remained unperceived. "Yes, continued Emeline, leaning over her lifeless babe, as she wiped the repining tears; "he is gone! the delight of my existence is forever snatched from maternal embraces!—But he is not dead; he only reposes in the arms of immortality, whence I shall again receive him! Yet his father:—ah! my beloved partner! little dost thou think of this disaster. No, thou art distant and unconscious of it. When thou returnest how wilt thou bear the loss of thy little Henry!"—"My amiable friend," said I, approaching the weeping Emeline, "I was come to inquire respecting the health of your infant, and I see that he is well." "Well!" repeated Emeline, "he is well!—'tis enough; his sorrows are past!" "My friend," said the charming mother, "I did not once imagine that I could have resigned myself to a dispensation so severe." "And what," interrupted I, "has effected such a happy change in your disposition?" "Ah!" replied Emeline, "I was then young, inattentive to truth, and ignorant of true peace! Like most young people, I never perused a volume from which I have since learnt in what happiness consists; to be resigned to the will of Providence here, and trace by the chart which he has given us in divine truth, the road to a brighter state!"—"But," demanded I, "have you never any apprehensions that this chart may be erroneous?" "None;" rejoined Emeline, "for though I never examined the external authorities, which I am told confirm my guide; and though I hear of many who have done it with more wisdom and penetration than I can possibly boast, aver that it is defective; I have an evidence which compels me to reject their doubts. My heart, whenever I peruse the pages of holy writ, beats so in unison with their contents, that Nature, which philosophers tell us should be our director, must be mistaken if I am wrong."

When the corpse of Henry was to be interred, Emeline attended it to the grave. I was unspeakably impressed with her deportment. In her features you might discern the triumph of resignation over the struggles of sorrow; she "shone in tears." Never shall I forget the sympathetic assent given by every heart present, when the good pastor uttered that glorious assurance—"I know that my Redeemer liveth, and that he shall stand at the latter day upon the earth. And though after my skin worms destroy this body; yet in my flesh shall I see God." "Yes; my Redeemer liveth!" exclaimed Emeline—"and Henry, I shall meet thee in his presence. We are parted to reunite where tears shall cease to flow!" and this is the religion, thought I, "that sceptics would exterminate."

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Mrs. ELIZABETH WATKINS, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are hereby requested to bring them forward, properly authenticated, to the subscriber for payment.

BENJAMIN HODGES, Administrator.
July 13, 1808.

Notice is hereby given,
THAT the subscriber intends to apply to the next county court of Prince-George's county, or one of the judges thereof, for the benefit of the insolvent law.

MICHAEL LOVEJOY.

August 3, 1808

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, September 1, 1808.

From a late London paper.

FALL OF BUONAPARTE.

IF we may trust the prophetic intimation of a Clerical Seer, the downfall of this sanguinary despot is likely to take place in a short time. The Reverend Prophet founds his predictions on some passages in the 13th chapter of the book of Revelation, which he thus interprets:—"The beast rising out of the Sea (Corfica) with seven heads and ten horns, and upon his ten horns ten crowns—is Buonaparte. This beast was to have reigned forty and two months.—As emperor of France, Buonaparte has nearly reigned this exact number of months. The Dragon (*i e* the Devil) gave him this power and great authority; and he caused all, both small and great, rich and poor, free and bound, to receive a mark in their right hand—*i e* Buonaparte has caused all persons to submit to his tyranny.—The Beast's number was six hundred three score and six, which exactly corresponds with the commercial calculation of all the letters according to the number affixed to each before the introduction of figures, thus:—N=40, A=1, P=60, O=50, L=20, E=5, A=1, N=40, (the letters of his christian name;) B=2, U=110, O=50, N=40, A=1, P=60, A=1, R=80, T=100, E=5, being the letters in his surname, amounting altogether to 666, the identical number of the beast—*i e* Buonaparte."—This venerable expounder of divine mysteries adds, that the Spanish patriots are the destined instruments of the destruction of this beast, as he denominates the French ruler, according to the symbolical language of the passages which he thus explains, and it is said that he confidently relies upon the truth of his interpretation. There are very few persons in the world who can wish that he may prove a false prophet.

From a New-York paper.

Mr. PRINTER,

THE pious clergyman, who in your paper of today has discovered in the name of Napoleon Buonaparte, the number 666, has the merit of originality only in the novel manner in which he has disposed the letters and applied to them the ancient numerical method of reckoning. I met with the following in the London "STAR" for 1806; and I think it contains a more singular train of coincidences than any I have hitherto seen, not even excepting one upon the late Louis XVI. and another upon the Pope of Rome, to both of whom fanaticism has paid similar attention and with similar success, as it respected the cabalistical number.

"It has been generally admitted that the Roman empire, after passing under seven different forms of government (or seven different heads) was divided into ten kingdoms in Europe (the ten horns of Daniel and John,) and that, notwithstanding the various changes Europe has undergone, the number of kingdoms were generally about ten.

"It is not a little surprising that the Heads of the Family of Napoleon, who has effected such a change in the same Empire, are exactly seven, viz,

1. Napoleon.
2. Joseph, King of Naples.
3. Louis, King of Holland.
4. Jerome.
5. Murat Duke of Berg and Cleves.
6. Cardinal Fesch,
7. Beauharnois, the adopted son of Napoleon.

And also, that the members of the new federation are just ten, viz.

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. Bavaria | 6. Yfembourg |
| 2. Wertemberg | 7. Hohenzollern |
| 3. Baden | 8. Aremberg |
| 4. Darmstadt | 9. Salm |
| 5. Nassau | 10. Leyden |

It is also remarkable, that in the man's name, Napoleon Buonaparte, there are precisely three times 6 letters—

N A P O L E O N B U O N A P A R T E .

And in his name is contained the name given by John to the king of the Locusts, who is called 'APOLEON, or the Destroyer.'

MURDER, AND ROBBERY OF THE MAIL.

The post-boy who carries the mail between Raleigh, (N. C.) and Newbern, has been lately murdered and the mail robbed. The progress of this cross-post has been arrested in consequence, as no one will venture to carry the mail.

William Wise, who rode post between Newbern and Raleigh, was murdered by two runaway negroes, five miles below Greene court-house, on Friday week last. The negroes have been taken; one of them in resisting was killed instantly; the other was to have been hanged on Saturday last. Since the above accident there has been no mail from Newbern. The mail which has fallen into their hands, contained, it is apprehended, some parcels of bank notes; one of 229 dollars, belonging to a house in Petersburg, has already been advertised. The contractor of the mail judges it imprudent to proceed, till some steps are taken for the security of the mail and carrier.

[Raleigh (N. C.) paper.]

NORFOLK, August 22.
On Saturday arrived here the British sloop Swift, capt. Young, 18 days from St. Croix, from whom we have derived the following important information. On the first of August a vessel arrived at St. Croix from La Guira, by whom advices were received which stated, that on the 16th July, the French government brig Le Serpent, of 16 guns and 110 men, arrived at La Guira, with the information that the throne of Spain had been abdicated by kings Charles and Ferdinand, in favour of the emperor of France. Orders were delivered to the governor of Caracas from the dethroned kings and from the French emperor to acknowledge Joseph Buonaparte for their lawful sovereign, as the emperor had named him king of Spain. This information excited the deepest concern, which was dispelled on the following day by the arrival of the British frigate Acasto, captain Beaver, dispatched from Barbadoes by admiral Cochrane, with the determination and proceedings of the supreme council at Seville. The unanimous resolution was to adhere to the council of Seville. The French officers fled in haste from the city of Caracas to La Guira, and got on board Le Serpent, with the intention to proceed to sea, but they were stopped by the Acasto, who made prize of the vessel.

The resentment of the people against the French was so great, that the commandant could with difficulty protect about 40 French soldiers that remained of the party that was sent by general Ernouf from Guadaloupe at the time of Miranda's threatened invasion.

The British sloop of war Lark, arrived at La Guira on the 20th July from Curacao, but the object for which she had been dispatched was anticipated by the arrival of the Acasto.

A flag of truce arrived at St. Thomas from Porto Rico, in which the measures of the council of Seville were obeyed.

The following proclamation, issued by the governor of that island, has been translated for the Ledger.

PROCLAMATION

BY THE GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO,
Inhabitants of Porto Rico,

YOUR fidelity and loyalty to the lawful Catholic kings of Spain, since Divine Providence placed this island under their government, are too well known to make it necessary to exhort you now to display the same loyalty and fidelity which you have always exhibited against the enemies of Spain, in their attacks upon this valuable island.

Now, more than ever, all your efforts are to be roused into action, in order to confound the views of an infamous usurper of your dearest rights. Napoleon Buonaparte aims to subject you to his iron despotism. He has dethroned the amiable sovereign whom you had acknowledged, and solemnly sworn to obey; he has violated our holy religion, and all with the pretext of making Spaniards more happy, whereas his real object is to reduce us to the vilest condition of slavery.

Already I see you resolved, and ready to proclaim with a loud voice, that you will shed the last drop of the noble blood that circulates in your veins, rather than submit to the yoke, which the unparalleled despotism of the French would impose on you; that you will not for a moment countenance in your minds, those revolutionary crimes, which have been the destruction of the human race. This is also my determination, and I promise and swear, by all that is sacred and holy, that I will defend your persons and property, with you to preserve unfulfilled the holy religion in which we were born, and the fidelity we have always borne to the Spanish nation, particularly to our lord and sovereign Ferdinand VII.

As a signal of our unity of sentiment, of our determination to execute the noble purposes we have resolved on, let every one, without exception to persons, wear in the hat a red cockade! with these distinctions: those who are officers of government, or are employed in the armies of the king, shall place in the centre of the said cockade, a small one of black, to denote the armistice and alliance between the Spanish and English nations, and to these will add the initial letter of the name of our beloved sovereign Ferdinand VII.

All persons are desired to take notice, that in 8 days from the publication of this proclamation, those who are found without these insignias, shall be considered as suspicious persons, and be proceeded against according to law.

Given in Porto Rico, this 29th day of July, 1808.
MONTES.

It is reported that our ambassador at London has said he expected a speedy settlement between Great Britain and America. OTHER CIRCUMSTANCES however, forbid a sanguine expectation of this event.

Dispatches of importance are said to have been received at Boston from our minister at London. [Nat. Intell.]

The actual measurement of the new turnpike road from Philadelphia to Baltimore has been completed. The distance reduced to 88 miles. There will be no difficulty in going from Philadelphia to Baltimore in one day. The present distance is 103 miles along the post road. The whole number of shares necessary to its organization is supplied by substantial and wealthy citizens. [Democratic Press.]

ANNAPOLIS:
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