

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12, 1809.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

SELECTED.

THE NURSING OF LOVE.

TAKEN FROM THE FRENCH.

On Cythera's golden sands,
 Men first True Love was born on earth,
 'Twas the doubt what soft'ring hands
 could tend and rear the glorious birth.
 Hebe claim'd the sweet employ,
 Cup, her thornless flowers, she said,
 feed him best with health and joy,
 cradle best his cherub head.
 Lascious Venus justly fear'd
 tricks and changeful mind of youth;
 child the seraph Peace appear'd,
 stern, too cold, the matron Truth.
 Fancy claim'd him for her own,
 Prudence disallow'd her right;
 seem'd her Iris pinions shone
 so dazzling for his infant sight.
 Hope awhile the charge was giv'n,
 and well with hope the cherub thrrove,
 Innocence came down from Heav'n,
 le guardian, friend, and nurse of Love.
 Sure grew mad with envious spite,
 then all prefer'd to her she found;
 'twould full vengeance for the slight,
 and soon success her purpose crown'd—
 traitress watch'd a sultry hour,
 when, pillow'd on her blush-rose bed,
 Innocence to Slumber's pow'r
 the moment bow'd her virgin head.
 Pleasure on the thoughtless child
 er toys and sugar'd poisons prest;
 ask with new joy, he heav'd, he smil'd,
 feel'd—sunk—and died upon her breast!

From Faucett's Poems.

TO A ROBIN,

He nest had been taken out of the author's garden
 where it had been accustomed to build.

ARE thy reproach, thou more than tongue,
 that little, lively eye!
 Had not I that stole thy young,
 indeed it was not I.
 Ah pleasure equal to thy own,
 we watch'd thy tender brood;
 I mark'd how fondly thou hast flown
 to bear them daily food.
 E'en than thine with less delight,
 I look'd and long'd to see
 the first attempts of infant flight,
 With patience taught by thee.
 Had now that restless thou' dost rove,
 And with sad note repine,
 I think not, torn mourner, that I prove
 A pang less keen than thine.
 I bafe were he, whose hand could stain
 Fair hospitality,
 with act so foul as thus to pain
 An harmless guest like thee.
 Pursue me not from spray to spray:
 How shall I fetch my tongue
 to me found that may to thee convey,
 I did not do thee wrong.
 O! that I knew, sweet innocent,
 The language of thy kind;
 I could some lucid sign invent,
 Fitting thy feeble mind!
 His spot indignant do not quit;
 Thy confidence replace;
 and here with generous trust commit,
 Once more, thy tender race.
 Here thy young have oft before
 Securely spread the wing;
 I grant my shades one trial more,
 Here pass one other spring.
 Meanwhile this comfort I will take,
 Not long thy woes shall last:
 All hearts but man's soon cease to ache:
 Thy griefs shall soon be past.

ANECDOTE

OF PRESIDENT WITHERSPOON.

THE late President Witherspoon was a man of considerable humour, as well as of learning and piety, and possessed a happy talent of instructing in his own peculiar way. Assembling his pupils on a certain day, he addressed them in his Scottish dialect, after the following manner.
 "Young gentlemen, it is probable, that in the course of your lives, ye will often be call'd to speak in public, some from the pulpit and some at the bar. It therefore becomes ye duty to give ye a few words by way of advice on that important subject. I shall comprise the whole of my discourse under two heads, and shall be very brief upon both. In the first place, take care that ye ne'er begin to speak, till ye ha' something to say; and secondly, be sure to leave off, as soon as ye have done."

EXTRACTS.

THOUGH you err to oblige, yet the person you so oblige will secretly despise you.
 A great fortune in the hands of a fool is a great misfortune. The more riches a fool has the greater fool he is.

IN reflecting upon the benefits of Education, and the advantages of institutions for the promotion of Science and Literature, and the protection and patronage afforded them in some of the states, entitles them to exalted respect. The state of Connecticut; perhaps, stands foremost in this particular—The celebrity of Yale College stands unrivalled by any upon this continent—the education of all ranks and classes of people in that state are attended to—every section and district of the state have more or less of Public Schools established under the sanction of the Legislature. There are in that state erected the following institutions of learning:—An academy at Greenfield, one at Plainfield, one at Norwich, one at Windham, one at Pomfret, together with a number of inferior order, well calculated to initiate children in the first letters and rudiments of beginning education. Slavery is abolished in that state—The inhabitants are taught industry, morality and religion, every one getting his living by the sweat of his own brow—Of the early habits and inculcations of the impressions of justice, the protection of right, the support of equitable principles, the strict adherence to that holy precept, of doing as you would be done by, in no part of America are more fully displayed than in the state of Connecticut—Here general suffrage prevails, and merit meets its just reward, and it is not money that carries men into power and office, but worth and talents are his surest recommendations.

The state of New-Hampshire, though remote from the centre of union, has not been unmindful of the propriety and advantages of education. The College of Hanover, called Dartmouth College, holds a high and respectable rank; that state has also an academy at Exeter, one at Ipswich, one at Atkerfon, and one at Amherst.

Pennsylvania, I think, may be said to rival, in truth, the United States—Her University has spread fame and talents, and usefulness, to every part of the continent.

Virginia and South-Carolina are imitating her steps; the former has as general diffusion of useful knowledge disseminating among her inhabitants as its extensive limits will at present permit—in that state education meets with fostering care and succour—In a period little more than twenty years she has given to the United States a specimen of her greatness—she has verified the advantages of education—she has manifested to you the solemn truth—out of four presidents she has had the honour of furnishing three.

Shall Maryland, a meridian state, remain in apathy? Will you, fellow-citizens, suffer your rising progeny to dwindle into carelessness and idleness? Will you, among all your sister states, be the only one pointed at as regardless, as inimical, to this first of blessings, Education? Will you not now rouse and come forward? Let every eye and heart be directed, among other legislative duties, to this all important consideration; assist and cheerfully cherish a plan, and bring into operation a system calculated to reflect honour upon the state, and ensure a successful perpetuation of happiness, of good order, of virtue, of morality and religion, the only solid prop, the rock of safety, the salvation of your government and country.

If a system and institution of this kind can be adopted, encouraged and supported, vice would soon lose its abettors, wickedness, ignorance and idleness find no shelter, debauchery and drunkenness be entirely discountenanced—this horrid, abominable practice of intemperance, calculated only to reduce mankind to a level with the meanest reptile upon earth!

I address those pieces principally for the advantages of the poorer class of citizens, because all provident Nature has been equally as bountiful to them in genius, talents and understanding, as those whom fortune and chance hath thrown into affluence and luxury. I call upon the latter description of my fellow-citizens, like true friends and patriots, to come forward in aid of those establishments, and not let wealth, which crowned them with success, discountenance those happy provisions. Come forward and act like the patrons of your country—establish a dignity in your names, that will be handed from generation to generation, even down to the latest posterity—lend a hand to curb and restrain growing vice and ignorance, and point out the path to true gratefulness, and enhance useful arts; then will your labours and services be crowned with applause; you shall receive the rich reward of gratitude, and posterity bear ample testimony of your interest for the public welfare in raising up those native born sons of America, who may, at some future day, become the happy deliverers of their country! Let no foreign power subdue us, nor rival us in love of science—let us exercise those noble principles in defence of our common liberty! Let us teach and instruct our rising progeny in uncontaminated principles of republicanism with sincerity,

zeal and affection—let public liberty be their aim, and not suffer one part to sink into idleness, with all its concomitants, while the other has his faculties benumbed and gluttonified by luxurious indolence and want of activity.

Congspicuous cases occur, and evince with great strength and truth, that we now have characters, high in rank and usefulness, rendering honourable and important services to their country, giving evident specimens of talents, genius, worth and merit, all combined to convince the world, that it is by no means rare to find the production of the peasant's cottage equal to the monarch's palace in point of talents, and in numberless cases has individuals stepped from those humble habitations; and nature, like the smothered flame, has burst forth in them our most useful and brilliant characters. This fact stands too well tested to admit of a doubt; then, under those impressions, can you undertake a more profitable institution than the one contemplated? Can you devise ways and means to promote more general utility, for we see vice and wickedness is daily spreading its baneful influence in our country; even rigorous laws and punishment is not sufficient to prevent its growth; it is an evil dependent upon defective education, and long experience has shewn, punishments cannot prevent vicious propensities, deeply rooted in the mind, and that the characters of men depend upon the impressions they receive in early life; the combined forces of habit, example and necessity, drag on to their ruin those who are once entangled in the snares of the wicked; and were justice to be armed with increased terrors, it would still be unable to stop the torrent of corruption, impelled by so many and such powerful causes; increased rigour would but make men more artful and more desperate, would occasion new devices and new crimes to assist on to conceal the old; for these evils there is but one remedy—proper education upon the infant mind, forming to moral principles and to habits of industry. By a plan of this kind you may snatch innocence from destruction, deprive the wicked from successors, the goals of inhabitants, justice of its victims, and thereby add to the list of valuable members in the community.

Of no small benefit would be the result, and a great step towards perfecting our rising progeny, in addition to seminaries for the promotion of letters, to have taught the rudiments and principles of Military Science. In England and France, at this day, and in ancient republics, the inculcation of military tactics was of primary importance—The eastern empires were famous for their military schools, and their numerous and gallant performances sufficiently evince the perfection to which they had attained; in fact, in all ages and nations the profession of arms has been deemed the profession of honour, and in this our rising empire, likely to be always annoyed more or less with external and internal foes, well deserves the fostering care of government—An education of this kind will certainly have its good effects. How lost and forlorn indeed must an army feel with an ignorant uninformed commander placed at their head.

A mistaken notion sometimes has prevailed, that to teach the military art, and to accomplish men in that profession, is to ripen them to engage in wars and conflicts without any just grounds or provocation, and to grasp at every shadow of cause to display their ambition for military thirst and glory; but never was there a more mistaken idea, because, in bringing into existence an institution of this kind, is to inculcate the profession of honour; it is animated by the most generous public virtue, and upon those habits and acts that constitute the intelligent and generous virtue of a private individual.

Insomuch as our American government has a superior claim to any in existence, so let our soldiers have a character superior to all other soldiers in the acquisition of all useful knowledge, in military skill, in valour, generosity and love of country. Bravery is peculiar to our country, but that without skill will never ensure success. Let those considerations influence, let it operate for the good of all, for be assured, to make a soldier, learning, courage, wisdom, virtue and experience, all united, are requisite; the want of any of those qualities in him who takes command, must render him defective and incompetent.

To obtain a knowledge of any of the arts and sciences, a stated course of several years is allotted for the instruction of students, where theory and practice mutually contribute to their improvement, and he will be found the greatest proficient who has established his practice upon the most accurate and best digested theory. Although every man may not be endowed with the brilliancy of mind of a Newton or a Locke, he may arrive to great usefulness, if not by nature by art, if not by genius by study. At this time, in the interior of the state of Virginia, there is an Academy established for the instruction of youth in the first rudiments of science, a part of the time of this institution is devoted to the acquirement of military tactics. I beheld with the greatest pleasure imaginable those young sons of Columbia at the appointed hour each repairing, with his wooden gun, to the

place of parade, with all the cheerfulness and confidence of a veteran soldier, undergoing with avidity and exactness, the different military evolutions with desire and courage, with an earnest determination and attention, with that manly pride and deportment, as if they looked forward, at some future day, to become the greatest ornaments and rivals of this western world.

PACIFICATOR.

Curious Advertisement from a New-York paper.

DIVORCE.

THOSE gentlemen or ladies whose unfortunate situations render a separation not only desirable but necessary, will find it much to their advantage by applying to James Hubbard, Esq. attorney and counsellor at law, Bennington, (Vermont), who will (through the liberal provision of a statute in such case made and provided by the legislature of Vermont,) procure for them a bill of Divorce, on easy terms that may be agreed on.

Extract of a letter from Savannah, dated March 17.

"The governor of Florida has laid a duty on imports of 9 per cent. and exports 6 per cent. which has caused some agents to leave Amelia Island; from which place the captains of vessels must go to St. Augustine to enter and clear, a distance of a hundred miles."

On the night of the 27th Feb. the dwelling-house of Mr. Lewis Bridges, of Franklin county, (N. C.) was consumed by fire, and with it three of his sons, aged 17, 14 and 10 years. A fourth son, (about 21 years old,) in escaping through the flames, was so much burnt that it is thought he will not recover. Mrs. Bridges was also very much burnt; she endeavoured to rescue one of her sons who succeeded in getting nearly to the door. Mr. and Mrs. B. were sleeping in an adjoining house, and alas! were only roused in time to view the sad fate of their children, without the power to relieve them. [Stat.]

A letter from Lancaster, dated the 27th ult. contains the following:—"The Success of Columbia is very high. Trade begins to be lively at Columbia. Yesterday a number of Arks, Rafts and Boats, arrived, loaded with coal, whiskey, flour and wheat. A bill has passed incorporating a company to build a bridge at Columbia. It is estimated that it will cost 400,000 dollars."

LONDON, JAN. 5.

The following is the first article of a decree of Buonaparte's, dated Burgos, Nov. 11, 1808—

"The Dukes of Infantado, of Higar, Medina Celi, and of Ossuna, the Marquis of Santa Cruz, the counts of Fernan, Nunez, and of Altamira, the Prince of Castel Franco, the Sieur Pierre Cevallos, exminister of state, and the bishop of Santander, are declared traitors to France and Spain, and traitors to the two crowns. As such, their persons shall be seized and brought before a military commission, and shot.—Their property, moveable and immovable, shall be confiscated in Spain, in France, in the kingdom of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, in the Papal States, in the kingdom of Holland, and in all countries occupied by the French arms, to defray the expenses of the war."

The Spanish vessel which conveyed General Dupont to France, arrived at Gibraltar the 9th ult. on her way back to Cadiz. She brought intelligence respecting the delicate and wretched monarch, the late king of Spain Charles IV. A person who accompanied Dupont on his voyage, and was permitted to land at Marseilles, had several opportunities of seeing and conversing with Charles, who was in that city, with the queen, the infant of Francisco, and the Prince of Peace. The king was very earnest in his inquiries respecting the recent state of affairs in Spain, which were minutely detailed to him; during which he often wept bitterly. It is positively stated that Charles and his suite were brought to Marseilles, preparatory to a voyage to Mexico, for which province he was to sail by the first convenient opportunity; and that when he arrived he was to assume the government of that country as an ally of France. Consequently, one of the first acts of his government would be the separation of the people from the mother country.

The manufactures of Birmingham are the most flourishing state; and considerable orders for their produce have been received from Rio, and other parts of Spanish America.

PLYMOUTH, JAN. 6.

The French general Lefebvre, who arrived here in the cutter Cheerful, from Cornwall, is now under guard at the Globe Inn.

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