

## Poet's Corner.

### SELECTED.

#### ON TIME.

'D by a strange, mysterious power,  
Hales along the rapid hour,  
Touch the deep-ton'd string:  
Now I saw his wither'd face  
Path you tower's mouldering base,  
Where mossy vestments cling.  
K roll'd his cheerless eye around,  
Ere his grisly visage frown'd,  
To locks his head array'd;  
Grap'd a hero's antique bust,  
Marble crumbled into dust,  
And sunk amidst the shade.

Signant triumph fill'd his eyes,  
See, hapless mortals, see," he cries,  
How vain your idle schemes;  
Beneath my grasp the fairest form,  
Dissolves and mingles with the worm;  
Thus vanish mortal dreams.

The works of God and man I spoil;  
The noblest proofs of human toil,  
I treat as childish toys;  
I crush the noble and the brave;  
Beauty I mar; and in the grave  
I bury human joys."

Old! ruthless phantom—hold, I cry'd,  
Thou canst mock the dreams of pride,  
And nearer hopes devour—  
Virtue, beyond thy reach, shall bloom,  
When other charms sink to the tomb,  
She scorns thy envious power.

In frosty wings the demon fled,  
Howling as o'er the walls he sped,  
Another ghastly scene—

The ruin'd spire, the crumbling tower,  
Nodding obey'd his awful power,  
As Time flew swiftly on.

Since Beauty then to Time must bow,  
And Age deform the fairest brow,  
Let brighter charms be yours;  
The female mind, embalm'd in truth,  
Shall bloom in everlasting youth,  
While Time himself endures.

### ANECDOTE.

#### SQUARE ALL ROUND.

[Translated from the German.]

SOME young men in Germany, fond of wagering, lately being in company with a Doctor Fiereck, of Berlin, to whom they were strangers, they affected to disbelieve that FIERECK, (signifying four square, or four corners,) could be his real name; and finally offered him a considerable bet, that he could not obtain a passport from Berlin under that name. It was accepted, and the next evening was appointed for the decision of the wager.

It should have been observed, that this party being three in number, each of them according to a pre-concerted scheme, took care to present themselves for a passport, one by one, before the doctor could possibly make his appearance. "Your name, sir," said the officer at the gate, to the first. "Square," said the other—being entered he was ordered to pass.

The second then made his appearance, and being asked his name, answered, "Two Square." This name the officer entered also, after exhibiting some marks of doubt and hesitation.

It then came to the third to make his appearance. "Your name, sir." "Three Square." "Three Square!" replied the officer; "are you jesting?" In a word, the firmness of the applicant obtained him a passport.

But now, behold the different fate of the doctor, the object of this dupe. Arriving soon after, and being asked his name, and giving in that of Fiereck, or four Square, the officer lost all patience—he swore he had been imposed upon by the whole party of Squares, and therefore instead of granting a passport to the Herr Four Square, he was confined over to the guard-house; where he was obliged to remain all night; and it was not without some difficulty that the matter was adjusted on the day following.

## Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living on Greenberry's Point, near Annapolis, on Sunday the 31 inst. a negro lad named JACK, but commonly calls himself Jack Bouie. He is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, 17 or 18 years of age, his clothing a light bottle green broad cloth furcoat, a good dead worn, his over jacket blue, trimmed with red flannel, white country cloth trousers, much patched with blue, a pair of new red leather shoes without nails, and an old felt hat—He has lost the first joint of the middle finger of the right hand. Whoever takes up the said negro, and secures him so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and if brought home all reasonable charges paid.

MARGEN B. DUVALL.

Dec. 11, 1809.

## MISCELLANY.

From the Federal Republican.

### DESCRIPTIVE.

The House of Delegates is a kind of Museum.

It has a high stately Hall near which is a Hole Brooke unassurb'd by the Gale. It has a Stuart and a Brewer, with a well stored Cellar, and plenty of sound Bowles, for the use of customers. We have a Hopper who can Jump as far as any man. Old and new fashioned Spencers with a Pompey Bell. In the house there is a full view of Ireland and Calcutta, and also a very spacious Street, and as we Hope well to please, if our customers wish to Reid, they may be accommodated with any thing up to Blakistone. There is also to be seen a Brown, a Green and a Hairy-man, among whom many speeches are daily made, some Bland and some harsh. There is also a Baer with an Archer near him in a Schly manner watching his motions, and if any gentleman or lady say what their Will is, they can be accommodated, even if it is Physick, a Groome, a Plater or a Dricer, all will be brought Forward immediately. As some gentlemen may have occasion to travel through Sands which are in summer hot enough to Boyle water, we can offer them a long patent Gaither. Strange as it may appear Mills are established in the house, and there is nothing so incomprehensible to which we cannot furnish a Key. If any gentleman should wish to purchase any article our Chapman shall wait on him.

### QUIZ.

From a late London Paper.

Statistical Account of Great-Britain.

THE number of houses inhabited, by how many families, and those uninhabited, are thus calculated:

#### HOUSES.

	Inhabitants.	No. of Farms.	Uninhabited.
England,	1,472,870	1,787,520	53,965
Wales,	108,053	118,303	3,511
Scotland,	294,553	364,079	9,537
Total	1,875,476	2,269,902	67,013

The whole national income has been estimated at 132,470,000*l.* according to the following table:

From rent of lands	£. 29,000,000
From rent of houses	8,500,000
Profits of farming, or occupation of land,	6,120,000
Income of labourers in agriculture	15,000,000
Profits of mines, canals, collieries, &c.	2,000,000
Profit of merchant shipping and small craft	1,000,000
Income of stockholders	20,500,000
From mortgages and other monies lent	3,000,000
Profits of foreign trade	11,250,000
Profits of manufactures	14,100,000
Pay of army, navy and merchant seamen	5,000,000
Income of the clergy of all descriptions	2,200,000
Judges, and all subordinate officers of the law	1,800,000
Professors, schoolmasters, tutors, &c.	600,000
Retail trades not immediately connected with foreign trade or manufactures	8,000,000
Various other professions and employments	2,000,000
Male and female servants	2,400,000
	132,470,000

From this table may be formed a calculation of the amount of national capital:

Value of land at 28 years purchase	312,000,000
Value of houses at 20 years purchase	170,000,000
Manufactories, machinery, steam engines, &c.	20,000,000
Household furniture	42,500,000
Apparel, provisions, fuel, wine, plate, watches and jewels, books, carriages and other articles	40,000,000
Cattle of all kinds	90,000,000
Grain of all kinds	10,600,000
Hay, straw, &c.	6,600,000
Impiments of husbandry	2,000,000
Merchant shipping	12,800,000
The navy	6,000,000
Coin and bullion	24,000,000
Goods in the hands of merchants, &c.	16,300,000
Goods in the hands of manufacturers and retail traders	20,000,000
	£. 1,272,800,000

Mr. Pitt in the year 1790 estimated the total landed property at 700,000,000, and the personal property at 600,000,000. Making a total of 1,300,000,000.

The differences in the proportion of inhabitants to a house, between some towns and others, is from 9 3-4, which occurs at Plymouth, to about 5 2-4 or 5, which occurs at Gloucester and Hereford, 4 1-2 at Worcester.

The late enumeration has ascertained also the proportion of males and females. It has long been known that more male children are born than female. The registers of baptisms for 29 years, make 2,285,188 of the former, and 3,150,922 of the latter, which is about the proportion of 104 to 100.

From the American.

"That man that makes two ears of corn, or two blades of grass, grow where but one grew before, deserves more of his country than the whole horde of politicians and philosophers together."

### A PROLIFIC POTATOE.

MR. PERIGOE, of Reister's-town (remarkable for raising fine crops of potatoes) has now in his possession eighty-seven potatoes, which are the production of a single one; thirty of which will average one pound weight each, measuring altogether half a bushel.

The following is the history of this surprising vegetable, which I obtained from Mr. P. About the third of June he selected from his seed potatoes one of the largest of the white kind, and divided it into seven parts, (being careful to preserve what is called an eye to each,) he then dug a trench about eight inches deep in a corner of his potatoe ground, (which had been previously well prepared) and placed the pieces in it with a space of four inches between, covered the whole with a coat of high stable manure, and then filled the trench to the surface with mould—which is all the cultivation it received.

Mr. P. is of opinion that after the fibres to which the young potatoes adhere, begin to shoot, the plough and hoe are destructive, as they wound the young shoots and prevent them from extending to that distance which they otherwise would, and thinks nothing more necessary than freeing them from weeds, which may be pulled up by the hand. The usual mode of cultivation leaves a large proportion of the ground vacant for that purpose, but the method pursued in this experiment requires no more ground than will be sufficient for the potatoes to grow in. The half bushel spoken of occupied a space of but little more than two square feet. An acre of ground planted in this way, would, on a moderate calculation, produce 1000 bushels, and be a great saving of labour.

Baltimore, Nov. 9, 1809.

From a late Trenton Paper.

### IMPROVED BREED OF SHEEP.

ON Tuesday last the sale of the flock of the late Joseph Capner, of Flemington, took place, and was numerously attended by farmers from Pennsylvania and various parts of this state. Mr. Capner, as is well known, had attended particularly to the improvement of sheep, and had succeeded to a degree highly honourable to himself and beneficial to the country at large, by means of crosses between the Leicester or Dishley rams and our native ewes. He had for three years successively hired rams—the first year at 200 dollars the season, and the two last at 150; and his stock exhibited as fine a collection as any country could boast of in the same space of time. The disposition to fatten, the docility, and beauty of form, are peculiar characteristics of the Dishley breed. The wool, altho' not so fine as the silky Merino, is of that class called Combing, and is indispensable for worsted, and in various articles of dress, and may be greatly improved by a judicious selection of Ewes. Our farmers are beginning to be generally sensible of the great value of this breed, as the following list of prices which were here obtained will shew. We apprehend no sale of sheep of equal amount has ever been made in this country.—We understand that seven of the full blooded rams have been let this season for 150 dollars per piece, to farmers in various parts of this state and in Pennsylvania.

	Dolls.	Dolls.
4 Sheep (ewes) at 16 00 each	64 00	64 00
4 do. at 16 00	64 00	66 00
4 do. at 16 50	66 00	81 90
4 do. at 20 30	81 90	35 20
4 do. at 8 80	35 20	64 00
4 do. at 16 00	64 00	29 20
4 do. at 7 30	29 20	38 40
4 do. at 9 60	38 40	29 00
4 do. at 7 25	29 00	28 00
4 do. at 7 00	28 00	36 25
5 do. at 7 25	36 25	35 00
5 do. at 7 00	35 00	61 00
5 Lambs at 12 20	61 00	63 75
5 do. at 12 75	63 75	39 25
5 do. at 7 85	39 25	47 50
5 do. at 9 50	47 50	39 50
5 do. at 7 90	39 50	105 80
23 Widders at 4 60	105 80	

98 Sheep & Lambs amounting to dolls. 927 50

## EXTRAORDINARY DISCOVERY.

From the Traveller, a London paper, of August 29, 1809.

OF the following singular case no doubt can be entertained. It is copied from the Dublin papers, and has been duly authenticated:

"On Thursday last at 7 o'clock in the evening, as a man was passing by the lime kiln of D. Gosson, near Finglas, he saw, in a hollow below the wall of the kiln, a person in a grey coat lying on his face on the ground. At first he supposed him to be asleep, or intoxicated; but after sometime, perceiving he did not stir, he was induced to examine him more closely, when he found him apparently dead.—On turning him on his back, to ascertain who he might be, a sight the most awful and horrid presented itself to his view. The person was not dead, but on removing his coat, the whole surface of his body seemed a moving mass of worms; his face was much disfigured, apparently from some bruises either inflicted by blows or by a fall; and from every aperture of his head, his eyes, ears, mouth and nose, poured innumerable worms, as if the interior of the skull were entirely filled with them.—His eyes were dissolved, and their cavities, as well as those of his ears, mouth and nose, were filled with a white moving mass, more horrid and disgusting than it is possible for imagination to conceive without ocular inspection.—After sometime the miserable man having recovered sufficient strength to walk, and so far recovered his recollection and voice, that he distinctly answered several questions put to him, he told who he was, where he lived, &c. that he was returning home on a car the evening before, and having drank too much, he fell off and lay stunned with the fall till he was discovered.

He could not account for the wounds in his head, nor for his being so far off the road, but it is probable he had received the contusions on his face from the fall, or perhaps, the car had gone over him, and had insensibly crawled to the place where he lay. The humidity of the air and the heat of the weather had rapidly brought on a solution of the solids in those bruised parts already predisposed to putrescency, and now lying in contact with the moist earth.—In these were speedily deposited the eggs of innumerable insects, whose generation was as rapid as the predisposing causes were favourable; and thus while the vital powers rallied at the centre, and the blood yet circulating round the heart, preserved the vital principle, the extremities, in which all pulsation had ceased, were dissolving into their primitive elements, and the whole surface of the body exhibited a mass of animated corruption.

He was brought into an out house and laid on some hay; the loathsome objects were removed as far as that could be done; he was washed with spirits and vinegar, had cordials poured down his throat, which he swallowed though with some difficulty. In fact, every precaution was taken by the worthy people by whom he was discovered, but without effect—the putrescency rapidly increased: in a very short time the spasms in his throat prevented his swallowing; he gradually became insensible, and at 12 o'clock the next day he died, in a state of total putrid solution, having lived in that dreadful situation 17 hours, from the time he was first discovered, and the greater part of that period in full possession of his senses; so much so, that he at several times inquired eagerly for his pocket, in which he recollected he had put some money, and which to a small amount was found. That Herod, Sylla, &c. were devoured by worms while yet alive, are facts recorded by ancient historians, and that worms engendered in the flesh and nuclei, &c. is also true; but these are not parallel cases, as they were the efforts of morbid pendencies, and specific disorders. The only case in modern times perhaps of a human being living under such circumstances, is recorded in the romantic adventures of Iscerre Viand; and even here the incident throws a degree of discredit on the authenticity of the work, altho' it was attested by the annexed affidavits of persons who had seen it. Yet in that case the worms had only engendered in the lower extremities, while the head and the viscera, necessary to animal life, were free.—But here the most essential organ of the animal economy was dissolved, while yet the living being walked and talked.

"The worms they crept in, and the worms they crept out,  
And sported his eyes and temples about,"  
exhibiting an appearance even more awful than the ghastly spectre of poetic imagination."

### APHORISM.

HOW many who have suffered for crimes have charged their first false steps to the temptation of idleness.

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