

POET'S CORNER.

SELECTED.

AN IMAGE OF LIFE.

The following from a late number of Dr. Aiken's celebrated publication, the Athenaeum, is by the English poetess, Miss Matilda Bethem. The idea of the piece is a very novel one.]

WERE writing lives to be my task,
From cottages to kings,
A little book I'd only ask,
And fill it full of wings.

Each pair should represent a day;
On some the sun should rise;
While others bent their mournful way
Through gold and cloudy skies.

And here I would the lightning bring,
To dart its forked glare;
And there the hallow'd rainbow fling
Across the troubled air.

Some faint and heavily should glide,
Their broken flight along,
While some high in the air should ride,
Dilated, bold and strong.

Some, agitated and adrift,
Against their will should rove;
Some steering forward sure and swift,
Should scarcely seem to move.

Others the happiest of their kind,
Should in the ether soar;
As if no care should ever find,
No sorrow reach them more.

When from an arrow from below
Should wound them in their flight;
And many a crimson drop should flow,
Ere yet they came in sight.

Their rapid and abrupt descent,
Their stain'd and ruffled plume;
Appears as they were never meant
Their station to resume.

But soon their beauty and their force
Sweet hours of rest renew;
Again their bright and varied course
With ardour they pursue.

And thus alternate rise and fall
Through each succeeding day;
For this of any life is all
I should aspire to say.

MISCELLANY.

POWER OF MUSIC.

A few years ago, a man who lived at Alerton, (Eng.) by trade a tailor, but who occasionally could handle his fiddle as well as his needle, on his way home, from whence he had been exercising his musical talents for the entertainment of his country neighbours, in passing through a field about 3 o'clock in the morning, in the month of June, was attacked by a Bull.—After several efforts to escape, he attempted to ascend a tree; not however succeeding in the attempt, a momentary impulse directed him to pull out his fiddle, and fortifying himself behind the tree as well as he could, began to play; upon which the enraged animal became totally disarmed of his ferocity, and appeared to listen with great attention. The affrighted Joe Snip, finding his fierce and formidable enemy so much appeased, began to think of making his escape, left off playing, and was moving off without even the slightest desire to know who should pay the piper. This, however, the bull would not suffer; for no sooner had our Orpheus ceased his fascinating strain, than the bull's rage appeared to return with as much violence as before. He was therefore glad to have recourse a second time to his fiddle, which instantly operated again as a magic charm upon the bull, who became as composed and attentive as before. He afterwards made several more attempts to escape, but all in vain; for no sooner did he stop his fiddle, than the bull's anger returned, so that he was compelled to continue fiddling away till near 6 o'clock, (about three hours) when the family came to fetch the cows, by which he was relieved and rescued from a tiresome and frightful situation.—He is, perhaps, the first man upon record who may really be said to have fiddled for his life, and who has so truly fulfilled the Poet's idea, that "Music hath charms to soothe the savage beast."

A striking instance of Longevity.

In days of yore, a gentleman travelling through the Highlands of Scotland, happened to fall in with a man who appeared to be about eighty years of age, weeping bitterly. On inquiring the reason, the old man informed him that his father had just been whipping him. The gentleman's curiosity led him to visit their cottage, where he saw the father; and on expostulating with him on his cruelty in using thus his son, was told, that the young rascal had been throwing stones at his grandfather, who was at work in the garden.

SELECTIONS

FROM LATE ENGLISH PAPERS.

The following is an extract of a private letter from Abo, the capital of Finland, under date of the 6th ult.—"It is with the deepest regret that I communicate to you an account of the perpetration of atrocities, scarcely exceeded by the memorable massacre on St. Bartholomew's day, at Paris, by the Russian troops on the inhabitants of this ill-fated country. In violation of an express stipulation in the treaty for the transfer of Finland to Russia, a certain portion of the inhabitants were ordered to be draughted or rather impressed into the emperor's service. The despotic mandate was in general obeyed, and considerable levies were procured, before their destination was known to be the shores of the Euxine, to fight against the Turks. In the province of Savolax the alarm became general; and the people conceiving they were exempt from service for a limited time, ventured to remonstrate against what they considered as an infringement of the treaty. Count Tolsky, the governor of Finland, to whom the appeal was made in the most respectful and submissive terms, invited the inhabitants, by proclamation, to repair, on Sunday last, to their respective churches, in order to obtain a redress of grievances. This artifice had the desired effect. The inhabitants, who are widely scattered, and difficult to be got at in detail, were collected in a focus; and, while an anxious expectation of the proffered act of grace, and unconscious of the impending danger, they were suddenly surrounded by bands of soldiers, who regardless of the sanctity of the place, and deaf to the voice of humanity, dragged the flower of the young men from the altar of their Gods, from the bosoms of their parents, and the enjoyment of all that was endeared to them in life; and moreover, butchered, with out any distinction of age, sex or condition, those that attempted, by intreaties or force, to soften the horrors or avert the deadly weapons of their remorseless assassins. In the parishes where these atrocities were perpetrated, not less than 700 unoffending and defenceless individuals have fallen victims to the relentless fury of monsters in human form."

THE INVISIBLE GHOST.

The neighbourhood of Kenington has for some time past been both amused and alarmed by an unusual and extraordinary circumstance:—A respectable person, while at home at his house, about one o'clock on Wednesday, the 11th inst. was disturbed by an unusual knocking at his front door. On going to the door the knocker continued to play, although no person was near it; at the same time the clock in the house began to strike. The person suspecting some one was playing him a trick, immediately had the knocker taken off the door, beat about with a hammer, and laid on a table, when it began to perform its operations in conjunction with the clock, and continued without intermission for the space of an hour. On the Wednesday following, at the same hour, they were again alarmed by the same unusual noise, without being enabled in any measure to account for its cause. Some old women in the neighbourhood were so much alarmed, as to mention the necessity of reading prayers to avert the judgment that seemed to threaten, or to prevent a recurrence of the same, which they fully expected on Wednesday, at the usual hour.

THE VISIBLE GHOST.

Last week, while two men were employed in the interior of a family vault, about seven miles from Leeds, a meagre figure, black from head to foot, guided into the sepulchral mansion; the man whose eye first caught the spectre became instantly petrified with horror, his speech forsook him, and it was only by a vigorous effort that he could jog the elbow of his fellow, and point to the object of alarm. Like the shock from the electric spark, the terror was communicated by the touch; but the symptoms were not so strong in the second as in the first subject: taking courage, he addressed the ghost in a faltering accent, and said.—"In the name of God, what is your errand to this world?"—"I have no errand; I was going past, and I thought I would just look in." These grateful sounds instantly dispelled the illusion, and the workmen recognized in them the well known voice of a neighbouring chimney sweeper.

A young man, residing at Fulford, near York, last week attended the execution of a woman and four men, for forgery, in that city, and was so affected by the awful scene, that he went home and hanged himself in his cow-house.

A letter from Rome says, "A discovery has been made in the Villa Palumbara, of a pavement in Mosaic. This discovery has given occasion to several other researches. There was found, a year ago, in the same place a dioscobulus, and a very fine engraved stone, which was sold for 25 paoli by the first possessor. The proprietor of the Villa claimed this stone, and prosecuted the workmen who found it."

"The Temple of Vesta is to be restored as much as possible; it is even intended to level the ground which surrounds the ancient monument."

From the Salem Register.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The celebrated count Humboldt, who visited our States, embraced also South-America, in his discoveries and in his travels. We have from some observations from his views of nature, which will be acceptable at a time when we are inquiring into the history of a portion of our own continent, with which we hope for important connexion in some future ages of its prosperity. Count Humboldt tells us, "The interest which South America excites, belongs entirely to nature. Nothing exists to bring to our recollection the ancient dwellings of men. No temple, no stone wrought by the hand of man, is here to be seen. From the mountains of the Carracas, the desert extends into the forest of Guiana, and from the mountains of Merida, where we see sulphureous springs issuing from the beds of perpetual snow, the same desert stretches to the immense Delta, formed by the mouths of the Oronoko. To the southward these plains extend in the form of the sea beyond the shores of the Meta, and of the Nichida, to the almost unknown sources of the Guoviara; or to the isolated peake called by the Spaniards; Paramo de la summo Paz, the residence of eternal peace. This plain occupies a surface of 14,000-square miles. The scanty geographical knowledge hitherto in our possession respecting these countries, encouraged an idea, that it is continued to the Straits of Magellan, but no regard has been paid to the chain, which extends to the east of the Andes, and which separates, to the northward and the southward, the woody plains of the river of Amazons, and the meadows of Rio de la Plata.—The latter, which forms the pampas of Buenos Ayres, are there the extent of 500 leagues; on the north they are bounded by forests of Palm trees, while the southern parts are constantly covered with ice and snow. Countries already half cultivated by Europeans, bound the vast plains of South America. The countries which extend northward, between the chain of the Venezuelan mountains, and the West-India islands, are covered with flourishing towns, and well cultivated farms. The immense desert is bounded on the south by impenetrable forests of timber, which occupy the damp regions between the rivers Oronoko and Amazon. Enormous rocks of granite outline the beds of their stormy waters. The mountains and forests echo back the noise of their water falls, and the almost incessant cries of animals prognosticate approaching storms. Various are the races of men which inhabit these savage countries; they are distinguished by the variety of their language. Of these the Otomacs and the Jatures feed upon ants, gum and even earth. Others more intelligent and of milder manners, live on the fruits of the earth which they cultivate. Immense regions are inhabited only by monkeys who live in a kind of society. Images, however, carved on the rocks, announce the existence of mankind in these countries at some remote period. These relics contain the secret of the mutable destinies of men, and prove that the modifications of languages are invariably the most indelible monuments of their first origin. The savage tribes of Guiana wage eternal war." Such are the outlines of the picture which this celebrated naturalist has given of a portion of our continent, which is soon to receive new honours.—The historian has given a pointed contrast between South America and Africa. The cold and the humidity of S. America he contrasts with the burning deserts of Africa. According to him four fifths of South America is situated beyond the Equator, in a hemisphere rendered colder by lakes and rivers, than the northern hemisphere, to which the greater part of Africa belongs.—We do not concern ourselves with his ingenious reasoning upon the facts. In the history of man, he notices a tribe of South Americans inhabiting the banks of the Oronoko near its mouth, and who live in cabins suspending to the branches of the tree called Mauritia.—The existence of this tribe he represents as depending entirely upon the productions of the Mauritia. During the inundation of the Delta, they suspend ingeniously between the branches of the tree, kinds of hammocks, woven with the leaves, and sewed together with threads made from the same tree. He testifies of the immense herds of horned cattle, horses and wild asses, which pasture in the South American plains; the prodigious increase of these animals is to him more astonishing, from the difficulties with which they have to contend, and which he describes.

In Chancery,

July 3d, 1810.

ON the report of the auditor, of the claims against the estate of William Cooley, it is ordered, that the said claims be decided on, during the first four days of September next, provided a copy of this order be published three weeks in the Maryland Gazette, before the 10th day of September next.

True copy.

NICHOLAS BREWER, Reg. Cur. Can.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

ABSCONDED from the subscriber, on yesterday morning, a negro man named SOLOMON RODGERS, 22 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, black smooth skin, fine set of teeth, and round face; had on when he went away a blue cloth coat, thin cotton waistcoat, and dimity trouters, a tolerable good pair of shoes and stockings; he also took other effects with him that are not recollected. I am informed he went up to Baltimore in one of the Annapolis packets. He has two brothers living in Baltimore, who call themselves James and John Richardson, they are freemen, the former is employed in a lumber yard, and the latter as waiter to some gentleman in the city. Solomon is also well acquainted with a free black man named Ben Williams, who keeps a dray, and with the family of a mulatto man named Jerry Watson, with some or other of these people I am certain he may be found. I am inclined to believe that when interrogated he will say that I gave him permission to look out for another master, but the fact is not so, he went off entirely without my knowledge or consent. And I will give the above reward to any person who will apprehend and lodge him in Baltimore goal, so that I get him again, and all legal expenses if brought home.

HORATIO RIDOUT,

Whitehall, near Annapolis, June 26, 1810.

Maus and Black's

IMPROVEMENT IN THE

Construction of Mills, &c.

BY means of this new invention, of which has yet discovered, the most simple and least expensive, families, consisting of twenty or thirty persons, may be suited with a mill adequate to a supply of flour, at an expense less than the value of the toll paid for two years at watermills, exclusive of the trouble of sending to the water or windmill. This invention may be used by hand, by horse power, by wind or water, according to the purposes for which the mill is to be used. A model may be seen at Finkney and Merd's Store in Annapolis, where patent rights may be had; to make and use the same under the authority of the subscriber, sole proprietor of Anne-Arundel county.

JOHN GIBSON,

N. B. The subscriber will give information as to the mode of applying the power to the machine according to the experience already obtained.

Land for Sale.

I WILL sell the farm whereon I now live, containing about three hundred acres of well enclosed and highly productive land, proportionably timbered, and a quantity of meadow land equal in fertility to any that can be found, with never failing springs of pure and salubrious water, a large orchard, a convenient dwelling-house, two tobacco houses, a stable, and other out-houses, all newly new, situated in a healthy and agreeable neighbourhood.

WM. HOLLAND,

Calvert county.

In Chancery,

June 27, 1810.

ORDERED, That the sale made by Nathaniel Brawner, trustee for the sale of certain personal property, the estate of John Langley, deceased, shall be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn before the last day of August next; provided a copy of this order be inserted three successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette before the 1st day of August next.

The report states the amount of sales to be 955 dollars.

Test.

NICHOLAS BREWER, Reg. Cur. Can.

The Subscriber

TAKES this method of informing his friends and the public, that he has taken the house formerly occupied by captain James Thomas, and lately by Mr. William Brewer, where he intends keeping a PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE. All those who may favour him with their company may depend on his best endeavours to give general satisfaction.

WILLIAM TUCK,

Annapolis, April 10, 1810.

To be had,

At the Store of Gideon White, Esquire.

AN ANSWER

To a Pamphlet, Entitled

AN APPENDIX TO A RELIGIOUS COLLECTOR

ANNAPOLIS:

PRINTED BY

FREDERICK & SAMUEL GREEN

Price—Two Dollars per Annum