

POETS CORNER

BEAUTY AND VIRTUE

A CONTRAST

Where does Beauty chiefly lie
In the Heart, or in the Eye?
Which doth yield us greatest pleasure

Outward Charms, or inward Treasure
Which with firmest links doth bind,
The lustre of the Face or Mind!

Beauty, at some future day,
Must surely Spindle and decay;
And all its energy and fire
Ignobly perish and expire:
Low level'd with the humble slave,
Alike in dust moulder in the grave!

But inborn excellence, secure
Shall brave the storm, and still endure;
Time's self-subduing arm defy,
And live when nature's self shall die:
Small stand unurt amidst the blast,
And longer than the world shall last.

From the American Daily Advertiser.
Mr. Poulson,

The affecting story related in your paper of this day, under the title of "The Price of Victory," which, though perhaps fictitious, as such cannot fail to impress the mind of sensibility with the most painful sensations, as to the melancholy result of the operations of War. An instance of the deplorable effects which are the inevitable concomitants of this destroyer of the human species, came within my observation a few days since, and I cannot refrain from giving it publicity.

On Saturday last, I went with a friend to view the frame of the *Seventy-four*, which is now constructing at the Navy Yard, in South-wark. After surveying this stupendous effort of human ingenuity, this wonderful combination of power and of art, this magnificent exertion of mechanical skill, I was almost lost in a contemplation of the sublime and exalted faculties with which man has been endowed by his MAKER. To behold the trees of the forest which but a few days since expanded their luxuriant foliage to the breeze, script of their branches and snaped by the labor of the artificer to ride upon the Ocean and defy the fury of the elements—exhibits such a lofty display of the energy of the creature, as cannot fail to evince the Omnipotent Power of the CREATOR—And, thought I, is this mighty structure intended as an engine to destroy the human race; or is it one of the instruments in the hands of Providence, by which our nation may be protected from the aggressions and assaults of her foes?—At that instant I saw a boy approach me—he was about eighteen years of age—and supported by two crutches, for one of his legs had been amputated considerably above the knee. I addressed him—My lad where did you lose your leg?—He replied, that he had lost it on board of one of the gun-boats in the Delaware Bay, during last summer, in an action with the enemy, at the time Capt. Smith was taken—he had received four musket balls in his thigh, and as a proof of his assertion took from his pocket a number of pieces of bone, which he placed together to shew where one of the balls had struck—His leg was not yet well, as parts of the bone occasionally came out. We asked him what he had to live upon?—He replied, that he received a pension from the Government of *Thirty six dollars a year*—that he sometimes was employed picking oakum—and that the Secretary of the Navy had promised him a *Cork Leg*. I turned to my friend—If this fellow had been an Admiral, he would not have been left to snuff through the world with less than ten cents a day, and instead of being neglected and unknown, the residue of his days would have been rendered happy and comfortable?—I pulled from my pocket a piece of money and offered him—His pride was off and he turned away.—Here is a trifle my lad to drink my health in, rejoined I, when I feared I had touched his sensibility. He took the money, and thanked me for it—by name. Hearing my name used by one to whom I supposed myself a perfect stranger, I asked him how and where he had known me.—His recital upon this subject was more affecting than the former.—This was the substance of his words—*I was apprentice to a cabinet maker, who lived opposite to your house. When my employers broke, I was turned loose upon the world. My parents were in England, where I came from—and I had not a friend to whom I could apply for advice or assistance. In this situation I shipped on board the gun-boats, as my only means of subsistence. Reader, the rest is known to you.—Look on this picture, which*

is that—*recalled that instance of similar cases of human misery now exist, and then ask yourself, whether the benefits resulting from the present war, are an adequate compensation for the distresses thereby inflicted upon your fellow creatures—or whether the gratitude of their countrymen amply reward those who fight their battles.*

ARISTIDES

Philadelphia, March 3d, 1814.

LION HUNT, NEAR KIARA, BOMBAY.

[From the Bombay Paper]

"The sporting gentlemen of this station were, on the 22d December, informed, that, three lions had been discovered in a small jungle, two miles from Beertje. Unattended preparations were made to assemble a large party, and to proceed to chase them from thence. Accounts were received, that the size and ferocity of the animals had struck a panic into the adjacent village; that six of the natives who had unwarily approached their haunts had been torn, and mangled, and left to expire in the greatest agonies; and that it was no longer safe for the inhabitants, to proceed to the usual occupations of husbandry, or to turn out their cattle to pasture, as several of them had been hunted down and killed. These accounts only stimulated the British Nimrods; and a party of 16 gentlemen having assembled, on the 24th, proceeded to the scene of action, accompanied by a body of armed peons from the Audulet and Revenue departments. The guides took them to the precise spot where three of the Royal Family were reposing in state. The party advanced with due caution to within a few paces of the jungle, without disturbing the residents.—At that instant, three dogs, which had joined the hunt, unconscious of danger, approached the very throats of the presence, and were received with such a sepulchral groan, as for a moment 'made the bravest hold his breath.' One of the dogs was killed—the other two fled, and were seen no more. Presently a lioness was indistinctly observed at the mouth of the den; a few arrows were discharged, with a view to irritate her, and induce her to an attack on her assailants—but this did not succeed, as she broke cover in an opposite direction, with two cubs about two thirds grown.

The party pursued the fugitives on foot as fast as the nature of the ground newly ploughed would admit; when suddenly one of the men who had been stationed in the trees, called out to the gentlemen to be on their guard. This arrested their progress.—They turned on one side, to some heights, when they descried an enormous lion, which was approaching them through an open field, at an easy canter, and lashing his tail in a style of indescribable grandeur.—The foremost of the party presented their pieces and fired, just as the animal had cleared, at one bound, a chasm, which was between them, of 12 feet broad. He was apparently wounded in the shoulder; but nevertheless, sprung on Mr. M. whose arm he lacerated dreadfully; and feeling at the same time a peon's lance, he relinquished his first hold, seized the poor man by the throat, and strangled him before the party dared fire, lest they should kill his victim. He was now at bay, but sheltered in such a manner as rendered it difficult to bring him down—when suddenly the man on the look out gave another alarm, and the party almost immediately perceived a lioness, which had broken cover, approaching their rear. The same instant their ears were assailed by the shrieks and yells of men, women and children, occasioned by the animal crossing the road in the midst of the coolies that were carrying tiffin to the village. A woman and child were almost immediately sacrificed to her fury. The woman was literally torn to pieces. This proved not the last calamity of this hunt. The gentlemen with the peons, left their former enemy to attack the lioness, who threatened the village. The party from the rapid manner in which the beast was followed, were not able to keep very compact; and most unfortunately, four of the collector's peons advanced upon the place where the lioness had laid down. She immediately sprung upon the nearest, and brought him to the ground; and crushed his skull, & tore his face, so that no feature was discernible, and the skin literally hung in the wind. A companion, who advanced to his assistance, she seized by the thigh; the man in the agony of pain caught the beast by the throat, when she

quitted his thigh, and fastened on his arm and breast. At this moment the gentlemen advanced with a great pace; and as he was still standing over her unfortunate victim, lodged 20 balls in her body.—She retreated to the hedge, where some more shots terminated her existence. She had abundance of milk which from the novelty; most of the party tasted. Both peons died in a few hours.—Mr. M. is recovering."

For Sale.

The subscriber will sell a small tract or parcel of land, adjoining that formerly the property of Mr. Lancelot Green, and now offered for sale by Mrs. Nicholas J. Watkins, containing about two hundred and fifty acres. This land is level, and well calculated for farming of planting, a part of it well timbered, with the advantage of a fine meadow, and apple orchard. This piece of land added to that offered for sale by Mr. Watkins, will make a beautiful little farm of about 400 acres, and is well worth the attention of any person disposed to purchase. If the above land be not sold at private sale by the 1st of April, it will on that day be offered at public sale. Terms will be made known on the day of sale, or on application to the subscriber.

JOSEPH HOWARD.

Feb. 24, 1814.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained from the orphan court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration D. B. N. on the personal estate of Samuel Green, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, all persons having claims against said deceased are hereby requested to bring them in, legally proved, and those who are indebted to the same to make immediate payment, more especially those who are indebted for postage on letters, &c.

Richard H. Harwood, Admr. D. B. N. Feb. 24.

DISSOLUTION

OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership of Ridgely & Pindell is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against said firm, are requested to present them for payment, and those indebted to the firm to make immediate payment to Absalom Ridgely, who is fully authorised to settle the business of said firm.

Absalom Ridgely, Richard Pindell. Annapolis, Feb. 22, 1814.

Farmers Bank

OF MARYLAND, ANNAPOLIS,

February 16, 1814.

The president and directors of this institution request a general meeting of the stockholders, at the Banking House, on Wednesday the 20th day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M. to take into consideration a late law of the General Assembly of Maryland, providing for the extension of bank charters. By order, Jonathan Pinkney, Cashr. Feb. 17, 1814.

J. HUGHES,

Having succeeded Gidton White as Agent in Annapolis for the sale of

MICHAEL LEE'S

Family Medicines

So justly celebrated, in all parts of the United States, for twelve years past, has on hand and intends keeping a constant supply of Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills, for the prevention and cure of Bilious Fevers, &c. Lee's Elixir for violent colds, coughs, &c. Lee's Infallible Aque and Fever Drops. Lee's Worm Destroying Lozenges.

Lee's Itch Ointment, warranted to cure by one application (without Mercury.) Lee's Grand Restorative for nervous disorders, inward weakness, &c.

Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, for the Venereal.

Lee's Persina Lotion for tetters and eruptions.

Lee's Essence and Extract of Mustard, for the Rheumatism, &c.

Lee's Eye-Water.

Lee's Tooth-Ache Drops.

Lee's Damask Lip Salve.

Lee's Corn Plaster.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head-aches.

Lee's Tooth Powder.

To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper the signature of MICHAEL LEE & Co.

The places of sale, may be had in pamphlets containing cases of those length prevents there being repeated.

A LIST OF THE

American NAVY,

with

STEEL'S LIST OF THE

British NAVY.

For Sale at GEORGE SHAW'S Store, and at this Office. Price 12-1-2 Cents.

Public Sale.

On Wednesday the 22d of March, the subscribers will offer at Public Sale,

A Tract of Land

Called Turkey Neck, situated in Anne Arundel County, in the Forks of Potomax River, and near to the Fork Bridge. The said tract contains 130 acres; part of it is heavily timbered, and good meadow land, bounding on said river, and produces well; it is convenient to several grist mills, and a saw mill within one mile. This property is valuable to any person disposed to purchase a convenient country retreat.

The terms of sale will be, cash on the day, or upon the execution of a deed. The title is indisputable. The property will be shown to any person inclined to purchase, by application to Mr. Benjamin Gaither living adjoining Shovel the above day be unfair, it will be postponed to the next fair day.

WILLIAM BAPPINGTON, February 10.

NOTICE.

I hereby certify, that on this 28th day of January, 1814, James Duckett bro't before me, the subscriber, as an estray, trespassing on the enclosures of Mrs. Hannah West, a dark bay or chestnut sorrel mare, upwards of 15 hands high, 4 or 5 years old, has been lately docked, and worked in gear, has a wound in her left flank, and a sore on the off knee, (as if that knee had been much rubbed.) She has a large star in her forehead, has been lately shod, and her shoes have steel toes. Given under my hand the day and year above written.

R. W. West. The owner of the above described mare is requested to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

James Duckett, Overseer at the Woodyard, March 1813.

NOTICE.

The Levy Court of Anne Arundel county will meet at the City of Annapolis, on Monday the 21st of March next, for the purpose of laying the levy for said county for the year 1813.

By order, WM. S. GREEN, CLK. Feb. 18, 1814.

NOTICE.

CITY BANK OF BALTIMORE.

January 31st, 1814.

Agreeably to a resolution of the board of Directors, the stockholders are required to pay the third instalment of Five Dollars, on each share of stock in this institution, on or before Friday the first of April next.

By order, JAMES STERETT, Cashier. Feb. 10, 1st My.

Calvert County, sc.

On application to me, the subscriber, in the recess of Calvert county court, as an associate judge for the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing of RICHARD KENT, of Calvert county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto; a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, being annexed to his petition, and having satisfied me that he has resided in the state of Maryland two years immediately preceding his application; having also stated in his petition that he is in confinement for debt, and having prayed to be discharged therefrom, I do hereby order and adjudge, that the person of Richard Kent be discharged from confinement, and that by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Maryland Gazette for three months successively before the second Monday in October next, give notice to his creditors to appear before Calvert county court, on the said second Monday of October, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Richard Kent should not have the benefit of the said acts.

Given under my hand this 12th day of April, 1813.

RICHARD H. HARWOOD, True copy, taken from the original, Test. WM. S. MORSELL, CLK. CALVERT COUNTY, sc. October Term, 1813.

Ordered by the court, that the time of publication be extended to the second Monday of May, 1814.

Test. WM. S. MORSELL, CLK. January 15, 1814.

50 Dollars Reward

Ran away from Salubria, near Hagar's-Town, Washington county, (Md.) on the 14th inst. a negro slave who calls himself BILL GUY, the property of the subscriber. Bill is about 5 feet six or 7 inches high, rather of a lighter complexion than the generality of blacks, extremely awkward and ungraceful in his address and particularly his walk, and has a wild and suspicious stare when accosted. He is between 18 and 21 years of age and was raised by Mr. Benjamin Harrison of West River, at which place he has a mother and other relations. The above reward will be given to any person who shall secure him in any goal in the United States; if taken out of Washington county.

O. H. W. STULL, Washington County, 25 July 18th, 1813.

For Sale.

A TRACT OF LAND.

Called Snowden's Reputation Reported, situated on the head of South river, formerly occupied by Mr. Lot Green, and adjoining Mr. Thomas Woodfield's, containing upwards of 170 acres, with considerable improvements, and is well timbered. A further description is deemed unnecessary as persons disposed to purchase will no doubt view the premises. If not sold at private sale before the 1st April next, it will on that day be offered at public vendue. Terms will be made accommodating. For further particulars apply to

NIGHTS, J. WATKINS, Feb. 15, 1814.

Notice is Hereby Given,

That the subscriber intends to petition the judges of Calvert county court, at their next session, for the benefit of the act of assembly, passed at November session, 1805, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto.

WILLIAM B. SEWELL, Feb. 3, 1814.

PROPOSALS

For publishing in the City of Baltimore,

A NEWSPAPER,

TO BE ENTITLED, THE

Baltimore Correspondent,

AND

Merchants, Manufacturers & Mechanics

DAILY ADVERTISER.

BY THOMAS HOWARD HILL, PRINTER.

The proposed paper will be published daily (at noon) in order to circulate the earliest intelligence which may be received by the mails.

It is proper that the intended editor should declare his intentions as to the manner in which he means to conduct the publication of "The BALTIMORE CORRESPONDENT."

He pledges himself that it shall be held abstract from all party, and be conducted upon the most impartial principles—that it shall comprise the following articles, viz: all foreign and domestic news of the day; a regular detail of naval and military events; a correct and regular journal of the proceedings of the national legislature as also those of the different states, and all documents that may be submitted to them for consideration. And in the absence of the above general named intelligence, he will insert useful notices of the progress of commerce, (internal and external,) of manufactures, and of mechanics, as indeed it is solely devoted to their advancement.

A price current (corrected weekly) will be inserted upon the most convenient day.

The utility of such a newspaper at the present time is most certainly obvious to those acquainted with the time of the arrival of the great mail; and as it is the wish of the editor to make the contemplated paper as useful as possible, he promises to use his utmost exertions in collecting of intelligence that may be useful and interesting to those who may favor him with their support.

TERMS.

"The Baltimore Correspondent" will be printed on a half sheet super royal, at five dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance—the paper for the country at three dollars in advance. Advertisements to be inserted on the usual terms unless otherwise contracted for by the year.

Arrangements are now making to anticipate news by letter.

January 12, 1814.

20 Dollars Reward.

Runaway from the subscriber, on Tuesday the 4th inst. a negro man by the name of CHARLES, formerly the property of Mr. Gaasaway, Bowling Green. He is a stout able fellow, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, slates very much when talking, he has a wife at Mr. William Stewart's quarters, Fingall. His clothing when he went off was a round over jacket, made of green half thick, given to him this fall, a spotted swandown under jacket much worn, white felled country cloth trousers, a good deal mended, coarse shoes & yarn stockings, a white hat with a broad brim; as he has other clothing he may change to suit his purpose. Charles is an old offender; in the life time of his former master, he often took these trips, and when away he got acquainted on Elk Ridge & Baltimore; he was taken up some years ago and confined in Frederick goal; he has a brother in George-Town, living with Mr. Thomas Gantt. It is supposed he may endeavor to get to some of the above places, and pass as a free man. Whoever takes up the said fellow, and delivers him to me, or confines him in any goal so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward; all persons are forbid harbouring the said fellow at their peril.

SAMUEL MACCUBBIN, Anne Arundel county, 11 January 8, 1814.

PAINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JONAS GREEN, CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

AN ORATION BY FRANCIS S. KEY, Delivered at a meeting of the Lexington Society, of Alexandria, on Tuesday 22d inst.

ORATION. The return of this day, unlike these presents us with and affecting proof of the uncertainty of all human expectations, vanity stamped upon every purpose and device of man.

A nation in the pride of its youth, in the exultation of its victory, sets apart the birth day of its independence, and decrees that its anniversary shall be welcomed by acclamations of joy, and be the sign of universal gladness. But a few short years pass away, and the pride of triumph and the exultation of prosperity are gone. The things that once prompted the deliverance and the voice of the giving are dead.

In the gloom of present difficulties, in the still more awful anticipation of approaching calamity, the exhibition of national rejoicing would be impossible. A period arrives in which patient courage, submission, and humble enquiry to the means of preservation, the virtues demanded of us.

That all the vicissitudes of our affairs are ordered and controlled by the Almighty Governor of the world—who means, in all his dispensations, mercy to man—is a boldy acknowledge; but faintly do we feel it? how little we manifest by our conduct influence upon our hearts?

Hence, when affliction is among a people, we are all too ready to charge it exclusively upon those to whose fault or folly we choose to impute it, and each deems himself an innocent sufferer for the offence of others.

hence those mutual reviling reproaches which shew a spirit softened by adversity, which neither remedy nor alleviation serve to aggravate the common and the common punishment.

If then, in the dark and evil that have come upon us, if the must lose its brightness, if the and dispirited heart seeks in to be revived by the recollections of the past, it will become us to do it with a solemnity, suited to the circumstances in which it finds itself.

If it may no longer give us delight it may teach us wisdom, prompt us to timely consideration and prepare us for the trials which be called on to endure.

I shall not endeavour to do you by a display of the fallacious national prosperity, the causes produced or the consequences expected from it; nor shall I into a discussion of the many opinions that occupy and disturb the public mind.

Were I to speak of these things I should speak of them as the and it would be a task, I from repugnant to the feelings of by whose request I have the honor to address you, as to my own excite in your minds those passions forebodings, which at times agitate my own bosom, which I feel to be adverse to my own and which I therefore strive to suppress.

This day is here celebrated society formed for no low and every purpose, seeking no particular distinction or emolument, nothing for itself, but aiming substantial and devoted patriots to promote the good of a country by actual works of beneficence. A society, which, if we were not its motives and its would be put to shame by the which it has assumed.

I have thought that the who to you at such a time, under condition should not be emulated distinction which is to be won by founding the pra