

POETS CORNER

Mr. GREEN. If you think the following lines worthy of a place in the poet's corner, you will oblige a friend by giving them an insertion.

TO DELIA. Where'er some beautiful fair one sings, While o'er the keys her fingers stray, And music answers from the strings, I think of hours now past away: And while I dwell upon their bliss, I feel a soft, a pensive pain, That from my soul I'd not dismiss. For all of Pleasure's wanton train. For, Delia, oh, my soul's ador'd! This is the image that appears; By memory to my heart restor'd, And with sweet hope my bosom cheers.

But then again a doubt returns, And says, 'tis never can be mine— Like that which in my bosom burns, No flame illumines that breast of thine! Yet if a fond and constant heart, That beats with rapture still for thee, Can of thy pity claim a part— That heart is mine—oh, give it me! Nov. 18, 1814.

TO DELIA. When late from thee about to part, Methought I saw a lucid tear Just ready from thine eye to start. Glittering like dew—so soft, so clear! Oh! was I right to think that tear Was shed upon the shrine of Love? The little sprite to mortals dear, Companion of the saints above! Or didst thou, reading all my heart, With thought congenial in thine own, But shed that tear on Pity's part, I hop'd was given to love alone? Or didst thou, with coquetish aim, Endeavour still—still wish to blow, With specious hope, my bosom's flame, To plunge me into deeper woe? No, no—I never can believe, That one, with soul so pure as thine, One ray of pleasure could receive, From wringing thus this heart of mine! But Delia! whether hope may still, Or not, around my bosom hover, Till life shall cease my heart to thrill, I am thy most devoted lover. May 28, 1814.

From the Monthly Anthology. A SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF POCAHONTAS.

IN the wildest scenes of nature have been found her most engaging beauties. The desert smiles with roses, and savage society sometimes exhibits the graces of humanity.

Pocahontas the daughter of Powhatan, with the colour and the charms of Eve, at the age of fifteen, when nature adds with all her powers, and fancy begins to wander, had a heart that palpitated with warm affections. At this time, Captain Smith, one of the first settlers of Virginia, was brought a captive to her father's kingdom. Smith was by nature endowed with personal graces, that interest the female mind. He mingled feeling with heroism, and his countenance was an index of his soul. Pocahontas had never before beheld such a human being, and her heart yielded homage to the empire of love.—In the first interview she looked all she felt, and like Dido, hurried entranced on the face and lips of the gallant man.

An interesting occurrence soon afforded an opportunity of exhibiting her affections. Powhatan and his council of sachems had resolved on the death of Smith. A huge stone was rolled before the assembled chiefs. Smith was produced, and the executioners with knotty clubs surrounded him. The moment of his fate had arrived; his head was laid upon the rock, and the arms of cruelty were raised! At this moment Pocahontas darted thro' the band of warriors; she placed her cheek on Smith's, and the same blow would have decided both their destinies. The heart of an Indian is not made of coarser materials than ours. Powhatan taught the feelings of his daughter, and sympathy with Pocahontas procured a pardon for his prisoner. Charmed with her success she hung wildly on the neck of the reprieved victim, while excess of joy checked the utterance of her affections.

Smith indulged all the sentiments of gratitude. He had not a heart for love. With a spirit of enterprise, he aspired to great and laudible achievements. The pleasure of softer passions he relinquished to the imbecility of gentler natures. He coldly thought of the advantages to be derived from the assent of Pocahontas, and grounded his pretences of mutual love on the calculations of interest.

After seven weeks captivity, Smith returned to Jamestown, his settlement in Virginia. By his Indian

guides he sent presents to Pocahontas, which the hopes of love, and the testimonial of returned affection. The constructions of the heart are governed by its wishes, and fancy is ready with its eloquence to gain with all the dreams of deluding fondness.

At the return of Smith to his colony, he found them in want and despair. He encouraged them by engaging descriptions of the country, and concerted a scheme for abandoning the wilds of Virginia. An interesting event strengthened the resolution he had inspired. Pocahontas appeared in the fort with the richest presents of benevolence.—With all the charms of nature and the best fruits of the earth, she resembled the Goddess of Plenty with her cornucopia. Even Smith indulged, for a while, his softer feelings; and, in the romantic recesses of uncultured walks, listened to the warm effusions of his Indian maid. She sighed, and she wept; and found solace in his tears of tenderness, which seemed to her the flow of love.

Soon after, Pocahontas gave a stronger proof of her affection.—Powhatan had made war upon the colonists, and had laid his warriors in ambush, so artfully, that Smith and his party must have been destroyed. To save the man she loved, in a night of storm and thunder, Pocahontas wandered through the wilds and woods to the camp of Smith, and apprized him of his danger. Love seems the supreme arbiter of human conduct, and like Hortensia, forgets the brother, and the father, when opposed to the fortunes of her favourite.

A dangerous wound, which Capt. Smith accidentally received, rendered his return to England necessary. He felt the pangs his absence would inflict on the heart of his Indian maid, and concerted a scheme for impressing her with full belief of his death. The next time Pocahontas visited the camp, she was led to the pretended grave of Smith, and deluded with the dying professions of her lover. Imagination will picture the sorrows of so fond a heart. Untutored nature knows none of the shackles of refinement, and violence of passion finds expression.

The grave of Smith was the favourite haunt of Pocahontas. Here she lingered away the hours, here she told her love, and scattered her favourite flowers. One evening, as she was reclining in melancholy on the turf that covered her lover, she was surprised at the presence of a man. Rolfe had seen and gazed upon the charming nymph, and indulged for her all that ardour of romantic passion, which Smith had excited in her breast. He was pensively bewailing his hopeless love, when Pocahontas stole away in shade and silence to perform her duties to the dead. Surprise, terror and sorrow suspended in her the powers of life, and she sunk lifeless into the arms of the fortunate admirer. Could he forbear a warm embrace to one he loved so well, or was eloquence wanted to charm away her blushes at the return of life? Affection had too often repeated her lessons to the woods and wilds, to be dumb at such a crisis. Pocahontas listened with sympathy—he wiped away the tear that swelled in her eye.—Despair yielded to enlivened hopes, and she indulged him in the ardent caresses of contagious love. They talked down the moon, and the song of the mocking bird became faint, before Pocahontas could escape from the vows and arms of her lover to the cabin of her companions.

Powhatan had none of the partiality of his daughter for the English; and a stratagem was formed to seize Pocahontas in order to induce her father to adopt an equitable mode of conduct. Rolfe did not regret the success of this ungenerous scheme. Through wilds and woods, and at the hazard of his life, he had ventured to see her. He now enjoyed her smiles in safety, and received new confidence from being chosen by her, as her protector. He continued however always as respectful, as affectionate, and while he soothed her into tranquility, gave but new proofs of fidelity. His heart was as pure, as hers was fond.

At length Netanquas arrived at the fort with provisions to ransom his sister. He had saved the life of Rolfe in one of his excursions to meet Pocahontas; and to him the lover applied in the presence of his Indian maid, to gain Powhatan's consent to his union with his daughter. Pocahontas melted into softness at this declaration of the accomplished Englishman, and her blushing acquiescence was sanctioned by the approbation of her father. Their marriage soon followed.—Happy instance of the perseverance of virtuous affection! The prejudices of education yielded to the honest impulse of the heart. The ravens' cries and the raven's cheek of Pocahontas were no disparagements to the dignity of her soul or the generosity of her nature. Through this veil Rolfe discovered a thousand virtues, and his love was rewarded with their possession.

For years Rolfe resided in the wilds of nature, and in society with his Indian princess. Fond of solitude, she became the dear companion of his retirement. In the moments of leisure he initiated her in the wonders of science, and the mysteries of religion. In return she respected him for his talents and his virtues; and added gratitude for improvement to love for love. A son was the sole fruit of their union, from whom descends the nobility of Virginia, the Randolphs and Bowlings.

In 1616, Rolfe arrived in England with Pocahontas. At London she was introduced to James I. The king rebuked her for descending from the dignity of royalty so far as to marry a plebeian. But the ladies of the court and the nobility of the kingdom regarded her with respect and affection; and sought to render her happy, by all the blandishments of refinement. She soon learnt the manners of the great, and in her demeanor exhibited all the dignity and purity of her character, mingled with the tenderness of her heart.

Captain Smith called on Pocahontas soon after her arrival. Her astonishment was at first succeeded by contempt. But the resentment of wounded pride soon yielded to tender sentiment. In a private interview she heard his interesting explanation, and ever after caressed him with the fondness of a sister. After remaining some time in England and travelling with Pocahontas through the country, he had so often described, Rolfe resolved to revisit America. But alas! Pocahontas had quitted her native wilds forever. She was taken sick at Gravesend, and after a short illness, died. Religion cheered her through the hours of declining life, and her last faltering accents whispered praise to her Creator.

When we reflect that so much virtue, heroism, intellect and piety, adorn so young a native of our country, we cannot but regard America as the natural clime of greatness, and consider Pocahontas as exhibiting proof of the powers and capacity of savage nature, rather than as an exception to common degeneracy.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, will be offered at public sale, at the farm of David Stewart, deceased, within one mile of Red Miles's tavern, on Monday the 12th of December next,

About Fifty Negroes,

Consisting of men, women and children. A number of Cattle, Horses & Mules; amongst the Cattle there is a number of valuable Work Oxen and Fat Cattle. Also implements of husbandry of every description. The terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale.

Wm. Stewart, Jas. Stewart, Adms. Frisby Tilghman, ts.

For Sale, or to Let,

That large and convenient dwelling house in the city of Annapolis, belonging to the estate of Allen Quynn, esq. deceased, occupied at present by John Stephen, esq. There are six rooms on the first and eight on the second floor, a large kitchen, wash-house, smoke-house, stable, carriage house, garden and yard.

The houses are all of brick except the stable, and well calculated for a large genteel family, or for a boarding-house or tavern. Possession can be had in a few days.

John Randall, Adm'r. D. B. N. Annapolis, Nov. 13th, 1814.

Valuable lands for Sale

IN ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY. The subscriber will sell at private sale, a valuable Farm, containing 230 acres, adjoining the plantation he now lives on. Said land is not inferior to any in the county for the growth of tobacco, corn and the smaller grains; is in a remarkable healthy neighbourhood, within 11 miles of the city of Annapolis, and 22 from the cities of Baltimore and Washington; with a sufficiency of wood land; and an abundance of excellent meadow land, and well watered. The improvements are two large tobacco-houses almost new, and a negro quarter, an excellent apple orchard, and fruit of many kinds. The terms will be made easy to the purchaser, and can be showed by applying to Osborn Williams.

Private Sale.

I will sell at private sale, a Lot in Queen Anne's Prince George's county, conveniently situated, and an excellent stand for a person wishing to enter into the mercantile business, or to a person who wishes a stand for a tavern; and perhaps no village in the state can be found, at which a decent tavern is more wanted.

On the lot is a large store house, with counter, shelves, &c. ready for the reception of a quantity of dry goods, and groceries, also a two-story dwelling house, with two rooms above, and one below; a pailed garden and yard, and an old building out of repair, with two rooms below and two above, for several years rented as a tavern. Terms may be known by application to

Wm. Brogden. June 23, 1814. 3w.

50 Dollars Reward.

Ran away yesterday, from the subscriber, living near Annapolis, a Mulatto Woman named MINTA, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, a likely well made woman, stainers when spoken to, her nostrils pretty wide; had on when she went away, a white country cloth petticoat of cotton and yarn wove kersey, with a jacket of the same, one white jacket, black cambric frock, pink calico petticoat, one white ditto, and may have other cloaths with her.—Whoever takes up said woman and secures her so that her master gets her again, shall receive ten dollars reward; if taken fifteen miles from home fifteen dollars; if twenty miles, twenty dollars; if thirty miles, thirty dollars, and if out of the state, the above reward, including what the law allows, paid by John Worthington. November 1.

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of two writs of fieri facias, issued out of court of appeals western shore, returnable to May term, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Thursday, the first day of December next, at 12 o'clock, P. M. on the premises, (for cash,) the following property, to wit:

Negroes Dick, Henry, John and Jos. The above is seized and taken as the property of William Brogden and will be sold to satisfy debts due Lewis Neth and Joseph Evans. Solomon Groves, Sheriff, A. A. C. Annapolis, Nov. 10, 1814.

By virtue of two writs of fieri facias, issued out of Anne Arundel county court, returnable to September term, and to me directed will be exposed to public sale, on Friday the 2d day of December, at 12 o'clock, P. M. at my office in the city of Annapolis, (for cash,) the following property to wit: One fourth part of an undivided tract of land, by the name of "Bridge Hill," containing five hundred acres of land more or less. The above is taken as the property of Charles Stewart, and will be sold to satisfy debts due Samuel C. Watkins, executor of James Sifton, use of William Harwood, of Richard and Ridgely & Weems. Solomon Groves, Sheriff A. A. C. Annapolis, Nov. 10, 1814.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Anne Arundel county court, returnable to September term, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Friday the 2d day of December, at 12 o'clock, at my office in the city of Annapolis, (for cash,) the following property to wit: A tract of land by the name of "Harrison's Resurvey" The above is seized and taken as the property of Samuel Harrison, junior, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due James Williams. Solomon Groves, Sheriff A. A. C. Annapolis, Nov. 10, 1814.

By order of the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, Oct. 25, 1814. It is ordered by the court, that the following notice be given to the heirs of David Stewart, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased.

NOTICE.

That the heirs of Mrs. Susan Tilghman, the heirs of Charles Stewart, William Stewart, and James Stewart, heirs aforesaid, be and appear in our orphans court, to be held in Annapolis on Tuesday the sixth day of December next, to shew cause; if any they have, why the will, or paper purporting to be the will, of David Stewart, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, should not be admitted to probate.

By order, Wm. Gasaway, Reg. Wills, A. A. County. Oct. 27. 16Dec.

This is to give notice, That the subscribers have obtained letters testamentary on the personal estate of Benjamin Allen, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present the same legally authenticated, and those in any manner indebted to make immediate payment. Elizabeth Allen, Extrs. Thomas Tanguy, Jun. Exr. Nov. 24. 2

20 Dollars Reward.

Run away on the 21st of May, 1814, a Negro Man called Ned, who, with several others, aided that of Jones, and brought suit in Anne Arundel county, by John Golder, for their right to freedom, which suit, at the last term of the court, was dismissed for the want of proof. He is a straight likely black fellow, 22 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, and has under one of his eyes, a scar about an inch long and broad. No descriptive information can be given as to his cloaths; he went off with a straw hat, a country waistcoat, striped jacket and trousers, and good shoes and stockings. It is probable he may endeavour to get to Baltimore, or to the City of Washington. I will pay a dollar a mile on the distance he may be taken, or committed to gaol, so that I get him again, fifteen dollars if taken at Annapolis, and committed; ten dollars if taken in the neighbourhood; or twenty if taken at Calvert county.

I am informed that an old yellow woman resides in Calvert (who calls herself Hannah Jones, and who my Negroes, who claimed their freedom, call aunt—she is wife to a miller, who attends or did attend a mill, once the property of a Mr. Smith, and purchased by Capt. David Carcaud. WM. BROGDEN. Feb. 23, 1814.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained from the orphans 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, Adm'r. D. B. N. Feb. 23.

Anne Arundel County, sc.

On application to me the subscriber, chief judge of the third judicial district, in the recess of Anne Arundel county court, by petition, in writing, of Philip Clayton, of said county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and of the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition; and being satisfied that the said Philip Clayton has resided the two preceding years prior to his said application within the state of Maryland, and the said Philip Clayton, having stated in his petition, that he is in actual custody, and praying to be discharged therefrom; I do therefore order and adjudge that the said Philip Clayton be discharged from his confinement; and by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette or Maryland Republican once a week, for three successive months, before the first Monday of February next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court, to be held at the city of Annapolis, on the first Monday of February next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Philip Clayton should not have the benefit of the said act, and the supplements, as prayed.

JEREMIAH T. CHASE, Wm. S. Green, Clk.

Court of Appeals for the Western Shore, December Term, 1815. Ordered, That appeals and writs of error standing under rule argument in this court, excepting those from Baltimore and Harford counties, and appeals from the court of chancery, be heard the first week of each term; and that after the first week of the term, appeals and writs of error from Baltimore and Harford counties, and appeals from the court of chancery, be heard the remainder of the term. TH. HARRIS, Jun. Clk. AW.

Notice is hereby given,

That a petition will be presented to the General Assembly, at its next session, for a law to change the place of holding the Election in Election District No. 2, of Anne Arundel county. Oct. 27.

A LIST OF THE AMERICAN NAVY, WITH STEEL LIST OF THE BRITISH NAVY. For Sale at GEORGE SEAW'S Store, and at this Office. Price 12 1/2 Cents.

Black Bonds, Declaration on Bond, Appeal Bonds, & Common Warrants. For sale at this Office. November 10.

M... VOL. LXXII. PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JONAS GREEN, CORNER STREET, ANNAPOLIS. Price—Three Dollars per Annum. FOREIGN Further extracts from London & other papers received at New-York by the Chauncey. THE ATTACK ON BALTIMORE From the London Gazette Extra- Oct. 17. COLONIAL DEPARTMENT, Downing-st. Oct. 17. Capt. McDougal arrived early in the morning with a dispatch addressed to Earl Bathurst, one of Majesty's principal secretaries of state, by Col. Brook, of which the following is a copy: My Lord, I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that the division of troops under command of maj. gen. B. has effected a disembarkation on the morning of the 12th of Sept. North Point, on the left point of Patapsco river, distant from the town more about 13 miles, with a view to pushing a reconnoissance, in concertation with the naval forces, to ascertain the strength and position of the enemy's strength and position, and acting thereon as may be found to dictate. The approach on this side to the town, through a small peninsula formed by the Patapsco Back rivers, and generally from three miles broad, while it runs in some places to less than half a mile. Three miles from North Point the enemy had entrenched himself across this neck of land, to which the disembarkation had been completed at an early hour, and the troops advanced. The enemy was actively engaged in the completion of this deepening the ditch and strengthening its front by a low abattis, which, however, he precipitately abandoned on the approach of our skirmishers, leaving in our hands a few dragoons being pursued. About two miles beyond the town our advance became engaged with the enemy's riflemen who were obliged to conceal themselves. The gallant Gen. F. received a wound in the breast, which proved mortal. He only survived long enough to recommend a young and untried officer to the protection of his country. Thus fell at an early age one of the brightest ornaments of his country, one who, whether at the head of a regiment, a brigade, or a company, displayed the talents of a commander who was not less successful in his private than in his public character, and whose only fault if it could be deemed so, was an excessive humanity, enterprise and devotedness to the service. If ever it were permitted to lament those who have fallen in battle, we may indeed in this instance claim that melancholy privilege. Thus it is, sir, that the necessity of addressing your lordship in command of this army, having been pushed to within five miles of Baltimore, where a corps of 6000 men, six pieces of cannon, and some hundred cavalry, were posted under cover of wood, drawn up in a very disorderly manner, and lying a station which crossed the main road at right angles. The efforts of the Patapsco army, which approached each