

POETS CORNER.
THE LAST ROSE OF SUMMER.

BY THOMAS MOORE, ESQ.

'Tis the last Rose of Summer,
Left blooming alone;
All her lovely companions
Are faded and gone;
No flower of her kindred,
No rose bud, is nigh,
To reflect back her blushes,
Or give sigh for sigh!
I'll not leave thee, thou lone one!
To pine on the stem;
Since the lovely are sleeping,
Go sleep thou with them;
Thus kindly I scatter
Thy leaves o'er the bed,
Where thy mates of the garden
Lie scentless and dead.
So soon may I follow
When friendship decay,
And from Love's shining circle
The gems drop away!
When true hearts lie wither'd,
And fond ones are flown,
Oh! who would inhabit
This bleak world alone?

(Continued from first page.)

makes actual descents in various and distant places, holds some by force, and threatens all that are assailable, with fire and sword. The seaboard of four of the New England States, following its curvatures, presents an extent of more than seven hundred miles, generally occupied by a compact population, and accessible by a naval force, exposing a mass of people and property to the devastation of the enemy, which bears a great proportion to the residue of the maritime frontier of the United States. This extensive shore has been exposed to frequent attacks, repeated contributions and constant alarms. The regular forces detached by the national government for its defence, are mere pretences for placing officers of high rank in command. They are besides confined to a few places, and are too insignificant in number to be included in any computation.

These states have thus been left to adopt measures for their own defence. The militia have been constantly kept on the alert, and harassed by garrison duties, and other hardships, while the expenses, of which the national Government decline the reimbursement, threaten to absorb all the resources of the States. The President of the United States has refused to consider the expense of the militia detached by state authority, for the indispensable defence of the state, as chargeable to the Union, on the ground of a refusal by the Executive of the State, to place them under the command of officers of the regular army. Detachments of militia placed at the disposal of the General Government, have been dismissed either without pay, or with depreciated paper. The prospect of the ensuing campaign is not enlivened by the promise of any alleviation of these grievances. From authentic documents extorted by necessity from those whose inclination might lead them to conceal the embarrassments of the Government, it is apparent that the treasury is bankrupt and its credit prostrate. So deplorable is the state of the finances, that those who feel for the honour and safety of the country, would be willing to conceal the melancholy spectacle, if those whose infatuation has produced this state of fiscal concerns, had not found themselves compelled to unveil it to public view.

If the war be continued, there appears no room for reliance upon the national government for the supply of those means of defence, which must become indispensable to secure these states from desolation and ruin. Nor is it possible that the States can discharge this sacred duty from their own resources, and continue to sustain the burden of the national taxes. The administration, after a long perseverance in plans to baffle every effort of commercial enterprise, had fatally succeeded in their attempts at the epoch of the war. Commerce, the vital spring of New England's prosperity, was annihilated. Embargoes, restrictions, and the rapacity of revenue officers, had completed its destruction. The various objects for the employment of productive labour, in the branches of business dependent on commerce have disappeared. The fisheries have shared its fate. Manufactures, which Government has professed an intention to favour and to cherish, as an indemnity for the failure of these branches of business, are doomed to struggle in their infancy with taxes and obstructions, which cannot fail most seriously to effect their growth. The species is withdrawn from circulation. The landed interest, the last to feel these burdens, must prepare to become their principal support, as all other sources of revenue must be exhausted. Under these circumstances, taxes, of a description and amount unprecedented in this country, are in a train of imposition, the burden of which must fall with

the heaviest pressure upon the states east of the Potowmack. The amount of these taxes for the ensuing year, cannot be estimated at less than five millions of dollars upon the New England states, and the expenses of the last year for defence, in Massachusetts alone, approaches to one million of dollars.

From these facts, it is almost superfluous to state the irresistible inference that these states have no capacity of defraying the expense requisite for their own protection, and, at the same time, of discharging the demands of the national treasury.

The last inquiry, what course of conduct ought to be adopted by the aggrieved States, is in a high degree momentous. When a great and brave people shall feel themselves deserted by their government, and reduced to the necessity either of submission to a foreign enemy, or of appropriating to their own use, those means of defence which are indispensable to self preservation, they cannot consent to wait passive spectators of approaching ruin, which it is in their power to avert, and to resign the last remnant of their industrious earnings, to be dissipated in support of measures destructive of the best interests of the nation.

This Convention will not trust themselves to express their conviction of the catastrophe to which such a state of things inevitably tends. Conscious of their high responsibility to God & their country, solicitous for the continuance of the Union, as well as the sovereignty of the States, unwilling to furnish obstacles to peace—resolute never to submit to a foreign enemy, and confiding in the Divine care and protection, they will, until the last hope shall be extinguished, endeavor to avert such consequences.

With this view they suggest an arrangement, which may at once be consistent with the honour and interest of the National Government, and the security of these States. This it will not be difficult to conclude, if that government should be so disposed. By the terms of it these States might be allowed to assume their own defence, by the militia or other troops. A reasonable portion also, of the taxes raised in each State might be paid into its treasury, and credited to the United States, but to be appropriated to the defence of such State; to be accounted for with the U. States. No doubt is entertained that by such an arrangement, this portion of the country could be defended with greater effect, and in a mode more consistent with economy, and the public convenience, than any which has been practised.

Should an application for these purposes, made to congress by the State Legislatures, be attended with success, and should peace upon just terms appear to be unattainable, the people would stand together for the common defence, until a change of Administration, or of disposition in the enemy, should facilitate the occurrence of that auspicious event. It would be inexpedient for this Convention to diminish the hope of a successful issue to such an application, by recommending upon supposition of a contrary event, ulterior proceedings. Nor is it indeed within their province. In a state of things so solemn and trying as may then arise, the Legislature of the States, or Conventions of the whole people, or delegates appointed by them for the express purpose in another Convention, must act as such urgent circumstances may then require.

But the duty incumbent on this Convention will not have been performed without exhibiting some general view of such measures as they deem essential to secure the nation against a relapse into difficulties and dangers, should they, by the blessing of Providence, escape from their present condition, without absolute ruin. To this end a concise retrospect of the state of this nation under the advantages of a wise Administration, contrasted with the miserable abyss into which it is plunged by the profligacy and folly of political theorists, will lead to some practical conclusions. On this subject, it will be recollected, that the immediate influence of the Federal Constitution upon its first adoption, and for twelve succeeding years, upon the prosperity and happiness of the nation, seemed to countenance a belief in the transcendence of its perfection over all other human institutions. In the catalogue of blessings which have fallen to the lot of the most favored nations, none could be enumerated from which our country was excluded. A free Constitution, administered by great and incorruptible statesmen, realized the fondest hopes of liberty and independence. The progress of agriculture was stimulated by the certainty of value in the harvest—and commerce, after traversing every sea, returned with the riches of every climate.

(To be continued.)

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post-Office Annapolis, Dec. 31, 1814.

William Alexander, Maria Adams, Thos. G. Addison, James Allen, A. Acoty, Capt. Thomas Blake, Nicks, Brice, Gen. Land Office, Doct. Elias E. Buckner, Batto Brown, Jas. Booth, Clerk of the Land Office, Thos. Brown, (2), Thos. Bicknell, Zadoch Browning, Capt. John Belt, John Carmon, John Craig A. Acoty, Robt. H. Cochrane, jr. Rebecca Crawford, Mary Disney, P. Dorsey, James Davis, John Matthews, Gen. John Davidson's Heirs, Monsieur Kibberry De Ozand, James Elder, Jas. Edmonson, Benjamin Elliott, Elizabeth Foxcroft, Wm. Fisher, George Green, Nich. Gassaway, A. A. County, Joshua Groves, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Md. Ellender Griffith, John Golder, Henry Gipson, Wm. Hall, 3d. Richard Hall, Samuel Hush, Henry S. Hall, Captain John Hall, John Hicks, J. H. Hopkins, A. A. County, Jas. Hill, John Herron, Osborn Harwood, Beddingfield Hands, Jeremiah Hess, Jane Haddaway, John Johnson, (2), Amos James, Wm. Jones, Wm. Kilty, Thomas Kidd, Captain Henry Lowry, Benjamin Lusby, David Lynn, Anne E. Leusby, Robert Little, Jas. Miels, George Martin, Saml. Mackubin, John McCarty, Capt. Geo. W. Magee, Grace Martin, Capt. John M. Norris, Mary Orme, Chs. Pettibone, Captain Saml. Phillips, Daker Thompson, Recruiting Officer, Annapolis, Richard Ridgely, Mrs. Anna Rawlings, Wm. C. Russell, Chs. Ridgely of John A. A. County, G. H. Snowdon, John Snyder, Andrew Slicer, Benjm. Sewall, (4), Eliza Smith, Wm. Smith, Anne Smith, A. A. County, Sarah Tydings, Lieut. Hugh Thompson, Thos. Tucker, (2) Archd. Van Horn, (2) Mary Weems, Robt. Welch, junr. Richard White, Gen. Osborn Williams, Milkey Williams, Richard Welch, Jos. Watkins, Robt. Welch of B. John N. Watkins, Robert Willson, Henry Woodward, Jos. S. Williams.

John Monroe, P. M. N. B. It is hoped all that are indebted for postage will call and settle their accounts; those that have small balances standing are particularly reminded to attend to settle them. January 5th, 1815. 3w.

A valuable farm for sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Chancery court of Maryland, the subscriber will on Saturday, the 28th day of January, instant, at 12 o'clock, and on the premises, sell to the highest bidder, that valuable farm on Rhode River, in Anne Arundel county, lately the property and residence of Joseph Cowman, deceased.

This farm contains about 308 1-4 acres.—Its situation is healthy and acknowledged to be a most eligible place of retreat for any family during the war. The soil is of a superior quality, and its improvements, consisting of a large and commodious brick dwelling house, and it is believed every necessary out house, such as are seldom to be met with. Persons desirous of purchasing such a farm, are invited to visit and view the property before the day of sale.

The terms are, that the purchaser or purchasers, shall give bond, with good security, to the trustee, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest, within twelve months after the sale.

And on the ratification of the sale by the Chancellor, and on payment of the whole purchase money, (and not before) the subscriber is authorized to convey to the purchaser and his heirs, the land by him purchased, free, clear, and discharged from all claim of the creditors, and heirs at law of the said Joseph Cowman, or those claiming by, from or under them.

George Mackubin, Trustee. N. B. The creditors of the said Joseph Cowman, are hereby warned to exhibit their claims with the vouchers thereof, to the Register of the Court of Chancery, within six months from the day of sale.

By order of the Chancellor, George Mackubin, Trustee. January 5th, 1815. 3w.

For Sale, A STOUT, HEALTHY, YOUNG NEGRO MAN.

Eighteen years of age. Inquire at this office. January 2, 1815. tf.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT I shall apply to the next April court of Prince George's County, for the benefit of the insolvent law, to release me from debts which I am unable to pay. Jeremiah Brashears. January 5, 1815. 3m.

30 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber, on Sunday the eighteenth ultimo, a NEGRO-BOY named SAM, about sixteen years of age, an apprentice to the blacksmith's business; he is about 5 feet 6 inches high, and has a down look when spoken to; he was bound to the subscriber by the late George Bevans, esq. The above reward and all reasonable charges will be given to any person who will deliver the said boy to me in Annapolis. Thomas H. Brown. Jan. 15, 1815; 3

B. CURRAN,

Has this day opened an assortment of Calicoes, Cambric Muslins Bombazettes, Black Cambric, Shirting Cambric, Domestic Gingham, 3 And a further supply of Cotton Yarn,

which makes his assortment of that article complete from No. 3 to 21. Annapolis, Jan. 1815.

Public Sale.

BY virtue of an order from the Orphans court of Anne Arundel county, will be exposed to sale, on Wednesday the 25th day of January, 1815; a part of the personal property of Mrs. Anne McCawley, late of said county, deceased, consisting of several VALUABLE NEGROES, Men, Women and Children; Stock and Household Furniture.

The Sale will be at the residence of the subscribers, to commence at 11 o'clock, and the terms cash. George W. Higgins, Anne Higgins.

N. B. All persons having claims against the estate of Anne McCawley, deceased, aforesaid, are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, by the day of sale. George W. Higgins, Anne Higgins. January 5th, 1815. ts.

Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court of Maryland, will be exposed to public sale, at Hunter's Tavern, in the city of Annapolis, on Friday the 27th day of January instant, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter.

A tract or parcel of land called "OBLIGATION," containing 96 acres more or less, lying and being in Anne Arundel county, mortgaged by Wm. I. Stockett to Walter Clagett. It is deemed unnecessary to give a further description of this property, as it is presumed those who wish to purchase will view the same previous to the sale. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock. The terms of Sale are—cash to be paid on the day of Sale, or on the ratification thereof by the chancellor; and on payment of the purchase money, the subscriber is authorized to execute a deed for the same. Louis Gassaway, Trustee. January 5th, 1815. ts.

To be Rented,

THE CITY TAVERN IN ANNAPOLIS, NOW in the occupation of Mr. Isaac Parker. Possession will be given on or after the 12th day of March next. Application may be made to either of the subscribers. Samuel Ridout, John Shaw, Francis T. Clements.

The Editors of the Federal Gazette and American, Baltimore, will insert the above once a week for six weeks, and send their accounts to this office for settlement. December 22. 6w.

B. CURRAN,

(In the house formerly occupied by Mr. Gideon White,) has the pleasure of informing his customers, and the public generally, that he has opened a good assortment of Cloths & Cassimers, and a good supply of Domestic Shirtings, Stripes, and Gingham, together with a quantity of Sun Cotton Yarn; all of which he will sell on good terms. Annapolis, Dec. 18, 1814. 6w.

NOTICE.

The Commissioners of the Tax for Anne Arundel county, will meet on the first Monday in February next. Henry S. Harwood, Clk. C. T. A. A. C. December 8, 1814.

Anne Arundel County Court,

September Term, 1814. Ordered by the judges of Anne Arundel county court, that the said court stand adjourned from the third Monday of September last, until the 1st Monday of February next, on which day all jurors and witnesses summoned to the said September term, and all other persons having business in the said court, are hereby notified to attend on the said first Monday of February.

Test Wm. S. Green, Clk. tfmf. Dec. 8.

Public Sale.

Will be exposed to public sale on Thursday the 26th inst. at 11 o'clock, if fair, if not the next fair day, on the farm where I now reside, on Rhode river, the following property, to wit: Eight valuable Negroes, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Household and kitchen Furniture, Plantation Utensils, Indian Corn, and a quantity of Provender. The terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale. Henry Purdy. Jan. 12, 1815. 2

Private Sale.

I will sell, at private sale, a Lot Queen-Anne, Prince George's, 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 more wanted.

On the lot is a large store-house, with counter, shelves, &c. ready for the reception of a quantity of dry goods, groceries, also a two story dwelling-house, with two rooms above, and below; a paled garden and yard, 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 24. 3w.

20 Dollars Reward.

Ran away on the 2d of May, a Negro Man called Ned, who, with several others, added that of Jones, brought suit in Anne Arundel county, John Golder, for their right to freedom, which suit, at the last term of court, was dismissed for the want of a 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 be given as to his cloaths; he went with a straw hat, a country roundabout striped jacket and trousers, 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, if committing to gaol, so that I get him again; fifty dollars if taken at Annapolis and committed; ten dollars if taken in the neighbourhood, or twenty if taken in Calvert county.

I am informed that an old yellow woman resides in Calvert who is herself Hannah Jones, and who is a Negroes, who claimed their freedom, and she is wife to a miller who stands or did attend a mill, once the property of a Mr. Smith, and purchased by Capt. David Carcaud. Wm. Brogden. June 23, 1814. 1f

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration D. N. on the personal estate of Sarah 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, make immediate payment, more especially those who are indebted for postage on letters, &c. Richard H. Harwood, Admr. D. B. N. Feb. 24.

By the Committee of Claims

The Committee of Claims will sit every day, during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon. By order, William K. Lambden, Clk.

By the Committee of Grievances & Courts of Justice

The Committee of Grievances & Courts of Justice will sit every day during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon. By order, Louis Gassaway, Clk.

50 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber the 2d of October, 1814, a negro named DICK: he is a short, yellow complected fellow, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, and polite when spoken to. He took with him a pair of cotton country cloth trousers, with a broad blue stripe, & a red white country cloth jacket and waist coat. He is a rough shoemaker, and took away with him his tools. Whoever brings home the said negro or cures him so that I get him negro or receives the above reward with all reasonable charges. Benjamin Harwood, of A. A. County, South River, Neck, near Annapolis. N. B. It is supposed the above negro man may have gone to Montgomery county, where his mother lives with Mrs. Murray, near Montgomery County House, and may have a pass. B. H. December 1.

A LIST OF THE AMERICAN NAVY,

WITH STEEL'S LIST OF THE BRITISH NAVY. For Sale at GEORGE SHAW'S, and at this Office. Price 12 1-2 Cents. Blank Bonds, Declarations on Bond, Appeal Bonds, &c. and Warrants—For sale at this Office.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF A Convention of Delegates

held at Hartford, in the State of Connecticut, December 15, 1814. (Concluded.) A revenue, secured by a poll tax, collected without opposition, paid without murmurs, and without the National debt, is the concern of the public; and the wars and commotions of Europe, and the interference of their commercial interests, to those who had been alleviated their calamities, and golden opportunity, by their themselves to lay a foundation for national wealth. Although occasional vexatiousness, arose from the illusions of the powers at the great and good men of the nation, who were informed to the force of the law, and preserved their security from the temptations of the old world, and these shores. Respect to prosperity at home, wise laws, honored legislators, and a confidence yielded by a people, had succeeded the established institutions. The sciences were taught—the comforts and pleasures of the world were within reach—and nothing remained but to administer, and to be the advantage, and the resources, flowing from the hands of their predecessors. But no sooner was a new constitution established in the party opposed to the new policy, than a fixed determination was perceived, and a changing system which had produced these substantial consequences of this system, were not sufficient to prevent the prodigious impetuosity, which had been the nation. But a steady course in the new plans of administration, at length developed the truth, and deformity, but no majority of the people had been misled by flattery, and imposture, into blindness to the facts. Under the withering influence of this new system, the nation had been rapidly ruined. The richest and most secure of the great objects of the constitution have been neglected. While Europe repels the convulsions that have been effected, would pluminous discussion. There can be no more than a general allusion to the principal outlines of the policy, which produced this vicissitude of those may be enumerated. First—A deliberate and systematic effort for effecting a combination of certain States, by exclusive jealousies and ambitious pretensions, to popular leaders, in violation of the Union, the public affairs in perpetuity. To which primary and other characteristics, the system may be reconciled. Secondly.—The political system displayed and avowed by the judges of the Supreme Court, for want of the executive creed. Thirdly.—The infractions of the authority and rights of the judges of their office, in violation of the Constitution.