POET'S CORNER.

THE FALL OF BEAUTY.

From a dramatic tale, entitled *The Hunting of Bedlewe*, the unknown author of which the critics almost venture to rank with Shakespear. The following beautiful incident is narrated, to warn an unsuspecting maid of her lover's base designs.

Oracle.

ONCE on a lovely day—it was in spring—
I rested on the height of that dread cliff
That overlooks old Stirling. All was gay;
The birds sung sweet; the trees put forth their leaves,
So pale, that in the sun they looked like blossoms;
The wild thyme and the violet deck'd the sward,
On which I lay, scenting the air with sweets.
Some children wandered careless on the hill
Selecting early flowers. My heart rejoic'd,
For all was glad around me. One sweet maid,
Came tripping near, eyeing with gladsome smile,
Each little flower that bloom'd upon the hill,
Nimbly she pick'd them, minding me of swan
That feeds upon the waste. I blest the girl!
She was not maid nor child, but of that age
'Twixt both, when purity of frame and soul
Awaken dreams of beauty drawn in heaven.
Deep in a little den within the cliff,
A flowret caught her eye—it was a primrose
Fair flaunting in the sun. With eager haste,
Heedless of risk, she clamber'd down the steep,
Pluck'd the wish'd flower—and sighed; for when she saw
The depth she had descended, then she woke
To sense of danger. All her flowers she dropt,
And tried to gain the height, but tried in vain.
I hasted to her rescue; but alas!
I came too late!
Anna. O God! and did she fall?
Ron. Yes, lady; far, far down on rocks below,
Her lovely form was found at rest!
I saw her, in mid air, fall like a seraph,
From out of the firmament. The rooks and daws,
That fled their roost in thousands at the sight,
Curtain'd her exit from my palsied eye
And dizzy brain. O never will this scene
Part from my heart; whene'er I would be sad,
I think of it.

THE WILDERNESS.

THERE is a wilderness, more dark
Than groves of fir, on Huron's shore;
And in that cheerless region, hark,
What serpents hiss, what monsters roar!

It is not in the untrodden isles
Of vast SUPERIOR'S stormy lake,
Where social comfort never smiles,
Nor sunbeams pierce the tangled brake;

Nor is it in the deepest shade
Of India's tyger haunted wood;
Nor western forests, unsurvey'd,
Where crouching panthers lurk for blood.

'Tis in the dark uncultur'd SOUL;
By Education unrefin'd,
(Where hissing Malice, Vice, foul,
And all the hateful Passions prowl—)
The frightful *wilderness of* MIND!

BURNING OF MOSCOW.

[The following account of the destruction of Moscow is copied from the Review of Labaume's Narrative of the Campaign in Russia, in the number of the Edinburg Review just published.]—Com. Adv.

"The conflagration of Moscow affords the author ample materials for awful and affecting description. When the French entered the city, they found it desolate.—No cry, nor noise of any sort, was heard; but a thick smoke was observed to arise, in the form of a column, from the centre of the town. They advanced with cautious steps, frightened at the loneliness of the streets, and apprehensive of treachery. In the middle of the town, near the exchange, a few inhabitants were seen assembled around the kremlin; and farther on, a crowd of soldiers exposed to sale a vast collection of articles which they had pillaged. Advancing still farther into the city, the number of soldiers increased; they were seen in troops, carrying on their backs pieces of cloth, loaves of sugar, and whole bales of merchandize. Our author was at a loss to account for this shocking disorder, when he was informed that the smoke which he had seen on entering the town, proceeded from the exchange, which was full of goods, and to which the Russians set fire when they commenced their retreat. Being impelled by curiosity to advance, he at length penetrated into the interior of the building, which was by this time a prey to the flames; and he proceeds with his narrative in the following terms:—

"No cry, no tumult, was heard in this scene of horror. Every one found abundantly sufficient to satisfy his thirst for plunder. Nothing was heard but the crackling of the flames, and the noise of the doors that were broken open—and occasionally a dreadful crash, caused by the falling in of some vault. Cottons, furs, and in short, all the most costly productions of Europe and Asia, were a prey to the flames. The cellars were filled with sugar, oil and vitriol: these burning all at once in the subterraneous warehouses, sent forth torrents of flame through thick iron gates, and presented a striking image of the mouth of hell. It was a spectacle both terrible and affecting. Even the most hardened minds were struck with a conviction that so great a calamity would, on some future day, call forth the vengeance of the Almighty upon the authors of such crimes.

"It was at first imagined that the fire would not extend beyond the exchange. But every one was struck with astonishment and regret, when, at the dawn of the following day, the conflagration was seen raging on every side—the wind, which was violent, giving irresistible fury to the flames. A great part of the population of Moscow, concealed in cellars, or other secret recesses of their houses, were now seen rushing in dismay from their hiding places; some carrying with them their most precious effects, while others saved only their children, who were closely clasped in their arms. The fire soon reached the finest parts of the city, and involved in indiscriminate ruin all the costly monuments of architecture and taste The hospitals too, (continues our author) which contained 20,000 wounded Russians, now began to burn. This offered a harrowing and dreadful spectacle. Almost all of these miserable creatures perished. A few, who still lingered, were seen crawling, half burnt among the smoking ruins; and others, groaning under heaps of dead bodies, endeavoured in vain to extricate themselves from the horrible destruction which surrounded them. The confusion and tumult which every where prevailed was still farther increased, when the soldiers received permission to pillage the city. Soldiers, sutlers, galley-slaves and prostitutes, were then seen eagerly running about the streets, ransacking the deserted palaces, and carrying off whatever could gratify their avarice. 'Some (continues the narrative) 'covered themselves with stuffs richly worked with gold; some were enveloped in beautiful and costly furs, while others dressed themselves in women's and children's pelisses; and even the galley-slaves concealed their rags under the most splendid court dresses; the rest, crowded into the cellars, and forcing open the doors, drank the most luscious wines, and carried off an immense booty.'

The approach of night added new sorrows to the conflagration, and the narrative contains the following description of this dreadful scene:

"Penetrated by so many calamities, I hoped that the shades of night would cast a veil over the dreadful scene; but they contributed on the contrary, to render the conflagration more visible. The violence of the flames, which extended from north to south, and were strangely agitated by the wind, produced the most awful appearance on a sky which was darkened by the thickest smoke. Nothing could equal the anguish which absorbed every feeling heart, and which was increased in the dead of the night, by the cries of the miserable victims who were savagely murdered, or by the screams of the young females, who fled for protection to their weeping mothers, and whose ineffectual struggle tended only to inflame the passion of their violators. To these dreadful groans and heart-rending cries, which every moment broke upon the ear, were added the howling of dogs, which, chained to the doors of the palaces, according to the custom of Moscow, could not escape from the fire which surrounded them.

"I fluttered myself that sleep would for a while release me from these revolting scenes; but the most frightful recollections crowded upon me, and all the horrors of the evening again passed in review. My wearied senses seemed at last sinking into repose, when the light of a near and dreadful conflagration, piercing into my room, suddenly awoke me. I thought that my room was a prey to the flames. It was no idle dream; for when I approached the window, I saw that our quarters were on fire, and that the house in which I lodged was in the utmost danger. Sparks were thickly falling in our yard, and on the wooden roofs of our stables. I ran quickly to my landlord and his family. Perceiving their danger, they had already quitted their habitation, and had retired to a subterranean vault which afforded them more security. I found them, with their servants, all assembled there; nor could I prevail on them to leave it, for they dreaded our soldiers more than the fire. The father was sitting on the threshold of the door and appeared desirous of appeasing by the sacrifice of his own life, the ferocity of those barbarians, who advanced to insult his family. Two of his daughters, pale, with dishevelled hair, and whose tears added to their beauty, disputed with him the honour of the martydom. I at length succeeded in snatching them by violence from their asylum, under which they would otherwise soon have been buried.

"The 4th corps having received orders to quit Moscow, proceeded towards Peter's Row, where it encamped; and here the author saw the wretched inhabitants taking their departure from their ruined habitations, to wander they knew not whither. He describes this afflicting spectacle in the following terms:

"At that moment, about the dawn of day, I witnessed the most dreadful and affecting scene, which it is possible to conceive, namely, the unhappy inhabitants, drawing upon some mean vehicle, all that they had been able to save from the conflagration. The soldiers having robbed them of their horses, the men and women were slowly and painfully dragging along these little carts, some of which contained an infirm mother, others paralytic old men, and others the miserable wreck of half consumed furniture; children half naked, followed these interesting groupes. Affliction, to which their age is commonly a stranger, was impressed even on their features, and when the soldiers approached them, they ran crying into the arms of their mothers"

Moscow continued burning for nearly four days.

William Duvall,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced business on the wharf in the house formerly occupied by Mr. *William Caton*, where he offers for sale an

Assortment of Groceries

of the best quality. Among which are Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Chocolate; and a variety of articles suitable for family use.

Also, he keeps a supply of Bottled Porter and Strong Beer, and Cider in their season, and hopes to share in public patronage.

Persons indebted to him on the estate of Francis Tucker, are once more requested to come forward and settle their accounts—Further delay will be attended with the law.

Annapolis, Sept. 28, 1815. tf

Woodford Farm.

The subscriber will sell at private sale, that valuable farm in Anne-Arundel county, about six miles from Ellicott's Mills, and sixteen from the city of Baltimore, containing upwards of nine hundred acres. This land is within a mile of Col. John E. Howard's farm. The soil of Woodford is not inferior to any in the state of Maryland, and upon no land does plaister operate more effectually. A large proportion of this tract is heavily timbered, and much of the cleared land highly cultivated with clover and plaister. The short distance from Ellicott's Mills affords a ready market for the sale of all kinds of grain, &c. The subscriber will receive United States Stock, or Stock in any of the Banks in Baltimore, in payment for the purchase money. Any person wishing to purchase, can view the land by applying to the manager, Mr. Thomas Anderson, and applications of purchasers will be received by Colonel John E. Howard, in Baltimore, and the subscriber living in the city of Annapolis.

Wm. H. Marriott.

June 15. 20

For Sale, or to Let,

That well known stand in Queen-Anne, Prince-George's county, formerly occupied by Major Thomas Lansdale, and others, as a store. The house has been repaired and enlarged so as to make it a comfortable dwelling for a family, with the store and counting room under the same roof, and an improved garden newly enclosed. The advantages of this stand is so well known for a store or tavern, being directly fronting one of the greatest Tobacco Inspections in the state, that it is deemed unnecessary to give a further description of it. For terms, which will be accommodating, and possession given immediately, apply to the subscriber on the premises.

Stephas W. Benson.

June 15. 20 tf.

A Farm for Sale.

To be sold, by the subscriber, all those two tracts of land called "Fradsum" and "Anglin's Discovery," containing in the whole 320 acres, lying contiguous to each other, and binding on Severn river, about seven miles from Annapolis and one mile from the public road leading from Annapolis to Baltimore. There are on the premises, a good dwelling house, barn, kitchen, corn-house, and other buildings. The soil is adapted to the growth of corn, tobacco, rye, &c. The terms of sale will be made agreeable to the purchasers. A deed will be given when the money is paid.

Jeremiah T Chase.

October 12, 1815. tf

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be exposed to sale, on Monday the 13th November next, at the late residence of Basil Brown, deceased, all the personal property of said deceased, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, plantation utensils, and household furniture. Also a number of

VALUABLE NEGROES,

Men, Women, and Children. Terms of sale—Six months credit will be given on all sums over twenty dollars, under that sum the cash to be paid. Bond and security will be required of all purchasers, bearing interest from the day of sale. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M. and continue from day to day until all the property is disposed of.

Matthias Hammond, Admr.

Oct. 12. ts

The Editor of the Baltimore Telegraph will publish the above advertisement twice a week, till the sale, and forward his account to this office for collection.

John Thompson,

TAILOR,

Tenders his respectful acknowledgments to his friends for the liberal encouragement which they have afforded him, and begs leave to inform them that he has received a select assortment of Superfine an second Cloths, Cassimeres, Stockingnets, Cords of several kinds, Waistcoatings, Flannels, &c &c. All which he will make up in the most fashionable style to those who may be inclined to patronize him.

Oct. 12, 1815. eowtf

St. John's College.

The Visitors of this institution have the satisfaction of informing the public, that it has recently been revived under the superintendance of Dr. John M'Dowell, formerly Principal of this Seminary, and late Provost of the University of Pennsylvania. It will be the particular province of this gentleman to instruct the students in the various branches of Philosophy and Science. He will enter on the duties of his station in the last week of the present month, and in the meantime the progress of the young gentlemen, in the studies which he is to direct, will not be materially retarded, as the Professor of Languages, (the Rev. Mr. Allen of Trinity College, Dublin) is also well qualified to teach in the other department. Mr. Allen resides in the College, and will take boarders at 140 dollars per annum, payable quarterly, each student furnishing himself with bedding. The price of tuition is ten dollars per quarter; thus the whole expense, including washing, &c. does not exceed $ 180 per annum. The visitors confidently trust, that under the care of these Professors, St. John's will speedily regain its former celebrity.

Samuel Ridout, Sec'ry.

Annapolis, Oct. 12, 1815.

The editors of the Federal Republican, National Intelligencer, Federal Gazette, and American, are requested to publish the above advertisement twice a week for the space of six successive weeks, in their respective papers, and to forward their accounts to this office for collection.

To be Rented,

That commodious and spacious building on Church Street, formerly occupied by the late Mrs. Davidson as a boarding house. For terms apply at this office.

Oct. 12, 1815. tf

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be exposed to sale, on Wednesday November the 15th, at the late residence of Joshua C. Higgins, all the personal property of said deceased, consisting of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs; plantation utensils, and household furniture; several young negroes, principally women and children. The above property will be sold on a credit of six months for all sums over twenty dollars, all sums under the cash to be paid. Bond and security will be required of all purchasers, bearing interest from the day of sale. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, and continue from day to day until all is sold.

Philip Hammond, administrator.

Oct. 12.

The editor of the Telegraph, Baltimore, is requested to publish the above twice a week till the day of sale.

A Valuable Farm

FOR SALE.

I am authorised by a deed of trust to offer for sale, that valuable farm, whereon Capt. William West lately deceased, formerly lived, about 3 miles from West River, and 5 from the Cove on Herring Bay. It is to contain 265 acres, to be well wooded and watered, and can soon be made very valuable for the growth of grain, tobacco, by the use of clover and plaister. The improvements on it are a very excellent Dwelling House, Kitchen, Barn, Tobacco and Corn Houses, Overseer's House, and several other out houses convenient, and most of them in good repair. There is a good garden, and orchard of the fine apples, and the fields are in good fencing, &c There is also a very excellent meadow land. If I do not sell at private sale, before the 1st day of November next, I shall offer it at 11 o'clock on that day, at Public Sale, on the premises, when those wishing to purchase will please to attend, unless previous to that day they see it notified in this paper that it has been sold at private sale. Persons wishing to see the place will call on Mr. Samuel Wood, who now resides lives on it. I will also thank the creditors of the said William West, deceased, to lodge with me their accounts, properly attested, as soon as possible, as I have full power to settle all the debts of the deceased as soon as they can be paid by the sale of the above property.

John C. West.

Lock'den, Sept. 13, 1815.

Public Sale.

On Tuesday the 7th of November next will be offered at public sale, at Fortland Manor, in Anne-Arundel county, a number of horses and full blooded mares, and colts, Oscar, Telegraph, &c a Jack five years old from the best Spanish breeds, and price not inferior to any in the United States, of form and size A number of cattle from the best imported breeds, a flock of sheep, full blooded, seven-eighths or fifteen-sixteenths Merino; and some valuable plantation utensils—all which will be sold on a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond and approved security. Also from 120 to 150 barrels indian corn, which will be sold for cash.

James Hervey, Attorney for John Mercer.

October 5.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, will be disposed of at public sale, on Monday the 30th October, instant, at the late dwelling of Nathan Williams, on Stoney Creek, the personal estate of said Nathan Williams, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, Corn, Indian Corn, Household furniture, plantation utensils, &c. Terms of sale—for all sums over twenty dollars, a credit of six months will be given, under that sum, Cash. Bond and security, with interest from the day of sale will be required. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Charles Waters, Adm.

October 12.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order of the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will expose, to public sale, on Friday the third day of November next, at the residence of the late Basil Brown, deceased, several valuable negroes, the property of the said deceased, and others, legatees of the late Rachel Hammond, deceased.

A credit of six months will be given, the purchaser giving bond, with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

John H. Brown

Oct. 12.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained letters of administration de bonis non on the personal estate of Richard Harwood, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, requests all persons having claims to make them known, and all those legally manner indebted, to make immediate payment.

Anderson, Administrator.

September 14, 1815.

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VOL. LXXIII.

[Continued from Supplement.]

ly may be; provided, that any person residing within the city or precincts of Baltimore, or within five miles of the said city, receive, or having received, may hold any commission in any part of the militia of the city or precincts, without regard to the particular place of his residence within those; and provided also, that staff officers serving in the city of Baltimore shall be permitted to serve in the neighboring regiments of Baltimore county.

And be it enacted, That all resignations of company and staff officers shall be made through the commanding officers of their respective regiments, or extra battalions, (as the case may be) and all resignations of commanding officers of regiments, battalions, or extra battalions, through the commanding officers of their respective brigades, and at least sixty days prior to the regular field days, except in case of removal, and that other officer shall be considered as having no office, which officers shall within twenty days after receiving such resignation, transmit notification thereof to the governor and shall, under the penalty of twenty dollars, provided that this shall not be binding on independent corps, or where there may be no officer or brigadier in commission.

And be it enacted, That no militia man may leave the company to which he belongs, unless he shall remove to some other district, or enroll himself in some volunteer uniform company or troop, and in such case he shall give notice to the commander of such company, who shall give him a certificate of his being discharged, under the penalty of a sum not exceeding thirty dollars, and if the said militiaman had been in actual service, shall also specify the time thereof, and how long he had served therein, under the like penalty

And be it enacted, That no officer, commissioned officer, or private of the militia, in his attendance at, going to, or returning from muster, shall be subject to arrest for any civil matter.

And be it enacted, That if any suit or action shall be brought or commenced against any person or persons for any thing done in pursuance of the provisions of this act, the defendant or defendants may plead the general issue, and give this act and the special matter in evidence.

And be it enacted, That no person shall be a commissioned officer in the militia of this state unless he shall be a citizen of the United States, and a resident of this state; and each commissioned officer hereafter appointed, shall take the several oaths prescribed by the constitution of this state, and also previous to their entering on the execution of their respective duties take the following oath or affirmation: "I, A B do swear or affirm, (as the case may be) that I will be true and faithful to the state of Maryland, and that I will diligently and faithfully do and perform the several duties assigned to me as of the militia of this state, according to the best of my skill and abilities; so help me God;" which oaths shall be endorsed on the back of the commission.

And be it enacted, That if any by flanker shall interrupt, molest or insult, any officer or fifer while on duty at any muster, or shall be guilty of like conduct before any court-martial, the commanding officer, or such court, may cause him to be confined for the offence, and he shall also be fined not less than ten dollars nor more than one hundred, in the discretion of such court martial, as the nature of the case may require.

And be it enacted, That the brigade inspectors are hereby required, under a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars, at the discretion of a brigade court-martial, in each and every year hereafter, previous to the fifteenth day of October, to make a correct return to the adjutant-general of all arms and accoutrements, as the property of the state, and also of all private arms and accoutrements, and designate the companies and corps by whom said arms and accoutrements are held; and it shall be the duty of the brigade inspector to attend the brigadier general, when required, to receive and execute all orders necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this act, and upon refusal or neglect, to be subject to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, nor less than ten dollars, unless he can make a reasonable excuse to the commanding officer of the brigade

And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the adjutant of each regiment and extra battalion, to attend the regimental and battalion meetings, and execute the orders of the commanding officers necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this law, and upon refusal or neglect to be subject to a fine not exceeding fifty dollars, at the discretion of a regimental court-martial.

And be it enacted, That in case of the death, resignation, disqualification, or removal of his district of any subaltern officer, the commanding officer of the regiment or extra battalion, to which such officer may have belonged, may appoint a fit and proper person to be a brevet officer, and shall immediately after notify the governor of the same, and such brevet officer shall have and exercise the powers incident to his office, in as full and ample a manner as if he was commissioned, until he shall be superseded by a commissioned officer; provided that the removal of such officer, residing in any city or town, or precincts thereof, to any part of the said city, or precincts thereof, shall in no case be considered as the resignation of such officer.

And be it enacted, That the militia of Allegany county shall be exempt from the regimental and battalion meetings by this act appointed and directed, but instead thereof meet in company; and the company at Selby's Port, and that also at the Green Glades, if not, from their dispersed situation, be required to attend any battalion meeting, but in default thereof they shall be compelled to meet with companies; and further as a relief to them, the commanding officer of the battalion to which they may be attached, shall have power, in his discretion, to appoint some commissioned or non-commissioned officer to call together and exercise such portions of either of the aforesaid companies, as he from their remote situation may consider too distant to attend the company meetings by this act before prescribed, and they shall be subject to the same fine for not appearing at said meetings as would be for not attending the company meetings.