

POETS CORNER

From the Christian Visitant. INVOCATION. Come bless'd Restorion! with thy genial way; And chase pale Melancholy's gloom away; Bid Memory's troubled sea no longer roar; But lull her waves which dash life's peaceful shore; Direct my thoughts to scenes more bright and fair, And let my contemplations centre there: Show to my sight the Cross on Calvary, And he who hung there—Ah! for worthies sake! Point to his wounded side and bleeding hands; Say—"Mourner, these have loos'd thy slavish bands; "These have set free thy soul—the debt discharg'd, "Mighty by nature but by acts enlarg'd!" Lead to that world of life, of truth, of grace, Where Jesus shows his smiling, heavenly face; Let me from that pure fountain drink my fill, Where'er it winds, in river or in rill; From the first promise to our sinning head, Down to the page where life and love are spread: Show how Salvation's all of grace to man, And God, the author of the wondrous plan; How the best Spirit is the earnest given, Of future bliss, reserv'd for me in heav'n; Raise my dull thoughts from earth to joys on high, Bound not my wishes by the ethereal sky; But lift the veil, and let my vision see, By Faith's keen eye, a seat prepar'd for me, In those fair mansions where my Saviour reigns, And hymning Seraph's praise in lofty strains; Where, to their tuneful harps, the happy choir, Strike the loud string, the swelling notes inspire; While with united voice and heart they raise, To God, on high, a ceaseless song of praise; Here let my ardent spirit soar and see, The bliss in store for sinners vile as me! And while I gaze, and wonder, and admire, May my wrapt soul feel more than mortal fire, And every thought and every passion move In sweet obedience to the God I love; Till, from the earthly prison-house set free, Fashion'd and moulded, Saviour, like to thee, I come, at last, those joys on high to share, To dwell with Christ, and reign forever there. New-York, Dec. 27. 1815. Z.

MISCELLANEOUS

From the Philadelphia American. THE MORAL INSTRUCTOR. No. 1. There is no species of composition less regarded by the generality of readers, than essays upon moral or religious subjects. If offered to the world in the fleeting columns of a Gazette, they scarcely attract the attention of the twentieth part of those who in the bustle of worldly pursuits, hurry over the miscellaneous column, in search of present gratification. Such indeed, is the total indifference of man at the present day, to his eternal welfare, that the very title of a work which has for its sole object his spiritual happiness, is, of itself, sufficient to consign it to neglect, whilst the study of religion is considered as beneath the notice of a citizen of the world. Reader, if thou be of the number of those who profess Christianity, without leading a life in conformity with its precepts—if thou hast been habituated to indulge in the vanity and vice, so familiar to those who are immersed in sensual and earthly delights—if thou hast been accustomed to confine thy thoughts to the perishable things of this world, and hast lost sight of the immortality of thy soul, and of the certainty of its future existence—Pause and reflect—To thee is this essay addressed—for thy welfare was it written—by one too, who like thyself, has his failings and his vices; but who, under the blessing of the Lord, is endeavouring, what he invites thee to do, to effect a reformation in his life. One of the causes, perhaps, why religion is comparatively so little embraced, is, that an opinion pre-

vails, that a pious life is wholly incompatible with a life in the world. Few are, therefore, willing to exchange a course which affords them an ample fund of present enjoyment, for what appears to them a life of privation, of melancholy reflection, and of seclusion. True it is, that some persons, professing great zeal for the cause of Religion, do "bind heavy burdens and grievous to be borne, and lay them on men's shoulders," and represent salvation to be of so difficult attainment, that few can expect to reach it. But such fallacies, when viewed by the divine light of revelation, are dissipated like the noxious vapor before the sun. Christianity prohibits none of the rational and innocent enjoyments of life. Nothing is made in vain—and whatever exists in the world, is for the use of man. It is the abuse of worldly gratifications that constitutes offence—and it is because man regards as primary, what are intended to be secondary pursuits, that his soul becomes endangered. In the following brief essays, we shall adopt a liberality of sentiment, that will induce us to make abundant allowance for follies and imperfections—We do not aspire to the task of teaching the most refined duties of religion, to those who have already been blessed with spiritual elevation—we aim at nothing more than an endeavour to excite in the careless, an interest in the safety of their immortal souls. Like John the Baptist, in the wilderness, our cry shall be—"Prepare ye the way of the Lord, make his paths straight"—or as the Prophet Isaiah expresses it—"Prepare ye the way of the Lord, make straight in the desert a highway for our God." RELIGION, we would define to be—a rule of action. Amongst the Gentiles, of those without the pale of the Christian Church, it is that rule which they have adopted as their code of moral laws, from the best light which it has pleased the Lord to favour them. In Christendom, it is that rule which has been revealed to the Church in the Holy Scriptures, and to which all, in every Christian land, are bound to submit. Scripture and sound reason, unite in proving that Religion is a rule of action—not merely a speculative theory, residing simply in the understanding, but a practical display of goodness in the will, and in the actions thence proceeding. It does not consist merely in thinking and in talking about the things of the Church, and in being acquainted with its doctrines, but in performing the actions which are therein taught. It does not consist in frequenting places of Worship, in Praying, or in reading the Bible. Those acts are the MEANS ordained by the Lord, for acquiring Religion—and as they are the chief means, on the part of Man, whereby he may be enlightened by the Divine Wisdom, and vivified by the Divine Love—all who desire to be saved, MUST embrace them.—How deceived then, is the Man, who imagines, that whilst he practices the means, he has attained the end—or who, separating himself from the active duties of life, where Religion can alone come into effect, under an impression that a life of piety is a mere life of meditation, forgets the important injunction of the Apostle:—"Be ye doers of the word, and not hearers only, deceiving your own selves." VOYAGE OF DISCOVERY. The Russian vessel Rurick, Lt. Kotzebue, commander, bound on a voyage of discovery, put into Plymouth, (Eng.) for provisions, and to receive English, Portuguese, and Dutch passports, which the Russian minister at London had procured. The British Admirals, and the officers of the 42d regiment, in garrison at that city, have given entertainments to the commander and his officers; and the comedians of Plymouth, played, in honor of Lieut. Kotzebue, the piece entitled "Misanthropy and Repentance," wrote by his father. BARBARY POWERS. It is stated in the Journal de Paris, as an article of intelligence from Rome, that the grand allied powers have transmitted to the papal Secretary of State, a treaty of alliance against the Barbary States, by which they engage not only to put an end to the practice of those States of reducing their prisoners to slavery, but to guard effectually against their pirates, by establishing over them such a government as will furnish the surest guaranty. The whole

number of troops is to be 45,000 men. Each power is to furnish an equal number. All the troops are to wear the same uniform. His Holiness is to give to each of the grand masters of the military order, a suit of armour and a banner. He is at liberty to send a legate, but is to have no concern in any thing temporal. The sublime Porte is to remain neutral, and it is said is to receive a guaranty for his possessions in Europe.

The following sentiments were expressed by Mr. Randolph in a late debate in Congress: "You cannot go even through the avenues of the House of representatives without meeting the public despoilers, with faces dressed in smiles, and bodies bending into bows, fearing all who are known to look deeply into them—"I know them, and the nation shall know them." I shall not be deterred by delicacy from putting home questions; and, if those questions shall be sanctioned by the votes of the house of representatives, I shall lay before the public such a scene of collusion, corruption and public robbery, as never was bro't to light before in any age or nation. I know what I shall have to pay for this. But I care not. Had I consulted selfish policy or personal ease, I should never have left home. I know what it is to rouse the guilty host, but I despise them all. I know the price I am to pay for my duty.—I know the assassin of reputation already nibs his pen for me, but that shall not deter me from a proceeding which I owe to my country—which I owe to myself—which I owe to my God."

State of Maryland, sc. Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court, January 9, 1816.

On application by petition of Sarah Aisquith, Administratrix of Edward Aisquith, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer, and one of the Baltimore papers.

This is to give Notice, State of Maryland, sc. Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court, January 9, 1816.

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Edward Aisquith, late of Anne-Arundel County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to Sarah A. Donaldson in the city of Baltimore, at or before the ninth day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 9th day of January, 1816.

Public Sale. State of Maryland, sc. Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court, January 11, 1816.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on Monday the 11th day of March next, at her residence in this city, a few doors above Mr. Hunter's Tavern, at ten o'clock A. M. Part of the personal estate of John Hicks late of said county, deceased, consisting of some valuable milch-cows, farming utensils & household furniture. The terms are, a credit of six months for all sums over twenty dollars, the purchasers giving bond with sufficient security, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale; all sums under twenty dollars the cash to be paid.

NEW GOODS. Nicholas J. Watkins, Has received an additional supply of goods, consisting of best superfine London Cloths, second quality ditto, best English Double Milled Casimeres, a great Variety of Stockinets, Double Milled Drab Cloths for Great Coats, Kersey, Mole Skin Coating, Constituto on Cords and Thickets, a Variety of Marcellas Vesting, and Fashionable Vesting for the fall, a few pieces best White Flannel. All of which he offers for sale on reasonable terms, or made up in the most fashionable style. Those who are disposed to buy bargains will find it to their advantage to give him a call.

Notice. The Commissioners of the Tax will meet on the second Monday in March next, for the purpose of hearing appeals and making of transfers.

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.

50 Dollars Reward.

Badaway from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel County, Maryland, near Queen Anne, on the 10th inst. a likely, light mulatto lad, called Charles Jackson, about 5 feet, 8 or 9 inches high; had on when he absconded, a blue round Jacket, trimmed with red, dark blue pantaloons very much worn, white domestic cotton shirt, a new fur hat, and boots, he has also a variety of other clothing with him, which is unknown—He is an artful fellow, and as he reads and writes very well, no doubt will forge a pass to answer his purpose. The above reward, will be given, for securing him in any Gaol, so that I get him again, or 60 Dollars, if brought to me.

Dec 21. 1815. William G. Sanders. N. B. All masters of vessels, and others, are forbidden harbouring or carrying off said fellow, at their peril. W. G. S.

State of Maryland, sc. Anne-Arundel County, to wit: I hereby certify that Sarah Hammond thought before me, the subscriber, a justice of the peace in and for said county, as a trespassing stray on her enclosure, a brown bay MARE, five years old, about fourteen hands high, no brand, spots and canters; had a switch tail when taken up, but since bobbed, shod all round. Given under my hand this 23d day of January, 1816.

State of Maryland, sc. Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court, December 5, 1815.

On application by petition of Cassandra Gassaway, executrix of the last will and testament of Nicholas Gassaway, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer, and the Maryland Republican, of Annapolis.

This is to give notice. State of Maryland, sc. Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court, January 23, 1816.

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Nicholas Gassaway, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at or before the 25th day of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 5th day of December, 1815.

State of Maryland, sc. Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court, January 23, 1816.

On application by petition of Stephen Beard, jun and John Beard, executors of the last will and testament of Stephen Beard, senior, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

This is to give notice, State of Maryland, sc. Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court, January 23, 1816.

That the subscribers of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Stephen Beard, sen. late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the 21st day of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 23d day of January, 1816.

Notice is hereby Given, State of Maryland, sc. Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court, January 23, 1816.

That the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the estate of John Hicks, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 30th of July next, otherwise they will be excluded by law, from all benefit in said estate; and those in any manner indebted, are called upon to make immediate payment.

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.

Land for Sale.

The subscribers offer at public sale, the land belonging to the heirs of Joseph Wilson in Calvert county, State of Maryland, lying on Plumpton creek, one of the most elevated situations on the Chesapeake, four hundred and fifty acres of first rate land, with good improvements, fifty acres of excellent meadow land, with a garden by fine apple orchard of different kinds of fruit. This farm is well adapted for corn, wheat and tobacco; it is well calculated for raising stock; it will be sold on or before the first day of March next.

Undoubted rights will be made to the purchaser; as it is expected that all persons having a mind to purchase will take a view of the land before the purchase, they may know the terms of sale, by applying to the subscribers.

Martha Wilson, Edward Wilson, (of Jas.) Joseph J. Wilson, Thomas I. Wilson. Jan. 25. 1816.

Land for Sale.

Will be offered at Public Sale, on Monday the 18th day of March next, a valuable Tract of Land, containing about 670 acres, 230 of which are a wood of the most useful kinds, lying in Frederick county, Maryland, 1 1/2 miles from Frederick town, 2 1/2 miles from Liberty town, and 3 miles from Woodsbury. This land is situated on the head waters of Israel's Creek, uncommonly well watered from never failing springs of excellent water, and has two considerable streams passing through it; the soil is good, and remarkably well suited to the culture of plaster of Paris, and red clover—the soil is of the blue slate kind, which has been found in the adjoining farms where plaster of Paris and clover have been used, to improve and yield profitable crops. It is distant from the city of Baltimore 40 miles, bordering on the road leading from there to Woodsbury, and adjoining to Severson's Copper Mine. On this land there are great appearances of rich copper ore; and in addition to the many advantages it possesses, it is considered to be in a part of the country remarkable for good health. The improvements on this property consist of two farms, with tolerable wooden buildings, apple orchards and some meadow on each, and about 440 acres of cleared land between the two farms. The terms of sale will be one third of the purchase money in hand, and the balance in three or four equal annual payments, on bond with approved security. Any person who may call to view the property will be shown the same by Capt. Philip Smith living on it.

Henry Maynard. Annapolis, Jan. 25, 1816.

The Editors of the Baltimore Telegraph, Federal Gazette, American, and the Federal Republican, will publish the above once a week till the day of sale, and forward their accounts to this office.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it has been represented to me by Arnold T. Windsor Esq. Sheriff of Montgomery county, that on the night of the 31st of Nov. last, Charles Farthing who had been found guilty by the verdict of a jury of Montgomery county of stealing a bright gelding the property of Benjamin Stewart, and a certain negro man named George, the property of Thomas Johnson, convicted of a rape on Anne Keeth, broke the public goal of said county, and made their escape. And whereas it is the duty of the executive in the execution of the laws, to bring all malefactors to justice, I have therefore thought proper to issue this proclamation, and do by and with the advice and consent of the Council, offer a reward of two hundred dollars to any person or persons who shall apprehend and deliver to the sheriff of Montgomery county either of the said persons, and four hundred dollars for both. Given under my hand and the seal of the State of Maryland, at the city of Annapolis, this third day of January, eighteen hundred and sixteen.

C. RIDGELY, of Hampshire County, by his excellency's command, NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

Negro George is between 20 and 25 years old, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, tolerably black. Charles Farthing is about twenty five years of age, six feet high, handsome, strong and active. Ordered, That the foregoing proclamation be published eight times in the Maryland Gazette, Federal Gazette, Telegraph, Federal Republican, Herald at Fredericktown, and the Boston Monitor.

For Sale, A Valuable Negro Man—He is a completely master of the Carpenter and Joiners business. For terms apply to the subscribers. For terms apply at this office.

Annapolis, Feb. 1, 1816.

(VOL. LXXIV. PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JONAS GREEN, CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS. Price—Three Dollars per Annum. New-York, JAY'S RESOLUTION. By the Northern Mail we received, in part, our Albany Correspondent's important Resolutions in the case of Allen which were read to the Assembly of the City, (a Member of the Assembly on Wednesday) and which were adopted by a majority of the members of the Assembly. The meeting of the Assembly on the 10th inst. will have the effect of a recurrence of the subject which the present meeting of the Assembly, not only then, but also the Legislature of the State. The whole of this affair is an unexampled occurrence. LEGISLATURE OF NEW-YORK. HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. Wednesday, Feb. 1. Today the Resolutions were read in the house agreed to by the preceding resolutions being read by Mr. Thompson (of Sullivan) a number of Resolutions were introduced, the object of which was to ensure the federal law for not meeting on the first day of the session. Peter Allen was a member of the party for his conduct in censuring the speaker for admitting a member from Madison county who had been expelled at home on the 1st day of amendment. A question of order was proposed. Mr. Duer doubted in order to move a resolution, a distinct vote was necessary. When the matter was put to a vote, the object was carried on a motion to amend the constitution. The Speaker decided to be in order. Mr. Duer appealed from the decision, which gave rise to a long and heated debate. The decision was sustained. Messrs. Burt, F. Thompson, Worth, Beach, and H. Duer, and others, were named in the appeal. In support of the decision, it was contended—that it was necessary to move a substitute, and that a debate on an answer to the speaker's speech that had been presented the last session, and the substitute presented to Peter Allen, was the one declared to be illegal, unjust, and unconstitutional, the other affirmed to be regular, legal, and constitutional. No doubt gentlemen sincerely believed that the substitute was improper—it was believed to be a substitute for an amendment, and an amendment is a substitute for a resolution. They only wanted a fair opportunity to express their opinion on the distinction between a resolution and an amendment. It was without a doubt a resolution, and a resolution is a part of the constitution. The substitute was a resolution, and a resolution is a part of the constitution. The substitute was a resolution, and a resolution is a part of the constitution. The substitute was a resolution, and a resolution is a part of the constitution.