

POETS CORNER.

From the Patrol. THE EXILE OF PATMOS. Within the ocean's cheerless bosom, There lies a solitary isle, Where rose and lily never blossom, Where social pleasures never smile: But through the year's slow, lingering course, Nothing is heard save wave so hoarse; Or some shrill note of birds that sweep A' night along the frothy deep; Nothing is seen but forests wide, Where nature's flocks alone reside, Save here and there a weeping willow Dending, to Zephyr sweeps, the billow This clime, so desolate and dreary, Was sought alone in danger's hour— When clouds so dismal and uncheery, Over the crystal sky did low'r: Then to escape the raging sea, Perchance the bark would thither flee, And here remain till welkin clear, Again the sailor's sight should cheer; And when the storm should cease to reign, They'd launch into the roaring main, And leave to Solitude this isle, Where social pleasures never smile. From Solitude's abode so drear, A glorious light there did appear, From Patmos' lonely isle, For there a holy Prophet driven, Truths that should be receiv'd from heav'n, And help'd to chase away the cloud Which then all nature did enshroud, And made the heathen smile. And bright that light shall ever glow, And every nation cheer— Till every realm shall see and know The sweets that from religion flow, Which he to all mankind did show— Exile of Patmos drear. CARMENIUS.

THE CURATE.

The following beautiful Portrait is extracted from a work entitled, "The Wild Irish Boy." "His name was Corbett. He had been a Curate six-and-forty years. He sought not to be any thing else. The religion he professed had taught him, "Having food and raiment, to be therewith content;" and the same influence extending to his habits, had enabled him by temperance and prudence, to obtain all he thought necessary in life. He was married and had a son whom he himself had educated; and who, like himself was in the ministry. When I speak of the effects of his mode of prayer and preaching, I speak of the effects I witnessed in the course of a constant attendance on him. He never read prayers; he prayed, and with such deep and fervent feeling, with emphasis so obviously suggested, not by the art but by the nature of supplication; with pauses so strongly marked by solemnity of recollection, and a suspension of the act, without a suspension of the feeling, that his congregation almost unconsciously joined in the responses, which were originally intended for their utterance, and felt the force of habit and of indolence yield to the holy energy with which he poured out his petitions. I never heard man preach as he did. He was a scholar, to whom few I have ever met were superior. He was a man delighting in conversation, in which, if light he could amuse, and if argumentative, he could instruct, more than any man I ever listened to. But in the pulpit, he laid aside the wisdom of words, and the weapons of fleshly warfare altogether. That he was a scholar you felt not; you felt not that he was a man of rich imagination, or of strong reasoning powers; you felt not that he or his discourse could be referred to any class of mind or composition, that could assist you to judge of them in a temporal sense. But you felt irresistibly that he was a believer, pleading with the power of conviction; that he was a religionist, speaking from experience, commending a life he lived and a felicity he felt; that he spoke and acted on principles which, though beyond the range of existence, were not beyond the range of reality; principles which he made present and vivid, and substantial, alike by the force of eloquence, and the force of example.—He was a speaker, who, of all others I ever heard, succeeded most in averting your attention from himself to his subject. It was long after his sermons had concluded before you could think of the preacher; like the priest in the Jewish hierarchy, he disappeared in the cloud of incense himself sent up. The Christianity he preached, was such as a man would preach who, abstracted from the influence of prejudice, and habit, and self-wisdom, had sought his system in revelation alone, and found and form-

ed it there. It was neither a frame of doctrinal niceties, curiously constructed and totally unfit for use; nor a formulary of habitual observances, at which the constant attendance of the body may excuse the absence of the mind. It was a system, of which the principles were operative, in which opinion held its relation to practice: Christianity was described as a dispensation, exhibiting certain facts to the belief, and the belief, if subdued by these facts, suggesting the most important and active consequences to our minds and our lives. It may be thought there was something in this mode of representation too argumentative and consequential for the comprehension of a rustic audience—it was not so. Though his positions were strong and important, they were clothed in a language, whose peculiar and providential felicity is, that it is the universal language, the first language religion talks to the ear of infancy, the language that genius reverences, and ignorance understands, the language of the poet and of the saint, the language of divinity and of the heart, the language of the Scriptures.

He spoke as a father pleading with a wayward child; he spoke as a judge with a criminal, to confess and be forgiven—as a guide with a wanderer, to return and to rest. When he finished his sermon, it was not with Cowper's "well-bred whisper." He appeared for some time engaged in prayer; and effusion of mind so solemn and deep, that most of the audience involuntarily joined in it; those who did not, were awed and silent. When he came down, and walked among us, though the thunder of his eloquence was hushed, his countenance spoke still. He had descended from the mount, but his visage retained the brightness of that high place.

From the Columbian, March 2.

The remains of the late venerable Bishop Moore were on Friday afternoon interred in the cemetery of Trinity Church. The body was attended from Vesey-street, through a crowd of spectators with which Broadway was thronged by a numerous and respectable procession, headed by the charity scholars and composed of the reverend clergy of different denominations, officers of the church, physicians, and citizens of all religious sects, desirous of testifying their respect for a departed fellow citizen of distinguished worth and eminence. A solemn dirge was performed in the church, and an impressive funeral discourse pronounced by bishop Hobart, to an attentive and sympathizing auditory with which every accessible part of the spacious building was filled.

The pall-bearers were the Rev. Dr. Wilkins, Dr. Harris, Dr. Kewley, Dr. Bowen, Mr. Bartow, Mr. Haskill, Mr. Lyie, and Mr. Hart.

We would attempt to give from memory a slight sketch of the sermon that was delivered on this occasion, and which bespoke the man of sensibility equally with the learned divine, but, understanding it is soon to appear in print, we refrain. Ed. E. P.

Puerto, Orotava, (Teneriffe) December 12.

We had a dreadful fire here a few days ago, which consumed a large convent for women; and I am sorry to relate seven unhappy victims fell the fury of the unrelenting flames. The scene for some hours was dreadful. It was first discovered about ten o'clock at night; all the nuns were in bed, and it was sometime before they could be made acquainted with their danger. The few that escaped were obliged to leave the convent naked, as they never sleep in their clothes. Those that were burnt were seen at the windows, till the flames consumed them. There was no means of saving them, as the windows were strongly grated with iron, and only one door that they could get out of, which was entirely enveloped in flames. The fire was occasioned by a nun making sweet meats; she had placed her fire on a table in a small earthen stove, and left it unextinguished; the heat of the stove made the rosin in the wood to fry out; it is supposed, a cinder had fallen and the convent being built of the same kind of wood as the table, it was soon in a blaze. The next night we had a tremendous fall of rain; the water courses were filled and run a different way; in consequence of which 14 persons were drowned in their houses.

Belvoir for Sale.

Will be offered at public sale, on the premises the 3d day of May next, if fair, if not the next fair day, that pleasant and commodious establishment the residence of the subscriber, called Belvoir, situated on the river Severn, seven miles from the city of Annapolis. The main road from thence to Baltimore passing through the land, distant from Baltimore 21 miles, and from the city of Washington 30 miles. The improvements consist of a large two story brick dwelling-house, kitchen dairy and ice-house, a large stone building for servants, a brick barn and stables, cow-house, sheep house, corn-house & several other buildings, comprising what may be necessary for the use of a large family, and the accommodation of a numerous stock. The dwelling house stands upon an eminence affording a handsome view of the Severn, River and of the adjacent country, the situation considered healthy. Adjoining the dwelling-house is a bowling green and extensive garden containing a choice collection of the best kinds of fruit, and the soil well suited to produce early vegetables; also two extensive orchards of apples and peaches. This tract of land contains near 1,000 acres, a considerable proportion of which is in wood, affording an abundance of chestnut for rails, and a sufficient quantity of other kinds of wood for all purposes on a farm. There is on this land upwards of 100 acres of low ground meadow, which affords a large quantity of hay, also some lots set in orchard grass and clover. There is making out of the Severn River, a creek running into this land, affording a landing from which a day craft can load with the produce of the farm. The arable land is of a sandy loam, dry and well suited to the use of Plaster of Paris, from the use of which a considerable part of this land has been much improved, and is now yielding good crops. Brice J. Worthington Esq. the proprietor of a large and valuable farm adjoining to this land, who began the use of Plaster of Paris earlier than the Subscriber, has brought his farm into a very productive state, with a prospect of still greater improvement from the use of this valuable manure. This land is uncommonly well watered from never failing springs of fine water, and two streams running through it. The Terms of Sale will be on fourth of the purchase money in hand, and the balance in three equal annual payments on bond, with approved security carrying interest. Any person wishing to view the premises will be pleased to call on the subscriber. After the sale of the land, will be offered at public sale a numerous stock of Sheep, a large proportion of them half blood Merino, some three quarters and a few full blood Merino; also sundry articles of household furniture and plantation utensils. Henry Maynard, Belvoir, Feb. 8.

The Editors of the Baltimore Telegraph, Federal Gazette, Daily American, United States Gazette, Federal Republican, National Intelligencer, and Frederick-Town Herald, are requested to insert this advertisement once a week, until the day of sale, and forward their accounts to this Office for payment.

Forty Dollars Reward,

Ranaway from the farm of the subscriber, on South river, in Anne Arundel county, about the 21st of April last, a negro woman named Billy, of a dark complexion, about five feet six or seven inches high, stout and strong in her make, her large and thick lips, slow in speech, and wild and placid in her manner of conversing. She is 38 or 39 years of age. She has a brother by the name of Josh, formerly the property of Judge Chase, and at present I am informed in the possession of Mr. Philip Thomas, living on Thomas's point near Annapolis, by whom I have reasons to believe she is harboured, or has been furnished with a pass, having understood that Josh can read and write. She has also near relations belonging to the estate of the late Daniel Clarke, of Prince Georges county. I will give the above reward if the said woman be apprehended in Anne-Arundel or Prince Georges county, and \$50 if elsewhere, so that I get her again, Joseph Howard, Jan. 18, 1816.

50 Dollars Reward.

Ranaway 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. William G. Sanders, Dec. 21.

N. B. All masters of vessels, and others, are forewarned harbouring or carrying off said fellow, at their peril. W. G. S.

George & John Barber, Have just received, and offer for sale, Fresh Clover Seed, AND Ground Plaster,

By the Barrel. Which will be disposed of on accommodating terms. They also have on hand, as usual, a complete assortment of Groceries. 3 tf. Feb. 29, 1816.

Land for Sale.

Will be offered at Public Sale, on the premises, by the subscriber, on Monday the 18th day of March next, a valuable Tract of Land, containing about 670 acres, 230 of which are in wood of the most useful kinds, lying in Frederick county, Maryland, 12 miles from Frederick-town, 21.2 miles from Liberty-town, and 3 miles from Woodsbury. This land is situated on the head waters of Israel's Creek, is 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 use 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 thence to Woodsbury, and adjoining to Stevensons'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 140 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 said property will be shewn 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.

200 Dollars Reward.

Left my house last evening about 7 o'clock, a dark Mulatto BOY, who calls himself David Ralph, eighteen years of age, five feet 4 inches high, straight and well made though rather slender, has a remarkable downcast, grim look when spoken to, he also has a particular lounge when walking, turns his toes very much outward; had on when he absconded a blue round about jacket and pantaloons, yellow vest, fur hat and new pair of boots. I purchased the said negro of Mr. John Keirle who purchased him of Mr. William Gibson, both of this city. Mr. Keirle kept him in his shoe store, at the corner of South and Market-streets, for some time. It is supposed the boy is still lurking about town. He was formerly the property of Mr. Leonard Dorsey, of Calvert county, in this State. I will give 20 dollars if taken in this city, 30 dollars if thirty miles, 40 dollars if forty miles from home, and the above reward if taken two hundred miles from Baltimore, & all reasonable charges if secured in any gaol, so that I get him again. All persons are forewarned harbouring said boy at their peril. John Gadsby, Indian Queen, Baltimore. Who wishes to Purchase. Two likely, active male SERVANTS, accustomed to housework; those from the country would be preferred. Feb. 29, 4w.

100 Dollars Reward.

Ranaway on or about the 25th January last, a negro man named London, calls himself London Turner, late the property of George W. Higgins of Anne-Arundel county. London is 38 or 40 years of age, five feet ten or eleven inches high, grey eyes, yellow complexion. Had on when he absconded, a new black fur hat, a blue cloth great coat with a large cape; He had other clothing with him. London is a complete carpenter and joiner. This fellow was purchased by the subscriber at the sale of Geo. W. Higgins's property. A reward of Fifty Dollars will be given if he is taken in the State, and the above reward if taken out of the state, and secured in any gaol so that I get him again. David Ridgely, Feb. 29.

For Sale,

An able young NEGRO MAN, who is a good mower, axeman, ploughman and carter, and has in fact been accustomed to every description of labour on a farm. Apply at this office. G. Feb. 29.

NOTICE. The subscriber wishes this copy 500

Cords of Tanners Bar. He will give from Eight to Ten Dollars per cord, or at any rate he will give one dollar more than the Baltimore price, to wit: Chesnut Oak, ten dollars; Spanish Oak, ten dollars; Elm Oak, eight dollars. He returns thanks to the public generally, and friends particularly, for the support and encouragement he has hitherto received, and hopes for a continuance of the same. He will give the highest price for Hides and Calf Skins. John H. B. Annapolis, March 7.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained from the orphans court of A. A. County, terms of administration on the estate of Samuel W. Burgess, late of said county, deceased; requests all persons indebted to said estate, to make payment to him, on or before the 24th day of September next, and all those who claim against said estate, to present them for settlement on or before that day, otherwise they will be excluded by law, from all benefit of said estate. March 7, 1816. 2 West Burgess.

NOTICE.

The subscriber most positively bids any person or persons who ever, trespassing on or passing through or over his land, in the River Neck, as he is determined to prosecute all such to the utmost extent of the law. Feb. 22. 4 William Sanders.

By His Excellency Charles Ridgely of Hampton, Esq. Governor Maryland.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it has been represented to me by Arnold T. Windsor Esq. of Montgomery county, that on the night of the 21st 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 Keeth, broke the public gaol of said county, and made their escape. 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 hereby with advice and consent of the Council, give 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 Hampton. By his excellency's command, NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council. Description. 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, of high, handsome, strong and active appearance. Ordered, That the foregoing proclamation be published eight times in the Maryland Gazette, Federal Gazette, Telegraph, Federal Republican, and Herald at Fredericktown, and the Boston Monitor.

To be Rented,

That commodious and spacious building on Church Street, formerly occupied by the late Mrs. Davidson as a boarding house, or terms apply to this office. 15

Liberal Wages

Will be given for A BAR KEEPERS who understands Book-Keeping, at the City Tavern. 4 Wm. Calton. Annapolis, Feb. 22, 1816.

NOTICE.

Walter W. Harwood, intends to apply to the court of Prince Georges county, at their next April term, for the benefit of the insolvent law. Feb. 15 1816

NOTICE.

That the Levy Court of Anne-Arundel County, will meet at the City of Annapolis on the third Monday of March next, for the purpose of settling with the supervisors of the public roads, the inspectors of tobacco at the different warehouses, and for receiving and adjusting all claims against the said county for the year ending on the day. By order, Wm. S. Green, Feb. 9.

MA

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JONAS GREEN, CORNER-STREET, ANNAPOLIS. Price—Three Dollars per Annum. From the Federal Republican. CONGRESS. A bill founded on Mr. Johnson's proposition for changing the mode of organization to members of Congress, was yesterday read twice, and referred to a committee of the whole for this day—and ordered to be printed.—By the provisions of the bill, the speaker is to receive three thousand dollars, and all the other members five thousand each, in lieu of their present salary. The residue of the consideration was occupied in the consideration of the national bank bill, of which several more sections were read & discussed. Gen. Smith moved an amendment that the president of the bank instead of being chosen out of five directors appointed by the president and senate, should be elected out of the whole twenty five. This proposition was his belief that it would render the bill more palatable to the public. Mr. Calhoun expressed his acquiescence in the motion—and Mr. Ross urged the propriety of adopting it.—but Mr. Robertson opposed it affirming that the amendment would deprive the bill of every value it possessed in his mind—he showed that he wanted a machine to be placed in the hands of government, that would enable it completely to effect the objects for which the bill was originally contemplated. As to the honourable gentleman's hope to render it palatable to all, it would have the fate, he said, of the painter's attempt to make his picture please every spectator. The amendment however carried by a majority of 80 to 26. Mr. Randolph moved an amendment to exclude from election to the office of bank director, all persons but natives of the U. States, and he supported his motion by a very able speech. It was indisputably true, he said, that it was to our system of naturalization laws, the United State owed that spirit of patriotism, by which they had been prepared for the last twenty years, and long with it, the war out of which the country had just emerged. He spoke from the information of statesmen inferior to none in this or any other country, that the system of granting protections to foreign seamen was one of the chief causes of the war with Great Britain—which system had grown out of our naturalization laws. Much had been said, and he dared to say much more would be now said, and each more would be written on this subject, but it was a melancholy truth, that the press was in the hands of those very people, who had long taken upon them to dictate to the American people, and to tell them who ought to be their president, who their vice-president—and who their representatives—and to direct them in their most essential concerns. He was aware, therefore, that the press would be at work, and that much would be said, and much printed against what he was now saying; but that had no terror for him. How long the country would endure this foreign yoke in its most odious and disgusting form, he could not tell, but this he would say, that if we were to be dictated to, and ruled by foreigners, he would much rather be ruled by a British parliament, than by British subjects here. Should he be told that those men fought in the war of the revolution, he would answer, that those who did so were not included by him in the class he alluded to. That was a civil war, and they and we were at its commencement, alike British subjects, Native Britons, therefore, then taking arms on our side, gave them the same rights as those who were born in this country, and his motion could not be easily modified so as to provide for any that might be of that description; but no such modification, he was assured, would be found necessary for this plain reason: Where were