

POETS CORNER.

RELIGION.

Through shades & solitudes profound, The fainting traveller winds his way; Dazzling meteors glare around, And tempt his wandering feet astray. Thus mortals blind and weak, below, Pursue the Phantom, bliss in vain; The world's a wilderness of woe, And life a pilgrimage of pain. Fill mild RELIGION, from above, Descends, a sweet engaging form, The messenger of heavenly love, The bow of promise in a storm! Then guilty passions wing their flight, Sorrow, remorse affliction cease; RELIGION'S yoke is soft and light, And all her paths are paths of peace. Ambition, pride, revenge depart, And folly dies her chastening rod; She makes the humble contrite her wit, A temple of the living God. Beyond the narrow vale of time, Where bright, celestial ages roll, To scenes eternal, scenes sublime, She points the way & leads the soul. At her approach the grave appears, The gates of Paradise restored, Her voice the watching cherub hears, And drops the double flaming sword. Babbling with the renewing fire, May we the crown of glory gain; Rise when the host of heaven expire, And reign with God, forever reign.

Extract from Mr. Cyrus King's speech delivered in congress the 30th January eighteen hundred & sixteen, on the report of the committee of ways and means, and certain bills on the subject of revenue.

But what is the real object of this overgrown, expensive military establishment; of this burdensome system of duties and taxes? I think the honourable gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. Clay), in his eloquent speech yesterday, gave us a clue to it: war—war is again to be the cry; and that honourable gentleman hesitated not to declare, that he considered it the true interest of this country to assist the patriots of South America; all his sympathies appear to be enlisted on their side; nay, more, the haughty Spaniard is to be driven from Florida; he cannot brook the imperious demand of the Don. I would advise that honourable gentleman seriously to reflect on the consequences of the late war, which he had so great an agency in producing, before he involves us in another. How does the honourable gentleman work himself up into this war fever? Where did he take this contagion? Was it on the fields of Waterloo, which he informs us he visited, that he was inoculated with this military ardour? I should have thought the prospect of that bloody field would have caused very different sensations: forty thousand human beings there sunk to rest—caused by the mad ambition of a military despot. Still the honourable gentleman cries—"glory—glory—do love glory"—with all the enthusiasm of a Parisian mob. What is the military glory of which he is enamoured? Is it "the baseless fabric of a vision" or is it founded on the blood of our citizens, and the treasures of our country; on the misery and distress of human beings? Is he indeed enamoured of the fame to which an Alexander, a Cæsar, a mad Swede, or a Buonaparte are damned? Is he to be the perpetual advocate for war? Does he delight in blood?

"Curs'd is the man, and void of law and right, Unworthy property, unworthy light, Unfit for public rule, or private care; That wretch, that monster who delights in war; Whose lust is murder, and whose horrid joy To tear his country, and his kind destroy." And let him remember, sir—"That one murder makes a villain. Thousands a hero."

But it seems that the honourable gentleman commiserates France; or rather his sympathies, I suppose, are enlisted on the side of the revolutionists of that country; writhing under the lash of the combined despots, as he calls them; and he feelingly tells us to beware of the fate of France. What let me ask him, brought down on France, as it is from Heaven, this merited chastisement? Was it, not, this same thirst for glory, which is consuming him?

The same career of conquest to which he would urge the people of this country? a most righteous rebellion, that the liberties of France, such they can be called, should fall, as she has caused those of other nations to fall. 'Tis just they should have right or right, which they have backed by the sword, from other nations—drop for drop of blood—life for life—till the same measure of suffering, which they have meted to other nations—should be meted back to them again—heaped up and running over.

The honourable speaker has adverted to the horrid, as I call them, but glorious as he calls them, scenes of the late war; its causes, conduct, conclusion and consequences—and then deliberately asserts, that were it to do over again, that were we now debating under the same circumstances in relation to this and other nations, whether or not war should be declared, his voice and his hand should again be raised in favour of it. But a very different decision would be made by the people of this country; it may be sport to him, but it is death to them; it is their blood and their treasure which must be sacrificed in the contest. As to the principal cause of the war—impresment—the honourable gentleman says he cannot—may, that he will not, hear the doctrine advanced on this floor, that sailor's rights have been surrendered by the peace; as to the free trade he is silent—the commercial treaty speaks volumes on this subject; but sir, that honourable gentleman, will near—may, shall hear, unless he leaves the hall or stops his ears, that to him offensive doctrine—that he has by the treaty of peace abandoned the cause of the sailors, which he so pathetically plead on this floor, before the war: Yes sir, he was an able advocate for them here—how it was at Ghent the treaty determines. There is no doctrine better settled than that the real grievances, or causes of war, not provided for in the treaty of peace, are surrendered and abandoned for ever. But this part of the honourable speaker's address, has been so ably replied to by my honourable friend from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Hopkinson) that nothing more is necessary to be said thereon.

The hon. Speaker next attempts to count the gains, and estimate the glory of the war, but he should have remembered that war is a picture made up by light and shade; dark shades indeed; and while he was recounting the gallant deeds of our land and naval heroes, (I don't include the constitutional commander in chief) he should have remembered the misery, the distress of the inhabitants: he should have cast his eyes on the ruins of your capitol; he should have recollected that he was necessary before the fact, to this work of destruction; that he assisted in lighting the torch of war, which consumed the capitol, burnt Havre, and more than burnt Hampton, and kindled a flame on the northern frontier, which illumined that hemisphere, and desolated some of the fairest portions of New-York.

Think not, sir, that I am insensible to the renown which individuals have acquired in this disastrous conflict—tho' I am not sensible that your administration have acquired any. Your Jackson, sir, was borne on the bosom of the Mississippi to victory and triumph at Orleans; may his gallant exploits, while that noble river rolls its rich contribution to the ocean, be in like manner wafted down the stream of time, till it mingles with the ocean of eternity. The fame of your Hull will survive his constitution, and I fear, that of his country; and Perry's victory of the Lake will be—Ære perennius; your other heroes, sir, will live in the affections of a grateful country.

From the Fredericksburg Herald. Commonwealth vs. Boxley & others. In our last, we promised to give particulars of this novel and alarming case. Aware of the anxiety which the public must feel to be correctly informed upon a subject so deeply interesting, and the avidity with which every idle rumour is seized upon, and magnified, and distorted, until all resemblance of the truth is lost we have been solicitous to present a plain statement of the principal facts, as they were disclosed on the trial. They present a history of the most stupid villainy on the one part, and of pitiable delusion on the other. George Boxley, of Spotsylvania, was arraigned before the justices of said county on Monday last the 4th

inst. upon a charge of advising and exciting an insurrection among certain negro slaves, contrary to law, and against the peace and safety of the commonwealth. And upon the two succeeding days, several negroes were arraigned upon the charge of being parties in the same.

It appeared that the prisoner Boxley, kept a little country store, where the negroes of the neighbourhood frequently came to deal. On these occasions, he would hold conversations with them on the subject of emancipation, and endeavour to secure their confidence by presents, and by telling them they ought to be free. Where he found they lent a willing ear to his discourse, he came out more fully; told them he had long thought upon the subject, and that he had formed a plan, by which if they would bind themselves to him and submit to his directions, they should obtain their freedom. Some he endeavoured to influence by religious feelings and superstitions—telling them that he had been inspired by Heaven with the holy purpose of delivering his fellow creatures from bondage; that a little white bird had perched upon his shoulder and revealed to him; that he had agents in Fredericksburg, Richmond, and in different counties, who were enlisting men in the cause; and that as soon as they were sufficiently numerous, they would move.

When by these means he had seduced some to embark with him in the cause, he sent them forth to proselyte others. One that he employed for this purpose was a preacher. The religious meetings were the places chosen as the most fitting for propagating the cause. At these meetings great numbers assembled, and the negroes there held discourse with each other without exciting suspicion. Boxley frequently met them of nights, and would remain with them all night. Among other deceptive devices used to influence his victims he read them letters purporting to be from gentlemen of known respectability, promising aid in arms and money. What the ultimate object of the prisoner was, or by what means it was to be accomplished, did not appear from the evidence. The negroes were mostly actuated by an indefinite idea of freedom. How long the plot has been in agitation, did not appear. The woman who was the principal witness, was first informed of it by Will, the preacher, at a meeting in October last. About the first of March was the period fixed on for them to move. Poor deluded wretches! The first Monday in March saw them arraigned before a court of justice, & before another month elapsed, many of them will have ended their lives upon a gallows.

On Saturday the 25th Feb. a negro woman, the property of Mr. Cole, communicated the plot to her mistress. Steps were immediately taken by the magistrates, for the apprehension of the conspirators, some of whom were secured that day. On the following day, Boxley collected a little band of 10 or 12 negroes, with the avowed intention of rescuing the prisoners. He afterwards said his object was to relieve them by bringing testimony in their favour. With these fellows he marched through the country until the negroes becoming apprehensive that they were getting into danger, all deserted him. Boxley then secreted himself in the woods; but finding that the militia were in pursuit and that he would be taken, he on Tuesday gave himself up.

It is proper to observe that the greater part of the foregoing statement is derived from the testimony of negroes, which not being admitted against white men, that which was given against Boxley, related principally to the occurrences of Sunday, and to his declarations at various times. The evidence against the blacks, is full and clear. A great many of the negroes to whom overtures were made, refused to join the conspiracy. Some had not confidence in Boxley—others remembered the tragic fate of their brethren who were concerned in Gabriel's plot in Richmond 10 years ago; and in some the feelings of the father and the husband triumphed over the desire of personal liberty. This court not being competent to the trial of a white man for a capital offence, Boxley was recommended for a further trial at the Superior Court in May next, when a jury of his fellow-citizens will pass sentence upon him.

Boxley offered no evidence, except as to general character, which has hitherto been that of a harmless citizen, but as a man of weak mind and excessive vanity. He has a wife and eight children. His connections are reputable. He possessed a decent property, which with common exertions, would have made his life comfortable. He was an officer in the militia, and in that capacity served a tour at Norfolk during the late war. So circumstanced, it is difficult for a plain understanding to conceive a motive sufficiently powerful to induce an act of such desperate folly and depravity as the one he has attempted. Carter L. Stevenson, esq. prosecuted for the commonwealth, and Gen. John Minor, Col. John W. Green, and Robert Stanard, esq. appeared for the prisoner.

Since writing the above we have learned that a number of negroes have been tried in Louisa, charged with being concerned in the conspiracy, 6 of whom have been convicted. Several yet remain to be tried in Spotsylvania.

NOTICE. The subscriber wants this spring 500 Cords of Tanners Bark. 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; Black Oak, eight dollars. He returns his thanks to the public generally, and his friends particularly, for the encouragement he has hitherto received, and hopes for a continuance of their favour. He will give the highest Baltimore price for Hides and Calf Skins. John Hyde, sw. Annapolis, March 7.

NOTICE. The subscriber having obtained from the orphans court of A. A. county, letters 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 2d day of September next, and all those who have claims 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. 3 West Burgess, sw.

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 at this office. 19

Liberal Wages Will be given for A BAR KEEPER who understands Book-Keeping, at the City Tavern. 5 Wm. Caton. Annapolis, Feb. 22, 1816. tf.

NOTICE. Walter W. Harwood, intends to apply to the court of Prince Georges county, at their next April term, for the benefit of the inventors law. Feb 15 1816 6 2m.

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, grum 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 goal, so that I get him again. All persons are forbidden 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, from 16 to 24 years of age. Feb. 29. 4

State of Maryland, Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court, February 27, 1816. On application by petition of Anne Hathery and William Brown Administrators of John Hathery, 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 said notice be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer. John Gasaway, Reg. Wllm. A. A. County.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE. That the subscribers of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Hathery, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the 6th day of September next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 27th day of February, 1816. Sarah Ann Hathery, William Brown. } Admrs.

George & John Barber Have just received, and offer for sale Fresh Clover Seed, AND Ground Plaister, By the Barrel. Which will be disposed of on accommodating terms. They also have on hand, as usual, complete assortment of Groceries. Feb. 29, 1816. 4

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 about 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 has other clothing with him. London is a complete carpenter and joiner. The fellow was purchased by the subscriber at the sale of Geo. W. Higgins property. A reward of Fifty Dollars will be given if he is taken in this State, and the above reward if taken out of the state, and secured in any goal so that I get him again. David Ritzger, sw. Feb. 29. 4

For Sale, An able young NEGRO MAN, who is a good power, axe-man, ploughman and carter, and his in fact been accustomed to every description of labour on a farm. Apply at this office. Feb. 29. 4

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 Milly, of dark complexion, about five feet six or seven inches high, stout and strong her make, has large and thick lips and in speech, and mild and placid in manner of conversing. She is 38 or 39 years of age. She has a brother the name of Josh, formerly the property of Judge Chase, and at present am informed in the possession of Philip Thomas, living on Thomas point near Annapolis, by whom last reasons to believe she is either harbored, or has been furnished with a passport having understood that Josh can read and write. She has also near relatives belonging to the estate of the late Daniel Clarke, of Prince Georges county. I will give the above reward if the said woman has apprehended in Anne Arundel or Prince Georges county, or \$50 if elsewhere, so that I get her again. 10 Joseph Howard, sw. 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 10 inches high; had on when he absconded, a blue round Jacket, trimmed with dark blue plaid 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 artificial fellow, as he reads and writes very well, he doubt will forge a pass to any goal, for the above reward, if secured so that I get him again, or 60 Dollars if brought to me. William G. Sander, sw. Dec. 21. N. B. All masters of vessels, and others, are warned, harbouring or carrying off said fellow, at their peril. W. G. S.

M VOL. LXXIV. PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JONAS GREEN, GEORGE-STREET, ANNAPOLIS. Price—Three Dollars per Annum. CONGRESS. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Tuesday, March 12. After the presentation and reading of various petitions; among which was one by Mr. Clifton for the inhabitants of the city of Richmond, praying the establishment of a National Bank, and a branch thereof in that city. Mr. Lowndes from the committee on Ways and Means, made an agreeable report on the petition of David Lamb; which was committed to the TARIFF. Mr. Lowndes, from the committee, reported a bill to regulate the duties on imports and exports, which was twice read and committed. Mr. Roberson, from the committee on the public lands, made a favorable report on the petition of Philip Vass, Amariah Watson, G. Springer and others, and James Thompson; which were severally committed. Mr. Roberts, from the same committee, reported the bill from the Senate, relating to settlers on public lands, without amendment. On motion of Mr. Taylor of New-Resolved, That the committee on Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the relief of defaced Treasury notes. On motion of Mr. Comstock Resolved, That the committee on Pensions and Revolutionary Claims be instructed to enquire into the expediency of increasing the pension of all those private soldiers who suffered the amputation of their arms or legs, by reason of wounds received in service during the late war. The Speaker laid before the report from the Secretary of the House in pursuance of a resolution of this house, comprising a detailed statement respecting the settlement of claims of the several states for reimbursement of monies paid for militia services during the late war, which was read and ordered to lie on the table. NATIONAL BANK. The House proceeded to the consideration of the report of the committee of the whole on the National Bank Bill—motion to strike out that part of the amendment reported by the committee, which makes the collection of non-payment of notes in specie, being still under consideration. Mr. Calhoun supported the motion to amend the amendment with much reluctance, and said, that he opposed any amendment to the bill; but he was ready to perfect the bill; but present instance he was content to make an objection. The mental character of this bill, that it should pay its notes in silver coin; and a sufficient was provided to effect that as a good rule in law, said that where you attach a penalty to a particular violation of law, you weaken the general penalty; and as he thought the penalty would attach in this case, therefore, weaken the sanction of the bill, he would be stricken out. The motion to amend the amendment was agreed to without discussion. Mr. Randolph then moved to amend the amendment of the bill, by making the interest payable on the notes of the bank, twenty per cent. instead of twenty per cent. Mr. Calhoun repeated the objection which he objected to the gentleman who made it improve the bill; but he had never even the propriety of such a contemplated by the