

POETS CORNER

THE HINDOO ORPHAN.

From the Deadham Gazette. Alone by the wave-beaten shore, He wandered with sorrow oppressed; His mother caressed him no more— She expired for the god of the east.

Two serpents entwined round his sire, Till he died Laocoon's death And his sister ascended the pyre Of her husband, and gave up his breath.

O! tell me where, shall I fly, And be safe in the arms of a friend While the raging tempest beats high And billows fierce cover the strand.

If I to my hammock repair, And waste a wild hour of the night; Yet soon I awake in despair, For dreams bring her image to sight.

But hark! what a horrible sound As the twilight is dying away— The Jackall is prowling around And vultures are watching their prey.

O Brama! thou father of power, And founder of mercy and peace, Take the spirit of her I adore, And guide to thy regions of bliss.

Should I ever my mother forgive, While indulged with reason and breath, Let my eyes be suddenly set— My lips bear the signet of death.

My mother, I'll always bemoan, Till the light of life fades away— The orphan must sorrow alone— He sighed—and expired where she lay.

From the London Traveller of July 23.

Eloquence.—Mr. Ogilvie, the professor of Oratory, who has been for some years lecturing with singular distinction in the United States, has commenced a course of his art in this country, and has already delivered several Oration at the Freemasons' Tavern. That on Saturday was on Gaining. The spirit of his plan is to mingle the theory of Eloquence with practical displays of its impression. Those Oration are delivered without notes, and the speaker is thus left in the full use of his powers of delivery; the exertion is novel and difficult, but in it must lie the only approach that can be made to the exhibition of true Oratory. The habits of the country in which those able discourses were originally delivered have given them a peculiar tinge. In America, moral discussion has not had time to grow obsolete in the same degree as in our older community. The contrasts of morals seem to be stronger than with us, where the closer and more ancient mingling of men and opinions have powerfully tended to abrade the more prominent repulsions of manners good or evil. There is nothing now in England that can fairly represent the grave severity of religious feeling and personal conduct, which occasionally in the United States confronts the desperate hangers-on of exterior society. There is but one country in the world which, settled by men who encountered the desert for conscience sake, is the asylum of that outcast multitude whom the vices of Europe cannot tolerate. Looking as we ought to do on earth as merely a great field of moral experiment on our rude and infected natures, the most curious of all its experiments seems to have been delegated to this latest of all the nations, and before this century closes; she may have decided for all the future, whether great masses of mankind are capable of purification by divorcement from the place of old crime, or whether the manliness and honour, the religious purity, and the moral strictness which I first illustrious exiles bequeathed to America are not to sicken and perish in the noxious and heated atmosphere breathed round them from the huge corruption of Europe; whether she is to be looked on as offering in her land of loneliness and labour, the sure school for the recovery of the original virtues, or the stern place of detention and expulsion for the mind which must be separated from society; whether she is to be the lazaret or the dungeon. To such a people an examination in the more glaring excesses of private life may have the interest which belongs to controversy perpetually influencing practice. In England the interest may have passed away from that which makes the fear and hope, the eager inquiry, or the stern admonition of men in a more unsettled state of manners. Among us, Gaining has run the gauntlet of ten thousand reasoners; it is beyond all novelty of attack: it has taken refuge in the higher orders. It has

thus at once saved the public eye from the savage aspect that startles us in the vice of the lower ranks, and it has risen out of the ordinary province of public reproof; for the great business of the moralist is with the guilt of the multitude. But beyond the Atlantic, the orator who exposes the guilt of a seductive and heart-hardening habit, might be at once rendering a solemn service to the country, and entering into a province made for the noblest and most productive displays of genius and feeling; Mr. Ogilvie's discourse touched more slightly on the public offence of gaming than on its misery to the gamster, his uncertainty of possession, his perturbation before; his remorse after, the palpable tendency of the vice to degrade the mind, by setting up gold as its simple object upon earth, the perversion of the whole man from the serviceable member of society into its habitual curse, the terror of his life who has but one idol, and sees this idol in perpetual jeopardy on the cast of a die, or sees that the only way to make chance secure is to make himself a villain. Mr. Ogilvie here narrated a short story, which, by his striking manner, excited a strong interest. He had heard it from the person in whose presence the scene occurred. The person had been travelling in the Southern States, and had gone to rest in a principal inn. A party were playing below. He was roused by the party coming into his bed-chamber of one of the gamblers, whom he recognized as a veteran player and notorious for success. This man flung himself on a sofa, and knowing that he had a heard burst out in a passion of self-reproach. His violence and execration approached to agony. The door opened cautiously some time after, and a low voice said, "Sir, the gentlemen are drunk enough now, where are the loaded dice." The self-tormenter sprung from his couch, poured out a torrent of rage on the tempter, threatened his life, if ever he came near him with this allusion to his desperate career, and flung him from the room. Mr. Ogilvie concluded the evening with Reflections. "The Elegy on an unfortunate Lady," was connected with a vigorous censure on its approval of suicide. The battle of the Alpine in the Lady of the Lake, contrasted with Campbell's Hohenzunden, gave the ground-work for a remarkably ingenious inquiry into the superior advantages arising from the nature of former discipline and arms. He was frequently cheered, and his announcement of an Oration on the general principles of public speaking was followed by long and animated applause.

From the Exeter Watchman, of Sept. 23. THE COLLEGE QUESTION. On Friday and Saturday last, the Superior Court, now sitting in this town, were occupied in hearing the argument of counsel on the important question which involves the fortunes of Dartmouth College, and which has excited a very deep and extensive interest throughout New-England. The public anxiety on this subject, attracted to its discussion a large number of strangers of professional eminence and public distinction, who considered this case not merely as deciding the fate of Dartmouth College, but as involving all the principles which secure the chartered rights and independence of our literary institutions. This case was continued NISI from a former term, and now came before the Court on an agreed statement of facts, which confined the argument to the naked question of the CONSTITUTIONALITY of the late acts of our Legislature, which professed to "amend the character and enlarge and improve the corporation of Dartmouth College," by the operation of which it is well known that the old Trustees lost their seats, and a board of overseers and new government were appointed. Messrs. Mason, Smith & Webster, as counsel for the College, maintained the unconstitutionality of the acts in question, and were opposed by Messrs. Sullivan and I. Bartlett, counsel for the University. Materials are collected, by means of which (should no considerations be suggested against the attempt) the public will hereafter be presented with a fuller account of this important and interesting argument, than is compatible with the limits of a newspaper. At present we shall barely mention the GENERAL COURSE which the argument assumed, without attempting to con-

vey to those who did not hear it, or any idea of the learning, research, and eloquence, which were displayed on both sides. Messrs. Mason and Smith, in opening, the argument, contended that the contract assumed by our Legislature over the charter and corporation, was unconstitutional on GENERAL PRINCIPLES, as well as from a general view of the RESTRICTIONS imposed upon the Legislature by the constitutions of this State and of the U. States. Under the first of these heads they went into a learned investigation of the common law relative to corporations and chartered privileges, of the power which the King and Parliament of England could exercise over these privileges, and of that which is intrusted to our legislature—described the different sorts of corporation known to the laws, and the particular class to which Dartmouth College belongs—examined the operation of the acts in question upon the charter and property of the College—contended that these acts amounted to an abolition of the one and a confiscation of the other—that a judicial act was necessary in any interference with the corporation—that our laws provided ample means through a judicial process of redressing all injuries, and correcting all abuses—that the legislative department, from its construction and character, was peculiarly unsuited for the exercise of the powers claimed in this case—that the government can exercise none but chancery powers over property of the College, and that these extend only to its appropriation and expenditure. Under this head also (of general principles) the counsel went into an examination of the precedents that were brought into this case, and contended that corporations of towns, counties, &c. bore no analogy with that of Dartmouth College—that the East-India Company case went upon principles not supposed in this—that in the cases of Harvard and Yale Colleges the Trustees either consented to the interference of the Legislature or did not submit to it—and that the books afford no precedent for the exercise of the power claimed in this case. The probable effect upon other literary institutions of the establishment of this precedent, was forcibly insisted upon. The fact that some part of the College lands are in Vermont, was also mentioned as proving the power inadmissible which is claimed in this case by the N. H. Legislature. Many other important points were embraced by the learned gentlemen under this head, to which, as parts of an argument, a desultory enumeration would not do justice.

Under the head of the constitutional restrictions imposed upon the Legislature, which, as the counsel contended, rendered unconstitutional the power exercised over the College by the acts in question; those articles of our State constitution were cited, which secure to every man his rights, privileges and immunities, against every deprivation except by the judgment of his peer or the law of the land. That article also in our national constitution was cited, which prohibits the passage of retrospective and ex post facto laws, and laws impairing the obligation of contracts. It was contended that the old Trustees had rights (both as corporators and as to the property holden) which were infringed by these legislative acts and that the College charter was a contract between the corporation and the sovereign, the obligation of which was unconstitutionally violated by the acts in question. It is impossible within the limits we have taken, to convey any idea of the power and learning with which these last points were urged upon the Court.

The whole argument was closed by Mr. Webster, in a strain of powerful reasoning, and impressive eloquence, which in the opinion of intelligent strangers who heard it, has been seldom equalled. He considered the question as resting in elementary truths—maintained and fortified the positions of his associates that the College charter was a contract—and that the Trustees had personal as well as corporate rights, which were invaded by the acts in question—illustrated in a most able manner, the absurdity, danger, and novelty of this claim of legislative power and of the doctrine that these acts constituted a "law of the land" within the meaning of the constitution—ridiculed the supposition that the people were the beneficial owners of the College property—or that if this

supposition was correct, that the legislature could in this instance represent the people—which last doctrine he said was the same as that introduced in Congress by an Advocate of the National Bank in the discussion of that measure—who contended that Congress had certainly the power to adopt the measure, for if the power was not delegated, it was still in the people, and Congress could therefore exercise it, as the representative of the people. We shall attempt no enumeration of the powerful views which Mr. Webster gave of this question—He presented it to the Court, upon the broad principles of natural justice, constitutional privilege, and elementary truth. Much less should we hazard a description of that gentleman's oratory on this occasion. Like the electric fluid, the fire of eloquence can be felt but cannot be followed nor retraced. The occasion called into exercise the vast resources of his extraordinary mind, and the display was indeed splendid and overwhelming. We say nothing of the impression made upon the public mind by this discussion. Far be it from us to throw any bias upon the deliberations of that tribunal in whose hands now reposes the fate of the question. This is not the season to indulge in any speculations on the comparative weight of argument produced in this discussion, but we can say with proud assurance that it was upon the whole an exhibition of professional ability, which has reflected an honour upon our native state, not easily to be sullied, nor soon to be forgotten.

It was contended by the counsel on the other side that the property and charter of the College were subject to legislative control, because no individuals had a beneficial interest in them—because the objects of the College were, in distinction from all other corporations, or a public nature—because this was founded and endowed by the State, and its uses to the State declared by its charter—because the encouragement of education and literary seminaries was by the constitution enjoined upon the Legislature—and because no new appropriation was made of the College property. Many cases were cited from English books, of Parliamentary interference with corporations, and it was contended that this belonged to that class which had ever been subject to such interference—that this case was also analogous to those of incorporations of towns, banks, parishes, school districts, &c. over which powers had been exercised as arbitrary as the power asserted in this instance. The intimate connection between the interests of education and the prosperity of government, was insisted upon as justifying this legislative interference. In answer to the arguments of the other side, drawn from the prohibition in our national and State constitutions, it was denied that the College charter was in any sense a contract within the meaning of the article, and that these acts constituted a "law of the land" within the constitutional meaning of the terms, and that by the operation of such a law, corporate privileges and private rights had ever been exposed to legislative attacks. Various cases were cited of such attacks, before and since the American revolution. Mr. Sullivan's argument assumed that the acts must be presumed constitutional, until they were proved not so. His general object therefore was to combat the objections to them. It must of course be as impossible to give any abstract or analytical view of such an argument as to convey an adequate idea of his accustomed richness and flow of eloquence.

It will be observed that we have not attempted to retain the order, in which the points on either side were laid before the court, nor to apportion to either gentleman his particular share in the discussion. Although the demonstration of one was more compact and nervous, and the learning of another more exuberant and luminous, the same positions were enumerated on each side were common to the counsel maintaining it.

JOHN BROWN'S SEASONABLE GOODS. Superfine blue, black, brown, green, grey, and silver cloth. Second do. same colours. Third do. do. do. Castimere, drab, blue, black and purple. Same colours, second quality. Stocking, &c. With a handsome assortment of Waistcoating, Mantelets, &c. With a variety of other ARTICLES too numerous to mention. All of any of which will be made up to the most fashionable style, at the shortest notice, and on the most moderate terms. Price of making Coat, &c. Tailors, \$1 50—Waistcoat, \$1 25 \$1 50 less in the suit, than formerly. October 2.

MR. CURRAN'S NIGHT SCHOOL. Will be open to receive pupils on the first Monday of October, for the instruction of Apprentices, and others, whose occupation do not permit them to attend a day school. Those young men who have but a limited knowledge of Grammar, Book-keeping, &c. &c. would well profit of such an opportunity. Young gentlemen who would wish to be acquainted with the use of the Globes, and the astronomical problems connected therewith, should embrace an opportunity so seldom afforded them, of acquiring a determinate knowledge of this delightful science. The terms will be moderate to those who may think proper to pay in advance. The pupils to furnish their own stationery and candles. Oct 2.

James Shephard, Next Door to Mr. Wm. Duval's grocery Store on the Dock. Informs his friends and the public generally, that he still carries on the Tailoring Business in all its branches. He has on hand an assortment of Cloths, Waistcoating, &c. which he will make up in the most fashionable style and on the most moderate terms. He has, as usual, an assortment of READY MADE CLOATHS, which he will dispose of on moderate terms. Those disposed to purchase coarse clothing, ready made, will find it to their advantage to give him a call. Sept. 18

New & Cheap Goods. NICHOLAS J. WATKINS. Returns his thanks for the liberal patronage afforded him, and informs his friends and the public, that he has just supplied himself with a new stock of goods, consisting of the following: Best Sixon and Blue Cloth, do. Black do. Fancy Brown do. London Brown do. Fashionable Mixtures, Best doubled Milled Drab; Second do. Black Cassimere, Grey mixed do. Light do. Light and dark mixtures, Paris Olive Cloth, Fashionable Light Cord, Black Florentines, Best white Marseilles, Coloured do. Fashionable Toilet, Olive Cord and Flannel, &c. &c. And a variety of other ARTICLES too tedious to enumerate. Any of the above goods will be made up to suit purchasers, in the best manner and on the shortest notice. Those who want to give their friends a call to their advantage, will find it to their advantage to give him a call. October 2.

TO HIRE. A FEMALE SERVANT. Who is an excellent Washer & Ironer, and can be highly recommended for honesty and industry. She will only be hired in Annapolis, or its immediate vicinity. Enquire at this office. Annapolis, Aug. 28.

To Journeymen Tailors. The subscriber wants Two first-rate Tailors (Cost makers) to whom he will give steady work, and allow fair wages for each Coat made by them. All their work liberally paid for. Henry B. Halliday, Annapolis, Oct. 3.

FOR SALE. The subscriber will sell, Thomas's Point, Chesapeake Bay, South River, Oyster and Fishing Creeks. These lands abound with ship timber, and wood of almost every description. There is a large quantity of firm marsh belonging to it, and some low ground, which may be converted into meadow at a small expense. There are several small buildings on it. The whole contains between three and four hundred acres. This place is remarkable for fish, oysters and wild fowl. In addition to the above lands, the subscriber will also sell the lands adjoining. The whole will contain between six and seven hundred acres; a fence of four or five hundred yards in length, running from the Head of Oyster Creek to Smith's Creek, will enclose the whole land. The half of the land has a considerable quantity of firm marsh, and is well adapted for two tenements, and a very good Mr. The whole is capable of being made one of the best grazing farms in the state. J. T. Chase, March 27 48

MARYLAND GAZETTE VOL. LXXV. PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JONAS GREEN, CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS. Price—Three Dollars per Annum. LANDS FOR SALE. The subscriber offers at private sale, three of the two following farms, lying on the head of South River, in Anne-Arundel county, to wit: A Tract of land called "White's Hall," now in the occupation of Mr. Stephen Lee, containing about 200 acres. The soil of the first quality, well adapted to the growth of Corn, Wheat or Tobacco, and the improvements, consisting in an excellent dwelling-house, kitchen, livery house and quarter, all lately erected, are in complete repair; there also a well of fine water, and a young apple orchard of the choicest fruit. The other farm is newly adjoining the above, and contains about 250 acres. This land is superior to any in the county, is under good fencing, and has a commodious dwelling-house, a livery house, two tobacco-houses, stables and corn-house. The above lands are susceptible of great benefit from the use of plaster, and from their healthy situation, and pleasant neighbourhood, form an agreeable residence. They are distant from the city about nine miles. The subscriber invites persons disposed to purchase to view the premises. The terms, which shall be accommodating, will be made known on application to the subscriber. Annapolis, March 27 48. 100 Dollars Reward. Ranaway from the subscriber, on the 14th day of last month, a negro man named SOLOMON ROGERS, 26 years of age, about five feet ten inches high; he has a smooth black skin, full face, and good teeth. He took with him a blue cloth coat, grey casimere pantaloons, a short furred cloth jacket of a drab colour, two new ticklenburg shirts, a pair of new oxburg trousers, and a good furred hat, besides other articles not particularly recollected. It is believed too that he wears a silver watch with a large key to it. As he has many acquaintances in the city of Baltimore, it is probable he has gone to that place, as he did about five years ago, when he was taken up and committed to jail. Whoever apprehends the said runaway, and secures him in any jail, so that I get him again, shall be taken in Anne-Arundel county, receive 50 dollars, and if out of said county the above reward. Horatio Tidout, Whitehall, Anne-Arundel county, June 15, 1817. 25 FOR SALE. The subscriber will sell, Thomas's Point, Chesapeake Bay, South River, Oyster and Fishing Creeks. These lands abound with ship timber, and wood of almost every description. There is a large quantity of firm marsh belonging to it, and some low ground, which may be converted into meadow at a small expense. There are several small buildings on it. The whole contains between three and four hundred acres. This place is remarkable for fish, oysters and wild fowl. In addition to the above lands, the subscriber will also sell the lands adjoining. The whole will contain between six and seven hundred acres; a fence of four or five hundred yards in length, running from the Head of Oyster Creek to Smith's Creek, will enclose the whole land. The half of the land has a considerable quantity of firm marsh, and is well adapted for two tenements, and a very good Mr. The whole is capable of being made one of the best grazing farms in the state. J. T. Chase, March 27 48

50 Dollars. Ranaway from the subscriber, on the 26th day of May last, a negro man named Charles, about 30 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, stout built, has a small wart on his right cheek, and a mark of two small pox plexion, and on the forehead, his hair is long, curled. He had on white fulled drab doublet and linen trousers, white ed ditto. The subscriber offers 50 dollars if secured, and 100 dollars if brought home. July 24. THE SEA SURPRISE. JONATHAN SPEAR. Propelled by an extraordinary Motion, moves and swiftness than any of the United States. The accident of boiler of this Boat, in the month of May, at which they were leaving COMMERCIAL every MONDAY at 8 o'clock in the morning, and EARLY in the morning, will be very TUESDAY at 10 o'clock for ANNAPOLIS, and SATURDAY at 6 o'clock, and leave COMMERCIAL same days for Baltimore and land passengers convenience on each convenience running on Treville, and continuing. For passage and board, or to George's. Sept. 8. State of Maryland. Anne-Arundel county. September. On application by Robinson, administrator, late of A. C. ordered that he be required by law for bit their claims assessed, and that once in each week six successive weeks Gazette and Political John Gasta. An Over. A single Man recommended to industry, with ing, will meet wages, for the education to the side of Severn. August 18.