

POETS CORNER.

SELF MURDER.

IF death were nothing, and nought af- ter death; If when men die'd, at once they ceas'd to be, Returning to the barren womb of no- thing. Whence first they sprung, then might the debauchee, Untrembling, mouth the heavens: then might the drunkard Reel over his full bowl, and when 'tis drained, Fill up another to the brim, and laugh At the poor bag-bear death! then might the wretch That's weary of the world, and tired of life, At once give each inquietude the slip. By stealing out of being, when he pleased, And by what way, whether by hemp or steel: Death's thousand doors stand open.— Who would force The ill-pleas'd guest to sit out his full time, Or blame him if he goes!—Sure he does well, That helps himself as timely as he can. When able—But if there's an here- after, And that there is, conscience, unin- fluenc'd And suffer'd to speak out, tells every man; Then must it be an awful thing to die: More horrid yet to a die by one's own hand. Self murder—name it not,—our Coun- try's shame, That makes her the reproach of neigh- b'ring states, Shall nature, swerving from her ear- liest dictate, Self-preservation, fall by her own act! Forbid it, heaven.—Let not, upon dis- gust, The shameless hand be fully crimson'd o'er With blood of its own lord.—Dreadful attempt! Just reeking from self-slaughter, in a rage, To rush into the presence of our Judge, As if we challenged him to do his worst, And mattered not his wrath! Unheard of tortures Must be reserv'd for such—these herd together, "The common damned shun their so- ciety." And look upon themselves "as fiends less foul." Our time is fixed, and all our days are numbered; How long, how short, we know not: this we know Duty requires we calmly wait the sum- mons, Nor dare to stir till Heaven shall give permission; Like sentries that must keep their des- tined stand, And wait the appointed hour till they're relieved. Those only are the brave that keep their ground, And keep it to the last. To run away is but a coward's trick; to run away From this world's ills, that at the very worst, Will soon blow o'er, thinking to mend ourselves. By boldly venturing on a world un- known, And plunging headlong in the dark; 'tis mad; No frenzy half so desperate as this.

From the New-York Gazette.

The following lines have appeared in an English paper, and are part of a copy of verses found in a wretched garret in Glasgow, after the decease of a young female, of superior education and connexions, the victim of disease, poverty and wretchedness—exhibiting a mind in anguish, amid pollution. Whilst the heart sighs for the unfortunate, it turns from the portrait, and feels assured with the poet, that "Vice is a monster of so frightful mien, That to be hated, needs but to be seen."

Their insertion in your paper is requested by one who hopes the females of this city may ever shun the path where gay delusions shine, and never partake of the bitter cup of infamy & vice, but look back with pleasure on, and experience the value of a life well spent.

Yours, J. S. When pamper'd, starv'd, abandon'd, or in drink, My thoughts were each'd in striving not to think; Nor could rejected conscience claim the power To improve the respite of one serious hour; I durst not look to what, I was before, My soul shrank back, and wished to be no more, Of eyes undaunted, and of touch im- pore; Old's age; worn out when scarce mature; Daily debas'd to stifle my disgust Of forced enjoyment in affected lust; Cover'd with guilt, infection, debt and want;

My home's brothel, and the street my haunt; Till the full course of vice and sin had run through, My shattered fabric fail'd at twenty two Then Death, with every horror in his train, Here clos'd the scene of nought but guilt and pain. Ye fair associates of my opening bloom, Oh! come and weep and profit at my tomb. Then shun the path where gay delu- sions shine! Be yours the lesson—sad experience mine.

From the National Messenger.

Gentlemen, Having viewed with surprise the increasing disposition among our beaux and belles, for an extravagant out of the way kind of dress, I thought I would address you on the subject, more particularly as it grieves me to see the departure from delicacy that manifests itself in the dress of our girls of the present day. I am an old maid, and when I fig- ured in the gay world, the least verging towards nudity was immedi- ately discouraged by the more solid part of your sex—it was indeed with difficulty and after long struggling, that we could be permitted to divest ourselves of the covering for our arms; but alas! of all the changea- ble things in this mundane sphere, the Fashions are most mutable, and what was with difficulty effected then, is with great facility got over now. The Ladies dress to please your sex, and when they deviate from a correct standard, it is a sur- mark of degeneracy of taste among you.

So much are pert little misses now-a-days bent on obtaining hus- bands, that they care not what ex- position of their persons they make, provided they think it will procure them what they desire. At one time (and not very long ago) they presented to the eye of gaping com- boms, as much of their beautiful bosoms, as more than was delicate—this did not attract as they ex- pected—all of a sudden, as if by magic, the alabaster skin was hid- den from the eye, and I suppose they conceived it not more than reason- able, that they might come up in the same proportion that they descend- ed, and display a beautiful slender ankle, &c. on promenade grounds. Now forsooth at this moment after up and down has failed, they have run headlong into nudity, with scarce a fig-leaf for their covering, leaving back, breast, and arms ex- posed; laced with corsets (by way of a short life and a miserable one) until a vacuum in the back is leit, where a peck of meal might be pour- ed into without any inconvenience to the persons. If all this fails, heaven help them, they may then like me sit in a corner and sing "heigh ho," for a husband.

Women are fickle, that may in some measure palliate folly in them, but for your hopeful sex Messrs. Editors, there can be no excuse. For the last twelve months the moon has not oftener changed in her orbit than has your mode of dressing, in which you are I believe in a great measure gullied by the snips of Bal- timore, who palm on you just what their poor miserable fancies dictate—five years ago, one might judge of your shape, symmetry of form, &c. (and heaven knows 'twas, and is all we ever could choose you for) your clothes were made to fit like nature's covering the skin—now you live in an inverted order of things, and you, yourselves, if I may judge from your dress, are predisposed to that inverted order—your pantaloons which went tapering down your legs, are turned upside down and look like an inverted churn; your neat little hat shaped something like a sugar-loaf gave a pleasing appear- ance, because the presumption was your neck could bear it with ease to itself—but I declare to you I never look at the present hats on your heads, without being in pain for fear your necks will be unable to sustain them.

What has taken possession of the minds of our youth? they seem to have broken loose from all whole- some restraints in the article of dress—every new moon finds their habil- iments perfectly changed; indeed it is dangerous for a man to order his clothes, for ten chances to one be- fore he puts them on but the fash- ion changes. Your pantaloons which are now introduced seem to me like two salt-sacks tacked together, into which the Irish giant, if he were living, might jump with great ease—your coats three months ago, were fashioned by a farrier, who had been accustomed to nick, dock and

mutilate horses, for they made you appear like a propped barb horse. When comes the switch tail again, with a vengeance, as if you were troubled with flies and needed it to brush them away; or as if the tail- ors intended to make you useful by sweeping the stalls for the tavern keepers. Oh! 'tis a lamentable fact Messrs. Editors, that there is at this day a great degeneracy of morals as well as taste in our gentry; and I hope you will as the custos morum aid me in endeavouring to reclaim them—such has been the rage for peculiar dress that an association has been entered into by some young men of Washington and this town, who style themselves "Dandys" or Dandees, and who launch into all the extravagant folly of fashion, with hair cut close, and combed down like a preacher, that they may have an appearance of sancti- ty, which their cold hearts could never feel, unless cha ged. I met one of them the other day and for the life of me I could not tell for some time whether it was a lady or gentleman. When I looked at his face it appeared so smooth, & when I glanced my eyes down towards his pantaloons, I for some minutes tho't them petticoats—I could on'y fancy him a mole by his coat—however it gives me much satisfaction to state, that there are a few worthy gentle- men who are determined it possible to counteract this passion for dress (not because they are unable to af- ford it, but with a view to correct, if practicable) the taste of those fair- aced, petticoat, switch tail gentry, who loom so large. The members of this dandy society, style them- selves "Anti-Dandys" and I say heaven prosper them in their wor- thy undertakings.

Yours, TABITHA.

\*In my time, and indeed among the ancients it was customary, to make art endeavour to imitate na- ture.—Now we true to the plan of an inverted order, strive to make nature imitate art—vide the hair of the Dandy which looks like a wig.

AWFUL PROVIDENCES.

The two following awful provi- dences, are worthy of the solemn attention of those who are addicted to cruelty or protaneness. They are taken from publications, the editors of which are very scrupulous not to insert any thing of the kind, unless the facts are supported by good authority. The first is intro- duced after an enumeration of cru- elties on dumb animals. "In order to place the sin of wil- ful cruelties to animals, and a banef- ul tendency of an attachment to cruel sports and diversions in an impressive and solemn point of view I will conclude this black catalogue of barbarities, with the relation of a circumstance, which took place in April 4, 1789, it has already ap- peared several times in print, and I find upon actual enquiry, that the fact is indisputably true. It may serve instead of whole volumes writ- ten against cock-fighting and all such other unjustifiable and inhuman practices.

"A. Esq. was a young man of large fortune, and in the splendor of his carriages and horses equalled by few country gentlemen. His table was marked for hospitality, and his behaviour courteous and polished. But Mr. A. had a strong partiality for the diversion of cock- fighting; and had a favorite cock upon which he had won many profit- able matches. The last bet laid upon his bird he lost; which so en- raged him that he had the wretched animal tied to a spit and roasted alive before a large fire. The screams of the tortured bird were so affect- ing that some gentlemen who were present attempted to interfere; which so exasperated Mr. A. that he seized a bar of iron, and with the most furious anger declared, that he would kill the first man that inter- posed to save the cock, but in the midst of his passionate exclamations and threats, most awful to relate, he fell down dead upon spot.

"Doubtless there is a God that judgeth in the earth." Oh! when "let me die the death of the righteous, let my last end be like his." The Charleston Courier of the 9th instant makes the following timely remarks. "The Races this year have been uncommonly cheap and uninter- esting, offering little to excite or reward attention. No one hand- some race—not many handsome lad- ies—and very few handsome equi- pages have been exhibited on the course. We are growing certainly

more serious—perhaps, more intel- lectual. There was a time when the festi- val bro't with it a singular eleva- tion and buoyancy of spirits—when our feelings partook of the rapidity of the race, and chased each other, like fairies in a circle. The meet- ing of the town and country—the exchange of the comforts, luxuries and courtesies of life, covered our city with the garb of gaiety. It was indeed the youth of the year—when all our joys were in bud and bloom—and society was fragrant, as with the new born jessamine. It was a week of witchery and enchant- ment—in which it was almost impossible—if not criminal to be sad. It was hailed in the dreams of youth and relaxed the sternness of age. Then lovers baited their hooks, and maidens cast their nets; and gold fishes were caught in abundance. Folly had a licence for her antics—torture for her deceptions—and fashion for her extravagance. "Such were the races—the jubilee of South Carolina. But their recent exhibition has been attended with very little of their former glanous lustre. The distressing affliction of our city during the last summer, has destroyed in a great measure our aptitude for pleasant emotions. The atmosphere of grief has dampened our feelings—and our harp is hung upon the willows. In the darkness of sorrow, pleasures vanish. "How can we sing," asked the Israelites, "in a strange land." How can this city forget its recent sufferings, and plunge into the clamorous festivities of the season. All that we see, and all that we re- member, is calculated to withdraw our attention from minor consid- erations, and to direct it to the aw- ful, and uncertain race of life."

The Dutch have a good proverb. Thefts never enrich, alms never impoverish, prayers hinder no work.

COMMUNICATION.

DIED—Mrs. Sarah Cornish Scott, consort of Leonard Scott, Merchant, in the 41st year of her age. She was truly a loving and agreeable companion, and a friend to the poor. Her near connexions and friends have experienced a considerable loss in the death of this dear woman. Her complaint was the Dropsy, which produced a lingering illness, which she bore with patience and resignation to the will of her God. On the 18th of February, at seven o'clock, A. M. she asked her sister and nurse to alter her situation by turning her over; as soon as the act was performed, she proclaimed her assurance of life and immortality, and bid them an affectionate fare- well, and exclaimed, "farewell vain world," and fell asleep in the arms of her Redeemer, without a groan. Death could not make her soul afraid. For God was with her there: She walked through the darkest shade, And never bow'd to fear. Let sickness blast, and death devour, If Heaven will recompense our pains, Perish the grass, and fade the flower, Still firm the word of God remains. 2w.

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

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas it appears by the deposition of Joseph Steuart, Reger Woolford, James Marshall, & Wm. Jones, of Dorchester county, that about two o'clock on Friday the twenty-seventh of November last, a fire broke out in the store-house of the said Steuart, which entirely consumed it, and that they have strong reason to believe it had been set on fire by some evil disposed person or persons. And whereas it is of the great- est importance to society, that the perpetrator or perpetrators of such a crime should be brought to condign punish- ment, I have therefore thought proper to issue this my Proclamation, and do, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, offer a reward of One Hundred Dollars, to any person who shall discover and make known the author or perpetrators of the said offence, provided he, she or they, or any of them, be brought to justice. Given under my hand, and the seal of the State of Maryland, this second day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eigh- teen.

C. RIDGELY, of Hampt. By His Excellency the command, NINIAN PINNEY, Clerk of the Council. Ordered, That the foregoing procla- mation be published in the Maryland Gazette, Federal Gazette, Federal Re- publican, Frederick-town Herald, the Torch Light, Allegany Federalist, and Eastern Gazette, once a week for the space of ten weeks. Jan. 15.

JAMES BRICE. A familiar explanation of the Laws of Executors and Administrators, and the Rules whereby estates both real and personal descend, and are to be distributed, in case of will, or intestacy, with instructions to every man to take his own will, the necessary forms for that purpose, and the forms of other instru- ments relative to the estates of deced- ed persons. The whole written as much as possible without the use of legal words or terms. The original work, which this com- pilation is derived, was, as this preface chiefly intended for the benefit of those who are unacquainted either with the doctrines or the forms of law, and who wish to be instructed how to act, with- out subjecting themselves to the neces- sity of communicating the knowledge of their private concerns to any other person. This, among other consid- erations, has induced the author to com- pile this treatise, that a book may be always at hand, to which immediate application may be had in those cases of emergency, when every moment is precious; and by means whereof many at least of those mistakes and omissions, now daily committed may be avoided, law suits prevented, and the peace of families thereby secured. The com- piler has in connexion with the original work, and in order to render the pre- sent system the more complete, incor- porated therein that portion of the laws of this state which is applicable to the estates of deceased persons, and sub- joined thereto a digest of the testamen- tary laws. This work may be had at this office, at Mr. George Shaw's book store in this city, and at the book store of Mr. Coale, Baltimore. The editors of the American & Fe- deral Gazette are requested to insert the above in their respective papers once a week for the space of six weeks. Annapolis, Oct. 16. 1817.

SUBSCRIBERS To Robbins' Journal.

Are informed that the work is received and ready for delivery, at the Book Store of Mr. Geo. Shaw, and at the Office of the Maryland Gazette. Feb. 11.

40 Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber on the 15th ultimo, a black man by the name of Phill, (who calls himself Philip Ad- dison) about 40 years of age, 5 feet 1 or 2 inches high, square built, with rather a pleasing countenance, when spoken to, has a shaking of the right arm, occasioned by bleeding; his cloth- ing not recollected, except a great coat of dark flushing edged with red, very much worn. It is probable he is em- boured in the neighbourhood of Mr. William Sanders, where he has a wife. The above reward will be given for securing him in any goal, so that he may be brought to me, living in Prince George's county, seven miles above Upper-Marlboro', near Mr. Dennis the gruder's mill. William G. Sanders. Jan. 8, 1818.

State of Maryland, ss.

Anne Arundel County, Orphans court, February 3, 1818. On application by petition of James Mackubin, administrator of Fred- rick Mackubin, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law to 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 Intelli- gencer. John Cassaway, Reg. W. for A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given.

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans court of Anne Arundel county in Maryland, letters of administra- tion on the estate of Frederick Mackubin, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby directed to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at or before the 24th day of March next, (unless otherwise by law be extended from the benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 3d day of February, 1818. James Mackubin, Adm.

NOTICE.

This Levy Code of Anne Arundel county will read in the city of Annapolis, on the third Monday of March next, for the purpose of issuing the County Levy, &c. By Order. JAMES GREEN, CL.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

[VOL. LXXVI.]

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LAWS OF MARYLAND, Passed December session, 1817.

AN ACT Concerning the judgments and judi- cial proceedings of the courts of justice in this state, and to pro- vide for the completion of the re- cords in certain cases.

1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That in all cases of judgments and final pro- ceedings, duly rendered and made in the late provincial court, and in the late general courts of the west- ern and eastern shores, of this state, which according to the laws of the land heretofore used and ap- proved, ought to have been record- ed, but nevertheless remain unrec- orded by the respective clerks whose duty it was to record the same, it shall and may be lawful for the respective clerks of the court of appeals on the western and eastern shores, in whose custody and care the books, papers and proceed- ings, may remain, and they are here- by authorized and required, on the application of any person or per- son being interested in any such judgment or final proceeding, and having occasion to use the same, to grant and certify an exemplification or official copy of a record thereof, in like manner as if such judgment or final proceeding had been duly recorded and signed by the clerk whose duty it was to enrol the same; and the minutes of the said provin- cial and general courts, the entries on the dockets, and the original pa- pers and documents filed in such causes, shall be sufficient vouchers to the said clerks, for entering the title of the court by which, and the term and year in which, such judg- ment or final proceeding was ren- dered or made, and for making a due and proper record thereof. 2. And be it enacted, That in all cases of decrees and final proceed- ings rendered and made in the court of chancery of this state, which ac- cording to law ought to have been recorded, but nevertheless remain unrecorded by the registers, whose duty it was to record the same, it shall and may be lawful for the re- gister of the said court of chancery, for the time being, and he is hereby authorized and required, on the application of any person or persons being interested in any such decree or final proceeding, and hav- ing occasion to use the same, to grant and certify an exemplification or official copy of a record thereof, in like manner as if such decree or final proceeding had been duly re- corded and signed by the register whose duty it was to enrol the same; and the minutes of the court, the entries on the dockets, and the ori- ginal papers and documents filed in such case, shall be sufficient vouch- ers to the said register for entering the title of the court by which, and the term and year in which, such decree or final proceeding was ren- dered or made, and for making a due and proper record thereof. 3. And be it enacted, That in all cases of judgments, decrees, and o- ther final proceedings, duly had, rendered and made, in the several county courts, as formerly or now established within this state, which according to the laws of the land heretofore used and approved, ought to have been recorded, but never- less remain unrecorded by the re- spective clerks whose duty it was to record the same, it shall and may be lawful for the several clerks of the county courts, for the time be- ing, and they are hereby authoris- ed and required, on the application of any person or persons being inter- ested in any such judgment, decree or final proceeding, and having oc- casion to use the same, to grant and certify an exemplification or of- ficial copy of a record thereof, in like manner as if such judgment, decree or final proceeding, had been duly recorded and signed by the clerk whose duty it was to enrol the same; and the minutes of the court, the entries on the dockets, and the original papers and documents filed in every such