

POETS CORNER.

BEAUTIFUL MORCEAU.

The soft blooms of summer are fair to the eye. Where brightly the clear silver Medway glides by; And rich are the colours which autumn adorn.

But dearer to me is the pale lonely rose. Whose blossoms in winter's dark season unclose; Which smiles in the rigour of winter's stern blast,

And smooths the rough present by signs of the past. And thus, when around us affliction's dark power, Eclipses the sunshine of life's glowing hour,

While drooping, deserted, in sorrow we bend. O! sweet is the presence of one faithful friend. The crowds whom we smile with, when gladness was ours,

Are summer's bright blossoms and autumn's grey stores. But the friend on whose breast we in sorrow repose. That friend is the water's lone, beautiful rose.

KOSCIUSKO.

Warsaw, Poland, Dec. 3. The following is the excellent funeral oration on Kosciusko, delivered by his companion in arms, the celebrated Polish author, M. Van Niemcewicz, on the occasion of his funeral solemnity, Nov. 14:

This mournful solemnity—this homage to the dead—these flaming torches—this multitude of assembled nobles & people—these mournful accents of the revered Priest—all, all announce to us a bitter and irreparable loss. But what can I add to the suggestions of your own feelings—what to the words of the reverend servant of religion? Ah! it does not befit these grey hairs, bending forward into the grave—it does not become my broken voice—it does not become my mind, enfeebled by years and fatigues, to speak of the man of peace and war.

But it is your pleasure that I should address you; and, disregarding my own fitness for the task, I will obey you; and, following the dictates of my own grief, will become the interpreter of the general sorrow. Our country has suffered many and great losses within the course of these few years; but no loss fills us with greater sorrow than that which we bewail in the death of our Thaddeus Kosciusko. To pronounce the name of Kosciusko awakens in the heart of every Pole a thousand grateful, but at the same time a thousand mournful recollections. It recalls a pattern of civic virtue, that patriotism which flamed in his breast with the purest fire till his last sigh, his intrepid courage in battle, his manly perseverance in misfortune, his Roman simplicity of manners, and his modesty, which is always the inseparable companion of true merit.

Before history describes our misfortunes and portrays the transcendent merits of the man, it may be allowed his contemporaries to take a brief view of his life and deeds. Thaddeus Kosciusko sprang from an ancient family in the Warwoodship of Lithuanian Brest; received his first education in the military school, founded at that time by Stanislaus Augustus. The commandant of this school, Prince Adam Czartoryski, observed in this youth an uncommon talent and love for the military art, and sent him at his own expense to France, there to be educated. To his last moment Kosciusko remembered with gratitude his benefactor. The state of weakness and subjection under which Poland then laboured excited in the heart of the youth deep sorrow and despair. He proceeded therefore to a foreign land to fight for independence, as no opportunity afforded of struggling for it on his native soil.—A companion of the immortal Washington, he boldly shared his dangers and his battles, from Hudson river, to the Potomac, and from the Atlantic Ocean, to the Lakes of Canada. He endured incredible hardships, he gained a flattering renown; and what was more than all this, he obtained the gratitude of a free people.

Already did the flag of the United States float over the American forts; already was the great work of liberation completed, before Kosciusko returned to his native land. Just when the Polish nation aroused from its fatal lethargy—alas! too late—had obtained the remarkable

constitution proclaimed on the 3d of May, and declared its determination to submit to no laws but its own. Thence hostile attacks; thence the war that ensued. Say, ye imperishable witnesses; say, ye plains of Zielienice and Dabink; say if Kosciusko and his Polish bands did not fight as became the Polish name.—It was not the overpowering of our feeble means, but the crafty plots of our enemies, which wrested the weapons from our hands, and quenched our burning ardour for the cause. But so it happened—we were paralysed; we felt so, when in a short time, the insulted dignity of our nation, and the perfidious dismemberment of our provinces a gain stirred up our bitterest indignation. The excess of our misfortunes roused our nation to a noble despair; our agonized country again seized the sword, and put it into the hands of Kosciusko.

The ties which unite us with a fraternal nation, the possession of a common Sovereign, and our gratitude to the Emperor Alexander, tormented me to enlarge on the events of this celebrated war. Kosciusko led against the disciplined nations, not bodies of troops distinguished for their regular array and military splendour, but bands of peasants, armed with the implements of husbandry.

Yet, in how many nightly attacks, how many skirmishes, did he not lead them on to glory! Our soil was reddened with the blood of our champions before it became our tomb. The result of so many sacrifices were cruel fetters! We wore them for two years; they would even have continued longer; and thou, Kosciusko, wouldst not have ended thy lamented days in thy residence of Solerue, nor would thy thousand companions in arms have ended their wretched existence on their own soil, but would have died in foreign shafts, had it not been for the merciful Emperor Paul I. The first act of his sovereignty was the breaking of the chains of 20,000 Poles. Thanks to thy revered shade! Poland will always pronounce the name of Paul with gratitude.

When Kosciusko was liberated, he never more returned to his mourning country, to the land which had now become a foreign land to him. He directed his view to a distant land, where, when a youth, he had fought for freedom, and which, as it was, he adopted as his second country. Although lame and covered with wounds, he did not permit himself to be deterred from his purpose by the hardships or the dangers of a sea voyage. On this passage the depths of the ocean had nearly become the grave of our champion. In the darkness of night a ship belonging to a fleet of merchantmen returning from Jamaica, having parted from the rest, and sailing with incredible speed, ran foul of the American vessel in which we were. Masts, rigging and sails became entangled, and these two heavy vessels dashed against each other with violence. The terrors and confusion of the passengers on deck were general; death appeared before the eyes of all. In this frightful moment, Kosciusko alone maintained his usual composure. His last hour was not yet come. Providence decreed that he should live to see the day when the magnanimous Alexander would proclaim the re-erection of the kingdom of Poland. With the loss of the mainmast and sails, our vessel escaped the imminent danger; our melancholy voyage lasted 70 days. At last we espied the shores of happy America; Pennsylvania, the land of William Penn and of Franklin, received Kosciusko into its bosom. After so many disasters, this was our first joyful, blessed moment. The Members of the assembled Congress, his old companions in arms, his acquaintance and all the people, came to welcome his arrival, surrounded the carriage of the hero still suffering from his wounds, and accompanied him to his place of residence. It was not only in America, but in all the seas through which he passed after his liberation; in Stockholm, London and Bristol, that all those who cherished the love of freedom in their breasts, pressed to see him and to offer him proofs of esteem.—It is gratifying to the heart of every Pole to behold, in the honours paid to the heroic defender of their independence, respect and regret for an unjustly extinguished nation.

[M. Von Niemcewicz concluded, by mentioning the death of the hero, and the unostentatious manner in which, by his own desire, his funeral was conducted: "The body of this man," said the orator, "who commanded thousands of armed followers in the field of honour, was carried to the abode of everlasting repose to us all, by six grey-haired paupers."]

The following is a copy of the original letter from Dr. Franklin to General Washington, introducing Kosciusko.

"Paris, June 12, 1777. "Sir—The bearer, M. le Conte Kotkouski, a Polish officer, is recommended to me by several persons of worth here, as a man of experience in military affairs, and of tried bravery.—He has lost his family and estate in Poland, by fighting there in the cause of liberty, and wishes by engaging in the same cause, to find a new country and new friends in America. Count Pulaski, who was a general of the confederates in Poland, and who is gone to join you, is esteemed one of the greatest officers in Europe. He can give you the character of this M. Kotkouski, who served under him as Lieutenant Colonel. It is with regret I give letters of introduction to foreign officers fearing you may be troubled with more than you can provide for or employ to their or your own satisfaction. When particular cases seem to have a claim to such letters, I hope you will excuse my taking the liberty. I give no expectations to those who apply for them. I promise nothing, I acquaint them of their being placed, when they arrive, in a great uncertainty; and that, the voyage being long and hazardous, I counsel them not to undertake it.

"This honest gentleman's zeal is not to be discouraged by such means; he determines to go and serve as a volunteer, if he cannot be employed immediately as an officer; but I wish and hope your excellency may find a better situation for him, and that he will be an useful officer. He has the advantage of understanding English, and will soon speak it intelligibly. He also speaks the German, and some other European languages, and the Latin.

"With trust esteem and respect, I have the honour, &c. B. FRANKLIN. Gen. Washington.

* So spelt in the original.

DEATH OF OBOOKIAH. Communicated for the Recorder. Extract of a letter from a Lady in Connecticut, to her friend in this town, dated Feb. 21st.

"I have just been to Cornwall, to attend the funeral of the lamented Obookiah. He is not to return to Owyhee; but God has taken him to Heaven. He was ripening for the latter, while he thought it was for a mission to the heathen. But we trust his death is to be made a mean of as great a sum of good, as a long life of usefulness might have been. His deportment in sickness and death, has been of the most marked kind. Perhaps he came here to teach christians how to die. His heart however has constantly burned with an ardent desire to return to Owyhee, and on the day of his death, (though through the whole of it, Heaven seemed open to his view,) he several times burst into tears, remembering his native island and perishing brethren, to whom he had hoped to carry the news of the gospel. Still he continually thought that God will do right, and that it was better for him to depart and be with Christ. He sent a note, the Sabbath previous to his death, beseeching that he might be spared to carry the Gospel to Owyhee, but that whether he lived or died God might be glorified." He addressed a great deal of conversation to his brethren, and took leave of them all with the greatest affection and composure. Thomas was his bosom companion; they expected to go home together; they were continually praying and weeping together, and felt as though they could not be separated. "You will not go with me to Owyhee now," said Thomas to him, "and I cannot go alone." Henry put his hand before his eyes and appeared in prayer, he then looked at Thomas, and both burst into tears. When he was dying, the other youths hung upon each other's necks, and were overwhelmed with grief; but at that moment Thomas was raised above it, and did not shed a tear, he seemed transported with heavenly views. Henry departed in perfect peace; he had no struggles; and the attendants said the smile on his countenance

surpassed any thing they had seen. "I saw the heathen youth stand around to take leave of the remains of their beloved companion; I was struck with the dignity and affliction they manifested; told Thomas he must not be discouraged, for perhaps God meant to do all that by him which we expected of Henry. "Yes, said he, I wish to stay and do good work, but I shall not see Henry in these streets again; there he walks in the streets of the New Jerusalem!" On entering the burying ground, the Anthem was sung, "Blessed are the dead, who die in the Lord." Some of the people said it seemed almost as though the earth shook with the presence of God. Mr. Dwight made a short address at the grave. Mr. Beecher's Sermon upon the occasion was upon the Providence of God. "Clouds and darkness are round about him, but justice and judgment are the habitation of his throne." Some memorandums of Henry's conversation were read, and the whole scene was one of the most interesting a people are ever called to witness. Mr. Beecher remarked, that if the churches of New-England had chartered a ship to go to Owyhee and bring Obookiah that he might be converted and die as he has, they would be amply recompensed. "Who will say he has done too much for him—who would wish to take back the prayers he has offered for him, the alms he has given, or rob heaven of its joy at his conversion, and triumphant entry, or Henry of his crown."

By his excellency Charles Ridgely, of Hampton, Governor of the State of Maryland.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas NEGRO DICK, in the employ of a certain Charles Shriver, has been charged with committing a Rape on the body of a certain Elizabeth Atkinson, of Anne-Arundel county, on the twenty-fifth day of February last: And whereas, it is of the greatest importance to society that the perpetrator of such a crime should be brought to condign punishment, 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 TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS, to any person who shall apprehend and deliver to the sheriff of any county in this State the said NEGRO DICK.

Given under my hand, and the Seal of the State of Maryland, this 18th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two.

C. RIDGELY, of Hampt. By His Excellency's command, NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

Ordered, That the foregoing proclamation be published in the Maryland Gazette, Federal Gazette, Federal Republican, Frederick Town Herald, the Torch Light, Allegheny Federalist, and Eastern Gazette, once a week for the space of four weeks. March 19.

Farmers Bank of Maryland, 24th March, 1818.

The President and Directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland have declared a dividend of 4 per cent. on the stock of said Bank, for six months, ending the first and payable on or after the sixth of April next, to stockholders on the Western Shore at the Bank at Annapolis, and to stockholders on the Eastern Shore at the Branch Bank at Easton, upon personal application, on the exhibition of powers of attorney, or by correct simple order.

By order of the Board. JONA. PINKNEY, Cash. March 26. The editors of the Federal Gazette and American, Baltimore; and Maryland Republican, Annapolis, are requested to publish the above advertisement once a week for three weeks, and transmit their accounts to the Bank for payment.

Land for Sale. Will be sold at private sale, the Farm where the subscriber formerly resided, being part of the tracts of Land called "The Connexion and Woodward's Inclosure," but generally known by the name of the "Black Horse." This farm contains about three hundred acres of land, and is about one mile distant from the river Severn, more than half in wood, well watered and stocked with an abundance and a great variety of fruit trees, with every necessary building thereon.—Terms made known, and the property shewn to any person inclined to purchase, by applying to the subscriber. Lancelot Warfield. March 5.

The Agricultural Society of Maryland.

For the best Bull raised in Maryland, the best pair of working cattle, the best pair of long woolled Lambs of the Merino breed, the best pair of long woolled Lambs of the Barbary do, the best two best Ewes and Lambs of the Merino breed, the best two best Ewes and Lambs of the Barbary do, the best two best Pigs, not less than 4, and not more than 8 months old, the best work Horse, not more than 6 years, the best Saddle Horse, not more than 8 years, the best Colt, not more than 3 years old.

No animal will be entitled to premium unless raised and owned, at the time of exhibition, by the person offering the same. For Household Manufactures. For the best knit thread Stockings for men, of large size, not less than 2 pair, the second best knit thread stockings for men, of large size, not less than 2 pair, the best knit thread Gloves for men, of large size, not less than 2 pair, the second best knit Gloves of thread for men, of large size, not less than 2 pair.

FOR INVENTIONS. To the person who shall exhibit the best Plough for common purposes, of an improved construction, and of his own invention, To the person who shall exhibit the best constructed plough, of his own invention, for ploughing in small grain of any kind, To the person who shall exhibit any other agricultural implement of his own invention, which shall in the opinion of the judges deserve a reward. Any sum the judges may order.

FOR EXPERIMENTS. For the best information, the result of actual experience, for preventing damage to crops of wheat by the Hessian fly, For the best information, the result of actual experience, for preventing damage to crops of Indian Corn by the Grub or Cut worm, For the greatest weight of best Tobacco cured by fire, the produce of twenty five plants, For the greatest weight of best Tobacco cured without fire, the produce of twenty-five plants, Persons who intend offering articles for premiums, and who are not able to have them prepared in time for the exhibition in June next, are invited to bring them forward for exhibition at the meeting of the Society in December next.

The claim of every candidate for premiums, is to be accompanied by, and supported by certificates of respectable persons, of competent knowledge of the subject, and it is required that the matters for which premiums are offered, be delivered in the names, or any intimation to whom they belong; that each particular thing marked in what manner the claimant thinks fit; such claimant sending it a paper sealed up, having on the outside a corresponding mark, and the inside the claimant's name and address.

All articles and matters to be offered for premiums, must be in the care of the Secretary, the day of the exhibition. The Society reserve to themselves the power of giving, in every case, either the one or the other of the premiums, as the articles or persons shall be adjudged to deserve; withholding both if there be no one who the candidates may be supposed to judge liberally of their several merits. The Society regret that their funds will not enable them to offer more liberal premiums.

All persons who are disposed to any communication upon Agricultural subjects, are invited to address the Corresponding Committee in Annapolis. Richard Harwood, Secretary. March 5, 1818.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

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IN COUNCIL, March 18, 1813. Ordered, That the Act passed at December session eighteen hundred and seventeen, entitled, An act to prevent the unlawful exportation of negroes and mulattoes, and to alter and amend the laws concerning runaways, be published once in each week, for the space of six months, in the Maryland Gazette at Annapolis, the Federal Gazette and Federal Republican at Baltimore, the Frederick town Herald, the Torch Light at Hagerstown, the Western Herald at Cumberland, and the Eastern Gazette.

By order, NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council. AN ACT To prevent the unlawful exportation of negroes and mulattoes, and to alter and amend the laws concerning runaways.

Whereas, the laws heretofore enacted for preventing the kidnapping of negroes and mulattoes, and of transporting out of this state negroes and mulattoes entitled to their freedom for a term of years, have been found insufficient to restrain the commission of such crimes and misdemeanors; and hath been found moreover, that servants and slaves have been seduced from the service of their masters and owners, and fraudulently removed out of this state; and that children of free negroes and mulattoes have been kidnapped from their masters, protectors and parents, and transported to distant places, and sold as slaves for the purpose to prevent these heinous offences, and to punish them when committed.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the publication of this act, no person shall sell or dispose of any servant or slave, who is or may be entitled to freedom after a term of years, after any particular time, or upon any contingency, knowing the said servant or slave to be entitled to freedom as aforesaid, to any person who shall not be a resident of this state, and who has not been a resident therein for the space of at least one year next preceding such sale, or to any person whomsoever who shall be procured, engaged or employed, to purchase servants or slaves for any other person not being resident as aforesaid, and if any person claiming, possessing, or being entitled to such servant or slave, shall sell or dispose of him or her to any person who is not a resident as aforesaid, knowing that such person is not a resident as aforesaid, or to any person who shall be procured, engaged or employed, to purchase servants or slaves for any other person not being so buying or receiving such servant or slave to be so procured, engaged or employed, or who shall sell or dispose of such servant or slave for a longer term of years, or for a longer time than he or she is bound to serve, by such person making any such sale or disposition contrary to the meaning and intention of this act, shall be liable to indictment in the county or part of the county where such seller or seller's child reside, or sale be made, or conviction shall be sentenced to confinement in the penitentiary for a term not exceeding two years, according to the discretion of the court; such servant or slave who may be so sold contrary to the provision of this act, to any person who is resident as aforesaid, or to any person who shall be procured, engaged or employed, to purchase servants or slaves for any other person not a resident as aforesaid, shall be sold by the court for the time he or she may have to serve, for the benefit of the county where such conviction had, or for the use of the mayor and city council of Baltimore if the conviction shall be had in Baltimore court.

And be it enacted, That if any person who is not a bona fide resident of this state, and who has not resided in this state for the space of at least one year next preceding such purchase, shall purchase or receive on any contract any such servant or slave, who is so entitled to freedom as aforesaid, knowing that such servant or slave is so entitled to freedom as aforesaid, if any person whomsoever who shall be procured, engaged or employed, to purchase servants or slaves for any other person not being resident as aforesaid, shall purchase or receive on any contract any such servant or slave so entitled to freedom as aforesaid, knowing that such servant or slave is so entitled to freedom as aforesaid, shall be liable to indictment in the county or part of the county where such seller or seller's child reside, or sale be made, or conviction shall be sentenced to confinement in the penitentiary for a term not exceeding two years, according to the discretion of the court; such servant or slave who may be so sold contrary to the provision of this act, to any person who is resident as aforesaid, or to any person who shall be procured, engaged or employed, to purchase servants or slaves for any other person not a resident as aforesaid, shall be sold by the court for the time he or she may have to serve, for the benefit of the county where such conviction had, or for the use of the mayor and city council of Baltimore if the conviction shall be had in Baltimore court.

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