THE COAT AND PILLOW.

The following sportive effusion is contained in one of the numbers of the Looker-On, a periodical paper of considerable celebrity.—The dialogue is maintained with much spirit, and, mangre its pleasantries, affords a very useful lesson of morality. R. I. American.

IT chanc'd that the coat of a very fine fellow

Had been thrown on the bed, and lay close to the pillow,
With that case which high company

gives; for the coat Had been much in the world, and in circles of note.

"Friend Pillow," says he "why that look of distress?

By your rumpid condition you've slept ill I guess?

Or perhaps that your master is gone you are sorry;

He's a very fine fellow; if so, I feel for I'm always delighted to go where he

gues, And mix in the mirth that around him he throws,

Gay, wealthy and witty, and wanton and yourg,
Made for conquest his form, for per-

suasion his tongue, On whom nature her presents so la visidy showers,

What mortal so bless'd as this master of ours!

It would delight you to see with what graceful composure He throws down his guineas, or stakes

an enclosure, Tother night 'twas at whist that Sir Somebody blunder'd,

And lost him, I think twasn't less than a hundred To see him, my friend, u'd cenclude

he had won, Such an easy, good temper'd, sweet smile he put on!

What with dancing, and singing, and laughing, and drinking. You'd wonder what time he had left

him for thinking.
If he wins, if he loses, he's glad, and still glad; I cannot believe he knows how to be

With such mental control, and a heart so at ease, Sure never was found a man form'd

so to please " "And now," says the Pillow, "it's my turn to speak:

If I let you alone, you'll go on for a week. Since you say that with you he's as light

as a teather, Pray keep him, or come to bed always together;

For the moment you're off, such a trade then commenced You'd think he was all ly bereft of his

senses; Such complaining, such sorrow, repent ance and hate, Such cursing his fortune, such damning

his fate, That, taking in Bedlam, there is not in town, A Pillow whose state I'd not change

with my own. The night that Sir Somebody lost him

a hundred,
As soon as he laid himself down, how he thunder d!

I never was in such a fright in my life; He could not worse treat me, if I were his wife. He thinks, I believe, he can't use me

too rough; I am sometimes too high, sometimes not high enough; Then such knocking, and thumping, &

squeezing; but still I can't give content, do whatever will:

my misfortune, sometime in a sally, He throws me as hard as he c

· valet. Who ventures to give him his scurvy advice,

To have nothing to do with those terrible dice.

Tother night he declar'd he would do for himself, And took down a pistol which lay on the shelf;

But after he'd held it some time to his head. He thought better on't, and bethump'd

me instead. If this is the way with your very fine

fellows, 'Twere better to be any thing time than their Pillows.

From the Connecticut Courant. THE BRIEF REMARKER.

ONE of the distinctive qualities of our nature to the principle of curiosity; hereo we are distinguishable even more clearly, than by the principle of reason, from the brute animals, of which several binds seem possessed of some small degree of rational faculty, bue very seldom, or never, manifest an inquisitive curiosity after any kind of information. Whereis, in our own species, the disposition to pry out the How, cand the Why, is sometimes seen from the very cradle, and is always

ill fulpre improvement—the genut prescriptions. We pinion the young ino byd of intellectual fruits. Not mind, and then bid it coar. scarcely is it concelvable, how great advantage might be taken of such a toward disposition, mere it under the constant management of superior skill united with patient industry. But, in the nurture and training up of children, this important particular is, for the most part, overlooked, and their early curiosity either damped or misdirected. And, in this way, many are made dullards or frivolous, who might have been

shaped to intellectual excellence. " Curiosity in children." observes the admirable Locke, "is but an appetite after knowledge, and therefore ought to be encouraged in them, not only as a good sign, but as the great instrument nature has provided to remove that ignorance they are born with: and which, without this busy inquisitiveness, will make them dull and useless creatures."

The passage here quoted, is a text, which might furnish matter enough for a long practical discourse on education. But my design is, only to throw out hints to be improved and enlarged upon by the intelligent

reader. Were we ourselves cast upon a strange country where every thing was unknown to us, and were destined to spend our lives there. our only way of acquiring the knowledge of it, would be by questioning the experienced intribitants. Accordingly, it not downright dolts, we should feel disposed to ask them a multitude of questions, of which the most part would seem frivolous. mpertinent, and even ridiculous. to those who knew the country we'll Now, should they all, with one consent, refuse to answer our questions. or turn us-off with false or impro per answers, or laugh us to scorn or our ignorance and impertinence and even proceed to chide us wit! contumelious expressions, for the interruption and trouble given themy our inquisitiveness; such treatment would naturally damp and discourage us, and involve us at last in the hopeless condition of conented ignorar ce.

But should we there, find only a few to held our inquiries; to give patient and correct answers to our questions; to encourage our curiosity by the gentleness of their manner and the readiness of their re-plies:—how deeply should we feel ourselve lebted to those precious few, and how happing facilitated would be our progress!

And such as this, but yet more abundantly, is the condition of little children. Not merely are they strangers in a strange land; they are come into a world where, to them, every thing is new & strange; a world, of which, and of all that therein is, they are utterly ignorant. And how do these newly born citizens of the world act? Why just as persons come to years, would act under the like circumstances. God hath given them an appetite for knowledge, and they seek after it with ardency. What is this? What is that made for? How is it done, and why is it so? These, and scores of similar questions, are asked in early childhood; and though they would be impertinent and ridiculous if coming from the lips of adult age, yet from the mouths of y proper. To them the informati on they inquire after is material. though their questions may seem triffing in the eyes of those to whom the things are long since known.

A great deal might be made out of the inquisitiveness or curiosity, so natural to children. If rightly maged, it would be the mainspring of intellectual improvement. Were their inquisitiveness properly encouraged, it would lead them to think for themselves; it would put them upon the exercise of their reason, as well as of their memory; & would settle in them the habit of inquiry. At the same time, whenever there were observable in them a forward pertness, or any real impertinence, it might easily be checked without damping their curiosity by parents or teachers possessing any considerable degree of prudence and skill.

But all this, requires a considerable degree of toil. It is by much the easier way, barely to give the child a lesson to learn by heart, and whip him if his memory fail, than to aid in enlightening and enlarging the infantile faculties of his understanding; and so, we generally take this easter way. We stop their little mouths, when they presume to interrupt or puzzle us with their questions, and, instead of encourthe easier way, barely to give the from the very cradle, and is always questions, and, instead of encour-to be regarded as an auspicious to-aging them to start subjects of them—the shadow for the substance, that. Baltimore, April 16.

pit being in fact, the germinol frelves, we comme them to our own I lie leash in blackett is at most at

Somephrents, observing carefully the old proverb, to " nip in the bad," indignantly rebuke the inquisitive-ness of their children, as insufferable impertinence. And sure enough, such children are effectually nipt in the bud; for it is ten to one that they will never come to be men and women of inquiring minds. Others, again, turn off the questions of their children with false answers, and thereby directly lead them to the practice of lying. I have seen fa-thers so stately and stern, that their children scarcely durst speak to them, & much less familiarly toquestion them. And I have seen schoolmasters, who would requite the familiar geestion of alittle pupil, with a frightning frown, if not with a hard blow.

From the Union.

THINGS OUT OF SEASON. King Solomon says, to every thing there is a season, and a time to every purpose under the heaven. Would mankind but keep this invaluable proverb in mind, and act accordingly, a very great proportion of the evils and misfortules attendant on human affairs, would most assuredly be avoided: this maxim the sage will apply to trivial transactions, and to matters of the highest moment to the young and to the old. The youth who is heedless in marking the proper season that should occupy his time in study or some useful employment, will probably find by woful experience, and when it is too late, that his recreations have be n chiefly out of season. The wit, who, by mistaking when and where to exercise his genius, often cracks his jokes to the no small disgust of the company he would otherwise have delightes, I apprehend his humour must be qut of season-My friend is a joco , clever, honest fellow; l'admire his company -but if he intrudes himself upon me at every opportunity he becomes troublesome, his visits are too frequent, and something out of season. If a man gets himself a wife before he sees a pretty good prospect of having it in his power to maintain a family, what is the natural consequence of matrimonyhe marries out of season. If my wife requests me to treat her to the play, the ball, the concert, to go a shopping, or to be indulged in any particular species of extravagance, when business is dull and little cash in circulation, I certainly think her importunities are out of season. I am in prosperous circumstances, and can well afford to grant her request and will not, my refusal is reprehensible; for what can give greater satisfaction to a man of correct feeling, than to behold his virtuous wite. modestly yet handsomely attired enjoying herself at the theatre or any other proper place of fashionable amusement? Her smiles are the delight of his eyes; her approbating voice is music to his ears: and le happiness, the rejoicings of his soul. Wives are heaven's gift, and our refusal to make them happy when we can, is ungenerous and unmanly and out of season. If a termagant of a woman wantonly frets her husband, and by her abuse renders his these little prattlers they are strict. home uncomfortable, and herself hateful in his eye, she may wean his affection from his family, and when it is too lite find beyond all manner of doubt her turbulence was out of season. If an old, gray-headed dotard, marries a beautiful young lady, let the old buck be ever so wealthy, he may sooner or later be ready to acknowledge his love was a little too late in the day, and he married out of season. If an old rich widow marries a poor young man, she may find in a short time that the rogue fell in love with her property, and not altogether the beauty of her shape he was so much in the habit of praising, but knowing of no other sure avenue to her purse excepting matrimony, made her his wife-thus she may have reason to confess this marriage a little indiscreet and out of season. The spendthrift who daily riots in luxury and debauchery, says to himself, never mind, I will reform to-morrow; thus foolship rocrastinating the hour when it served, till on a sudden he

thing hat wally Morestay will have him in her hills, and the world his treasures had when about to die-repentance is altogether out of season. The author of the forego ing remarks arrogates mothing to himself—he has not the least pretention to infallibility bul from hi own misapplication of time and opportunities has discovered that wis dom is seldom the portion of mankind, unless obteined by experience; that the sage possesses
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the best ram of the long works ant that virtue is the only sure pillar on which to rest our mortal and im-

mortal felicity.
OBSERVATOR.



" Homines ad deos nulla re propius accedunt, quam salutem hominibus dando."

"I Jemmy Wright, "Shave as well as any man"Almost, not quite."

Unlike this creature, who could at the utmost boast of nothing more than a bilities which were equalled by those of his contemporaries,

WE, WM. CATON,

Conscious of our superiority over the rest of our barbar ous companions, hereby proclaim ourself

MOST SUBLIME GRAND MASTER Of all the Tonsors, Barbiers, Fri-.. sours and Shavers,

IN THE KNOWN WORLD,

And declare, that we will shave, cut, curl and weave hair, at our Grand Lodge, bearing the sign of the Golden Eagle, two doors above the post-office and one below Mr. Baldwin's tavern, in a style far BETTER than any one of our order on the terraqueous globe, not excepting the polished friseur of the Ex-emperor Napoleon, or the spruce whisker curler of the Prince Regent, both of whom may hobble with tolerable decency through the duties of their respective offices, but have never, by that application or study which is necessary to qualify a man for the exalted station which we claim plunged into all the musteries and beauties which belong to our most honourable profession. may be ascribed to an indifference to their fellow-creatures good; the sole object, we must aver, which urged us

We consider it superfluous to enter into a farther detail of our superior skill, as all who are acquainted with our former celebrity will readily ac knowledge, "That the shop was our field of fame, and wigs our first de-

to the attainment of that perfection of

which we now boast.

"The meteor tongs of CATON Shall yet terrific burn, Till rude and tangled heads depart And the curl of grace return,
Then, then, ye barber warriors
Our song and feast shall flow To the fame of my name When the beard has ceased to grow, When the knowled locks are seen no

more And the beard has ceased to grow."

Done in Annapolis, this 23d day of April, A. D. 1818, at our Grand Lodge before mentioned; where may constantly be had on the most accommodating terms, Chemical Blue and Red mixed Wash Ralls to soften and smooth the skin, Shaving Soap, exquisitely sweet Perfumes, imperial Lip Salve to heai chapped lips. Dentifrice to whiten and preserve the teeth, Oils to remove dandruff from the head, to make the hair grow, and prevent its turning gray; and to be brief, every thing calculated to exterminate ugliness, and preserve the beauty of the belle, and the fine appearance of the beau.

N. B. We will initiate into our Lodge, without fee, & instruct in all the mysteries of our art, as apprentices.

## TWO BOYS,

from 13 to 14 years of age. They must possess keen eyes, be slender built, lively and active. Orphans would be preferred.

### FOUNTAIN INN,

Lately occupied by JOHN H BAR NEY, Esq. will be opened this day, by B. WILLIAMSON, From Harper's Ferry

Mr. Barney's mail and expedition Stages, both from Washington and Philadelphia, will call as above, on entering and departing from the city.

# OF MADELAND

Intent to offer in J remains the la lowing same, and amounted to be a lio their wish to have an exhibition Cattle, Sheep, Hope, Horse, In-ments of Husbandry, and House, Manufactural in the Manufactures, in the City of Anna lie, on the second Wednesday of the next, and they offer the following p

FOR STOCK

- the best ram of the long world breed.

the two best Rwes and Limbs of the long wholed breed the two second best Rwes and Limbs of do.

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the two best Rwes and Limbs of do.

the two best Ewes and Lambs of the Merino breed, the two best Ewes and Lambs

of the Barbary do. the 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 pres um unless raised and owned, at their of exhibition, by the person offerin the same. For Household Manufactures,

For the best knit thread Stocking 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, ad 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 intention, 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 re-

sult of actual experience, for preventing damage to crops of Indian Corn by the Grub or Cat worm,

For the greatest weight of lest Tobacco cured by tire, the produce of twenty five plants, For the greatest weight of best

produce of twenty-five plants, Persons who intend offering article or matters for premiums, and should not be 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 Socie

ty in December next.

Tobacco cured without fire, the

The claim of every candican premiums, is to be accompanied with and supported by certificates of repectable persons, of competent knowledge of the subject; and it is required that the matters for which prem are offered, be delivered in without are offered, he delivered in what names, or any intimation to whom by belong; that each particular thing be marked in what manner the clients thinks fit; such claimant sending with it a paper sealed up, having or the outside a corresponding mark, and the the inside the claimant's name and al-

All articles and matters to be off ed for premiums, must be sent to the care of the Secretary, the day best the day of the exhibition.

The Society reserve to themselve the power of giving, in every case, ther the one or the other of the primiting, as the articles or performance shall be adjudged to deserve; or withholding both if there be no mervet the candidates may be assured in the Society will always be disposed by judge liberally of their several china

The Society regret that their persent funds will not enable them to be fer more liberal premiums.

All persons who are disposed to min any communication upon Agricultus subjects, are invited to address the to the Corresponding Committee of the Agricultus of March the Agricultural Society of Maryla in Annapolis.

Richard Harrood, of That Scort W

March 5, 1818

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## IN COUNCIL.

March 18, 1819. Ordered. That the Act passed at of seventeen, entitled, An act to prenut the unlawful exportation of neses and mulattoes, and to alter and mend the laws concerning runaways, epublished once in each week, for suce of six months, in the Maryad Gazette at Annapolis, the Federal sette and Federal Republican at illimore, the Frederick town Herald, he Torch Light at Hager's town, the Testern Hevald at Cumberland, and te Eiston Gazette.

By order, NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council AN ACT

o prevent the unlawful exportation of permes and mulattoes, and to alter and amend the laws concerning run 277218.

Whereas, the laws heretofore enact for preventing the kidnapping of e negroes and mulattoes, and of insporting out of this state negroes mulations entitled to their freedom ter a term of years, have been found anticient to restrain the commission sucherimes and misdemoanors; and hath been found moreover, that ser ants and slaves have been seduced om the service of their musiers and mers, and fraudulently removed out febis state: and that the children of me negroes and inulattoes have been inapped from their masters, protecrs and parents, and transported to tant places, and sold as slaves for to prevent therefore such heinous ences, and to punish them when com-Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General

isembly of Maryland, That from and

her the publication of this act, no

erson shall sell or dispose of any ser

interslave, who is or may be entit

to freedom after a term of years

after any particular time, or upon ey contingency, knowing the said serant or slave to be entitled to freedom saforesaid, to any person who shall be at the time of such sale a bona e resident of this state, and who has ot been a resident therein for the pace of at least one year next preced ig such sale, or to any person whom ver who shall be procured, engaged employed, to purchase servants or aves for any other person not being sident as aforesaid, and if any pera claiming, possessing, or being led to such servant or slave, shall ll or dispose of him or her to any son who is not a resident as afore id, knowing that such person is starresident as aforesaid, or to any non who shall be procured, engaged employed, to purchase servants or ares for any other person not be-3 so resident, knowing the per-nso buying or receiving such ser-let or slave to be so procured, enged or employed, or who shall sell dispose of such servant or slave for longer term of years, or for a longer ne than he or she is bound to serve. or disposition contrary to the raning and intention of this act, shall liable to indictment in the county at of the county where such seller sellers shall reside, or sale be made, do conviction shall be sentenced to dergo confinement in the penitentia-for a term not exceeding two years, ording to the discretion of the court; deach servant or slave who may re been sold contrary to the provisi of this act, to any person who is resident as aforesaid, or to any on who shall be procured, engaged tuployed, to purchase servants or resident any other person not a resident at is aforesaid, shall be sold by the tar of the court for the time he or may have to serve, for the benefit the county where such conviction be had, or for the use of the may-

this state, and who has not resided

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4. And be it e ver any person slave or slaves w the purpose of ex the same heyonstate, it shall be t the seller a bill o slaves, in which th ing marks, as no the name of such be inserted, and knowledged befo peace of the cou shall be made, an ed in the office of county, within t thereof, actually deliver a copy the the purchaser, wi and city council of Baltimore if the county, of the sar viction shall be had in Baltimore ed, on receiving t recording and aut And be it enacted, That if any in who is not a bona fide resident

5. And be it person who sha any slave or slav rein for the space of at least one removal from the shall have the sa in this state, and any such servant or slave, who is with any judge o supported by oat the deponent or s eisentitled to freedom as aforesaid, blé ground to bel any person whomsoever who who shall so have be procured, engaged or employhis possession, is wher person not being resident as resald, shall purchase or receive on contract any such servant or slave the house or place to freedoin as aforesaid, know-may be, and fauc