health, His word a bond; his purse was wealth, With wheat his fields were covered o'er,

Plenty sat smiling at his door. His wife the fount of ceaseless joy How laugh'd his daughter, play'd his

His library, though large, was read Till half its contents deck'd his head. At morn twas health, wealth, pure de-

Twas health, wealth, peace and bliss at night. I wish not to disturb his bliss-

Tis gone: but all the fault was his. The social glass I saw him seize. The more with festive wit to please, Daily increas'd his love of cheer:-

Ah, little thought he I was near; Gradual indulgence on him stole: Frequent became the midnight bowl. I in that bowl the head ache placed; Which, with the juice, his lips embraced.

Shame next I mingled with the draught Indignantly he drank and laughed. In the bowl's bottom bankruptcy, I placed-he drank with tears and glee Remorse then did I in it pour; He only sought the bowl the more. I mingled next joint tort ring pain: Little the less did he refrain. The dropsy in the cup I mixt: Still to his mouth the cup was fixt.

My emissaries thus in vain I sent, the mad wretch to restrain; On the bowl's bottom then myself I threw: the most abhorrent elf Of all that mortals hate or dread; And thus in horrid whispers said; "Successless ministers I've sent, "Thy hast'ning ruin to prevent:

"Their lessons naught - now here am I "Think not my threat nings to defy. "Swillow thou this, thy last 'twill be: " For with it thou must swallow me."

Haggard his eyes, upright his hair: Remorse his lip; his cheek despair; With shaking hands the boulde grasp ed-

And bore it to the church-yard: where Thousands 'ere I would call, repair, Death speaks-ah, reader, dost thou

Hast thou no lurking cause to fear? Hast not o'er thee the sparkling bowl Cons ant, commanding, sly controul? Betimes reflect_betimes beware_ The ruddy, healthful now and fair, Before slow reason seize the sway, Reform-postpon'd another day, Too soon may mix with common clay

From the N Y Daily Advertiser.
THE POLAR ICE.

The Quarterly Review for February, 1818, contains an interesting article on the subject of- . The Polar ice, and Northern Passage into the Pacific:" This subject is introduced under a notice of Lieut. Chappell's "Narrative of a voyage to Hudson's Bay in his Majesty's ship Rosamond" and the writer has collected a body of important evidence to show, that the immense masses of ice, which for several centuries past, have been accumulating on the coast of Old Greenland, have by some unexplained cause, been parted from that bleak and innospitable shore, and have disappeared. It is stated that that shore has been for nearly four hundred years, shut up, and rendered in ccessible by a vast frozen barrier, and that some colonies of Danes and Norwegians, who had settled in Greenland, had, for that long period, been cut off from all communi cation with the rest of the world, and their fate has been of course entirely unknown.

The disappearance of the polar ice is supposed to rest on no ordinary foundation. Its appearance in a more southern latitude, in the years 1815-1816-and 1817, has been witnessed by many navigators, on their voyages from the West Indies and this country, to Europe, as well as from Great Britain to Halifax and Newfoundland. Multitudes of immense islands of ice have been discovered as far as the fortieth parrallel of latitude .- Some of them were what are called "Ice Bergs," rising to the height of more than 100 feet above the water-others were flat islands of great extent. Indeed, in one instance, a packet from Halifax passed in April, 18th, near to a mountain of ice nearly 200 feet in height and about two miles, in cirzumference.

To the effect which these prodigious bodies of ice have produced upon the atmosphere, is the uncom-mon coldness of the few seasons past supposed by many persons to to have settled in Greenland as ear-be owing. That the ice had left by as the year 983. The country is the Greenland coast was first state said to have received its name from ed by some of the fishermen, on their return in August, 1817. This was followed by a newspaper account, that a brig from Bremen af-

westward after seals, and found land in 72 degrees; and that he then stood nearly due north along the coast, without seeing ice. observing the bays and inlets, and other appearances of the land, till he came to lat. 81 degrees and 80 seconds, from whence he steered to the westward for several days, when after losing sight of land, he turned his course to the southward and eastward, and in 78 degrees N. fell in with the first fishing vessels he had seen. This statement was corroborated very particularly by the masters of five different whaling vessels.

In addition to these accounts, it is stated that the testimony of Mr. Scoresby the younger, is directly in point. In a letter to Sir Joseph Banks, he says-" I observed in my last voyage (in 1817) about two thousand square leagues (18,000 square miles) of the surface of the Greenland seas, included between the parallels of 70, and 80, perfect. ly void of ice, all of which has dispeared within the last two years.' He further states that though on former voyages he had rarely been able to penetrate the ice between the latitudes of 76 and 80, so far to the west as the meridian of Green-wich, on his last voyage he twice reached the longitude of 10, west, and in the parrallel of 74, he twice approached the coast of Old Greenland; that there was little ice near the land; and there could be no doubt but be might have reached the shore had he had a justifiable motive for navigating an unknown sea at so late a season of the year. On returning to the southward, he actualit landed on Jan Mayen's island and brought away specimens of the rocks.

Intelligence was also received at Copenhagen, from Iceland, in September, 1817, of the ice having broken loose from the opposite coast of Greenland, and floated to the southward, after having surrounded the shores, and filled the bays and creeks of that island; and that this had occurred twice in the same year -a circumstance unknown to the oldest inhabitants.

It is supposed that the departure f the ice is ascribable to the fact 🕭 its having broken off, after accumulating for such a length of time. by its own weight. It has also been observed as a remarkable coincidence, that its removal was cotemporaneous with the period about which the variation of the magnetic needle to the westward became stationary.

The fact of the disappearance of the ice, having become well cstbalished, it presents an interesting enquiry-Whether any, and what advantages may arise out of an event which has now occurred for the first time for several hundred years—and the reviewer enumerates the following, viz.

1. The influence which the removal of so large a body of ice may have upon the climate of Great

2. The opportunity it affords of enquiring into the face of the long lost colony on the eastern coast of Old Greenland.

3. The facility it offers of correcting the defective geography of the arctic regions in the western | dered, for many reasons, one of the hemisphere; of attempting the circumnavigation of Greenland, a direct passage over the pole, and the more circuitous one along the northern coast of America, into the Pacific. Some curious facts are stated, on the influence of large bodies of ice upon the temperature of the atmosphere, particularly in Iceland. That island is said once to have neen covered with impervious woods; and that many places which still bear the name of ferests, now produce nothing but stunted shrubs of five or six feet in height. This extraordinary change is ascribed to the effect produced on the climate by the neighbouring masses of ice on the coast of Greenland.

The change of temperature in Great Britain, within the last two or three years, since the descent of the ice into the Atlantic, is proved by a comparison of the meteolorogical register of the Royal Society for 1805, 1806, and 1807 with that of 1815, 1816, and 847.

This is followed by a historical account of the Norwegian and Danish colonies. The latter is stated its superior verdure to Iceland. In the year 1406, the ice closed in upon the coast, and rendered it inaccessible, and from that time till the ter making Jan Mayen's land about last summer all communication with cadaverous; finally, the chewer and

71 degrees N. had sailed to the | the colonists appears to have been | smoaker, becomes a poor miserable

Attempts have from time to time been made to learn their fate. As late as the year 1786, Capt. Lowenorn, of the Danish navy, was sent out expressly for the purpose, but it is understood, without success. The opportunity now offering, it is presumed will be improved. Even f the whole of this unfortunate race have, as is much feared, perished, it is hoped that some vestiges of their situation, after the ice shut them in, may be traced.

With regard to the geography, it is supposed that an opportunity is at last presented, by the departure of the ice, to ascertain the true state and position of the polar regions. Greenland is thought to be either an island, or a cluster of islands. In support of this conjecture, it is said that a strong perpetual current sets down from the northward, along the eastern coast of America, and the eastern shores of old Greenland, affording a strong presumption that there is an uninterrupted communication between Davis's Strait and the great polar basin. Vast quantities of drift wood are also floated down this northern current, and down the eastern side of Greenland, sometimes filling the bays on the northern coast of Iceland. It is said that this wood could not have grown to the northward, as not a stick, except that of a merely dwarfish size, is to be found in a growing state for many degrees below where these logs are cast up. That many of them have recently been in a growing state; is apparent from the fragments of the bark and branches adhering to them. They are of kinds which are produced both in Asia and America; and are supposed to have floated down the rivers in those continents, into the polar basin, and from thence thro' the outlet iuto the northern ocean.

An additional argument in favour of the insularity of old Greenland is derived from the fact, that whales struck with harpoons on the coast of Spitzbergen, are very commonly killed in Davis's Strait, with the harpoon in their bodies and vice versa. There can be no mistake here, as the names of the vessels, &c. to which they belong, are al ways cut in the sockets of their harpoons. Capt. Franks, in 1805, struck a whale in Davis's Strait, which was killed near Spitzbergen. by his son, who found his father's name on the harpoon sticking in the fish's body.

The discovery of a northern passage, which has so often been attempted, and as often failed, is again exciting attention, and will be renewed. The Kamtschatka, a Russian frigate, under the command of Capt. Golovnin, whose interesting account of his imprisonment in Japan has been lately published, has proceeded on a voyage with this

Two expeditions, of two ships each, are fitting out, for the same purpose, in Great Britain. The one is to proceed to the polar basin, and passing close by the pole to make a direct course to Behring's Strait; the other to push through Davis's Strait; for the north-east coast of America. Should these attempts prove successful, it will be consimost interesting events to science that ever occurred.

We have endeavoured to give a summary statement of the contents of this entertaining and interesting article in the Quarterly Review; presuming that from its very nature, it must be amusing to our readers.

From the Philadelphia Advertiser. PERNICIOUS EFFECTS OF THE USE or TOBACCO.

Mr. Poulson, There is not probably a more healthy (and I am sure, not a cleaner) shall not be filled on the first day, the book will be kept of en at the said place, between the hours aforesaid, for five days more, if necessary, to receive the subscription of all persons who may apply; but at any time after the first day, when the whole of the stock shall have been taken, the book will be closed. Five dollars on each share is to be paid at the time of subscribing; and the commissioners have deemed it advisation, is the baneful, the accurred Weeld, that has brought more missioners have deemed it advisation to the first day, the book will be kept of en at the said place, between the hours aforesaid, for five days more, if necessary, to receive the subscription of all persons who may apply; but at any time after the first day, the subscription of all persons who may apply; but at any time after the first day. on earth than Philadelphia, yet Weed! that has brought more misfortune and woe on the human race, than is generally supposed; though no Physician, yet I can easily con ceive how this pernicious article acts on the human frame .- It exhausts those juices so essentially necessary to further digestion; it creates thirst and nausea; it destroys appetite; the complexion becomes

extenuated atrophic walking skeleton, smoaking away his little remaining ideas, and spitting up his lungs, until death releases him from all his sortows and bodily sufferings! a martyr to the filthy custom of using the abominable drug! Oh! that the parents and guardians o our youth, would check this vile propensity in those placed by Providence under their immediate care. —How many fine and manly figures we might contemplate walking our streets, now sleeping in the silent dust! It is awful to think of these things. We meet children of eight years and upwards, and at all times, of the day, smoaking segars! This leads them on, until they require other stimulus, and the end they die, (as I've said before) Consumptive, or else confirmed drunkards. Volumes might be wrote on this single subject; let it suffice for the present, that the writer of this has been witness to many scenes of distress, arising from this baneful, this destructive habit. Should these few words have the tendency of reclaiming one single individual of our youth from this beastly, this filthy custom, he will rejoice, and think he has done a praise worthy deed to his fellow men. Finer, or more promising youth, no country can boast; it grieves me sorely to see the practice prevail so generally-did they but consider now very disagreeable the custom is to the female sex, methinks that might influence them in this matter. It has ever been a matter of astonishment to me, Mr. Poulson, how it can be in the nature of things, that any one of our beautiful, chaste and agreeable females, can condescend to take to her intimate connection, in the quality of the husband of her choice, being whose mouth is crammed full of Plug Tobacco, or his breath smelling worse than an old Stove Pipe.-Yet these self same ladies. in other respects, are supremely delicate—they faint if an innocent spider crawls over them, and are thrown into hysterics at the sight of a mouse!-I finish with exclaiming, Alas! poor human nature.

AN OLD CORRESPONDENT.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber has obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of James Price, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the estate of said leceased, are requested to produce them, legally authenticated, and those indebted to make immediate payment. LEONARD GARY, Adm'r.

PLANTERS BANK Of Prince-George's County.

nact having passed the last Gene ral Astembly of Maryland, to establish a Bank, and incorporate a Company, under the above title, with a capital of two hun red thousand dollars, consist ing of eight thousand shares of twen-ty-live dollars each, and directing a ty-five dellars each, and directing a book of subscription for the said capital to be opened at the Town of Upper Marlborough, under the direction of the undersig ed, or a majority of them, as Commissioners, on a day to be appointed and netified by them for that

Notice therefore is hereby given,

That Tuesday the sixteenth day of June next, is appointed to open the said Book of Subscription; and the commissioners will meet on the said day, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the house of Basil Bowling, in the Town of Upper Marlborough aloresaid, and continue the subscription open until five nue the subscription open until five o'clock, P. M. of that day, for the benefit only of persons residing in Prince George's county, they having by the charter the right ecclusively to subscribe on the first day. charter the right electricities to sub-scribe on the first day; and to secure this object measures will be taken by the commissioners on the day of meeting aforesaid; and if the stid subscriptions shall not be filled on the first day, the be made in specie.

Subscriptions will be received under powers of attorney, drawn in the usual form, and properly executed, and icknowledged or proved before a judge

or justice of the peace

John H. Magruder,

John Holges, of Thos.

William Hill,

Robert V. Bowie, Samuel Sprigg.

N. J. WATKINS MERCHANT TAILOR

Has dit received an elegant the ment of Cloths, Cassimers and Verings, of Serious qualities and present and the proaching season.

AMONG WHICH ARE, Best Superfine French and English big Cloths,

Black, brown, mixed and other colors Black, blue, mixed, light and buff Ca Nankeens, Bombazette, and other

Nankeens, Bombazette, and oth Goods suitable for summer wear.
All of which will be disposed of u on reasonable terms, or mad up into most fashionable manner, at de shor est notice. Those disposed to profashargains will find is to their advantage of the profashargains will find is to their advantage.

April 23.

FOUNTAIN INN.

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

Mr. Barney's hail and expedite Stages, both from Washington a Philadelpnia, will call as bove, one tering and departing from the city. Baltimore, April 16.

New & Cheap Goods

WARFIED & RIDGELL.

Have just received, and offer for Sale, a

HANDSOME ASSORTMENT Of India, English, French and Germ

GOODS,

Suitable to this and the approaching season, to wit-

Stripped cotton cas | 6-4 & 4-4 Canbri simere, Muslins Mull Angola Coburg mix'd do Blue & Yellow In Stripe Book dia Nankeens, Stripe & plaid Col'd twilled do Plain & twilled Super London black Bombazetts. prints. White & black Ladies white & re Jeans, 1-4 Italian Crapes, loured Kid & Si White & black Pat-Parasols,

tinett, A Handsome Assortment of Lain and Gentlemen's Silk and Cotts Hosicru.

Mens white & |8-4 6-4 & 44 Fz brown thread do. cy Shawls, 12-4 11 4 10-4 & Canton Crape d 94 knotted coun 7-8&14 Irish Li terpanes,

White & coloured Black & green Fr Marseilles Vest- rence,

India Cottons, to wit:

Fine Baftas, Mammoodies, Salempore, and Gurrahs, Russia Diaper,

do. Sheeting, White & Brown Russia Sheeting Furniture Dimity, White & Brown 8 1 & 0 4 Table do Brown Burlaps, Domestic stripes & Hessian & Brown Rolls.

Also their usual assortment of

Groceries, QUEEN'S WARE, & Fronmongery. LIKEWISE, FINE LIVERPOOL SALT

All which they will dispose of Char for Cash—and to their punctual cu tomers on accommodating terms Annapolis, May 7.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of fer facias to me directed, from the courts
Appeals and Anne-Arundel court,
court, will be exposed to publicals,
Friday the 19th day of June, at the Friday the 19th day of June, at B. James Hunter's Tavern, in the city Annapolis, at 11 o'clock, for Cash, it the right, title, interest and claim, a John B. Robinson, of and to all the tract or parcel of Land whereon is said John B. Robinson now residance alled Poplar Neck, containing 2018 cres of land, more or less, being saint and taken to satisfy debts due to Mar decai Steuart, use of ElerezerThoms
use of Thomas H. Bowie, and add
due Rachel Steuart, use James Bek.

R. Welch, of Bex. 1.19.

A A. County, A A. County, May 28.

. SUBSCRIBERS To Robbins' Journal,

Are informed that the work irrowing and ready for delivery, at the Best Store of Mr. Geo. Shaw, and a: 50 Office of the Maryland Gazette. Feb. 11,

MARYLAND GA

IVOL. LXXVL

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Price - Three Dollars per Annum

IN COUNCIL.

March 18, 1815. Ordered, That the Act passed at beember session eighteen hundred md seventeen, entitled, An act to prerent the unlawful exportation of negoes and mulattoes, and to alter and
intended the laws concerning runaways,
be published once in each week, for
he space of six months, in the Mary
and Gazette at Annapolis, the Federal
Gazette and Federal Republican at
Belimore, the Frederick town Herald,
he Torch Light at Hager's town, the
Western Herald at Cumberland, and
he Easton Gazette
By order.

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 run-

Whereas, the laws heretofore enact for preventing the kidnapping of e negroes and mulattoes, and of apporting out of this state negroes mulatroes entitled to their freedom eraterm of years, have been found afficient to restrain the commission such crimes and misdemeanors; and hath been found moreover, that ser ats and slaves have been seduced on the service of their masters and mers and fraudulently removed out this state; and that the children of e nextoes and mulattoest, have been? sand parents, and transported to ant places, and sold as slaves for toprevent therefore such heinous ices, and to punish them when com-

Sac 1 Re it enacted by the Genera

embly of Maryland, That from and er the publication of this act, no on shall sell or dispose of any sertorslave, who is or may be entitto freedom after a term of years after any particular time, or noon contingency, knowing the said serntor slave to be entitled to freedom aforesaid, to any person who shall be at the time of such sale a hona resident of this state, and who has heen a resident therein for the ace of at least one year next precedg such sale, or to any person whom ever who shall be procured, engaged employed, to purchase servants or for any other person not being ident as aforesaid, and if any per chiming, possessing, or being ened to such servant or slave, shall ordispose of him or her to any son who is not a resident as aforeknowing that such person is resident as aforesaid, or to any son who shall be procured, engaged mployed, to purchase servants or for any other person not be so resident, knowing the per buying or receiving such or slave to be so procured, enfor employed, or who shall sell issome of such servant or slave for nuer term of years, or for a longer ethan he or she is bound to serve, person making any such or disposition contrary to the ning and intention of this act, shall ible to indictment in the county tof the county where such sciler cliers shall reside; or sale be made. on conviction shall be sentenced to ergo confinement in the penitentia-or a term not exceeding two years, rding to the discretion of the court; such servant or slave who may 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 opposed, to purchase servants or storany other person not a resias aforesaid, shall be sold by the 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 mayed city council of Baltimore if the fetion shall be had in Baltimore

And be it enacted, That if any on who is not a bona fide resident is state, and who has not resided in for the space of at least one next preceding such purchase, purchase or receive on any conany such servant or slave, who is be entitled to freedom as aforeknowing that such servant or isentitled to freedom as aforesaid, any person whomsoever who be procured, engaged or employ-purchase servants or slaves for other person not being resident as ron ract any such servant or slave led to freedom as aforesaid, know-

slave out of son making ract, contra act, shall be ounty court e found, and dergo confine for a term n and such slav by order of t ed time of th of the county shall be had.

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shall reside. such person may have bee purchase, the receiving shall tion or the pu 3 And be of any servan he entitled to veurs, or after ipon any con eller is entitle limited time. some other pe valid and effe any right or t

or slave, unle-

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any slave or s removal from shall have the in this state, as with any judge supported by c the deponent o ble ground to who shall so h his possession, move them from law, it shall be or justice of t the house or pl may be, and s

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5. And be