ODE TO MEMORY.

By Henry Neele.

"Man giveth up the ghost, and where is he?" Job V. And where is he? not by the side

Whose every want he loved to tend Not o'er those vaileys wandering wide Where sweetly lost, he oft would wend;

That form belov'd he marks no more Those scenes admired no more shall

Those scenes are lovely as before, And she as fair; -but where is he?

No, no, the radiance is not dim, That used to gild his favourite hill, The pleasures that were dear to him, Are dear to life and nature still; But, ah! his home is not as fair,

Neglected must his gardens be, The lillies droop and wither there, And seem to whisper, 'where is he.'

His was the pomp, the crowded hall. But where is now this proud display: His riches, honours, pleasures, all Desire could frame; but where are thev?

And he, as some tall rock that stands Protected by the circling sea, Surrounded by admiring bands, Seem'd proudly strong-and where

The church yard bears an added stone, The fire side shows a vacant chair. Here sadness dwells and weeps alone, And death displays his banner there The life is gone, the breath has fled." And what has been no more shall be The well known form, the welcome tread.

Oh! where are they-and where is

From the New (London) Monthly

Magazine.
A traveller, who he made some observations on the state of society-in Edinburgh, gives was the following particulars respecting some of the most distinguished literary characters of that city:

Professor Playfair. Professor Playfair, who, I believe, goes as frequently into company as any young man that lives according to the fashion, is often to be seen in the corner of a crowded drawing room. He is now about 60 years of age, and has nothing remarkable in his appearance, except a very intelligent, grey eye. He was at first in the church, but resigned his living obtained a professor's chair. Besides his criticisms in the Edinburgh Review, chiefly on mathemat ical works and travels, he published some years since an explanation of Hutton's geological system, which was very favourably received. He is styled the D'Atembert of Edinburgh, and not without reason, tho as great a compliment is thus paid to D'Asembert as to him. What is particularly pleasing in Playfair, is a peculiar simplicity and trankness of manner; and it is truly gratifying to witness the mildness and modesty which characterize the demeanor of this worthy scho ar and philosopher.-Playfair is a bachelor, and his unmarried sister at pre-

sent lives with him. Walter Scott-In another corner-probably the poet's corneryou may occasionally find Walter visitor of these places-I should imagine that there is scarely any other person in the profune world who is so much talked of as Walter Scott, and but few travellers come to Edinburgh without inquiring whether he be visible. In a smail dark room where one of the courts is held, he is to be seen every morning in term time, seated at a small table, with the acts of the court before him. He is a short, broad. shouldered, and rather robust man, with light hair-eyes between blue & grey, broad nose, round face, with an almost sleepy look, dressed in a shabby black gown, his lame leg concealed under the table, and the other extended in such a War never leg, whether lame or and, ought to be:—a man, forsooth, to whom you would swear that heaven had given a good natured, honest soul, not overburdened with intellect-a jolly, loyal subject, who is fond of port and porter, pays his taxes without grumbling, and can sing God save the King. Not a poetic feature, nor a ray of genius in his face, except a somewhat animated eye, distinguishes the bust of the author of the Lay of the Last Minstrel, from the stupid, vacant, and unlettered loon.

Mr. Scott is about 47 years old, and a descended from an obscure family in Lothian. In his infancy the himself relates, the old peo- ception.

ple took him spon their knees, called him Little Watty and told him all sorts of old stories and legends, while his brothers were abroad at work, from which he was exempted on account of his lameness. Some of the philosophers who attach a moral to all their fables, will probably make the discovery that the world owned one more great poet to the circumstance that Walter Scott was born with one leg shorter than the other-Well: e'en let them if they will! Scott has been some time married to a Guernsey lady, a natural daughter of the late duke of Devoushire, with whom he is said to have received a portion of 10,0001. She was born in the island and spoke wretched broken English. To all her virtues belong an ungovernable tury against all the unlucky wights who censure her husband's works. It is reported, that when his Marmion was criticised in the Edinburgh Review, she could scarcely be restrained from pulling the ears of the editor when she met him some time after at a dinner party.

Mr. Scott is blest with some o ther good things that rarely fall to the lot of a poet. He is sheriff-de puty of a county, commits offenders to gaol, and sends them to the gallows with great ability. He is also a clerk to the above mentioned court. These two places produce him from 1800 to 11,000 per annum.

Though a great number of tra vellers have letters of recommendation to Mr. Scott, yet his parties are not numerous; he confines himself to a chosen few of ministerial side, and is warmly attached to the king and the church. His manners are agreeable, untainted with vanity, and the only affectation to be perceived in him is, that he is solicitous not to appear as a poet. He is very lively and full of anecdote: and though not brilliant in company, is always cheerful and unassuming.

From the Norfolk Herald. Wonderful efficacy of the Steam Bath.—The following anecdote is communicated by an acquaintance from the neighborhood where the occurrence is said to have taken place. He is a gentleman of indisputable veracity and respectability, and if necessary, can substantiate the fact, by the testimony of at least a dozen of witnesses-A young woman in a neighbouring county, who had never been married, was taken extremely ill with a fit of the cholic, as she verily believed it to be, having, as she solemnly protested in the sequel, no earthly reason to apprehend that it was any thing eise. After suffering a good deal of pain, and trying various remedies without experiencing the least relief, the Steam Bath was thought of and immediately applied; when, to the unutterable astonishment of the poor giff thereely as well as those who were attending her, the appli-cation was no sooner made than she was delivered of her pain, and a fine healthy boy child into the bar-

From the Connecticut Mirror.

Hartford, June 1. On Thursday last there was a public examination of the Deaf and Dumb attached to the asylum eslency the Governor and nearly all the members of the general assembly were present. The brick meeting house was not large enough to contain those who desired to witness this interesting exhibition.
The instructors and their pupils occupied a stage erected in front of the pulpit. After prayer by the Rev. Mr. Flint, Mr. Gallaudet pronounced with great force and effect, an address, written entirely by Mr. Clerc: The several classes of pupils were then examined by their instructors, and exhibited the most gratifying specimens of their improvement, and the development of their mental faculties. We were delighted with the whole performance, and especially with the answers given to several questions proposed by some of the spectators. The answers of six or seven pupils to the same questions, communicated to all at once by the same signs, demonstrated that they understood what they wrote, and were not repeating phrases committed to memory. Their answers we expressed in different words, and were correct beyond what we could have expected. We shall not attempt to express our admiration of the address composed by Mr. Clerc. It united the beauties of perspicuous narration with the most correct and forcible expression of abstract con-

WANTED, A tongue that speaks no scandal -a mind unsusceptible of envy-a heart governed by the precepts of religion, with a cultivated understanding-a stranger to tattling, lying and deceit—who spins less street than stocking yarn, and who is esteemed more for her good sense and amiable disposition than for her affectation, paints and other trumper-

Botany Bay Herald.

The Rev. Harry Croswell (formerly editor of that spirited paper the Balance, and now an Espiscopal minister in Connecticut) preached the election sermon in that State this year. His text was "Render unto Casar the things which be Cæsar's, and unro God the things which be God's;" and the following observations are extracted from the sermon:

"But if we owe thus much to Cæsar, to our civil government how much more do we owe to God! -to that Almighty Ruler, who created us by his power, who preserves us by his providence, who redremed us by his love, and who sanctifies us by his grace. We must not only obey him, but our obedience must be prompted by that love and gratitude, which carry the whole heart and soul into his service. We must be tributary to him: But instead of that perishable substance which derives its value from the image and superscription of an earthly prince, the tribute which we owe to Him, is that living and immortal spirit, which is rendered invaluable, by the "form and pressure," the image and the name of God! The entire energy of the soul must be poured out in reverence, in worship and adoration, or we withhold that tribute which we owe to our Almighty Sovereign. We possess no treasure that can be substituted for this tribute-nothing that can exempt us from this obedience. "No outward forms of submission-no cold or formal compliance with appointed ordinances -- no zeal or fervency in support of peculiar doctrines or tenets-no vain glorious or arrogant pretensions to exclusive sanctity-no sacrifices that we can possibly make, save only the sacrifice of the heart, can prove acceptable to our heavenly Master."

A SKETCH OF THE LAW. Law! is like a fine woman's tem per; a very difficult study. Law is like a book of surgery; a great many terrible cases in it. Law is like fire and water; very good servants, but very bad when they get the upder hand of us-it is like a homely genteel woman, very well to follow. It is also like a scolding wife, bad when it follows us. And again, it is like bad weather, most people choose to keep out of it. In law there are four parts; the quidlibet; the quodlibet; the quid pro quo; and the sine qua-non. Imprimis, the quidlibet, or who began first? Because in all actions of assault, the law is clear, that probis jokis, is absolute maris, sine jokis; which being elegantly & classically rendered into English is that whatsoever he be that give the first stroke, it was absolutely ill and without a joke .- Secondly, the quadlibet, or damages; ou may occasionally hnd Walter Dumb attached to the asylum es- condly, the quadlibet, or damages; Russia Diaper, cott, though he is not a frequent tablished in this city. His excel- but that the law has nothing to do 8 1 & 6 & Table do with, only to state them; for whatever damages ensue, they are all in clients perquisites, according to the ancient Norman motto; if he is cast, or castrandum, he is semper idem ruinandum .- Thirdly, quid-pro quo. feeing counsel; giving words for money, or having money for words, according to that ancient Norman motto, "Sicurat lex," we live to per-plex. Fourthly, the sine qua non; or, without something, what would any thing be good for? Without a large wig what would be the out line of the law?

A CAUSE! Jack the groom and Mary the cook-maid had a law suit, wherein Jack was plaintiff, and Mary, the cook-maid, defendant. Jack came home a little in liquor, and made a forcible entry on the cook's premises, the kitchen, and determined to have a sop in the pan. Mary, the defendant, insisted on a right of refusal, (a sop in the pan you must know is a very serious thing, for, without perquisites, what are all honours and places good for? Nothing more than an embroidered button hole; and if we consider a secretary of state as the nation's cook, the perquisites are the sop in the pan, with which omnium gatherum choose to grease their fingers.) Well, plaintiff Jack seized Mary by he left hand-there was the quid , bet: Mary took Jack by the right !

hand and pulled him into the dripping: this was the quadlibet; now if the dripping pan had not been there, he could not have fallen into it; and if he had not been there, the dripping pan could not have received him-and this is law; and the loquaciousness of the law, is multiloquaciousness—-forasmuch nevertheless-inoreover- -likewise. and also-

The liberty of the law is the happiness of Americans; and it is very happy for us Americans that we have the liberty to go to law.

Mobile Gaz.

EPIGRAM.

Dr. I Letsom, once died, in the newspapers, which were filled with nis panegyrics. He resuscitated afterwards, and the account of his death was traced to his own pen. A wag wrote the following epigram on this circumstance:

They says, I'm dead-I says they lies,

I pukes, I bleeds, I sweats 'em; I takes their fees, and then they

With all my heart-I. Letsom.

lotice is hereby given,

That he sub-criber has obtained from the orphens 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 deceased, are requested to produce them, legally authenticated, and those indibted to make immediate nayment. ind bled to make immediate paymen LEONARD GARY, Adm'r.

New & Cheap Goods.

WARFIED & RIDGELY.

Have just received, and offer for Sale, a HANDSOME ASSORTMENT

Ofindia, English, French and German

GOODS,

Suitable to this and the approaching scason, to wit:

Muslins, Mull

Stripe

Book

Ginghams,

prints.

Gloves,

Super London

Ladies white & co-

loured Kid & Silk

Parasols.

Stripped cotton cas 16-4 & 4-4 Cambric Augola Coburg mix'd do Blue & Yellow In dia Nankeens, Stripe & plaid Col'd twilled.do. Plain & twilled black Bombazetts White & black

4-4 Italian Crapes White & black Pattinett.

A Handsome Assortment of Ladies and Gentlemen's Silk and Cotton Hosicry. 8-1 6-4 & 4 4 Fan

Mens white & brown thread do. | cy Shawls, 2 4 114 104 & Canton Crape do. 24 114 10 + & 9 I knotted coun | 7 8 & 4 I Irish Linterpanes,

White & coloured Black & green Flo-Marseilles Vest. rence, ing, India Cottons, to wit:

do. Sheeting,

Fine Baftas. Mammoodies. Salempore, and

do. Shirting, White & Brown Russia Sheeting, Furniture Dimity, White & Brown Ticklenburgs, Brown Burlans Domestic stripes & Hessian & Brown plaids, Rolls,

Also their usual assortment of

Groceries, QUEEN'S WARE, & ronmongery. LIKEWISE, E LIVERPOOL SALT.

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

Sheriff's Sale.

y virtue of sundry writs of fieri Appear, and Anne-Arundel county court, will be exposed to public sale, on court, wil be exposed to public sale, on Friday the 19th day of June, at Mr. James Hunter's Tavern, in the city of Annapolis, at all o'clock, for Cash, all the right, title, interest and claim, of John B. Robinson, of and to all that tract or parcel of Land whereon the said John B. Robinson now resides, called Poplar Neck, centaining 200 a cres of land, more or less, being seized and taken to satisfy debts due to Mordecai Steuart, use of Elenezar Thomas, use of Thomas H. Bowie, and a debt due Rachel Steuart, use James Beck.

R. Welch, of Ben. 1967.

R. Welch, of Ben. Juff.
A A. County,

George & John Barber,

Devirous of accommodating their life is and the public, have at considerable expansion and the public, have at considerable expansion and equipped new vessels for the press purpose of sailing them as Packett tween this City and Baltimore, cabins, are spacious, elegant, and and provided with every thing necessary to promote the convenience and comfort to promote the convenience and the pr passengers. Every exertion will be m passengers. Every exertion will be mad to insure speedy and safe passages and a expense spared to obtain the best fare for their tables. One of their Boats will lear this place every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning, at 9 o'clock, for Billi more, and the other leave Balkimore for the colore every Sunday morning at 8 and the other leave Balkimore for the colore every Sunday morning at 8 and 10 to more, and the other leave Danimore forthe place every Sunday morning at 8 o'clock and every Wednesday and Friday morning at 9 o'clock.

They will continue to perform, for their contents and appointers all being the contents and appointers all being the contents and appointers.

steady friends and supporters, all busiess with which they may be entrusted; but with which they may be contained; but a avoid being injured by mistakes, must do cline holding themselves responsible for leters, or any thing which they may be as to contain.

to contain.

They keep as a Daogra a targe, we built Schooner, which will take freights to any place on the Chesapeake Bay—sheir any place on the Unesapease Day anear the charge of captain Spencer, a carefular experienced skipper. Persons wishing the captain has are requested to make applications. employ her are requested to make application at either of their stores situate near the

dork. We will embrace this opportunity of a ticing the illiberal treatment which we have ceived from the few of our fellow chize who are so blind to the welfare of Ann polis, which should ever have a line Packets of her own, as diligently to con tenance the interference of strangers wi our line, and who carry their hostility wards us so far, as when called from host themselves, in preference to going with a to give more than our price for a passage, to give the those whose interests. to give more than our price for a passage, it go with those whose interests are ty means connected with Annapolis; without who live in a town which has ere been inimical to her, and who it is had would, if our vessels were taken from a tireir own convenience to continue upon take their's off likewise, and thus leave t take their son likewise, and thus leave the citizens of this place destitute of a weat carriage to Baltimore But what mile the treatment, of which we complain, appear in our view so very ungenerou, a pear in our view so very ungenerou, is that the very persons who thus aid our opponents, have, when it was needful to the serves, requested us to tran act businesse them in Bakimore—a thing we have never also or received compensation for the same or received compensation for the same for the server when the conduct them the candid and reserved. or received compensation for the signature of the conduct, then, the candid and urpe judiced must agree with us, is illiberal, as we now inquire, whether any man of more feeling, would, after patiently submetto it more than twelve months, the contract of to perform the emprophable jobs of the who thus throw their profitable ore in the hands of others? We think there are none who would; and in future it need to be expected of us. The profits of our in have arisen principally from the passage money, and not from the cost of frequency, and not from the cost of frequency, and not from the cost of frequency and profits for passages begund the Bultimore steam boats forsaking the regular lines and coming upon this who ever the meeting of the legislature, or desitting of the courts of appeals and chancer made it necessary for strangers to visith cuty.

city

It has been said that we ought to m
cure a Steam-Boat—this would no doubt
highly gratifying to the public, to whom highly gratifying to the public, to whom must say we are grateful for past encoungment, and to please whom we would a hesitate to do any thing consistent withing and our own safety, but when we taken consideration the first cost o such an earlishment, the extensive patronage will would be necessary to support it, and a present unprofitableness of the line of all the second investments and Baltimore, we we brought investicably to conclude thatsurastep, on our part, would be nothing start foolishly desipating & wasning the earthy of our past lives, and sealing the ruin closs selves and our families. Let those who as inconsiderately talked of what we ought do, bear in mind, that the abolition of a general court, the ating of the funds far time of the meeting of the General Assembly from a season of the year when the weak is usually element, and our Packets we running, to a time when they are his type. running, to a time when they are laid up a account of its tempestuousness, have took account of its tempestuousness, have tended to reduce the receipts of the lines loward be little more than sufficient to defin the expense attendant upon it, and not enough to compensate us for the sarrinte of or time, which we might frequently employ more profitable pursuits. If there are at who doubt this statement, let them come and examine our books for the two vears, and then if they find what who re is not correct, let them exposed is of ict to the world. Still in defauted this, if there are, among those who rais for a Steam-Boat has lead them truth to the country in favour of one any tensitive LOUDLY in favour of one, any ten of the who will come forward and contribute who will come forward and concluse proportionate part of the cost of buildings running such a vessel, we will crisal line. If there are none such to be fore because of the great hazard and darget the undertaking, we hope that all cross against us, for not doing so without used ates, will cease, and that our business in not suffer any declension on that account we now assure or firm friends, to whenever Annapolis improves so far as

We now assure or firm friend, whenever Annapolis improves so in a promise support adequate to the countries that we will furnish ourselves with a Boat equal to any belonging to the peake; and until such time arrive, we sonable man ought to expect us, closs, as so.

Annapolis, June 10, 1818.

SEVERN CHURCH NOTICE.

The Subscribers to Seven Charles who have actually paid their optive subscriptions, are invited to all the Rusing Sun Tavern, where the counts relating to the Church and counts relating to the Church are posited, and where they will be for sixty days, in order that they see how their money has been appeared to the country of the Trustees.

Matthias Hammad. Trais Augustine Gambrill, June 11, 1818.

MARYLAND GAZ

IVOL. LXXVI.

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JONAS GREEN,

SHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price - Three Dollars per Annum.

IN COUNCIL. March 18, 1813. Ordered. That the Act passed at ember session eighteen hundred of seventeen, entitled, An act to presisterenteen, entitled, An act to preint the unlawful exportation of nemost and mulattoes, and to alter and
most the laws concerning runaways,
in published once in each week, for
hespice of six months, in the Marymi Gazette at Annapolis, the Federal
most and Frideral Republican sucte and Federal Republican at altimare, the Frederick town Herald. Tirch Light at Hager's town, the Veten Herald at Cumberland, and e Eiston Gazette

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

prevent the unlawful exportation of nerroes and mulattoes, and to alter and amend the laws concerning run-

Whereas, the laws heretofore enact for preventing the kidnapping o et negroes and mulattoes, and of asserting out of this state negroes ingiatioes entitled to their freedom en term of years, have been found afficient to restrain the commission sacherimes and misdemeanors; and hath been found moreover, that ser ints and slaves have been seduced on the service of their masters and ers and fraudulently removed out this wate; and that the children of e negroes and mulattoes have been happed from their masters, protecmaniparents, and transported to stant places, and sold as slaves for face, and to punish them when com-ated. e to prevent therefore such heinous

Sec. 1 Be it enacted by the General sembly of Maryland, That from and ter the publication of this act, no rson shall sell or dispose of any ser or slave, who is or may be entitto freedom after a term of years. after any particular time, or upon s contingency, knowing the said seror slave to be entitled to freedom afore-aid, to any person who shall theat the time of such sale a bona e resident of this state, and who has of heen a resident therein for the accordat least one year next precedg such sale, or to any person whomver who shall be procured, engaged employed, to purchase servants or ves for any other person use eclaiming possessing, or being en-ted to such servant or slave, shall on who is not a resident as afore 1, knowing that such person is ta resident as aforesaid, or to any non who shall be procured, engaged employed, to purchase servants or ves for any other person not be so resident, knowing the per so buying or receiving such serat or slave to be so procured, en elor employed, or who shall seil dispose of such servant or slave for onger term of years, or for a longer than he or she is bound to serve, person making any such or disposition contrary to the ing and intention of this act, shall liable to indictment in the county mof the county where such seller ellers shall reside, or sale he made. on conviction shall be sentenced to ergo confinement in the penitentiafor a term not exceeding two years, ording to the discretion of the court; each servant or slave who may e been sold contrary to the provisi of this act, to any person who is resident as aforesaid, or to anv employed, to purchase servants or res for any other person not a resit as aforesaid, shall be sold by the er of the court for the time he or may have to serve. For the benefit the county where such conviction I be had, or for the use of the mayand city council of Baltimore if the viction shall be had in Baltimore

And be it enacted, That if any ton who is not a bona fide resident this state, and who has not resided rein for the space of at least one next preceding such purchase, Il purchase or receive on any conct any such servant or slave, who is may be entitled to freedom as afored, knowing that such servant or re isentitled to freedom as aforesaid, if any person whomsoever who il be procured, engaged or employ. to purchase servants or slaves for wher person not being resident as resaid, shall purchase or receive on y contract any such servant or slave itled to freedom as aforesaid, know-

intention to tra on making any tract, contrary act, shall be lia! county court in be found, and q dergo confinemi for a term not and such slave of by order of the ed time of their of the county-in shall be had, or or and city cou provided nevert person who she received such se knowing of his after a term of ticular time, or shall immediate of, give informa ation, to one peace of the co shall reside, or such person m may have been eceiving shall tion or the puni 3. And he st of any servant be entitled to fr veirs, or lifter i

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some other pers

led to freedom

valid and effect inv right or tit or slave, unless seller, or his or and the parchas and terms of se the interest of t residence of ti stated, and the by said parchas her authorised of the peace in sale shall be ma the records of county, within acknowledgmen should be made as Moresaid she acknowledged: the true time of very or servitue slave, and the chaser, should then and in suc vant or slave, e a term of years time, or on any thereupon free, who may decid a trial, if a pet the foregoing p opinion that no the omission of sites aforesaid. person shall be or remainder i said servant or right and prop entitled immed or remainder. version or rem actually occur jury who may

4. And be i ver any pers the purpose of state, it shall b the seller a bil slaves, in which ing marks, as be inserted, ar knowledged be peace of the shall be made, ed in the office county, within thereof, actual deliver a copy the purchaser. ed thereupon, ed, on receiving recording and

of such remain

the foregoing [

the omission of

ites aforesaid.

5. And be erson who ny slave or s removal from shall have the in this state, a with any judg supported by the deponent ble ground to who shall so h his possession. law, it shall b or justice of the house or p