ARABIC DEATH SONG.

A manuscript Journal of a late tra veller in Egypt, affords the following beautiful little poem, to which are prefixed these remarks:

"The current was against us, and as we came near the city (Cairo) the wind lulled almost into a calm Whilst we were busy at the oar, we heard some unusual sounds on the river's side, & our watermen suddenly threw themselves on their faces, & began a prayer after, advancing from a grove of date trees at a short distance from the bank It was a band of Bedouins, who, in one of their few ventures into the half ci vilized world of Lower Egypt for trade, had lost their Chief by sickness. The train were mounted, and the body was borne in the middle of the foremost troop in a kind of palanquin, rude, but ornamented with a strange misture of savageness and magnificence, that we find not frequently among the nobler barbarians of the East and South. The body was covered with a lion's skin; a green and gold embroidered flag waved over it; and some remarkably rich ostrich feathers on the lances made the capitals and p llars of this Arab hearse The tribe seemed not to observe our boat, though they moved close to the shore, their faces were turned to the setting sun, which was then touching the herizon in full grandeur, with an immense canopy of gorgeous cloud closing wound him in a shade of deepening purple. The air was remarka bly still, and their song, In which the whole train joined at intervals, sounded most sweet. Their voices were deep and regular, and as the long procession moved slowly away into the desert with their diminishing forms, and fading chorus, they gave us the idea of a train passing into eternity. The following is a translation of their song or hymn, on has I could collect it from the lips of a Cairo boatman.

Our father's brow was cold; his eye Gazed on his warriors heavily; Pangs thick and deep his bosom wrung, Silence was on the noble tongue: Then writhed the lip, the final throe That freed the struggling soul below.

He died!-Upon the desert gale Shoot up his engle shafts to sail. He died :- Upon the desert plain Fling loose his camel's golden rein. He died!-No other voice shall guide O'er stream or sand its steps of pride.

Whose is the hand that now shall

Terror of man, the Sheik's red spear? Lives there the warrior on whose brow His turban's valture plume shall grow: He's gone, and with our father fell The sun of glory, Ishmael!"

AGRICULTURAL. A Receipt for making Manure of Clay.

On a spot of clay ground take half a cord of good dry wood, cut it of different lengths, from two to four feet, and pile it up in the manner of setting wood in a coal pit, with kindle's in the centre, then dig or cut up the sods around it, and cover the pile of wood one thickness; next make a channel from the centre of the wood to the outward edge of the circle intended to be occupied by the body of clay. This channel must be formed of sods or turf, and a foot in height by a foot in breadth, in form of an arch-it is for the purpose of setting fire to the pile and keeping up a current of air to

the centre.

Thus prepared, dig up the clay round about, and throw it on the pile, covering the whole with an equal thickness two, four, six, eight, ten, or more teet, and set the wood on fire, keeping the channel open to admit air; the mass becomes heated in a short time, and the whole body of clay burns until it decomposes and is reduced to ashes; the longer it burns the greater the heat, and the quantity may be increased at pleasure without any additional fuelcare must be taken night and day that the fire does not break forth, and some sods or clay should be kept constantly ready to prevent the heat from escaping until a sufficient quantity is obtained, (as long as it is fed it will never cease burning.) When enough is burned, let it alone, the fire will break out and soon extinguish .- When cool the ashes thus produced are fit for stee, and may be put on clay land in the same manner as wood ashes, & will have an astonishing effect in producing prodigious crops of either grass, grain, or any vegetable substance. It is a cheap & very lasting manure. & was communicated from a Quaker in England to Mr. Meriott, near Hudson, from whom I learned this, and

zabeth Town, October 29, 1817. JAMES RILEY. Joel Davis, Esq.

proved its astonishing utility .- Eli-

INDEPENDENT OLD SOLDI-

From the Rutiand Herald. Mesars, Printers,

The bill granting relief to revolutionary survivors naving become a law, I send you the following for publication, if you deem it entitled to that honour. Some may think the allegory too bold, or even impious. I should be sorry to hurt the delicacy of the most pious, but be it remembered, that I am speak ing to old continentals in the old dialect, and I cannot but flatter myself that it will please more than it

. Joy seized their withered veins! .. And one bright gleam of setting sun

"Shone on their evening hours."

Old Capt. William Watson, To his brother Pensioners.

HALT !-STACE ARMS! Here my brave nonest fellows let us breathe awhile and refresh, for a long hard tour and stormy march have we had of it-but now our old friend, having become commissarygeneral, has prepared us a noble treat. Let us set down to it with the liveliest effusions of gratitude. warm from the heart; partake will hilarity and moderation, and crack our glasses to the noble souls with know how to appreciate our servi-Ces and sufferings.

A few short hours let us relax. but still be on the alert; for the general has beat; soon we must off. we trust to good winter quarters: where we hope to meet all our for mer comrades, who have been transforred, with our old commander, and bl-ssed father, in all his splendour as the first of heroes. Rhapsody beholds them (as on

Independent festival) wasking in long and dazzling processions, amid the sucred groves of Para use; flow rets springing up under their feet their temples enwre thed with laurels, gathered from the Tree of Life; their souls attuned to love and melody, and linked in eternal friend-

ship.
Should plenty spread our table, let it be a liberal one; and while we recollect our past sufferings and privations, let our hearts and hands be ever open to the sighs of virtuous indigence.

digence.
Let us bend with the profoundest humility and most exalted adorations to that eternal Providence who has given our eyes to behold this day with our most ardent wishes accom plished, in the salvation and happi ness of our ever dear country; and who, through various scenes and vicissitudes, has, in his own due time, led our wearied steps to the arbours of peace and competence. Having drank of the bitter streams of misfortune to taste of the salubrious fountain of Independence, let it be the nectar to animate our spirits with gratitude and philanthropy, & the leathy of oblivion to our cares and complaints.

And when the last morning gun shall fire and the final reveillie be stricken up, may we appear on the grand parade, in new and complete uniform, and belong to the right wing, at the last great general review & inspection-all our accounts and returns adjusted-be advanced n rank-receive all arrearages, with thanks in general orders—the plaudit of the SUPREME MONARCH, and be enrolled on the peace establishment, during an endless eterni-

We are indebted to the politeness of a lady in Newbern, for the following recipe for making Ginger Beer, and from experience can recommend it as an excellent cor-

GINGER BEER.

To 40 quarts of water, add 13 pounds of Sugar, 12 good lemons, or a proportionate quantity of lime juice, 8 ounces of bruised ginger, & the whites of six eggs well beaten; mix all together, skimming it before it commences boiling, and boil it for 20 minutes. Add an ounce of isinglass, and a spoonful of balm; after it is put into the cask stir it well. It will be ready for bottling in ten days

Raleigh Star.

From the Westchester Herald, June 9.

SINGULAR PHENOMENON. Sometime last week, Mr. John Lacock of this place, a guiteman of undoubted integrity and veracity, while splitting a cedar tree into who, by actual experiment last year, quarters, for posts, discovered in privileges of human nature; that the heart of it, a Living Toad, ait was lodged was but merely large solid, and that their brain was not | gers, it became necessary to make |

enough to contain it, and there was not even the smallest communication from the cavity for the circulation of any air; the tree was persectly solid, and from its size is supposed to be of twenty or thirty years growth. As soon as the tree was quartered, the toad (conscious of having regained its liberty) instantly leaped from its confinement, and still lives.

From the Richmond Enquirer, May 26.

We can add nothing to the following affecting narrative but our sincere regret at the catastrophe which it records.

MOST DISTRESSING.

Seldom has it been our office to

record any individual calamity of a

more distressing nature, than is pre-

sented to us in the death of Dr.

John Upshur, of Northampton. He

was just 26 years of age; a young nan of very rare talents; of a disposition open, frank and generous; of a soul as warm as ever animated a human heart; and, what is remarkable, even from his boyhood he was so signally exempt from the ordinary foibles of youth as to have been observed with distinguished approbation by all who knew him through the short career of his melanchory life. He was a favourite not only of his family, but of all his acquain tance.-!V tha heart as susceptible is it was constant and kind, he ormed an attachment to a young ady in his thirteenth year, which rew into a remantic and unextintuishable love, suspended by no absence, altered by no caprice, but herished with reciprocal fidelity for more than twelve years. He was married to the object of his long and ardent passion on the 15th of April last-a day that promised fair to the happiness of both. But the April morn was clad in a wintry cloud. In a few days his fond wife, who had just blossomed into expansion, began to tade-the rose. with its beauty and its fragrance, athed in the dews of heaven, grew sickly and fell-and twelve days af ter their marriage she was a corpse. The poor husband, unable to bear the loss of an object to whom with undivided affection he had devoted the long and blissful morning of his life; siung almost to frenzy by the consciousness that every day would add to his misery; unrestrained by moral considerations, or the more awful denunciations of religion, (for ne thought it justifiable)-put an end to his existence on the 15th of May. He laid himself on a bed, put a gun to his breast, and with a yard-stick touched the trigger; the contents were blown through his heart, and he expired before a person sitting in an adjoining room could reach him. For some days af ter the death of his wife, he summoned all his resolution, and endeavoured to bear the wretchedness & pain which finally overwhelmed him. So long as he had hope of being able to endure the agony, he strug-gled against its throes. How hard a task it is, let those speak who have, like him, had every hope of earthly felicity blasted in a moment. He soon became convinced that life could only present a succession of torments; and on the 14th of May he wrote a letter to two of his absent brothers, containing an apology the most tender, and meant to be the most consoling he could offer, for the wound which he inflicted on their sensibilities, their hopes, their pride, in losing a connexion endeared by every quality that can consecrate the tie of brotherhood. How unavailing, alas! are such irritating balms. Little did he imagine that the more than fraternal tenderness with which he sought to mitigate the pang, would aggravate the sense of their calamity. Ill fated youth! he leaves neither to them, nor to an aged mother, nor to any human being, reason to regret that he has lived, but his untimely and distressing death. Nor can they, in the anguish of their spirits, upbraid the kindest and dearest relation, that he has sacrificed his valuable life at the shrine of a fatal passion-fatal so often from its disappointment to him -that, born with sensibilities too delicate to struggle against adversi-

> can be subjected. A Friend to his Family.

> > From the Port Folio.

ty, he has sunk beneath a shock the

severest to which human affection

Certain physiologists have asserted, that madness was one of the the instinct of animals, being surer bout half grown-the cavity in which than our reason, was sikewise more

so liable to get out of order. Pan- | for the Western Islands tor swer this, by the anecdote of the parrot of M: de Bougainville, which was as completely convicted, of lunacy, as ever was an inhabitant of Bedlam or Charenton. This bird, less remarkable for its plumage than for its chattering, was for two years on board the ship of that celebrated navigator, and a great favourite with the officers, to whose amusement he very much contributed. Having one day had an engagement with an enemy's vessel, during which the cannonading had been extremely sharp, it was found that Kokoly, the partot, had disappeared, and though the convenience and provided with every thing account of provided with every thing account of provided with every thing accounts. very much contributed. Having one most different search was made for passengers. Every exertion will be made him, he was no where to be found.

It was supposed he had failen by the It was supposed he had failen by the wind, if not by the blow of a bullet; but to the great surprise of the whole crew, he was seen, two days a terwards, coming out of the cable tier, where, it appears he had hid himself. His re-apprarance excited the greatest joy, and almonds and caresses were most prodigally bestowed upon him; but Kokoiy was entirely insensible to these demonstrations of kindness, and looking around him with the most stupid stare imaginable, answered all the questions put to him, only by anim itation of the noise that had so much frightened him; -- poum! -- poum! -jouin!-were the only sounds he could pronounce! I myself saw this unfortunate bird twenty years after the combat, perched upon a stick, in an anti chamber, repeating his eternal cannonade, and accompany ing it with a beating of his head and fluttering of his wings, in which his fright was still depicted.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser of Thursday.

Arrived, the brig Poacher, Mal colm, 65 days from Liverpool, and 34 from Fayal, with crockery and glassware. April 28th, fell in with the ship Solon, Stoddard, from London, for New York, with hemp, dry goods, copper &c. which had been struck with fightning in the evening previous, and set on fire, in lat. +0 15, long. 27, then 20 days out. Took off the passengers, 27 in number, and crew, amounting in all to 38, and shortly after the fire burst through the deck, and we saw the masts go over the side. The foilowing account of the disaster, furnished by a passenger, and politely handed us from the Exchange Coffee House, agrees with the minutes made on the log book, as recorded by Mr. Topliff, with which we have also been favoured: "On the 27th of April, at 9 o'clock P. M. a body of lightning struck the ship, attended by a singular explosion, disorder ing every thing in its passage down the mainmast. The captain, with many others on the upper deck, were at on e knocked down; on the middie deck the same effect was produced-yet in either case no lives were lost. Immediately columns of smoke rose from the hold through every aperture; and such was the strength of the devouring matter, that it must, at the same instant, have set fire to every part of the cargo which was liable to take fire from it. In this emergency, the thickness of the smoke became such as to prevent further respiration All rushed on deck in confusionthe lightning still bursting forth, so that the whole sea appeared like a furnace.

Here was one of the most distressing scenes that ever was witnessed-the most part of the people half naked, and it being impracticable to return for their clothes, and with no more of the necessaries of life than would be required for about two days subsistence. All that now remained to our hopes was to keep the fire under by blocking up every aperture where the smoke issued-and should this be effected, we were fearful a few hours might close the scene. The boats could not take two thirds our number, and the tremendous sea also forbid the trial; the hope of falling in with a vessel was precarious, yet the hand of a gracious Providence was over our heads. In this state we continued till next day about 11 o'clock, when the Poscher, Captain Malcolm, appeared in sight, and uiti-mately saved our lives. The last boat had scarce reached the brig when the Solon's mizen-mast fell overhoard, and the main-most followed in about half an hour after. At this time the flames had burst out in every direction, so that Providence had sent this vessel to our aid in a most critical moment. So a great number of persons being added to those already on board the Poacher, she having before seven passen-

and provisions. We strated Fayal on the 1st of May, where by Mr. Dabney, the American Co. sul, and other persons, particularly Messrs. Searle, Parker, Bayley and

George & John Barber,

De irous of accommodating their friends expense spared to oitain the best fare for their tables. One of their Boats will have this place every Monday, Wedassday and Friday morning, at 9 o'clock, for Baltimore, and the other leave Baltimore for this place every. Sunday morning at 8 o'clock, and every Wednesday and Friday morning

9 o'clock. They will continue to perform, for ther with which they may be entrusted; but a avoid being injured by mistages, must define holding themselves responsible for laters, or any thing which they may be saft to contain.

to contain.

They keep as a Drogera large, we built Schooner, which will take treigns any place on the Che-speake Bay-sheir the charge of captain Spencer, a careular experienced skipper. Persons whining a employ her are requested to make a plantion at either ortheir stores situate near the

tion at either ortheir stores situate near to dock.

We will embrace this opportunity of so ticing the illiberal treatment which we have eceived from the tew or our fellow chems who are so blind to the welfare of dual polis, which should ever have a like of Packets of her own, as diagently to contempore the interference of strangers will confine, and who carry their mathlitts wards has so far, as when called from host themselves in preference of sping with a to give more than our price for a passignt go with those whose interests are by means connected with Annajolis; was those who live in a town which has refore niminical to her, and who is high would, if our vessels were taken from the line, and it should happen no longer tosultheir own convenience to continue upon that their own convenience to continue upon take their's off likewise, and thus lear a citizens of this place destitute of a well contribute to the stranger to Ratingue. But what we had contributed to the stranger to Ratingue. take their's off hkewise, and thus leave a citizens of this place destitute of a war carriage to Baltimore. But what mire the treatment, of which we complain, a pear in our view so very ungenerou, a that the very persons who thus aid our opponents, have, when it was needful to the actives, requested us to tran act busines to them in Baltimore—a thing we have near refused to do, though we have never act or received compensation for the stat or received compensation for the stat Such conduct, then, the candul and uspression to the state of the conduct, then, the candul and uspression to the state of the conduct, then, the candul and uspression to the state of the conduct, then, the candul and uspression to the state of the conduct, then, the candul and uspression to the conduct, then the candul and uspression to the conduct that the candul and uspression to the conduct that the candul and uspression to the conduct that the candul and uspression that the candul and uspression to the conduct that the candul and uspression to the conduct that the candul and uspression to the conduct that the candul and uspression to the candul and uspression that the candul and uspression to the candul and uspression to the candul and uspression that the candul and uspression to the candul and uspression that the candul and the candul an to it more than twelve montas, contact to perform the unprofitable jobs or those who thus throw their promatic one is the hands of others? We think there a none who would; and in future it needs be expected of us. The profits of our is have arisen principally from the pass, money, and not from the cost of height But even the receipts for passages legu be much abridged hearly three years ago, the Baltimore steam boats torsaking regular tines and coming pontins mo ever the meeting of the legislature, or to sitting of the courts of appeals and change made it necessary for strangers to visit in

it has been said that we ought to procure a Steam-Boat—this would no doubt highly gratitying to the public, to whom must say we are grateful for past encuragement, and to please whom we would as hesitate to do anything consideration the first cost o such as consideration the first cost o such as each lish ment, the extensive patronage who would be necessary to support it, and the present unprofitableness of incline o Patets between this and Baltimote, we are present unprofitableness of the line of railets between this and Baltimote, we are brought irresistably to conclude that such step, on our part, would be nothing short foolishly dissipating & wasning the turning of our past lives, and sealing the ruin four selves and our families. Let those who has inconsiderately talked of what we could inconsiderately talked of what according to the country of the college, and the late act along the country of t from a season of the year when the weak is usually clement, and our Packs in running, to a time when they are his of areount of its tempestuousness, have mediated to reduce the receipts of the line so low be little more than sufficient to ddisy expense attendant upon it, and not entitle to compensate us for the sacrifice of time, which we might frequently emission. time, which we might frequently empty more profitable pursuits. If there are who doubt this statement, let then are and examine our books for the 1824 years, and then if they find what see the years, and then if they find what say is not correct, let them expose them of it to the world. Still in defiact of this, if there are, among those whose are for a Steam-Boat has lead them to reach the will come forward and contribute will come forward and contribute proportionate part of the cost of building remaining such a vessel, we will cortain proportionate part of the cost of building running such a vessel, we will cost unite with them in putting one upon line. If there are none such to be he because of the great hazard and days the undertaking, we hope that all cost against us, for not doing so without as a ces, will cease, and that our business not suffer any declension on that account to the now assure or firm friend, whenever Annapolis improves to further promise support adequate to the cuert.

promise support adequate to the ment that we will furnish ourselves with set Boat equal to any belonging to the learning make; and until such time arrive, as sonable man out to expect to be learning.

Annapolis, 10, 1818.

NOTICE.

The Levy Court of Anne Are County, will meet on the second day of August next, in the city of

June, 18.

By order, Was, S. Green, C.

IVOL. LXXVI.

ISINTED AND PUBLISHED

JONAS GREEN,

CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price - Three Dollars per Annum.

IN COUNCIL.

March 18, 1813. Ordered, That the Act passed as peenber session eighteen hundred af serenteen, entitled, An act to preent the unlawful exportation of neroes and mulattoes, and to alter and pend the laws concerning runsways. epulished once in each week, for he space of six months, in the Mary al fizzette at Annapolis, the Federal nette and Federal Republican at shimore, the Frederick town Herald. 2. Tuch Light at Hager's town, the Testern Herald at Cumberland, and be Eiston Gazette.

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

oprevent the unlawful exportation of negroes and mulattoes, and to alter and amend the laws concerning run-2 W 2 V 8 .

Whereas, the laws heretofore enact for preventing the kidnapping of e negroes and mulattoes, and of i nulatioes entitled to their freedom er a term of years, have been found refficient to restrain the commission such crimes and misdemeanors; and nath been found moreover, that sernts and slaves have been seduced on the service of their masters and mers, and fraudulently removed out this state; and that the children of a negroes and mulattoes have been downed from their masters, protecsand parents, and transported to tant places, and sold as slaves for to prevent therefore such heinous ences, and to punish them when com-rited,
Sec. 1 Be it enacted by the General sembly of Maryland, That from and er the publication of this act, no

rson shall sell or dispose of any ser

torslave, who is or may be entit

to freedom after a term of years.

after any particular time, or upon

contingency, knowing the said sertor slave to be entitled to freedom foresaid, to any person who shall beat the time of such sale a bona e resident of this state, and who has been a resident therein for the ce of at least one year next precedsuch sale, or to any person whomver who shall be procured, engaged employed, to purchase servants or resfor any other person not being ident as aforesaid, and if any per claiming, possessing, or being ened to such servant or slave, shall or dispose of him or her to any on who is not a resident as aforeknowing that such person is a resident as aforesaid, or to any who shall be procured, engaged imployed, to purchase servants or for any other person not beto resident, knowing the per so buying or receiving such sertor slave to be so procured, en-edor employed, or who shall sell ispose of such servant or slave for ager term of years, or for a longer than he or she is bound to serve. such person making any such or disposition contrary to the ning and intention of this act, shall ble to indictment in the county tof the county where such seller lers shall reside, or sale be made. on conviction shall be sentenced to ergo confinement in the penitentiaa term not exceeding two years, rding to the discretion of the court; such servant or slave who may een 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 mployed, to purchase servants or for any other person not a resiu sforesaid, shall be sold by the of the court for the time he or my have to serve, for the benefit to county where such conviction be had, or for the use of the mayad city council of Baltimore if the iction shall be had in Baltimore

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

intention to t slave out of son making a tract, contrar act, shall be county court be found, and lergo confine and such slav by order of t ed time of th of the county shall be had, or and city c shall be had i provided neve received such knowing of 1 after a term ticular time, shall immedia of, give infor ation, to on peace of the shall reside, such person may bave be purchase, the

ing that such

receiving sha 3. And be of any servar be entitled ta years, or afte ipon any cor seller is entit limited time some other p valid and effe any right or or slave, unle inder the hai and the purch and terms of the interest o stated, and th by said purch her authorise of the peace i

the records o county, withi acknowledgm should be man acknowledge the true time very or servit slave, and th chaser, should then and in s vant or slave. a term of year time, or on a thereupon fre a trial, if a pe the foregoing opinion that i sites aforesaid person shall ! or remainder said servant right and pro entitled imme if the event of version or re actually occu jury who ma the foregoing

sites aforesai slave or slave the purpose the same b state, it shall the seller a l slaves, in whi ing marks, s the name of be inserted, knowledged peace of the shall be mad ed in the offi county, with clerk shall in thereof actu deliver a cop the purchase ed thereupon county, of th ed, on receiv

opinion that

the omission

recording an 5. And b erson who ny slave or emoval fro shall have th in this state. with any jusupported b the deponen ble ground t who shall so his possessio move them law, it shall or justice o the house or

may be, and