

POETS CORNER.

The following article, in the Edinburgh Annual Register, just published, will be considered as a further disavowal on the part of Mr. Walter Scott of his being the author of Waverly, &c.

DIRGE OF A HIGHLAND CHIEF.

Executed after the Rebellion. A literary friend of ours received these verses, with a letter of the following tenor:

"A very ingenious young friend of mine has just sent me the enclosed on rec'g Waverly. To you, the world gives that charming work; & if in any future edition, should like to insert the Dirge of the Highland Chief, you would do honour to Your sincere admirer."

The individual to whom this obliging letter was addressed, having no claim to the honour which is there done him, does not possess the means of publishing the verses in the popular novel alluded to. But that the public may sustain no loss, and that the ingenious author of Waverly may be aware of the honour intended him, our correspondent has ventured to send the verses to our Register.

SON of the mighty and the free!
Lod' leader of the faithful brave!
Was it for high rank'd chief like thee,
To fill the nameless grave?
Oh, hadst thou slumber'd with the slain;

Had glory's death been thy lot,
E'en though on red Culloden's plain,
We then had mourn'd thee not!
But darkly closed thy morn of fame,
That morn whose sun-beam rose so fair;

Revenge none may breathe thy name;
The watch word of despair!
Yet oh! if gallant spirits' power
Has e'er ennobled death like thine,
Then glory mark'd thy parting hour,
Last of a mighty line!

O'er thy own bowers the sun-shine falls,
But cannot cheer their lonely gloom;
Those beams that gild thy native walls,
Are sleeping on thy tomb.
Spring in thy mountains laughs the while;

The green woods wave in vernal air;
But the lov'd scenes may vainly smile
Not e'en thy dust is there!
On thy blue hills no huckle sound
Is mingled with the torrents roar;
Unmark'd the red deer sport around;
Thou lead'st the chase no more
Thy gates are clos'd, thy halls are still;

Those halls where swell'd the choral strain,
They hear the wild winds murruring shrill,
And all is hush'd again.
Thy bard his pealing harp has broke;
His fire, his joy of song is past;
One lay to mourn thy fate he woke,
His saddest and his last:
No other theme to him was dear,
Than lofty deeds of thine;
Hush'd be the strain thou canst not hear,
Last of a mighty line!

From the Literary Gazette.
LETTERS FROM ENGLAND.
Tabitha, my good sister, this head of mine is distracted. The cracking of whips, the bawling of newsmen, the grinding of organs, and a hundred carriages rattling through my brains—these are the tunes my pen is dancing to.

I have now travelled over a great part of the city, and such a city!—Actually, here the people make no difference between a mile and a step. They told me it was only a step from Bond-street to Temple Bar. Fancy then a step where you are jostled by two thousand passengers, and where, before you half struggled half way, you feel the greatest mind in the world to turn into a shop and make your will. Here a fellow forces a slip of paper upon you, which directs you either to a property or to a pill. Next comes a creature four feet high, and attempts, as he passes, to raise his umbrella over your own. Then you must stand five minutes at a corner, while a black coal heaver and his black horse go by in slow procession. I say nothing of mud. My washer-woman and I must settle that account.

But a still greater hindrance arises from a set of ungainly walkers who infest all the fashionable streets. They consist, for the most part, of certain prim ladies and gentlemen, who have acquired a knack of walking too fast and too slow at the same time: too fast for the lazy loungers, and too slow for the smart men of business besides going so zigzag, that just when you think you have

got room to pass them, they tack right ahead and let you drop back into their wake. A day yet, strange to tell, the pathways are crowded with girls, who, I am informed, are walkers of streets by profession. I wish with all my heart, these prim ladies and gentlemen would take lessons from them.

But nothing astonished me more, as I went along, than the unseemly contiguity of hives and palaces. A butcher's trough & a nobleman's portico are no uncommon neighbours; an undertaker sticks himself by the side of a toyman; even a prince's house, they tell me, stands in a stable yard; and I have myself seen jewels glittering next door to fat bacon, and thus, without a metaphor throwing pearls before swine.

But no wonder these incongruities of architecture should occur, where we see just as great an anomaly of manners. The only difference here between menials and gentlemen is this, that the footman endeavours to be as gentle as his master, and the master tries to be as vulgar as his footman. Would you suppose there are coachmen in town worth thirty thousand a year? Truly, there are, sister; but the jest is, that, so far from making their money by driving, they often contrive to lose every farthing of it! At first I missed seeing a number of our greatest characters, because I foolishly looked into their coaches for them. But, in this way, I saw in their coachmen and grooms. These you must know, have the inside pieces, and commonly amuse themselves with grinning at the multitude, who, however, are too busy grinning at their misters to perceive them. As for the dress of the people, were I not certain you repose unlimited confidence in my veracity, you should not have a single line on the subject. What will you say, when I tell you, that half our gentlemen are shod with horse shoes; the fact is notorious; nay, often have I jumped aside from couples of them clattering at my heels, lest I should be run over.

But if they affect the dray horse about the heel, they pique themselves upon having a waist like a wasp. You might think Garagantua had caught them by the middle, and squeezed it miserably; you might fancy a thousand horrid causes, some new disorder, some Ovidian punishment, but you would never hit upon a pair of stays. There was a most promising young fellow shot through the stays at Waterloo, who unhappily died of a hæmorrhage before he could be unlaced.

But how shall I describe to you the costume of the women? Though it is now the middle of winter, they clap whole baskets of flowers on their heads; they are walking gardens; Eves in the street by their roses, and Eves in their drawing rooms by their nakedness.

Others, however, prefer black bonnets of a most awful height; so that if they have not the tongue of Babel, at least, they have its tower. The bonnet is surmounted with a drooping plume of black feathers, while the rest of the dress is gaudy to a very rainbow. The whole seems a composition between a Lord Mayor's coach and a hearse. Nay, 'tis said that under this hearse they sometimes wear tresses cut from the scalp of murderers, or a hanged she-poisoner of good natured families. There may be some moral in this intimacy between beauty and the grave, but really there appears to be very little taste.

As for their putting on trowsers, I confess I am not surpris'd at the phenomenon. It men will stoop to wear stays, it follows naturally enough, that women will wear the breeches.

But there is one natural charm which I had thought fashion itself would never attempt to change—a straight back. Yet now-a-days, the spine must seem broken before a lady can be well made, and to make the fracture easier, the waist must take its rise under the arm pits. A little stuffing completes the piece of humpy gentility; but I shall never think the picture perfect, till she arrives at the decrepid appendage of a long cane.

Only last year, women walked with their pockets in their hands, and men with their hands in their pockets. Since then, times are grown bad; so men do not care to feel much where nothing can be found. But where should you suppose women have their pockets now! I will tell you; between their blade-bonnet! By the shades of Ap Fiuchien's, 'tis true. The fillies strap portmanteaus upon their backs, and canter into the street!

Any thing that I go out and

find the fashions altered, I shall let you know. In the meanwhile, there are other topics. I need not describe the public buildings, which by the way, you shall hear, have taken me to see. They have already shown me the Tower, St. Paul's and the Bazaar, a place where you buy bad things with bad money. We had fixed upon yesterday for Westminster Hall; but the place being too crowded, we went away. However, we found no bad substitute in a visit to Bedlam. Farewell.

From a London Paper.

A few days ago a countryman on his way home from Penrith, was alarmed by a loud report, seemingly that of a pistol, immediately behind him—and almost at the same instant he fell from his horse to the ground. Some of his neighbours travelling the same road, who saw him fall, hastened to his assistance, and conveyed him in a state of insensibility, to a public house at a short distance. Here when he recovered his recollection, he related to them the circumstance of the report, which some of them had heard, adding that he had distinctly seen the flash of fire arms at the same time, and that he believed himself mortally wounded, for he had felt something like a ball enter his back. His friends proceeded to examine him, but could perceive no bodily injury he had received, except a slight contusion on the head, evidently the effect of his fall. After some time passed in vain surmises on the nature of the attack, a bye stander observed, that he believed he had discovered the author of the alarm in a bottle of yeast which he pointed to, then foaming over in the poor man's pocket. The fermentation of the yeast had forced out the cork with the explosion that had excited so much terror and speculation.

From the American Daily Advertiser.

"Tit for tat."
"Butter for fat."—Anonymous.
Mr. Poison,
I observed in your paper of this morning, an article from the National Intelligencer, signed Mary Woolstoncraft, jr. in which this modern champion for the rights of Women, has exercised much pleantry at the evident expense of our sex; as she also thought proper to deal her hints with so little mercy, the ladies must not be offended, if I on behalf of my brethren, attempt to carry the blow. I detest Corsets and Russian Belts, and all the fraternity of body binders, as much as Miss W. and shall therefore say nothing in their defence; but with respect to our "petticoat" pantaloons, as she is sarcastically, and perhaps vainly pleased to term them, I shall not be so easily induced to resign my opinion. I am rather astonished that the lady should be so displeas'd at this asserted "infringement" in my estimation, it should rather be considered as a compliment on the ladies, that the men condescend to follow their example, even in matters of dress. I am sure our pantaloons are a plain article of dress, and we have a "right" to have them made as we please, as long as they carry the semblance of pantaloons, and that the present mode is most admirably convenient, with respect to coolness, and all that is too evident to be urged.

But, after all is said and done, the ladies must certainly run into far greater extravagancies in fashion than men—nay, extravagancies which our moderate sex would not dare to verge on. We see them fluttering about us, like butterflies, dressed in all the colours of the rainbow, and all the varieties which fashion can dictate, while we, poor creatures, are obliged to be contented with a repetition of one plain and almost unvaried round of cut and colour.—They flout about in their blue robes, their scarlet sashes, their yellow dresses, their purple shawls, and a long etcetera of "every shape and hue;" this is all correct—all proper, say they; but only let a man presume to put on a crimson robe, or wear a purple cloak, or a bunch of plumes in his beaver, he would be immediately denounced a madman, and become the ridicule of these fair persecutors. All these privations in dress we must patiently endure, and yet be abused afterwards for going beyond the bounds of moderation, by those who are themselves the very pink of extravagance.—Now is this fair, Mr. Poison? I leave it to you, or any other man, (I will not leave it to any woman, they are too partial) if strict

"right" and justice will warrant this conduct.

The other morning the weather being very fine, I was promenading up Chesnut street, when I found myself suddenly and unaccountably overshadowed, and looking up to ascertain whether the sun was obscured by a cloud, I discovered myself canopied by a lady's bonnet, or something intended for one, extending, I will not pretend to say how many yards beyond the latitude of her nose, which, by the by, was of a pretty respectable length—as soon as I had escaped from this "bonnet of straw," I made way for her to pass, which she did, when I discovered that the "bonnet" was surmounted by a parterre or flower garden, blooming in the confused magnificence of a hot house. Now I do maintain, that as long as the ladies will persist in wearing these Conastoga coverings and in carrying flower pots on top of them, we must contend for our right of wearing "petticoat pantaloons."—I would most complaisantly suggest that if they desire to criticise or to influence the dress of men, they should first set them a better example.

MODUS MASULUS.

From the Dolestown Democrat.
SHORT HINTS.

"O misery!" exclaimed my aged grand mother as she upset the big iron pot in the kitchen, and had well nigh scalded to death poor Tray and pussy. "O misery!" continued she, "how unfortunate I am—always at mischief!—It appears as if fate was against me!"

These words of the good old lady often occur as I view the "passing times of the times." When I see a young man whose finances are limited, but whose pride knows no bounds: dash in a gig through the streets at the expense of his own reputation and the purse of his neighbour, I am involuntarily led to exclaim with my grandmother—"O misery!"

The other day as I was carelessly rambing thr' ugn the fields of farmer Dobbins, I espied, seated in a fence corner, a youth, whose blooming cheeks scarce spoke him twenty-one. He was the victim of disappointed love! Sympathy for his situation prompted a tear, and I was called upon, as it were, by a natural feeling, to repeat the favourite saying of the old lady—"O misery!"

It was night, the sun had scarce sunk beneath the horizon, as I viewed a number of young men repairing to a neighbouring ale house, for the purpose, as they said, of passing away a few hours in social chat, glee and hilarity! Next morning as I was traversing the field in search of rosy health, my ears were saluted by the report of a pistol! I flew to the spot from whence it emanated, and beheld one of these same young men extend-d on the ground a lifeless corpse! In his hands he held a billet with the following words:

"I am a gambler!—At play last night I lost my all, beggared my wife and family, and unable to witness their distress and misery, have flew in the face of heaven's great decree—taken my own life!—Pity and forgive me!"

As I perused these few lines—reflected upon an act so hostile and so diametrically opposed to "nature and to nature's God," and drew a comparison betwixt his situation then and that of the evening before, I could not help sighing forth—"O misery!"

When I see a woman who is the mother of a family—to whom the tender offspring of her bosom look up to for precept and examples, and who prides herself upon the sweetness of her disposition and affability of her manners always growing, grumbling and destroying and ruffling the temper of her husband, I cry out at once, as did my old relative—"O misery!"

When I see a young girl desirous of procuring a husband, intent only upon fixing her ruffles, gowns and bonnets, and neglecting every other part of her duty. I again say as the old lady did—"O misery!"

In fact upon every occasion of this nature, we might correctly use these words, and as applicably as we use our hands in the discharge of the duties of the table.
NICODEMUS.

NOTICE.

The Levy Court of Anne-Arundel County, will meet on the second Monday of August next, in the city of Annapolis.
By order,
Wm. S. Green, Clk.

June, 18.

George & John Barber.

Desirous of accommodating their friends and the public, have at considerable expense built and equipped new vessels for the express purpose of sailing them out of the City and Baltimore. The vessels are spacious, elegant, and airy, and provided with every thing necessary to promote the convenience and comfort of passengers. Every exertion will be made to insure speedy and safe passages; and no expense spared to obtain the best fare for their tables. One of their Boats will leave this place every Monday, Wednesday 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 at 9 o'clock.

They will continue to perform, for their steady friends and supporters, all business which they may be entrusted; but to avoid being injured by mistake, must decline holding themselves responsible for letters, or any thing which they may be led to contain.

They keep as a Drone a large, well built Schooner, which will take freight to any place on the Chesapeake Bay—she is in the charge of Captain Spencer, a careful and experienced skipper. Persons wishing to employ her are requested to make application at either of their stores situate near the docks.

We will embrace this opportunity of noticing the illiberal treatment which we have received from the few of our fellow citizens who are so blind to the rights of Annapolis, which should ever have a line of Packets of her own, as diligently to counteract the interference of strangers with our line, and who carry their hostility towards us so far, as when called from home themselves in preference to going with us, to give more than our price for a passage to go with those whose interests are by no means connected with Annapolis; with those who live in a town which has ever been inimical to her, and who it is likely would, if our vessels were taken from the line, and it should happen no longer to suit their own convenience to continue upon it, take their own course, and thus leave the citizens of this place destitute of a safe carriage to Baltimore. But what makes the treatment, of which we complain, appear in our view so very ungenerous, is that the very persons who thus aid our opponents, have, when it was needful to themselves, requested us to transact business with them in Baltimore—a thing we have never refused to do, though we have never received or received compensation for the same. Such conduct, then, the candid and unprejudiced must agree with us, is illiberal, and we now inquire, whether any man of good feeling, would, after patiently submitting to it more than twelve months, consent to perform the unprofitable jobs of those who thus throw their profitable ones into the hands of others? We think there are none who would; and in future it need not be expected of us. The profits of our line have arisen principally from the passage money, and not from the cost of freight. But even the receipts for passage money have been much abridg'd nearly three years ago by the Baltimore steam boats forsaking their regular lines and coming upon this whenever the meeting of the Legislature, or the sitting of the courts of appeals and chancery, made it necessary for strangers to visit the city.

It has been said that we ought to procure a Steam-Boat—this would no doubt be highly gratifying to the public, to whom we must say we are grateful for past encouragement, and to please whom we would not hesitate to do any thing consistent with right and our own safety; but when we take into consideration the first cost of such an establishment, the extensive patronage which would be necessary to support it, and the present unprofitableness of the line of Packets between this and Baltimore, we are brought irresistibly to conclude that such a step, on our part, would be wasting the earnings of our past lives, and sealing the ruin of ourselves and our families. Let those who have inconsiderately talked of what we ought to do, bear in mind, that the abolition of the general court, the taking of the funds from the College, and the late act altering the time of the meeting of the General Assembly, from a season of the year when the weather is usually clement, and our Packets are running, to a time when they are laid up, in account of its tempestuousness, have tended to reduce the receipts of the line so low, as to be little more than sufficient to defray the expense attendant upon it, and not enough to compensate us for the sacrifice of our time, which we might frequently employ in more profitable pursuits. If there are any who doubt this statement, let them only examine our books for the two last years, and then if they find what we here say is not correct, let them expose the fallacy of it to the world. Still in defiance of all this, if there are, among those whose activity is in favour of one, any ten or twelve who will come forward and contribute a proportionate part of the cost of building and running such a vessel, we will gladly unite with them in putting one upon the line. If there are none such to be found, we undertake, we hope that all citizens against us, for not doing so without associates, will cease, and that our business will not suffer any declension on that account.

We now assure our firm friends, that whenever Annapolis improves so far as to procure support adequate to the enterprise, that we will furnish ourselves with a Steam-Boat equal to any belonging to the Chesapeake; and until such time arrives, no reasonable man ought to expect us, always, to do so.

Annapolis, June 18, 1818.

Wheeler & Weedon.

Respectfully inform the public, that they have commenced the Cabinet Making, Carpentening, Upholstering, Curtain Hanging and Papering Business, at their shop nearly opposite the Post Office, in this city. They solicit a share of public patronage, and assure all who may favour them with employment, that every exertion will be used to give satisfaction. They request attend at the residence of all country gentlemen who may want work done in either of the two last lines on a short notice, and perform their work on moderate terms, and with neatness and despatch.

Annapolis, June 25, 1818.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

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IN COUNCIL,
March 18, 1818.

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

AN ACT
to prevent the unlawful exportation of negroes and mulattoes, and to alter and amend the laws concerning runaways.

Whereas the laws heretofore enacted for preventing the kidnapping of negroes and mulattoes, and for exporting out of this state negroes and mulattoes entitled to their freedom for a term of years, have been found insufficient to restrain the commission of such crimes and misdemeanors; and whereas slaves have been seduced from the service of their masters and owners, and fraudulently removed out of this state; and that the children of negroes and mulattoes have been snatched from their masters, protected from their masters, and transported to other places, and sold as slaves for the purpose to prevent therefore such heinous crimes, and to punish them when committed.

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

Section 2. And be it enacted, That if any person who is not a bona fide resident of this state, and who has not resided in this state for the space of at least one year next preceding such purchase, shall purchase or receive on any contract any such servant or slave, who is entitled to freedom as aforesaid, knowing that such servant or slave is entitled to freedom as aforesaid, any person whomsoever who shall be procured, engaged or employed to purchase servants or slaves for any other person not being resident as aforesaid, shall purchase or receive on any contract any such servant or slave intended to freedom as aforesaid, knowing that such servant or slave is intended to freedom as aforesaid, know-

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