POETS CORNER.

From the Philadelphia Union. GRAVE OF THE DUELLIST. WHO sleeps beneath this dreary

mound? Whose ashes here repose? Say rest, 'tis holy, hallowed ground— There's blood upon the rose!

Does there a hero sleep beneath? Some chief of spotless fame? The flow rets here no fragrance breathe No marble speaks his name!

Is it the lover's wither'd form, That lies so dark and low? I hear no requiem but the storm-No mournful sound but wo!

Is it Religion's humble child. I hat sleeps in silence here? Around this spot so dread and wild, I view no friendly tear.

No-he whose dust is here enshrin'd, Possess'd a ruffian's heart; No weeath, by Beauty's handentwin'd, Did fame to him impart.

Religion wept not o'er his grave, No friend his loss did mourn: He liv'd, of Honour false the Slave-He died his country's Scorn BOSTON BARD

Extraordinary case of a Soldier

wounded at Waterlos. The following curious case happened at the ever memorable battle of Waterloo, and is related by Deputy inspec or Hennen. A Hanoverian soldier received a wound from a grape shot, on the 17th June, 1815, at Waterloo, which struck him on the external part of the thigh, producing very extensive laceration. On the second day he was taken into the hospital, and the usual dressings applied. On the fifth day a long narrow passage was discovered by the probe, seeming to run nearly the whole length of the vastus externes muscle. On cutting into this, three pieces of coin (which, from the very curious mode in which they were compacted together, were thought worthy of being presented to the Director-General of Hospitals) were extracted from the parts. This poor fellow, a raw recruit, had no money whatever about him, nor even a pocket to hold any; and fervently protested against his right to this forced loan. He accounted for it by supposing it carried from the pocket of his comrade, who stood before him in the ranks, and who was killed by the same shot. The coins, consisting of 2 five-franc pieces and a Dutch stiver, were obviously first struck by the shot, and carried alo g by it. For nearly one ha f of their flat surfaces, the silver pieces adhered closely together; on the other, where the ball had struck their edges, the meta was flattened out and somewhat hollowed. In this hollow lay the copper coin, in some degree adapted to the shape of the depression on the larger pieces. We cannot omit noticing here a trait strongly illustrative of the nobility of mind which characterizes the soldiers, and their proneness to superstition & belief in omens, which a surgeon acquainted with their character can often turn to their benefit. The part of those two which had been flattened out, happened to be that on which Napoleon's head was impressed. From one it was nearly effaced; and on observing this circumstance to the patient and his companions, a universal burst of young Hanoverian exulted in the share he conceived he had personally had in contributing to the downfal of the French Emperor; his health rapidly improved; and there is no doubt that this simple circumstance had a good effect upon every

From the New-England Galaxy-REMEDY FOR INTEMPER-ANCE.

man who witnessed it.

At no period of our history, was there ever so many exertions made to mend the morals of the people as at the present. The crying sin of intemperance is assailed in every form of denunciation, as the pernicious root of most of the vices of the age; but I think the subject has not been managed at all times in the most judicious manner. The sin has been portrayed in all its deformities, but just and proper remedies have not been suggested. The last discourse in this town on this subject, however, is said by good judges to have been an exception to this remark. In that performance the causes and the remedies, were fully discussed and strong hopes ex-- cited that a check would in time be put to this evil.—This must be done ishment, he pulled out a good heavy ate a bolus in the east, is surely as will be an end of all domestic eco-by substituting some palatable and purse full of gold, which certainly completely absorbed as that fortu- nomy; and that, if you once suffer

and making it fashionable to use

such substitutes. It is said that a free use of malt liquor in London prevents that gross and loathsome intemperance which is found in our large places, and in deed throughout our country. The quantity of this wholesome liquor which is brewed, & a good portion of which is drank at home, is almost beyond belief: there are twelve large breweries in London, besides many smaller ones. The quantity of porter, ale, and strong and small beer manufactured in twelve months, viz. from July 5th, 1813, to July 5th. 1814, was as follows:

1,220,626 barrels, Porter-85 +17 Ale 15.301 Strong Beer, 73,939 Table do.

1,400.313 barrels;

and in all probability there was considerable quantity made in the smailer establishments. It is gene rally thought by our intelligent men who visit London, that the whole population of that great city does not consume so great a quantity of ardent spirits as the small population of Boston. By a proper encouragement to our treweries this appetite for the use of ardent spirits would be gradually diminished, and in fact is at present considerably checked by the more general use of malt-liquors. A few years ago it was a rare thing to see a bottle of porter any where but at a gentleman's table on a day of company & parade; now it is to be had almost any where. Previous to the year 1785 there was not a brewery pretended to make porter in New England. At that time Robert Laird, an intelligent, fair mindea & persevering Scotchman erected a prewery on an extensive plan in Newburyport in the county of Essex; but such were the prejudices against mis liquor, that with the utmest industry, he found it difficult to keep his establishment alive. The people, unaccustemed to the taste of strong beer and porter. complained that it was a bitter drink. -This prejudice gradually wore away, and the demand sowly increased, until the present day, and is now so rapidly increasing that he unquestionably will soon be repaid for his indefatigable perseverange. He has now established places of sale for this commodity in this town, and in several cities at the south which are all doing well. Other breweries have been erected, and are successful at Salem and Boston, and the society for suppressing intemperance, by encouraging hreweries, agreeing individually to use a good portion of malt liquor and recommending its use to others, would do more to destroy the sin of intem perance, which so easily besets us, than they could do by all the eloquent appeals to reason and feeling hat human genius could devise.

From a late English paper. The following is an extract of a letter from Paris, dated the 4th

A Member of the Society for suppres-

sing intemperance.

"A curious anecdote has just reached us from the country. General ---, commandant of the milita ry division of ---, had been for some considerable time past, violently in love with the wife of a humble tin-man, of the town where joy echoed through the ward; the the general resides. Great difficulty attended the meeting of the lovers, owing to the distance of their situations in life, as well as the husband's vigilance. However, Mrs. Block-tin contrived it with her lover one night to order the husband, who belonged to the national guard, to do duty on a post, at some distance from their dwelling, which would keep him out all night, when the gallant was to take possession of the tin-shop, and every thing in it. All went on as could be wished, but when the lovers thought themselves in security, a knock came at the door. It was the husband-he was taken ill, and was brought home, where he certainly was not expect-

The general had just time to take his clothes and secrete himself in some part of the house, for out of it he could not go. The husband got into his wife's bed, complaining of violent spasms. His wife strongly urged him to go himself to the apothecary's to get some medicines, which he did. Upon going out, the gallant soon made his escape from durance. The husband having purchased his medicines, he was about to pay for them-he put his hand in his pocket, and to his great aston-

innocent liquers for ardent spirits, | he knew did not belong to him; and | on looking at his pantalodus, he saw to his great grief that they also were not his own. Upon reaching home he insisted upon knowing who was the owner of the pantaloons, upon which the wife soon informed him. A trial against the general and his frail one, for adultery, is to be instituted; and it is expected that if the general should be found guilty, he will be cashiered. You see our notions of religion and morality differ from yours. I believe no general in England, who runs away with another man's wife, is ever dismissed the service on that score,"

> In the following eloquent essay on Female Education, which we have extracted from the Edinburgh Review, the various objections whic: have been urged by ignorance or prejudice against the education of Women, are candidly stated; and most satisfactorily refuted. The importance and the justice of exending to the female sex a greater have of the benefits of education than are usually allotted to them, are established by the most invincible arguments. Its perusal is earnestly recommended to all who feel an interest in the subject-it is poblished in the fullest confidence, that it will stimulate the aluggishness of some, awaken the ambition of others, and excite the attention of

Advice to Young Ladies on the improvement of the Mind.

BY THOMAS BROADHURST. A great deal has been said of the original difference of capacity be tween men and women; as it women were more quick, and men more ju-dicious—as if women were more remarkable for delicacy of association. and men for stronger powers of at tention. All this, we confess, Appears to us very fanciful. That there is a difference in the understandings of the men and the women we every day meet with, every body, we suppose, must perceive; but there is none surely which may not be accounted for by the difference of circumstances in which they have been placed, without referring to any conjectural difference of origin. al conformation of mind. As long as boys and girls run about in the dirt, and trundle hoops together, they are both precisely alike. It you catch up one half of these creatures, and train them to a particuear set of actions and opinions, and the other half to a perfectly opposite set, of course their understandings will differ, as one or the other sort of occupations has called this or that talent into action; there is surely no occasionito go into any deeper or more abstruse reasoning. in order to explain so very simple a phenomenon. Taking it, then, for granted, that nature has been as bountial of understanding to one sex as the other, it is incumbent on us to consider what are the principal objections commonly made against the communication of a greater share of knowledge to women, than commonly falls to their lot at present: for though it may be doubted whether women should learn all that men learn, the immense disparity which now exists between their knowledge, we should hardly think could admit of any rational defence. It is not easy to imagine that there can be any just cause why a woman of forty should be more ignorant than a boy of twelve years of age. If there be any good at all in female ignorance, this (to use a very colloquial praise) is surely too much of a good thing.

Something in this question must depend, no doubt, upon the leisure which either sex enjoys for the cultivation of their understandings; and we cannot help thinking, that women have fully as much, if not more idle time upon their hands. than men. Women are excluded trom all the serious business of the world: men are lawyers, physicians, clergymen, apothecaries, and justices of the peace-sources of exertion which consume a great deal more time than producing and suck. ling children; so that, if the thing is a thing that ought to be done, if the attainments of literature are objects really worthy the attention of females, they cannot plead the want of leisure as an excuse for indolence and neglect. The lawyer who passes his day in exasperating the bickerings of Roe and Doe, is certainly as much engaged as his lady who has the whole of the morning before her bills. The apothecary, who rushes from an act of phlebotomy in the western parts of the town to insinu-

nate female who is darning the gar-4 ment, or preparing the repast of her Æsculapius at home; and, in every degree and situation of life, it seems that men must necessarily beexposed to more serious demands upon their time and attention, than an possibly be the case with respect to the other sex. We are speaking always of the fair demands which ought to be made upon the time & attention of women; for, as the matter now stands, the time of women is considered as worth nothing at all. Daughters are kept to occupations in sewing, patching, mantuamaking and mending, by which it is impossible they can earn ten pence a day. The intellectual im provement of women is considered to be of such subordinate importance, that twenty poands paid for needle work would give to a whole family leisure to acquire a fund of real knowledge. They are kept with nimble fingers and vacant under standings, till the season for im provement is utterly passed away. and all chance or forming more important habits completely lost. We do not therefore say that women have more lessure than men, if it be necessary they should lead the life of artisans; but we make this a sertion only apon the suppositi that it is of some importance men should be instructed; and that many ordinary occupations, for which a little money will find a bet-ter substitute, should be sacrificed to this consideration We bar, in this discussion, an ob-

jection which proceeds from the mire novelty of teaching women more than tiev are already taught. It may be useless that their education should be improved or it may be pernicious, and these are the fair grounds on which the question may be argued. But those who cannot bring their minds to consider such an unusual extension of knowledge, without connecting with it some sensition of the ludkerous, should remember, that in the progress from absolute ignorance, there is a period when cultivation of mind is new to every rank and description of per-A century ago, wno would have believed that country gentletlemen could be brought to read and spell with the ease and accuracy, which we now so frequently remark, -or supposed that they could be carried up even to the elements of ancient and modern history? Nothing is more common, or more stupid, than to take the actual for the possible-to believe that all which is, is all which can be; first to laugh at every proposed deviation from practice as impossible—then, when it is carried into effect, to be astonished that it did not take place before.

It is said, that the effect of knowledge is to make women pedantic & affected; and that nothing can be more offensive, than to see a woman stepping out of the natural modesty of her sex, to make an ostentatious display of her literary attainments. This may be true enough; out the answer is so trite and obvious, that we are almost ashamed to make it. Ail affectation and display proceed from the supposition of possessing something better than the rest of the world possesses. Nobody is vain of possessing two legs and two arms; - because that is the precise quantity of either sort of imb which every body possesses. Whoever heard a lady boast that she understood French?-for no other reason, that we know of, but because every body in these days does understand French; and tho' there may be some disgrace in being ignorant of that language, there is little or no merit in its acquisition. Diffuse knowledge generally among women, and you will at once curthe conceit which knowledge occasions while it is rare. Vanity and conceit we shall of course witness in men and women as long as the world endures: but by multiplying the attainments upon which these feelings are founded, you increase the difficulty of indulging them, and render them much more tolerabie, by making them the proofs of a much higher merit. When learning ceases to be uncommon among women, learned women will cease to be affected.

A great many of the lesser and more obscure duties of life, necessarily devolve upon the female sex. The arrangement of all household matters, and the care of children in their early infancy, must of course depend upon them. Now, there is a to correct the children and pay the very general notion, that the moment you put the education of women upon a better footing than it is at present, at that moment there

women to eat of the tree of knew. leuge, the rest of the family will ve ry soon be reduced to the samalia of aerial and upsatisfactory det These, and all such opinions, a referable to one great and come cause of error; that man doesen ry thing, and that nature does not ing; and that every thing we sen; referable to positive institution, to any thing, for example, be more precised absurd than to suppose, die the care and perpetual, so tude which a mother feels for children, depends upon her igno and that she would desert an infant for a quadratic equation? We seen to imagine, that we can break in preces the solemn matitution of at ure, by the little laws of a board of the human race depending or a point ing. school; and that the existent of the human race depending on the ing the women a little more, or all the less;—that Gimmerian ignorate the less;—that Gimmerian ignorate the less;—that Gimmerian as the control of the less is th can aid parental affection, or there cle of arts and sciences produce in destruction. In the same mane we torget the principles upon whigh the love of order, arrangement, a all the arts of economy deparation or idleness; but upon the povent confusion and ruin which would en sue from neglecting them. Adda these principles, the love of whati beautiful and magnificent, and the vanity of display;-and there u surely be no reasonable doubt, bu

that the orders and economy of pra

vate life is amply secured from the perilous inroads of knowledge. We would fain know, tea, knowledge is to produce such him ful effects upon the material and household virtues, why this is ence has not already been felt? We men are much better educated in than they were a century ago; ba they are by no means less remain ble for attention to the arrangement of their household, or less inches to discharge the offices of parena affection. It would be very east show, that the same objection he been made at all times to evervise provement in the education of bed sexes, and all ranks .-- and been a unitormly and completely refute by experience. A great part ofth objections made to the educations women, are rather objections mad to human nature, than to the fense sex: for it is surely true, that know ledge, where it produces any be effects at all, does as much mische to one sex as the other,-and gire birth to fully as much arrogance, is attention to common affairs, ander centricity among men, as it de among women. But it by nomes follows, that you get rid of vani and self conceit because vou get to of learning. Self-complacency or never want an excuse; and the bot way to make it more tolerable me more useful, is to give to it as high and as dignified an object 25 posi-ble. But at all events, it is unfairt bring forward against a part of the world an objection which is equal powerful against the whole. When foolish women think they have at distinction, they are apt to be press of it; so are foolish men. But r appeal to any one who has lived with cultivated persons of either us whether he has not witnessed a much pedantry, as much wrong head edness, as much arrogance, ander tainly a great deal more raises produced by learning in men, the in women: therefore, we shell make the accusation gental-dismiss it altogether; though, will respect to pedantry, the learned at the contraction of the contr respect to pedantry, the leared and certainly a little unformate, the so very emphatic a word, which occasionally applicable to all me embarked eagerly in any pursus should be reserved exclusively for them: for, as pedantry is a outstatious obtrusion of knowleds, which those who hear us cross sympathize, it is a fault of with soldiers, sailors, sportsmen, gasted in a particular occupation, in quite as guilty as scholars; but have the good fortune to have have only of pedantry, while shave both the vice, and thems for it too. for it too. (To be continued.)

This is to give notice, This is to give notice of Balance County, both obtained from the of administration on the promote of administration on the promote tete of Benjamin M Mecken, label to get of Benjamin M Mecken, label to get of Benjamin against and estimate requested to bring them us, legal them in any manner indebted to those in any manner indebted to the indebted t

MARYLAND GAZ

IVOL. LXXVI.

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IN COUNCIL. March 18, 1813.

Ordered, That the Act passed a

December session eighteen hundred and seventeen, entitled, An act to pre-real the unlawful exportation of ne-gross and mulattoes, and to alter and anend the laws concerning runaways, be published once in each week, sfor he space of six months, in the Mary and Gazette at Annapolis, the Federal Gazette and Federal Republican at Biltimore, the Prederick town Herald he Torch Light at Hager's-town, the Western Herald at Cumberland, and the Easton Gazotte.

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

oprevent the unlawful exportation of negroes and mulattoes, and to alter ATTIVE.

Whereas, the laws heretofore enact Hor preventing the kidnapping o be primes and mulattoes, and of masporting out of this state negroes of mulations entitled to their freedom tter a term of years, have been found enficient to restrain the commission sucherimes and misdemeanors; and hath been found moreover, that serants and slaves have been seduced rom the service of their musters and mers, and fraudulently removed out this state; and that the children of e negroed and mulattocs have been binaped from their masters, protecers and parents, and transported to tant places, and sold as slives for ie to prevent therefore such heinous Jences, and to punish them when com-

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General ter the publication of this act, no erson shall sell or dispose of any serinterslave, who is or may be entit to freedom after a term of years. raiterany particular time, or upor ny contingency, knowing the said seror slave to be entitled to freedom aforesaid, to any person who shall e resident of this state, and who has ot been a resident therein for the are of at least one year next precedgsuch sale, or to any person whomever who shall be produced, engage: employed to purchase servants or ares for any other person not being silentas aforesaid, and if any per it or dispose of him or her to any rem who is not a resident as aforerion who shall be produced, engaged enployed, to purchase servants or res for any other person not be so resident, knowing the per a so buying or receiving such ser-nt or slave to be so precured, on red or employed, or who shall seit dispose of such servant or slave for onger term of years, or for a longer sethan he or she is bound to serve. ry such person making any such e or disposition contrary to the aning and intention of this act, shall liable to indictment in the county ntof the county where such seller | the purpose of ellers shall reside, or sale be made. less conviction shall be sentenced to bergo confinement in the penicultin-for a term not exceeding two years, ording to the discretion of the court; such servant or slave who may elignsold contrary to the provisi of this act, to any person who is resident as aforesaid, or to any son who shall be procured, engaged employed, to purchase servants or res for any other person not a resi t as aforesaid, shall be sold by the er of the court for the time he or may have to serve, for the benefit he county where such conviction all 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 on 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, purchase or receive on any contany such servant or slave, who is my be entitled to freedom as afore. knowing that such servant or e isentitled to freedom as a forceaid, any person whomsoever who Il be procured, engaged or employ to purchase servants or slaves for other person not being resident as resaid, shall purchase or receive on contract any such servant or slave siled to freedom as aforesaid, know-

intention to t elave out of t son making a tract, contrar act, shall be I county court for a term ne and such slave ov order of the of the county shall be had, r or and city co shall be had i provided neve person who s eceived such knowing of h after a term o ticular time, o shall immedia of, give inform peare of the shall reside. such person may have bee purchase, the

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ver any per the same be state it shall the seller a b slaves, in which ing marks, a the name of s be inserted, a knowledged b shall be made ed in the offi county, withi clerk shall im thereof, actu deliver a copy the curchaser ed thereupon county of the ed, on receivi recording and 5. Arifl be

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4. And he

person who iny slave or removal from shall have the in this state, with any jud supported by the deponent ble ground to who shall so his possession move them f law, it shall or justice of the house or may be, and