

POETS CORNER.

From the Exeter Watchman.
My days are passed away as the
great ships.

Yes—dark is the storm beaten mariner's way.
As o'er the blue bosom of ocean he glides.
But darker the tempest of life's fleeting day.
And colder the storms that hang over its tides!

Poor wanderer! thy rest is the rest of the grave.
No hour shall thy dawning of pleasure restore.
For the beam that at morning illumined the wave,
Now darkness, and lights thee no more.

And thus shall the soul, that is bound to the world,
And drinks the bright draught of pleasures awhile,
At eve be afar on its dark waters hurled.
The selfish fondness, betray'd by its smile.

Yet how can the bosom unbending resign.
The joys it has cherished, the joys it has known.
Should no beam from on high with effulgence divine,
Shed its light on the path, where we wander alone.

O thou! who with goodness, unceasing, divine,
Dost calm the rude waves of the merciless sea,
May this bosom, whatever its trials, be thine,
And where'er it shall wander, be fixed upon thee!

Then long may the wild warring elements rave;
They move not the soul from its tranquil abode;
For calm as the skies, is the evening wave,
And the spirit exalted, ascends to its God.

Advice to Young Ladies on the improvement of the Mind.
BY THOMAS BROADBENT.
(Concluded.)

One of the most agreeable consequences of knowledge, is the respect and importance which it communicates to old age. Men rise in character often as they increase in years;—they are venerated from what they have acquired, and pleased from what they can impart. If they outlive their faculties, the mere frame itself is respected for what it once contained; but women (such is their unfortunate state of education) hazard every thing upon one cast of the die;—when youth is gone, all is gone. No human creature gives his admiration for nothing; either the eye must be charmed, or the understanding gratified. A woman must talk wisely, or look well. Every human being must put up with the coldest civility, who has neither the charms of youth or the wisdom of age. Neither is there the slightest commiseration for decayed accomplishments;—no man mourns over the fragments of a dancer, or drops a tear on the relics of musical skill. They are flowers destined to perish; but the decay of great talents is always the subject of solemn pity; and, even when their last memorial is over, their ruins and vestiges are regarded with pious affection.

There is no connexion between the ignorance in which women are kept, and the preservation of moral and religious principle; and yet certainly there is, in the minds of some timid and respectable persons, a vague and finite dread of knowledge, as if it were capable of producing these effects. It might almost be supposed, from the dread which the propagation of knowledge has excited, that there was some great secret which was to be kept in impenetrable obscurity,—that all moral rules were a species of delusion and imposture, the detection of which, by the improvement of the understanding, would be attended with the most fatal consequences to all, and particularly to women. If we could possibly understand what these great secrets were, we might perhaps be disposed to concur in their preservation; but believing that all the salutary rules which are imposed on women are the result of true wisdom, and productive of the greatest happiness, we cannot understand how they are to become less sensible of this truth in proportion as their power of discovering truth in general is increased, and the habit of viewing questions with accuracy and comprehension established by education. There are

men, indeed, who are always exclaiming against every species of power, because it is connected with danger: their dread of abuses is so much stronger than their admiration of uses, that they would cheerfully give up the use of fire, gunpowder, and printing, to be freed from robbers, incendiaries and libelers. It is true, that every increase of knowledge may possibly render depravity more depraved, as well as it may increase the strength of virtue. It is in itself only power; & its value depends on its application. But trust to the natural love of good, where there is no temptation to be bad, it operates no where more forcibly than in education. No man, whether he be tutor, guardian, or friend, ever contents himself with infusing the mere ability to acquire; but, giving the power, he gives it with a taste for the wise and rational exercise of that power. So that an educated person is not only one with stronger and better faculties than others, but with a more useful propensity—a disposition better cultivated—and associations of a higher and more important class.

In short, and to recapitulate the main points upon which we have insisted.—Why the disproportion in knowledge between the two sexes could be so great, when the inequality in natural talents is so small; or why the understanding of women should be lavished upon trifles, when nature has made it capable of higher and better things we profess ourselves not able to understand. The affection charged upon female knowledge is best cured by making that knowledge more general, and the economy devoted upon women is best secured by the ruin, disgrace, and inconvenience which proceeds from neglecting it. For the care of children, nature has made a direct and powerful provision; and the gentleness and elegance of women is the natural consequence of that desire to please, which is productive of the greatest part of civilization and refinement, & which rests upon a foundation too deep to be shaken by any such modifications in education as we have proposed. If you educate women to attend to dignified and important subjects, you are multiplying, beyond measure, the chances of human improvement, by preparing and meditating those early impressions, which always come from the mother; and which, in a great majority of instances, are quite decisive of character and genius. Nor is it only in the business of education that women would influence the destiny of men;—if women knew more, men must learn more—for ignorance would then be shameful;—& it would become the fashion to be instructed. The instruction of women improves the stock of national talents, and employs more minds for the instruction and amusement of the world;—it increases the pleasures of society, by multiplying the topics upon which the two sexes take a common interest;—and makes marriage an intercourse of understanding as well as of affection, by giving dignity and importance to the female character. The education of women favours public morals; it provides for every season of life, as well as for the brightest and the best; and leaves a woman when she is stricken by the hand of time, not as she now is, destitute of every thing, and neglected by all; but with the full power and the splendid attractions of knowledge,—diffusing the elegant pleasures of polite literature, and receiving the just homage of learned and accomplished men.

From the Charleston Times:
There is perhaps no object of creation more beautifully attractive, than a sensible well educated female.—How charming are all the graces of her conversation—how lovely in all her accomplishments.—Her price is, indeed far above rubies, and he whose life is blest with the love and society of such a woman, is or ought to be, the happiest of men. We could never contemplate the following portrait by De Foe, without emotions of the purest pleasure; nor the reverse, but with feelings of the most painful regret:
"A well-bred woman, says De Foe, well taught, and furnished with the additional accomplishments of knowledge and behaviour, is a creature without comparison, her society is the emblem of sublimer enjoyments, her person angelic, and her conversation heavenly. She is softness, sweetness, peace, love, wit and delight. She is every way suit-

able to the sublimest wish, and the man that has such an one to his portion, has nothing to do but to rejoice in her and be thankful. On the other hand, suppose her to be the same woman, and deprived of the benefits of education, it follows thus:—If her temper be good, want of education makes her soft & easy; her wit, for want of teaching, renders her impertinent and talkative; her knowledge, for want of judgment and experience, makes her fanciful and whimsical. If her temper be bad, want of breeding makes her worse, and she grows haughty, insolent and loud. If she be passionate, want of manners makes her a termagant and a scold. If she be proud, want of discretion (which is still ill breeding) makes her conceited, fantastic, and ridiculous, and from these she degenerates to be turbulent, clamorous, noisy and hasty."

Hospital scene in Portugal.
Extract from the Journal of a British Officer, in a series of letters to a friend.
(From Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine.)

I wish now to give you some idea of a scene I witnessed at Miranda do Cerro, on the 9th day of our pursuit. Yet I fear that a sight so terrible cannot be shadowed out, except in the memory of him who beheld it. I entered the town about dusk. It had been black, grim and gloomy sort of a day—at one time fierce blasts of wind, and at another, perfect stillness, with far off thunder. Altogether, there was a wild agitation of the weather and the day to the rear of a great army. Huge masses of clouds lay motionless on the sky before us; & then they would break up suddenly as if with a whirlwind, and roll off in the red and bloody distance. I felt myself, towards the fall of the evening, in a state of strange excitement. My imagination got the better entirely of all my other faculties, and I was like a man in a grand but terrific dream, who never thinks of questioning any thing he sees or hears, but believes all the phantasms around with a strength of belief seemingly proportioned to their utter dissimilarity to the subjects of the real world of nature.

Just as I was passing the great cross in the principal street, I met an old haggard-looking wretch—a woman, who seemed to have in her hollow eyes an unaccountable expression of cruelty—a glance like that of madness, but her deportment was quiet and moral, and she was evidently of the middle rank of society, though her dress was faded and equal. She told me (without being questioned) in broken English, that I would find comfortable accommodation in an old convent that stood at some distance among a grove of cork trees; pointing to them at the same time, with her long shrivelled hand and arm, and giving a sort of hysterical laugh.—You will find, said she, nobody there to disturb you.

I followed her advice with a kind of superstitious acquiescence. There was no reason to anticipate any adventure or danger in the convent; yet the wild eyes, and the wider voice of the old crone powerfully affected me; and though, after all, she was only such an old woman as one may see any where, I really began to invest her with many most imposing qualities; till I found, that in a sort of reverie, I had walked up a pretty long flight of steps, & was standing at the entrance to the cloisters of the convent. I then saw something that made me speedily forget the old woman, though what it was I did see, I could not in the first moments, of my amazement and horror, very distinctly comprehend.

Above a hundred dead bodies lay and sat before my eyes, all of them apparently in the very attitude or posture in which they had died. I looked at them at least a minute before I knew that they were all corpses. Something in the mortal silence of the place told me that I alone was alive in this dreadful company. A desperate courage enabled me then to look steadfastly at the scene before me. The bodies were mostly clothed in mats and rugs, tattered great coats; some of them merely wrapped round about with girdles of straw; and two or three perfectly naked. Every face had a different expression—but all painful horrid, agonized; bloodless. Many glazed eyes were wide open; and perhaps this was the most shocking thing in the whole spectacle. Some eyes that saw not, all seemingly fixed on different objects,

somewhat up to heaven, some looking straight forward, and some with the white orbs turned round and deep sunk in the sockets; it was a sort of hospital.—These wretched beings were mostly all desperately or mortally wounded; and after having been stripped by their comrades they had been left there dead and to die. Such were they, who, as the old hag said, would not trouble me.

I had begun to view this ghastly sight with some composure, when I saw, at the remotest part of the hospital, a gigantic figure sitting covered with blood and almost naked, upon a rude bedstead, with his back leaning against the wall, and his eyes fixed directly on mine. I thought he was alive, and shuddered; but he was stone dead. In the last agonies he had bitten his under lip almost entirely off, and his long black beard was drenched in the clotted gore that likewise lay in large blobs on his shaggy bosom. One of his hands had convulsively grasped the wood work of the bedstead, which had been crushed in the grasp. I recognised the corpse. He was a sergeant in a grenadier regiment, & during the retreat, distinguished for acts of savage valour. One day he killed, with his own hands, Harry Warburton, the right hand man of my own company, perhaps the finest made and most powerful man in the British army. My soldiers had nicknamed him, with a very coarse appellation, and I really felt as if he and I were acquaintances. There he sat, as if frozen to death, I went up to the body, and raised up the giant's muscular arm, it fell down again with a hollow sound against the bloody side of the corpse.

My eyes unconsciously wandered along the walls. They were covered with grotesque figures and caricatures of the British absolutely drawn in blood. Horrid blasphemies, and the most shocking obscenities, in the shape of songs, were in like manner written there; and you may guess what an effect they had upon me when the wretches who had conceived them lay all dead corpses around my feet. I saw two books lying on the floor. I lifted them up. One seemed to be full of the most hideous obscenity: the other was the Bible! It is impossible to tell you the horror produced in me by this circumstance. The books fell from my hand. They fell upon the breast of one of the bodies. It was a woman's breast. A woman had lived and died in such a place as this! What had been in that heart, now still, perhaps only a few hours before? I know not. It is possible, love strong as death—love, guilty, abandoned, depraved, and linked by vice into misery—but still love, that perished but with the last throeb, & yearned in the last convulsion towards some one of these grim dead bodies. I think some such idea as this came across me at the time; or has it now only arisen?

Near this corpse lay that of a perfect boy, certainly not more than 17 years of age.—There was a little copper figure of the Virgin Mary round his neck, suspended by a chain of hair. It was of little value else it had not been suffered to remain there. In his hand was a letter. I saw enough to know that it was from his mother—Monchere fils, &c. It was a terrible place to think of mother—of home—of any social human ties. Have these ghastly things parents, brothers, sisters, lovers? Were they once all happy in peaceful homes? Did these convulsed, and bloody, and mangled bodies, once lie in undisturbed beds? Did those clutched hands once press in infancy a mother's breast? now all was loathsome, terrible, ghostlike. Human nature itself seemed here to be debased and brutified. Will such creatures, I thought, ever live again? Why should they? Robbers, ravishers, incendiaries, murderers, suicides, (for a dragon lay with a pistol in his hand, and his skull shattered to pieces,) heroes! the only two powers that reigned here were agony and death. Whatever might have been their characters when alive, all faces were now alike. I could not, in those fixed contortions, tell what was pain from what was anger—misery from wickedness!

It was now almost dark, and the night was setting in stormier than the day. A strong flash of lightning suddenly illuminated this hold of death, and for a moment showed me more distinctly the terrible array. A loud squall of wind came round the building, and the old winnow casement gave way and fell with a shivering crash in upon the floor. Something rose up with an angry

growl from among the dead bodies. It was a huge dark coloured wolf-dog with a spiked collar round his neck, and seeing me, he leaped forward with gaunt and bony limbs. I am confident that his jaws were bloody. I had instinctively moved backward towards the door. The surly savage returned growling to his lair; and, in a state of stupefaction I found myself in the open air. A bugle was playing, and the light infantry company of my own regiment was entering the village with loud shouts and hurrahs.

TAXES.

All persons indebted for Taxes who please to take notice, that the same are now due, and that they will be waited on by the subscriber's deputy. He hopes those concerned will be prepared for payment as early a day as possible. It is important that his collecting should be speedily made to enable him to meet the demands against him. Those who have claims on the levy by Mr. William Warfield, of the city of Annapolis, is authorised to settle accounts, and pass receipts.

JOHN H. D. LANE,
Collector A. A. Co.
July 30.

To Farmers & Overseers

The subscriber has for rent to Farms, situate about 16 or 18 miles from Baltimore, the one adjoining navigable waters of Severn, and the other, those of Magothy; the average produce of the latter is about 200 bushels of wheat and rye, and a profitable crop of market stuff, the production of which is divided into three fields, well enclosed with chestnut fence, has comfortable dwelling houses, a good barn, &c. &c. The produce of the one, about 100 barrels of corn, 250 bushels of small grain, with market stuff. Both of these places have formerly produced good crops of hacco. To men of industry, disposed to improve lands, the terms would accommodate, clover seed and plough furnished gratis.

Also, two Overseers are wanted, for the ensuing year, one for a tolerable large establishment, where there is number of hands, teams, vessels, &c. &c. The other for a small farm with only 4 or 5 hands, and a proportionable stock, &c.

To active, industrious men, who come with a suitable recommendation the highest wages will be given & compensation. Single men would be preferred, but small families would not be objected to if the recommendation were fully satisfactory. Persons living at a distance might write me, & lodge the letter in the post office Baltimore enclosing their recommendation, & the terms on which they would engage also informing me to what place should send my answer.

Young Men, with little experience in the way of industry, and a capacity to improve, would be taken.
CHS. WATERS
Water's Ford, Aug 6, 1818.
12 miles above Annapolis.
P. S. A lease would be given for term of years if desired.
The Editor of the Easton Gazette will give the above six insertions, & forward his account to this office for collection.

20 Dollars Reward.

Ran away on Tuesday the 14th inst. from the subscriber, living at the ferry on South river, commonly called the Quinn's ferry, Negro SAM, aged about 45 years, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, dark complexion, has a very high forehead, and also a scar over one of his eyes. Had on, an orange shirt & trousers; but took other clothing with him. He has relations on the river, at Mr. Phillip Pind's. The above reward will be paid if confined any goal so that I get him again.

FOR RENT.

The subscriber offers for rent a large three storied BRICK BUILDING in the city of Annapolis, opposite the Church.

The subscriber deems it unnecessary to describe this house particularly. It is certainly well adapted for a Boarding House, being situated in the center of the town, and convenient to the Stadt-House. Possession will be given after the 9th day of November next.

SABAH CLEMENTS.

SUBSCRIBERS

To Robbins' Journal
Are informed that the work is ready and ready for delivery, at the Store of Mr. Geo. Shaw, and at the Office of the Maryland Gazette.
Feb. 11.

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IN COUNCIL,

March 18, 1818.
Ordered, That the Act passed at a regular 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 repealed, and the laws heretofore enacted for the prevention of the kidnapping of negroes and mulattoes, and of their being taken out of this state, be amended, so that the commission of such crimes and misdemeanors; and the punishment thereof, shall be as follows:—

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 the prevention of the kidnapping of negroes and mulattoes, and of their being taken out of this state, negroes and mulattoes entitled to their freedom, have been found to be defective in many respects; and whereas, the laws heretofore enacted for the punishment of such crimes and misdemeanors; and the punishment thereof, shall be as follows:—

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, or after any particular time, or upon any contingency, knowing the said servant or slave to be entitled to freedom as aforesaid, and that the time of such sale shall be a bona fide resident of this state, and who has not been a resident therein for the space of at least one year next preceding such sale, or to any person whom he shall be procured, engaged or employed, to purchase servants or slaves for any other person not being a bona fide resident as aforesaid, and if any person shall be so procured, engaged or employed, or who shall sell or dispose of such servant or slave for a longer term of years, or for a longer time, than he or she is bound to serve, or the disposition contrary to the intent and intention of this act, shall be liable to indictment in the county or counties of the county where such servant or slave shall reside, or sale be made, and a conviction shall be sentenced to a term not exceeding two years, according to the discretion of the court; and such servant or slave who may be sold contrary to the provision of this act, to any person who is not a bona fide resident as aforesaid, or to any person who shall be procured, engaged or employed, to purchase servants or slaves for any other person not being a bona fide resident as aforesaid, shall be sold by the order of the court for the time he or she may have to serve, for the benefit of the county where such conviction shall be had, or for the use of the may and city council of Baltimore if the conviction shall be had in Baltimore county.

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 therein for the space of at least one year next preceding such purchase, shall purchase or receive on any contingency any such servant or slave, who is entitled to freedom as aforesaid, or if 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 contingency any such servant or slave, who is entitled to freedom as aforesaid, knowing that such servant or slave is entitled to freedom as aforesaid, and that the time of such sale shall be a bona fide resident of this state, and who has not been a resident therein for the space of at least one year next preceding such purchase, shall be liable to indictment in the county or counties of the county where such conviction shall be had, or for the use of the may and city council of Baltimore if the conviction shall be had in Baltimore county.

Section 3. And be it enacted, That if any person who is not a bona fide resident of this state, and who has not resided therein for the space of at least one year next preceding such purchase, shall purchase or receive on any contingency any such servant or slave, who is entitled to freedom as aforesaid, or if 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 contingency any such servant or slave, who is entitled to freedom as aforesaid, knowing that such servant or slave is entitled to freedom as aforesaid, and that the time of such sale shall be a bona fide resident of this state, and who has not been a resident therein for the space of at least one year next preceding such purchase, shall be liable to indictment in the county or counties of the county where such conviction shall be had, or for the use of the may and city council of Baltimore if the conviction shall be had in Baltimore county.

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Section 4. And be it enacted, That if any person who is not a bona fide resident of this state, and who has not resided therein for the space of at least one year next preceding such purchase, shall purchase or receive on any contingency any such servant or slave, who is entitled to freedom as aforesaid, or if 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 contingency any such servant or slave, who is entitled to freedom as aforesaid, knowing that such servant or slave is entitled to freedom as aforesaid, and that the time of such sale shall be a bona fide resident of this state, and who has not been a resident therein for the space of at least one year next preceding such purchase, shall be liable to indictment in the county or counties of the county where such conviction shall be had, or for the use of the may and city council of Baltimore if the conviction shall be had in Baltimore county.