

POET'S CORNER.

[The following exquisitely beautiful production is from the pen of Woodworth—a name which does honour to American genius and talent.]

THE TOMB OF HENRY.

Where Hudson's murm'ring billows Kiss Jersey's verdant shore, Beneath those spreading willows Sleeps Henry of the moor.

The pride of all the plain, Was Anna's chosen swain; But Anna weeps, For Henry sleeps Beneath the weeping willow-tree.

They bow'd with pure affection; Their artless souls were true: The promising connexion Their friends with rapture view; And name the morn of May Their happy wedding day.

But Anna weeps, For Henry sleeps Beneath the weeping willow-tree. They hail the rising morn, Which dawns to see them blest; But ah! ere eve, what sorrow Fills Anna's lovely breast!

She sees the Hudson's wave Become her Henry's grave; And Anna weeps, For Henry sleeps Beneath the weeping willow-tree.

She sees beneath the willow Her lover laid to rest; The earth his nuptial pillow, And not her virgin breast. Around his verdant tomb The early daisies bloom.

BUNKER HILL.

GEN PUTNAM.

Further Extracts from the North American Review.

But, as we before stated, the author of the "account" not only charges Gen. Putnam with misbehaviour at the battle of Bunker Hill, but denies him merit as an officer generally. He says his popularity was "ephemeral" and "unaccountable," and that when it had faded away, "and the minds of the people were released from the shackles of a delusive trance, the circumstances relating to Bunker Hill were viewed and talked of in a very different light, and that the selection of the unfortunate Col. Gerrish as a scape goat, was considered as a mysterious and inexplicable event."

Now is it true, that Gen. Putnam's popularity ever faded away? Did it prove to be ephemeral? When did it subside? Who released the people from their delusive trance; and who were those wise persons, who after this had happened, talked of the circumstances of the battle in a very different light? Who are they, who considered the arrest of Col. Gerrish as the selection of a scape goat, and a mysterious and inexplicable event?

If the author of the "account" alleges, that subsequent events so far developed either Putnam's general character, or the merit of his conduct at the battle of Bunker Hill, as to have seriously and injuriously affected his reputation, he ought to prove what he alleges. He has given no evidence of it. We know of none, in history or tradition. We believe that Gen. Putnam retained his reputation till his death. His popularity, which is called "ephemeral" and "unaccountable," was founded on a long course of useful services, as will appear by a brief recurrence to the history of his life.

Gen. Putnam was born at Salem, in this state, but went to Connecticut at the age of twenty or twenty one. At the breaking out of the war between France and England, in 1756, commonly called in this country the French war—he was appointed Captain of a company of provincial troops, to serve against the French and Indians. "It is not," said Mr. Ames, "in Indian wars that heroes are celebrated, but it is there they are formed." Of this discipline, Putnam had a full share. He was created a Major in 1759, in which year he distinguished himself by his uncommonly good conduct in extinguishing a fire which had broken out in the barracks, at Fort Edward, and threatened the magazine, which was within 12 feet of the barracks. Notwithstanding the most efforts of the troops, the fire

continued to make progress, and to approach the magazine.

"Putnam stood," says his biographer, "so near the sheet of fire, that a pair of thick blanket-mittens were burnt entirely from his hands; he was supplied with another pair dipped in water. Col. Haviland, fearing that he would perish in the flames, called to him to come down. But he intreated that he might be permitted to remain, since destruction must inevitably ensue if their exertions should be refted. The gallant commandant, not less astonished than charmed at the boldness of his conduct, forbade any more effects to be carried out of the Fort, animated the men to redoubled diligence, and exclaimed, "if we must be blown up, we will go all together." At last, when the barracks were seen to be tumbling, Putnam descended, placed himself at the interval, and continued from an incessant rotation of replenished buckets, to pour water upon the magazine. The outside planks were already consumed by the proximity of the fire, and as only one thickness of timber intervened, the trepidation now became general and extreme. Putnam, still undaunted, covered with a cloud of sinners, & scorched with the intensity of the heat, maintained his position until the fire subsided, and the danger was wholly over. He had contended for one hour and a half with that terrible element. His legs, his arms, and his face were blistered; and when he pulled off his second pair of mittens, the skin from his hands and fingers followed them. It was a month before he recovered."

[Humphrey's Life of Putnam.]

Soon after this he was taken prisoner, in a battle with the Indians. "Having discharged his fusée several times, at length it missed fire, while the muzzle was pressed against the breast of a large & well-proportioned savage.—This warrior, availing himself of the indefensible attitude of his adversary, with a tremendous war whoop sprang forward, with his lifted hatchet, and compelled him to surrender; and having disarmed and bound him fast to a tree, returned to the battle."—In the further progress of this battle, the two parties alternately gained and lost ground.—"This change of ground occasioned the tree to which Putnam was tied to be directly between the fire of the two parties. Human imagination can hardly figure to itself a more deplorable situation. The balls flew incessantly from either side, many struck the tree, while some passed through the sleeves and skirts of his coat. In this state of jeopardy, unable to move his body, to stir his limbs, or even to incline his head, he remained more than an hour. So equally balanced, and so obstinate was the fight! At one moment while the battle swerved in favour of the enemy, a young savage chose an odd way of discovering his humour. He found Putnam bound. He might have dispatched him at a blow. But he loved better to excite the terrors of the prisoner, by hurling a tomahawk at his head, or rather it should seem his object was to see how near he could throw it without touching him. The weapon struck in the tree a number of times at a hairs breadth distance from the mark. When the Indian had finished his amusement, a French Bas-officer, (a much more inveterate savage by nature, though descended from so humane and polished a nation) perceiving Putnam, came up to him, and levelling a fusée within a foot of his breast attempted to discharge it—it missed fire. Ineffectually did the intended victim solicit the treatment due to his situation, by repeating that he was a prisoner of war.

The degenerate Frenchman did not understand the language of honour or of nature; deaf to their voice, and dead to sensibility, he violently and repeatedly pushed the muzzle of his gun against Putnam's ribs, and finally gave him a cruel blow on the jaw with the butt of his piece. After this dastardly deed he left him."

"At length the active intrepidity of D'Ell and Harman, seconded by the persevering valour of their followers, prevailed. They drove from the field the enemy, who left about ninety dead behind them. As they were retiring, Putnam was untied by the Indian who had made him prisoner, and whom he afterwards called master. Having been conducted for some distance from the place of action, he was stripped of his coat, vest, stockings and shoes; loaded with as many of the pack of wounded as could be piled upon

him; strongly pinioned, & his wrists tied as closely together as they could be pulled with a cord. After he had marched through no pleasant paths, in this painful manner for many a tedious mile, the party, (who were excessively fatigued) halted to breathe. His hands were now immoderately swelled from the tightness of the ligature; and the pain was become intolerable. His feet were so much scratched, that the blood dropped fast from them. Exhausted with bearing a burden above his strength, and frantic with torments beyond endurance, he intreated the Irish interpreter to implore, as the last and only grace he desired of the savages, that they would knock him on the head and take his scalp at once, or loose his hands. A French officer, instantly interposing, ordered his hands to be unbound, on some of the packs to be taken off. By this time the Indian who captured him, & had been absent with the wounded, coming up, gave him a pair of moccasins, & expressed great indignation at the unworthy treatment his prisoner had suffered."

That savage chief again returned to the wounded, and the Indians about two hundred in number, went before the rest of the party, to the place where the whole were that night to encamp. They took with them Mij. P. on whom, besides innumerable other outrages, they had the barbarity to inflict a deep wound with a tomahawk in the left cheek. His sufferings were in this place to be consummated. A scene of horror, infinitely greater than had ever met his eyes before, was now preparing. It was determined to roast him alive. For this purpose they led him into a dark forest, stripped him naked, bound him to a tree, and piled dry brush, with other fuel, at a small distance in a circle round him. They accompanied their labours, as if for his funeral dirge, with screams and sounds inimitable but by savage voices. Then they set the piles on fire. A sudden shower damped the rising flame. Still they strove to kindle it, until, at last, the blaze ran fiercely round the circle. Major Putnam soon began to feel the scorching heat. His hands were so tied that he could move his body. He often shifted sides as the fire approached. This sight, at the very idea of which all but savages must shudder, afforded the highest diversion to his inhuman tormenters, who demonstrated the delirium of their joy by correspondent yells, dances and gesticulations. He saw clearly that his final hour was inevitably come. He summoned all his resolution, and composed his mind, as far as circumstances could permit, to bid an eternal farewell to all he held most dear. To quit the world would scarcely have cost a single pang but the idea of home, but for the remembrance of domestic endearments, of the affectionate partner of his soul, & of their beloved offspring. His thought was ultimately fixed on a happier state of existence, beyond the tortures he was beginning to endure. The bitterness of death, even of that death which is accompanied with the keenest agonies, was, in a manner, past—nature, with a feeble struggle, was quitting its last hold on sublunary things—when a French officer rushed through the crowd, opened a way by scattering the burning brands, and unbound the victim. It was Molang himself—to whom a savage, unwilling to see a nother human sacrifice immolated, had run and communicated the tidings. That commandant spurned and severely reprimanded the barbarians, whose nocturnal powwas and halloo orgies he suddenly ended."

Putnam was carried to Canada; afterwards exchanged, promoted to be a Colonel, and served through the remainder of the war. When the peace of 1763 took place, "at the expiration of ten years from his first receiving a commission, after having seen as much service, endured as many hardships, encountered as many dangers, and acquired as many laurels as any officer of his rank, with great satisfaction he laid aside his uniform, and returned to his plough."

Gen. Putnam took an early and deep interest in the questions which grew out of the Stamp Act, and in all that related to the dispute between England and America. The battle of Lexington, at length put this dispute to the arbitration of the sword. "Putnam, who was ploughing when he heard the news, left his plough in the middle of the field, unyoked his team, and without waiting to change his clothes, set off for the theatre of action. But

finding the British retreated to Boston, and invested by a sufficient force to watch their movements, he came back to Connecticut, levied a regiment under authority of the legislature, and speedily returned to Cambridge." The progress of his promotion in the revolutionary army is stated in his son's "Letter to Gen. Dearborn." His services are well known, and we believe justly appreciated by the country. A paralytic shock compelled him to retire in December, 1779, holding at that time the second rank of command in the American Army. We shall add only an extract from an affectionate letter of Gen. Washington to General Putnam, in June, 1783.

"Dear Sir, Your favour of the 20th of May, I received with much pleasure. For I can assure you, that, among the many worthy and meritorious officers, with whom I have had the happiness to be connected in service through the course of this war, and from whose cheerful assistance in the various and trying vicissitudes of a complicated contest, the name of a Putnam is not forgotten; not will it be, but with that stroke of time which shall obliterate from my mind the remembrance of all those toils and fatigues through which we have struggled, for the preservation and establishment of the rights, liberties, and independence of our country."

Even the slight review which we have been able to take of Gen. Putnam's previous military services will, we think, be sufficient to satisfy any one that his popularity, when he joined the army at Cambridge, was not "unaccountable."

BALTIMORE HOSPITAL,

24th August, 1818.

The board of visitors have much pleasure in announcing to the public, that within the last eighteen months, a large & elegant addition has been made to this valuable institution, in the erection of the East wing of the building. This wing is 152 feet in length, and 56 in width, with an extensive Southern protection at its extreme East end. It contains between 30 and 40 apartments, admirably calculated for the accommodation of every class of patients. Of this number are several large and airy wards, intended particularly for the reception of seamen, and well adapted to their various diseases. These different rooms and wards will be warmed by open fires, and by heated air thrown into them, from furnaces constructed on a safe and improved plan. Arrangements will also soon be made, for lighting the apartments in the entire building with gas.

The unweary exertions of Doctors Mackenzie and Smyth, the attending Physicians of the Hospital, in their attention to the construction of the building, and their care of the sick, have given a character to this Institution, which is now inferior to none in the United States. In the short space of six years, a most noble establishment has been erected—a thing without parallel in this country. It is well known, that above half a century has been consumed in bringing the Hospitals of New-York and Philadelphia to their present size, and it is admitted by many gentlemen, who have visited the Institutions, that the Hospital here, is by far the most extensive; the whole buildings being now 300 feet in length.

The daily increase of the sick in the Hospital, renders it absolutely necessary that the new wing should be finished; and every exertion is now making to have it completed, before the cold weather shall set in. The visitors at their late meeting, examined the Institution with much care—the apartments of the sick in the private infirmary—those in the Lunatic asylum—and the wards of the sick and distressed seamen in the Marine Hospital—and they assert with confidence, that the sick and afflicted of every description are well accommodated and carefully attended. They have seen a cheerful and comfortable private patient; the wretched marine humanely taken care of; and the sailor, disabled by age, wounds and sickness, well provided with suitable medical assistance, & with every other comfort which his condition may require. Indeed the agreeable situation in which this very useful class of men are placed, does much credit, as well to the Director of the Marine Hospital, as to the attending physicians, to whose immediate care they are entrusted. Every praise too, which the visitors can bestow, is due to Mr. & Mrs. Gatchel, the Stewart and Matron of the Hospital, for the neat and clean manner in which the House is uniformly kept, and for their care and attention to the administration of the internal economy of the establishment.

Before they conclude this account of the Hospital, the visitors would invite the attention of their fellow citizens throughout the United States to the ANATOMICAL CABINET OF WAX PREPARATIONS, by CHILBERT, which certainly far surpasses any thing of the kind ever exhibited in this country; and will afford to those whose curiosity may lead them to see how "fearfully and wonderfully they are made," but more especially to the medical student, a fund of useful information.

The Hospital is under the care of the following medical gentlemen: Drs. COLIN MACKENZIE, Attending Physician; JAMES SMYTH, Attending Physician; Dr. HORTON GATES JAMESON, Attending Surgeon. Drs. GEORGE BROWN, JOHN COULTER, JOHN CAMPBELL WHITE, SOLOMON BRICKHEAD, JOHN CHROWELL, PETER CHATARD, ASHTON ALEXANDER, JOHN OWEN, WILLIAM DONALDSON. By order of the Board of Visitors, JOHN HILLEN, Secy.

Carpeting.

CARPET WARE-ROOMS Opposite Mechanics' Bank, NORTH CALVERT STREET, BALTIMORE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS WILL RECEIVE IN ALL THIS MONTH THEIR

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BRUSSELS IMPERIAL VENETIAN HALL and STAIR do SUPERFINE and COMMON INGRAIN A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT

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An experienced UPHOLSTERER attends at the Ware-Rooms, and orders from the country, with a plan and dimensions of the room can be made accurately as it fitted to the room.

LATIMER & LYON August 23.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale a farm whereon he now resides at Public Auction, on Wednesday, the 23d day of September next, at Mr. William B. Ewer's Tavern in the City of Annapolis, at 3 o'clock P. M. (if not previously sold at private sale, of which notice will be given.) This farm lies on the north side of the river, about two and a half miles from the city of Annapolis, adjoining the farm of Nicholas Bruce, Esq., containing 625 acres; is considered by judges to be equal to any land in the country for the cultivation of silks of produce, and is capable of great improvement by clover, plister is to act with great power. The improvements are comfortable, a good dwelling house, with necessary out buildings, great proportion of this land is covered with wood of almost description, may be easily carried to market, being the advantage of convenient being places, being bounded by the river. Persons inclined to purchase, are invited to view the premises, which will be shown at any time by the subscriber. Possession will be given the first day of January next; the time the purchaser will be privileged to sow grain, &c. and to exercise right of ownership. The terms will be commensurate, on payment of part, the purchase money in hand. For terms apply to Robert Welch, of Ben Leno, city of Annapolis, who is authorized to contract for the land, or to the subscriber, living on the premises.

ALLEN WARFIELD Aug. 27.

The Editors of the Federal Republican and Baltimore Patriot, will please the above once a week for three weeks, and forward their accounts to this office for collection.

ANNOUNCEMENT. I hereby certify that Sarah Brody, of the county of Anne Arundel, is a free woman, and for the county of Anne Arundel, as a small brown Mare, as a stray to her enclosures, of the following marks and description, viz: appears to be four or five years old, high, shod with old shoes, black gallops, no perceivable brand, built, well formed and in tolerable order. Given under my hand this 10th day of June, 1818. JOHN CORDON The owner of the above described mare is requested to come, for property, pay charges, and take her up.

SARAH BRODY Aug 26. Coarse Linen Shirts The Charitable Society, having employed the Industries poor of this city in manufacturing the above article, they are deposited for sale at the store of Joseph Sands and George Shaw, Annapolis, June 18, 1818.

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IN COUNCIL,

March 18, 1818.

Ordered, That the Act passed at a special session, entitled, An Act to prevent the unlawful exportation of negroes and mulattoes, and to alter and amend the laws concerning runaways, be repealed, and in its stead, the following Act be enacted, to have effect from the date of its publication, in the Maryland Gazette at Annapolis, the Federal Gazette and Federal Republican at Baltimore, the Frederick town Herald, the Torch Light at Hagerstown, the Western Herald at Cumberland, and the Eastern Gazette at Gettysburg.

By order, NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

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 free negroes and mulattoes, and of 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 that several of our citizens have been seduced from the service of their masters and owners, and fraudulently removed out of this state; and that the children of free negroes and mulattoes have been kidnapped from their masters, protected and parents, and transported to distant places, and sold as slaves for life, to prevent therefore such heinous crimes, and to punish them when committed.

Sec. 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, to any person who shall purchase at the time of such sale 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 whomsoever who shall be procured, engaged or employed, to purchase servants or slaves for any other person not being resident as aforesaid, and if any person claiming, possessing, or being entitled to such servant or slave, shall sell or dispose of him or her to any person who is not a resident as aforesaid, knowing that such person 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 being resident as aforesaid, 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, every such person making any such sale or disposition contrary to the meaning and intention of this act, shall be liable to indictment in the county court of the county where such seller or sellers shall reside, or sale be made, and on conviction shall be sentenced to undergo confinement in the penitentiary for a term not exceeding two years, according to the discretion of the court; and such servant or slave who may have been sold contrary to the provisions of this act, to any person who is not 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 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 or city and council of Baltimore if the conviction shall be had in Baltimore county court.

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 contract any such servant or slave, who is or may be entitled to freedom as aforesaid, knowing that such servant or slave 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 contract any such servant or slave entitled to freedom as aforesaid, know-