(SELECTED)

THE SINCEBILY OF AFFECTION.

While I hang on your bosom, distracted to lose you, High swells my fad heart, and fast my tears flow Yet think not of coldness they full to accuse you, Die I ever upbraid you! Oh! no, my love, no I own it would please me, at home could you tarry, None er feel a wish from Maria to go,

But if it gives pleasure to you, my dear ilatig, Shill I blame your departure? Oh no, my love,

Now do not, dear Hal, while abroad you are firag-

That heart, which is mine, on a rival bestow; May, banish that frown, suchedispleasure betraying; Do you think I suspect you? Oh! no, my love,

I believe you too kind for one moment to grieve Or plant in a heart which adores you, such woe;

Yet should you dishonor my truth, and deceive Shou'd I c'er cease to love you? Oit! no, my

Clore, na!

- MARY.

'AU! born to soothe distress, and lighten mre, Lively as soft, and inuocent as fair, Blest with that sweet simplicity of thought So rarely found, and never to be taught! Of winning speech, endearing, artless, kind, The loveliest pattern of a semale mind; Like some fair spirit, from the realms of rest, With all her native heaven within her breast; So pure, so good, she scarce can guess at sin, But thinks the world without like that within, Such melting tenderness, so foud to bless, Her charity almost becomes excess; Wealth may be courted, wisdom be rever'd; And beauty prais'd, and brutal strength be scar'd; But goodness only can affection move, And love must owe its origin to love.

TO THE OPULENT.

The Poor Man's refly to a Son of wealth; who, on being asked for a Penny to purchase some bread, bade him " go to the Pour-House!"

Uniteling stranger! if, before you'd known, I long have had poor-linuse of my own; Upon whose moisten'd walls I oft behold The snail slow moving o'er the damp'ning mould; Beneath whose bending eyes I bending grope Por her, who lives upon the bread of hope, Till from some friend, alt ! kinder far than you, I bear a scanty maintainance for two Yes, if the honest son of want you'd known, The tears that I shed now, had been your own-Ungenerous wretch! go to thy splendid meal, Fortune may change, and teach thy heart to feel; Wealth, may with pleasure's wings, too swiftly fly, And luxury in "spleaded misery" die. Oh! if in penury's hut you e'er shall s'eep, In craving wretchedness condemn'd to weep; Should sorrow e'er your brilliant thoughts deject; Think of the poor you're treated with neglect.

THE TEAR OF BEAUTY.

SEE down Maria's blushing cheek The tear of soft compassion flow; Those scars a yielding heart bespeak-A heart that feels for other's woe.

May not those drops, that frequent full, To my fond hope propitious prove? The heart that melts at pity's call, Will own the softer roice of love.

The Anadotial.

"Pray can you tell me what the man was hanged for the other day?" said an Irishman to an acquaintance, whom he happened to meet, "Forgery, I believe," was the answer-" The deril it was!" returned the Irishman .- "Why, MURPHY told me it was michie."

A dissipated young fellow, wishing to quiz a poor poet, told him he would give him a job to write his epitaph, just to fave him from starving, as the booksellers would give him nothing to do, adding, you are acquainted with my tirtues? "That's false," replied the bard; "I have, however, your epitaph in my pocket, which may as well be placed over you now, while speaking, as after your death —

" Here Les the remains of a rake."

Two waggoners travelling different ways, happened to meet in a place where the passage was so narrow as to render it dilheuit passing each other; a dispute confequently arose who should turn out of the mad to let the other go by. One of them reared out, " If you don't turn out immediately, I'll serve you as I did the other fellow just now." This address had the desired effect; the other expecting to have some disagreeable trick served on him, should be disobey, immediately turned his team to one side of the road; but as his opponent passed him, he desired to know how he had verved the other man-" Il'hy the stabborn reseal smore he would not turn out for me, and so I turned cut for kin."

A person calling at a store in which there was an Hibernian employed as an attendant, wished to purchase a gallon of molasses, which the attendant drew in a gallon measure, and with the exception of about half a pint, poured it into a jug, that was brought for the purpose; the person observing that there was some considerable left in the measure, took it up for the purpose of draining the molasses out, when to his surprise, the measure was clenched by the Hibernian, -aving, " avast!-avast, my homey-there was that much in the measure warm I drew your milisies"

A Jew, support g himself injured by a merchant, happened to meet him in a coffee-houfe; an altercation ensued, in which the enraged Lesvite challenged his opponent to meet him at a convenient place, and settle the affair in an houorable manner. I shall not accept the challenge, (said the merchant) I will not fight a duel with a jew. Then you are pretty secure, (said a venerable old man, who sat reading the Gazette) for I am certain you will never be challenged by a Christian.

An Irichman went to a physician, and desired to be instructed. The physician agreeably to his request, proceeded to the operation, but his succulation did not take. He repeated the operation a second and a third time, but still it did not take, " I am greatly surprised," said the dostor, "Not so much as I am," returned the Hibernian, " for when I was inoculated 10 years since, it took the first time!"

The Moralist.

HAPPINESS and pleasure, are, by some, comsidered so nearly allied, as to induce the question whether they are not one and the same; but I think, on examination, we shall find them widely different. By pleasure, I mean that peculiat felicity of the feelings which attends the enjoyment of something desirable; but as this desirable something may be only momentary, or eminently hazardous, a precarious enjoyment of it may afford pleasure, but be very far from producide happinels.

Happinels and pleasure, though distinct in themselves, are nevertheless used to express the

same thing. I admit that to be happy is to have pleafuro; but I do not admit that to have pleasure is to possess happiness; the one may include the other; but it does not follow that both are co-existent, any more than that the possession of a Louse should also include the furniture.

The distinction between happinels and pleasure has, however, become lost in these degenerate times, when every pursuit is directed to, and ends in the latter, without reference to the former.

The man of fathier pursues happiness in crety circle, but he cannot attain it. It cludes his vigilance—it escapes his grasp—he is, however, contented to embrace the shadow for the substance, and fancies himself happy? I have seen one of this description make that distinction in . his language which existed not in his ideas; thus, "he would be happy to have the pleasure of your company;" instead of, " he would be pleased" Ac But as these aim at elegance and variety, and (like some of my acquaintance) are anaious to display their talents in pomposity, we must excuse them for confounding as synonimous, what are distinct and independent; or at least allow them to use terms without meaning any thing, for the pleasure they derive in pronoun-

cing them. The miser fancies he is happy when he has raked together an immense heap of treasure; but I must pronounce him, above all others, farthest from the truth; because he possesses nothing but his riches, and is a beggar in happinels as well as in pleasure.

The studious man fancies himself happy; but, alas! he reckous not his anxiety for his future prospects-nor his concern at the figure he is destined to make in tife, or he would perceive that from his studies he derives nothing but

The author decens himself the happiest of men, when his writings are well received—but, is it not the pleasure he seels from tickled vanity that venders his feelings tolerable? Alas! Some malig nant critique, may take advantage of an age, when the author is no more, to rail at his productions, and his them to the tomb of the Capit-

The statemes would fain persuade himself that he is happy, on ascending an office of high trust and honor. But there is a melancholy reflection that attends his fell gratulation, lest he may descend with a rapidity equal to his predecellor, and be as foon forgotten.

The Philospher, who, if any, might lay the greatest claim to happinels, is yet very far from possessing it. Is there nothing ton intricate for solution-nothing too mysterious for apprehension! Yes! A thousand problems to be solved, and much time and labour to be lost.

-Il'ke ther is heppy !--

I amwer-He is the happy man, whose mind, unengrossed by worldly considerations, is highly

susceptible of religious impressions. To meditate on the grandeur of nature, and to appreciate the science which unfolds her to his view, only as a mean of improvement in better things, nught to be the design of every rational creature in developing the abstrule ways of Providence, or in viewing the common revolutions of nature. But in relation to our moral obligations which undoubtedly must be regulated by the conceptions we entertain of Gon-how incumbent it is, that every jota of duty should be performed to induce that freedom and clearness of consci ence, with stamps its possessor as the happiest of men. He, therefore, who is studious in the performance of his focial and religious duties to his Creator, and to his fellow-creatures, whether a the affluent present of Palmes, or the humble tenant of the solitary cut, is no stranger to happiness

it is not the enjoyment of the world, its nelses, or its grandeur-no, it is the honesty and sincerity of heart, that stamps the happy than! Here then lies the distinction, and with it vanish the hopes of the worldly minded, who may indeed fancy themselves possessed of permanent happiness; but will in the end find it to be fallacious

A CHILD of six years of see, being introduced into company for his extraordinary abilities, was alked by an eminent clergeman, where God was with the proffered reward of an orange. " Fell me," replied the boy, " where he is not, and I will give you two!"



COTTON PLANTING.

long remained follow, turn it up deep in winter

and in the first week in March bed it up in the

If the land has been recently eleated, or has

following manner -Foun 25 beds in 105 square feet of land, (being the space allotted to each able labourer for a day's work) this leaves about four feet turn and a half inches from the centre of one bed to the centre of the next. The beds should be three feet wide, and flat in the middle. About the 15th of March in the latitude of from 29 to 32 degrees the cultivator should commence sowing, or as it is generally termed, planting. The seed should be well scattered in open trenches, made in the centre of the beds, and covered—the prop ir inn of the seed is one bushel to an acre; this allows for accidents occasioned by worms or night chills. The cotton should be well weeded by hoes once every twelve dark till blown, and even longer, if there is grass, observing to hor up, that is, to the cotton, till it pode; and hoc down when the cutton is blown, in order to check the growth of the plant. From the proportion of seed mentioned, the cotton plants will come up plentifully, too much fo to suffer all to remain. They should be thinned moderately at each hoeing. When the plants have got strength and growth (which may be about the third hoeing) to disregard worms and bear drought, they should be thinned according to the fertility of the soil,

from six inches to near two feet between the

stocks or plants. In rich river grounds the beds

should be from fire to six feet apart, measuring

from centre to centre; and the cotton plants,

when out of the way of worms, from two to

three feet apart. It is adviseable to top cotton

cuce of twice in rich low grounds, and also to

remove the suckess. The latter end of July generally considered as proper time for topping. Opprais (Plaister of Paris) may be wich success on cotton lands cet near the sta. Ilm tiver grounds draining is proper; yet these lands should not be kept too dry: In tide lands lit is beneficial to let the water flow over the lands; without retaining it. In river lands a change of crops is necessary. From actual experiment it has been proved; that river tide lands having the preceding year had rice sown in them, yielded much more cotton the succeeding year, than they would have

afferded by a continuation of cotton. The mere growing of cutton is but a part o the care of the planter; very much depends on classing and cleaning it for market, after it has been housed; sorting before it goes to the jeunies; moating and removing any yellow particles, are all essential to assure a preference at a com-

mon market of competition. How to destroy the Cotton Catterplian .- As this Catterpillar generally appears after a wet spring and summer, the following may be worth an experiment.-In the Bahama Islands, it is said, that, after linany? trials, the planters have at last succeeded in preventing the progress of these destructive insects, by firing cannon in the fields, by which the eggs are destroyed; and by earrying many hundred pots of pans of tar and brimstone in a state of inflammation, to the windward of the field in which the insects appear, so as to cause the smoke to be diffused through it

Mbisallancous.

On the importance of Punctuality.

"Go sell the bil, and pay thy debt, and live thou and thy children of the rest."

2 Kinge, zi. 3.

THERE is a class of people who though not ranked with criminals, occasion much inconvenience and vexation in society; these are they that are prompt to promise, but slow to perform. Some there are who deceive others in dealings by first deceiving themselves. They are so misled by an ardent imagination as to think, without any solid grounds, that to-morrow will be much more abundant with them than the present day. They can do this, and they can do that, and indeed can do almost any thing, a while hence. They take credit with eagerness and with confidence, because, without consulting their understandings, they blindly follow the impulse of a romantic hope. The thing is rather dear, and I might do 44 without it, but I can have six month's " credit—Six month's credit! it is half " as good as though it were given out 44 of hand; for swely I can make pay-" ment in that time, and scarcely feel it." -Well, among a thousand possibilities, it is barely possible that a man who has no money now, nor any adequate means to raise it, may nevertheless have money enough six months hence. Hope fastens upon this single possibility; she ventures into the lottery when the chances are nine hundred and ninety-nine to one against her, and draws a blank .- Pay day arrives; the " world you know, is full of disappoint-" ments, and I have had a share of them; "I will positively pay you in sixty or " ninety days; but cant for the life of me

There are some who would scorn the imputation of falsehood or of knavery; yet they readily promise, by word or by note, without intending to perform their engagements punctually: they must pay at last, but mean to shuffle it off as long as possible, and never think of bestirring themselves in emnest till after they have received two or three duns, or a writ. There are some who are slack to pay when it is completely in their power; they wait to be urged, and discharge their honest debts with as much loathness seemingly, as a miser gives alms. There are some who are particularly heedless of the small sums they owe. They suffer little bills, which they could pay at any time, to be presented to them over and over again, till the trouble of collecting nearly equals the value of the debts .- Finally, there are some who, though they never expect to pay at all, add to the misfortune of their creditors by amusing them as long as they possibly can with fair and flattering pro-

Now it happens that a large part of these are classed by the world among your milky, good natured people. They are thought not to have the flinty rigor of your straight laced dealer, who is punctual himself, and exacts the same of those he details with. They are carcless but condercending; hardly just, but profusely liberal; hating to pay away, but free to give away, and even to throw away. But, after allowing them all due credit for their good nature; after allowing too that they dont mean the mischiefs which they occasion; it may be affirmed for truth, that the community generally suffers tenfold more from these good natured folks than from all the downright robbery and thest that are committed in it.

It is seldom that one is robbed of his money, or has his goods stolen; whereas disappointments arising for want of punctuality, are evils that are felt daily, and by all; by farmers, mechanics and labourers, as well as by merchants and traders. One disappointment of this kind frequently occasions many more. A, owes a sum to B, and B owes it to C, and so on, perhape, throughout all the letters of the alphabet; and by reason that A disappoints

B, all are disappointed. Many of those who are heedless of their pecuniary engagements, have become so by habit. Their first negligence began in early life and in trivial affairs; and the first violations of their promises, gave them perhaps considerable neasiness. By frequent repetitions, their minds naturally became callous; till at last they are brought to forseit their word without shame or compunction.-It therefore becomes a ncnessary and important part of education to guard the young mind against this evil. Children and youths should be taught l

punctuality both as a moral duty and as a. necestary step to their own interest and tespectability in life; L speak-of daufal en-" gagements only; for " criminal engagements are absolutely null, and never to be fulfilled." They should be cautioned of ten against being imprudent or prodigal in promises, and exhorted to a strict and punctual performance. Bend a twig in any particular direction, and keep it so for a long time, and it will continue in that direction after it has grown to a tree. Thus persons who had been always accustomed to be scrupulously exact in the performance of their promises and engagements during the periods of childhood and youth, are seldom heedless in such respects afterwards; for punctuality becomes natural to them, and the longer they live, the more clearly they see the benefits of it to themselves as well as to the communation

FROM THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN.

MR PECHIN.

With some of my acquaintance, I had entertained doubts of the truth of the occurrence respecting the SWORD-FISH, which was inserted in the American some days ago. In order to satisfy these, and fully establish the fact, I have been on board the schooner Sarah Milner, and have correctly transcribed from her Journal the following extract. The certificate of Captain Cracklow is annexed, as soufirmatory of the whole, and a piece of the SWORD, which was extracted a few days since, is deposited in the Museum in this city:

"Extract from the Log-Book of the schooner Sarah-Milner, captain Cracklow, of Kingston, (Jamaica,) on her rojage from thence to Bal-

" September 9, 1809.

"A perfect salm, and smooth sea, out days. At 5. P. M. a breeze sprung up. At 12 o'clock in the night, a remarkable occurrence took place—we felt the vessel to receive a severe and sudden shock, swhich astonished all hands, and for which we were at a loss to account. Some time having classed in various surmises, the mate discovered that a large SWORD-FISH had struck us, which was unable to extricate itself, being fastened in the timbers; the vessel sprung a moderate leak immediately. Length of the Fish 25 feet, and 7 feet tound, by computation. He remained fastened to the vessel fior 7 hours, when he broke off, apparently dead-breeze 7 knots-Lat. 18, 30."

I do certify, that the above extract is correct, and the ficts therein stated, are

> NATHANIEL J. CRACKLOW. Captain of the schooner Sarah Milner.

When the schooner arrived here, she was hore down, examined, and the sword was found about 3 feet from the keel, as heretofore stated by Mr. Badger, it having entered in rather an oblique direction. have been thus particular in order to place the possibility of imposition beyond a

A CITIZEN.

Baltimore, Nov. 15, 1809.

NOTICE.

WILL sell for CASH, a valuable house WOMAN, twenty-seven years old, with or without her child, a boy about three years of age. She is an excellent hand at Carding, Spinning, Washing, Ironing. Cooking and waiting on the table, &c.

Any person inclined to purchase said property, may be accuminodated by ap-

GASSAWAY WATKINS. West River, Dec. 5.

NOW DRAWING, BALTIMORE COLLEGE Grand Lottery,

IT commenced on Monday the 6th November Days of drawing, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, in extry week-500 tickets to be drawn each day, and on no account whatever will it be delayed one fingle day.

30,000 20,000 10,009 10,000 10,000 Dollars highest prizes. 5,000 5,000 2,500 2,500 Ten of-And not two blanks to a prizo.

Tickets, at Twelve Dollars each, to be had at G. & R. WAITES

Truly Fortunate Lottery Office, Corner of Charles & Market Streets, Baltimore;

Where reas sold in the land Latterius, No 6974 a prize of 30,009 Dollars 13,000 - 15591 10,500 5,600 5,000 And several other Capital Prizes to a very large

. The two Twenty Thousands—two of the

Ten Thousands, and two of the Five Thousand Dollar prizes, are not flationary, and of course liable to be drawn carly. The inhabitants of ANNAPOLIS, and its sici-

nity, are affored, that by fending their orders to G & R Waite in Baltimore, per mail, and incloting the cash, they will be punctually executed. and advice of the success of their tickets, surward. ed as foon as the lottery is finished. November 11.

RAGS.

Cash given for clean linen and cotton rags at this Office.

FOR SALE, That valuable Tract of Land coni-. nonly called

THE BODKIN NECK.

W HICH originally consisted of several tracts, was re-surveyed by me about 18 years since, and called GIBSON's IN-CLOSUILE, containing about fifteen hundred acres, bounding on the east from the Bodkin-Point about four miles down the Chesapeake Bay to a long narrow beach connecting it with the estate on the north side of Magothy river where I occasionally reside, and from the said beach bounding on the south and west by Dorril's Creek and Corufield Creek, on the north, and north west by a sence of half a mile from the head of Coinfield Creek asoresaid to the head of the Bodkin Creek, and with that creek and the river Patapsco to the afortsaid Bodkin-Point : thus this Tract of Land is enclosed Completely by water and half a mile of fencing, being about 12 or 13 miles from the city of Baltimore, and about 16 miles by land, on a public road under the care of a supervisor, at the expense of the county. There are four farms on the different creeks, the out fencing of which, with the Chesapeake bay. enclose about one thousand acres of the most valuable wood land I know on either side of the bay, and make a complete deer park, in which there is a stock of upwards of fifty head in fine healthy condition. To a gentleman of large fortune this compact and most valuable body of land would be a great acquisition, as it affords more natural advantages than almost any estate to be met with; its nearness to that great and increasing market of the city of Baltimore, navigation from every part of it. and the waters abounding with a great variety of wild fowl, ducks of different kinds, geese and swans, a great variety of fine fish, crabs and oysters, all in their different seasons. The timber on this estate consists chiefly of white oak, water oak, pine and chesnut, of the latter the whole of the fencing is made, and the land all level, well watered, and a good proportion of it suitable for meadow.

Should this land not be sold in the entire tract, it will, in a short time, be laid off in convenient lots of from 150 to 400 acres each, so as to suit purchasers, and render each compact and conveniently situate on the water. Any reasonable accommodation will be given purchasers as to payment. Gentlemen may see the plats at my occasional residence on the north side of Magothy river, and if I am absent, there will be a person to shew the plats and the land, and can be comfortably accommodated. Letters addressed to John Gibson, Annapolis, will teadily reach me whether there or at Annapolis.

John Gibson.

Magothy, November 25.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE Bodkin Neck, above described, will be sold at public sale, to the highest bidder, on Thursday the 2sth inst. if fair, if not, the next fair day. It will be laid off in small lots of from one to two hundred acres each, all-bounding on the water, and in such way as that any person wanting more than one lot of that size, may purchase two or three, and they will make a compact body of valuable land, very conveniently situated. The terms of sale, are, that the purchaser or purchasers shall give notes with good securities, approved of by me, four-fiths of the purchase money at nine months, eighteen months, twenty seven months and three years; the other fifth of the money to be paid the day after the sale, when the deeds and notes will be executed at Annapolis, and a clear and indisputable title will be given. The sale will be held at the house of George Wallace, on the premiser, about 16 miles from Baltimore, and will commence precisely at 12 o'clock... A cold snack, &c. will be

JOHN GIBSON.

December 9.

By Virtue of an Order

Of the Orphans Court of Prince George's county, will be exposed to Public Sale, on Saturday, the 23d day of December, part of the personal property of Elizabeth Clarke, of said county, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, plantation utensils, and household and kitchen Furniture. For all sums over ten dollars, six months credit will be given, the purchaser giving bond or note, with two approved securities; and for all sums under ten dollars, the cash will be required.

JOSHUA T. CLARK, Adm'r. December 5.

Wants a Situation

In the Country, as an English Teacher, an elderly person; whose mode of teaching is entirely new. He begs leave to refer those who may want his usefulness, to the Editor of this paper.

PATRICK EDWARDS. December 9.

A Situation Wanted.

A NATIVE of old France wants a situation in a private samily, where he would teach the French and English languages, mathematics, arithmetic, &c. Satisfactory credentials of his character and abilities can be produced. Enquire of the Editor.

November 18.