Apollo's Fount.

We cannot appreciate the merit of this exquisite poem in the original. A correspondent, whose writings have contributed largely to his country's honor, has favored us with the following translation, which would not discredit the first scholar in Europe.—*Patriot.*

THE BIRTH AND EDUCATION OF LOVE.
From the French.

WHEN LOVE first saw the light of day,
All nature on Cytheria smil'd,
And his fond mother, Venus gay,
Said, "I myself will nurse my child."

Yet LOVE in vain the nectar quaff'd,
But, wilder'd in a maze of charms,
The cup preferring to the draught,*
Pin'd in his goddess mother's arms.

"Nay! the poor infant must be fed;"
Said Venus to the Courts above—
"Take him, the wisest, in my stead;
And pray remember—It is LOVE!"

Straight offer'd CANDOUR—smiling dame,
And TENDERNESS, with beaming eye;
And even DELICACY came—
None could the food of LOVE supply.

Some time of COMPLAISANCE they thought;
But she would spoil him, well they knew—
And, long by sad experience taught,
To trust in PLEASURE would not do.

The synod long between them pos'd,
To fix their choice was much distress'd,
Till some one, HOPE, at last propos'd,
And LOVE soon prosper'd at her breast.

Amid the train with envious eyes,
The choice, 'tis said was mark'd by JOY:
She watch'd her moment, by surprise,
To seize herself the beauteous boy.

In garb of INNOCENCE array'd
To rock the cradle she intruded—
And HOPE, in evil hour betray'd
To grant the favor, was deluded.

It chanc'd one day, that HOPE, inclin'd
The balmy sweets of sleep to share,
The little urchin weak and blind
Left to the fair impostor's care.

Then JOY, with many a wanton kiss,
Sweetmeats in such profusion gave,
That LOVE, in exstacies of bliss,
Soon on her bosom found—HIS GRAVE!

* We have never met with a thought more delicate, or more happily expressed, than in this line.

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

FATAL CATASTROPHE.

The following is a more particular account of the tragical event which took place on Sunday the 26th of March, at Shuckburgh Hall, near Rugby, Warwickshire.

Lieut. Sharp was quartered at Daventry. The lady was the eldest daughter of Sir Stukeley Shuckburgh, Baronet, a beautiful girl of the age of nineteen years; and it appears that the affection was reciprocal. He was admitted for some time as a visitor at the house; but upon its being discovered that his family connexions were not so respectable as they had been conceived to be, he became no longer a welcome guest; and a rival had proposed his addresses to the young lady. The Lieut. and Miss Shuckburgh had still probably some private interviews. On Sunday, at an early hour, he rode up to the gates before Shuckburgh Hall, with a servant, whom he desired to take the horse back to Daventry, adding, "that he was come to stay." He then went under the window of the lady's bedchamber, and called to her. She was heard to say, "I will be with you in the garden in five minutes." The butler, who overheard this, watched them into the garden. They walked together into the summerhouse, and bolted the door! The butler followed them. When he reached the door, he distinctly heard Mr. Sharp say, "Will you, my love, my sweet love?" To which Miss S. answered, "Never, oh never!" A pistol at that instant went off, and in a few seconds another. The man immediately tried to force the door; but could not gain admittance. He heard no groan or noise, but that occasioned by the fall of each. The family was now alarmed; and upon the door of the summerhouse being broke open, the shocking spectacle of two corpses presented itself!

Two pistols had been used, and a third was found in the gentleman's pocket.—His pocket book lay open on the seat, & near to it a paper, on which was written with a pencil, "I feared that I should not have had resolution to perform the dreadful deed, but I find I have." This was probably written in the few minutes of suspense before Miss Shuckburg came into the garden.

A few days before this dreadful occurrence took place, Lieut. Sharp is said to have disclosed to a brother officer, his great unhappiness, on account of Miss S. and to have added, with indignation, "If she is not to be my wife, we shall both, in a short time, be either in heaven or hell." His body was removed on Wednesday, into Bedfordshire, for interment. Miss Shuckburgh will be interred in the family vault at Shuckburgh.

The Tory Prints are deeply enggaed in defending Mr. Canning *versus* Mr. Erskine. Mr. Erskine is his Britannic majesty's *attorney in fact* to the United States, *invested and empowered to do all those things which his majesty of right ought to do, were he personally present.* If the king cant *personally* do no wrong, the hypothetis is correct, that his majesty's own immediate agent invested with plenary powers also *can do no wrong.* Hence the question whether Mr. Canning or Mr. Erskine is to blame, is no concern with Americans, that rests with the king and his servants. The real question with Americans, is whether, we as a nation are willing to relinquish our national independence; or come forward and assert *vi et armis* these rights which a perfidious nation has for years contemned and trodden under foot, or submit to the plighted faith of a nation who has refused to execute it, and return to that state of vassalage pointed out in Canning's said to be letter of instructions to Mr. Erskine, which may be considered the basis of submission. *American.*

FROM THE MARYLAND REPUBLICAN.

COMMUNICATION.

TO THE PEOPLE OF MARYLAND.

Thoughts on the late conduct of the Legislature of Maryland respecting the choice of a Senator.

No. V.

It would require more of your time and patience that I am willing to intrude upon, were I to point out the various inconveniences and innumerable evils which will result from the precedent esblished by the federal majority. I shall be satisfied with only three more, and then I will leave this subject to the serious reflection of the independent voters of my native State. You all know the importance of the Orphan's Courts, and the necessity of having a Register to them. The Constitution of this State, in the 41st. Sect. says, "there shall be a Register of Wills appointed for each county, who shall be commissioned by the Governor, on the joint *recommendation* of the Senate and House of Delegates." A joint ballot is not mentioned here. Instead, then, first of ballotting jointly for a Register, and then jointly recommending him as has always been the case; suppose the House of Delegates should act as they have respecting the Senator? what would be the consequence? why, there is not a county in the State that might not be deprived for several years of the services of a Register and without that officer the Orphan's Court cannot transact business, for he is indispensable to their administration of justice, and the defenceless orphan might be despoiled of his fortune, and submitted (without a prospect of redress) to the avarice and injustice of his wicked guardian. I know the good sense of my fellow citizens will never submit to this; and I trust they will discard from the councils of the State those men who have established a precedent from which may result such an extensive evil. But let us supppose that many of the States (and the supposition is certainly not an improbable one) should be placed in the same situation with Maryland. The upper and lower house differing about the choice of a Senator. By this disagreements, the Senate of the United States might be so weakened in numbers that no business could be done, or if there should be a majority, yet the confidence in the decisions of Congress, would be greatly diminished, while several of the States were unrepresented in the Senate. But the most dangerous circumstance attending this conduct, is, that powers are given to the State Senate, wholly incompatible with the rights of freemen, and which the Senate, with a laudable sense of patriotism, and a strict eye upon the people's welfare, most honourably resisted. It is this. The House of Delegates, consisting of 80 members, might, to a man, wish to appoint one person as a Senator—and eight, a majority in the Senate, might wish to support another; those eight would mar the wishes of all the others and would possess more power than has ever yet been delegated to any legislative branch in the United States. Yet this power was offered them by the federalists, which they nobly refused; they prefered a joint ballot, although it diminished their powers, and wished to place themselves on an equality with the representatives of the people.—Let me ask you, my fellow citizens, could any measure tend more to the establishment of an aristocracy? What? to give a few individuals, elected for a long term of years, the power of destroying at once the wishes and desires of the immediate representatives of the people. Never did a body act more correctly; with a generous self-denial they refused the offer. The following extract from the message, sent by the Senate on the 9th of June, 1809, shews the patriotic spirit of the democratic Senate of Maryland, and exhibits a striking contrast between that body and the majority of the other house. "After the hue and cry which has been raised against the Senate of Maryland, we were not a little surprised at the new and momentous power offered us by the other branch of the Legislature, by which, in one of the most important subjects on which the Legislature can be called to act eight members of the Senate are enabled to defeat or controul the united voices of eighty members of the House of Delegates, the immediate representatives of the people at large, and by which eight members of the Senate, may, during a term of five years, prevent the election of a Senator of the United States, in opposition to the unanimous voice of the people of Maryland. The adoption of such a principle, the possession of such a power by the Senate, we view as repugnant to the genius and spirit of our republican constitution, and an alarming infringement on the rights of the people." —— I pause in astonishment. You are like a lion surrounded by the toils of the hunter, and yet you fear to make the desperate leap. Republicans of Maryland why are you so inert? will you let the enemy enter into the citadel of your liberties before you rouse from your inactivity. A few months will revive the sleeping insect from his torpor; the first thunder-storm will rouse him from his winter slumber; but you can see the storm approach without one exertion to shun the whirlwind or the tempest.—Freemen of America! can you look on quietly and see the Constitution immolated by men who will sacrifice the best rights of the country? Blinded by party spirit, and an intemperate zeal, they madden by opposition, and coalesce by defeat, while you look on and view the rising tempest as if it were a passing shower whose gentle drops would scarcely wet the earth on which it fell. Whither has fled the proud spirit of your fathers? At what disastrous moment did you sink succumbent to a party over which you have so often triumphed. You see the opening which leads to victory, and yet you dread to seize it. If any man should read this number who feels as I do, I beg him to pass it by, as not even glancing at his bosom; but, if it should chance to fall into the hands of one who shrinks from the contest, I request him to lay it by, for he is almost unworthy of its perusal. Fellow-Citizens, I have now scanned this question to its utmost. If I have thrown one single atom to the general benefit, I feel myself most amply compensated. If I have taken from the eyes of hoary-headed ignorance or boyish forwardness the film which overspreads them, I feel that I have done what my duty required.—If I have given offence to those daring violators of the Constitution who have perched themselves upon the people's condence, I know I am a man and feel as such; more than that, I am a freeman, and have much at stake in common with my country. My countrymen either native or adopted, I give this business into your hands. Let no delusion, no political falsehood fasten on your minds, but come to the husting with the courage of conscious rectitude, and impressed with the first great principle of self-preservation.

JUSTINIAN.

A curious fact in Natural History.

Mr. James Kerr, of the neighbourhood of Chambersburg, (Penn.) lately discovered in the heart of an oak tree he was splitting up to make shingles of, *a live Frog!* From the growth of the tree, around the small cavity which contained this little animal, it is evident, that it had remained there confined, without the possibility of receiving either air or food, for ninety two years! The tree shewed no signs of decay, except that the cavity (which was barely sufficient to contain its prisoner) was somewhat the colour of the frog. When first taken out, it appeared to be dead, but in a short time gave signs of life, and hopped.

A London Paper, commenting on the fate of Austria, and by way of transition to AMERICAN AFFAIRS, aptly says—

"The person who quietly yields his purse to a highwayman is despised; he that makes a gallant resistance is entitled to respect though he should be robbed and murdered in the end—for if many resist, the robber will be overpowered at length; if none resist, he will rob and murder without reserve."

Bost. Pat.

Laws of the United States

[BY AUTHORITY.]

AN ACT

Authorising the accounting officers of the Treasury Department to give credit to certain Collectors of the Customs, for allowances paid by them to the owners and crews of fishing vessels.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the accounting officers of the Treasury Department be, and they are hereby authorised, in settling the accounts of the Collectors of the Customs, to give them credit for the respective sums which have been or may be paid for allowances to the owners and crews of fishing vessels, in lieu of drawback of the duties paid on the salt used by the same, to the thirty-first of December, one thousand eight hundred and seven.

J. B. VARNUM, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
ANDREW GREGG,
President of the Senate, pro tem-pore.
June 28, 1809.
APPROVED,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Making appropriations for defraying the expence of Stationery, Printing, and all other contingent expences of the Senate and House of Representatives, during the present session of Congress.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled.* That for defraying the expence of stationery, printing, and all other contingent expences of the Senate and House of Representatives, during the present session of Congress, the sum of nine thousand dollars be, and the same hereby is appropriated, payable out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

J. B. VARNUM, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
ANDREW GREGG,
President of the Senate, pro-tempore.
June 28, 1809.
APPROVED,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Concerning the naval establishment.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That the President of the United States, in the event of a favorable change in our foreign relations, be and he is hereby authorised to cause to be discharged from actual service and laid up in ordinary, such of the frigates and public armed vessels, as in his judgment a due regard to the public security and interest will permit.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That so much of the first section of an act, entitled "An act to authorise the employment of an additional naval force," passed at the last session of Congress, as requires the public armed vessels to be stationed at such ports and places on the sea coast, or cruise on the sea coast of the United States and territories thereof, be and the same is hereby repealed.

J. B. VARNUM, *Speaker of the house of Representatives,*
ANDREW GREGG,
President of the Senate, pro-tempore,
June 28, 1809.
APPROVED,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Freeing from postage all letters and packets from Thomas Jefferson.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled* That all letters and packets from Thomas Jefferson, late President of the United States, during his life, shall be received and conveyed by post, free of postage.

J. B. VARNUM, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
ANDREW GREGG.
President of the Senate, pro-tempore.
June 28, 1809.
APPROVED,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Authorising the discharge of John Heard from his imprisonment.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That John Heard, late collector of the port of Amboy, in the state of New-Jersey, be discharged from his imprisonment, upon a judgment obtained against him in favor of the United States: *Provided, however,* That he shall first assign and convey all the estate, real and personal, which he may now own, or be entitled to, to some person or persons, for the use and benefit of the United States, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury: *And provided also,* That the said judgment shall remain in full force against any estate which the said John Heard may hereafter acquire, and that process may at any time be hereafter issued against the same.

J. B. VARNUM, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
GEO: CLINTON,
Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.
June 20, 1809.
APPROVED,
JAMES MADISON.

BLANK BOOKS,
Testaments,
Psalters,
Spelling Books,
New-England & Philadelphia Primers,
Grammars,
Writing Paper,
Letter Paper, &c. &c.
For sale at the Star-Office.

In Talbot county court,

MAY TERM, 1809.

WILLIAM G. GAREY, of Talbot county, having made application in writing to me, the subscriber, Chief Judge of the Second Judicial District of Maryland, in the recess of Talbot county court, for the benefit of the act of assembly, passed at November session, in the year 1805, entitled, "an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and the supplements thereto, and a schedule of all his property, real, personal and mixed (the necessary wearing apparel and bedding of himself and his family excepted) and a list of his creditors, as far as he can ascertain or recollect, on oath, being annexed to his petition, and being satisfied by competent testimony, that the said petitioner is a citizen of the state of Maryland, and that he resided therein two years next before the passage of the act of assembly aforesaid, and that he has ever since resided in the said state; and being also satisfied that the said William G. Garey is now in actual confinement for debt, and for no other cause, I do therefore hereby order, that the said William G. Garey be discharged from his imprisonment, and that the first Thursday of the next Talbot county court, to be holden at Easton, in the said county, on the second Monday of November next, be appointed for the appearance of the said William G. Garey in the court aforesaid, to answer such interrogatories as his creditors may propound to him; and also, to deliver up his property to a trustee for the benefit of his creditors—I do therefore further order, that the said William G. Garey, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Easton Star paper, once a week for three months successively, before the said first Thursday of the November Term next of the county court aforesaid, give notice to his creditors to appear before the Judges of Talbot county court, on the first Thursday aforesaid, to recommend a trustee for their benefit.—Given under my hand this 14th day of June. Anno Domini 1809.

RD. T. EARLE, Chief Judge of the Second Judicial District of Maryland.—14

In Talbot County Court,

MAY TERM 1809.

BENJAMIN RICHARDSON, of Talbot county, being in actual confinement, is brought into court by the Sheriff of Talbot county, and presents to the court here a petition in writing, stating that he is in actual confinement, under and by virtue of a capias ad satisfaciendum, issued at the suit of a certain Francis Skervin—and another capias ad satisfaciendum at the suit of John Beard, for the use of Richard Hull, and praying the benefit of an act of Assembly, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, entitled An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and of the several supplements thereto; whereupon the court being satisfied by competent testimony that the said Benjamin Richardson has resided more than two years in the State of Maryland, next before his said petition, and having received, annexed to his said petition on oath, a list of his creditors, a list of debts due him, and a schedule of his property, real, personal, and mixed, and having administered to the said Benjamin Richardson, the oath prescribed by the act of Assembly aforesaid, do order and adjudge the said Benjamin Richardson be discharged from his said confinement under the said several executions; and that he give notice to his creditors by public advertisement in some newspaper printed in the city of Philadelphia, in some newspaper printed in the city of Baltimore, and in some paper printed in the town of Easton, in Talbot county, four successive weeks, and at least three months previous to the next November Term of this court, to meet in the said court on the first Thursday of the said November Term, to make any objections to his discharge, or to appoint a trustee for their benefit.

True Copy, Test, 4
JACOB LOOCKERMAN, Clk.

In Talbot county court.

MAY TERM, 1809.

NICHOLAS KELLUM, of Talbot county, being in actual confinement, is brought into court by the sheriff of Talbot county, and presents to the court here a petition in writing, stating that he is in actual confinement, under and by virtue of a capias ad satisfaciendum, issued at the suit of a certain Thomas Skinner Denny, and James Colston, and praying the benefit of an act of assembly, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, entitled, "an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and of the supplements thereto, whereupon the court being satisfied by competent testimony, that the said Nicholas Kellum hath resided more than two years in the state of Maryland, next before his said petition, and having received annexed to his said petition, on oath, a list of his creditors, a list of debts due to him, and a schedule of his property, real, personal and mixed, and having administered to the said Nicholas Kellum the oath prescribed by act of assembly aforesaid, do order and adjudge that the said Nicholas Kellum be discharged from his said confinement under the said execution, and that he give notice to his creditors by public advertisement in some paper printed in the City of Baltimore, and some paper printed in the Town of Easton, in Talbot county, four successive weeks, and at least three months previous to next November term of this court, to meet in the said court, on the first Thursday of the said next November term, to make any objections to his discharge, or to appoint a Trustee for their benefit.

True copy. Test. 4
JACOB LOOCKERMAN, Clk.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,
AT THE STAR-OFFICE,
EASTON—
A Quantity of
CLEAN LINEN & COTTON RAGS.