14. Verily thou art freſh as the dew that hangs on the lily in the morning, which is devoured by the greedy ſun.

15. Thy cheek is ſoft, even as the down upon the plumb, which the curſed waſp hath never invaded.

16. Thy lips ſhed the perfumes of Arabia, and the fountain of health is in thy mouth.

17. Thou art a daughter of the ſpring; for early doſt thou put forth thy lovelineſs, and many are the days thou ſhalt ſee.

18. But mind, thou bloſſom of youth, that the freſheſt bud is the ſooneſt blighted; and behold the ruſhing wind preys upon its ſweets.

19. Avoid thou the tempter in the wilderneſs, and caſt the ſerpent under thy feet.

20. For, although thy words are fierce and violent, thy heart is as ſoft as the plume on the breaſt of the ſwan.

21. Grow as yet but a little, and the ſons of men ſhall be captivated by thy counſellors; and the great men of the land ſhall ſigh for thy beauty.

22. Now for thee, O Mary, the mother of Elizabeth, Chriſtiana, and Margaret, to thee be all honour and praiſe.

23. Thou ſhalt hold up thy head in the temple among the rulers of the people, and high is thy fame in the land: thy words are weighty, and full of truth, like unto the proverbs of the ſon of Girach.

24. Behold thou art a woman of an exceeding ſpirit, and juſtice, with temperance, enlighten thy ways.

25. Yet thou art a lonely and a widow woman, and the wickedneſs of men is againſt thee.

26. Truſt not, therefore, to thyſelf alone; but take unto thee an helpmate, for ſo hath the Lord appointed.

27. Thus ſhalt thou be defended from the perils and dangers of widowhood, and ſhalt anſwer the purpoſe of thy creation.

28. Truſt not to the honeſty of a friend, but believe in the counſel of him that hath underſtanding.

The poor mother, not apprehending any diſagreeable conſequences, read the letter to her daughters, who were then of tender age, the youngeſt fifteen, the next ſeventeen, and the other nineteen; which inadvertence (as the mother afterwards thought it) reſted very much upon her mind. From repeated attentions on the part of his Lordſhip, familiar intercourſe enſued, which terminated in the young ladies' reſidence at Hagley-Park, quite contrary to the expreſs command of their worthy mother, whoſe delicacy was ſhocked at her daughters being under the ſame roof with a man of Lord Lyttleton's character.

In September his Lordſhip's engagements requiring him to viſit Ireland, Miſs G[illegible], at his inſtigation, accompanied him, together with a lady of Iriſh extraction. This indiſcretion greatly augmented the mother's afflicted ſtate. —About a month after that period, the two ſiſters, who had remained at Hagley-Park during the abſence of the party, went to meet them at a place where they were expected to land, and all came up together to his Lordſhip's town reſidence, in Hill-ſtreet, Berkeley-ſquare, where they continued till November. On the 25th of that month, about two in the morning, Lord Lyttleton was awakened by ſomething like the fluttering of a bird among the curtains of his bed, which ſuddenly eſcaped, and the figure of a woman of majeſtic aſpect (the very figure of the mother of the young ladies, as declared by his Lordſhip) made her appearance, and told him to prepare for his departure for another world, for that within three days he ſhould be with her in the ſtate of the dead. This moſt extraordinary occurrence making a deep impreſſion on the mind of Lord Lyttleton, he, early in the morning, communicated it to the Ladies, who ridiculed what appeared to them the effect of an heated imagination; and, to divert his gloom, they propoſed a viſit to Epſom, where his Lordſhip had a ſeat that he won from Lord Foley. Here they ſpent the night, and the following day returned to Hill-ſtreet, where a party was invited to meet them. Not all the jocularity exerted on the occaſion could diſſipate the anxiety of his Lordſhip, though he affected to treat the circumſtance with contempt; and exclaimed, upon retiring, "If I live over to-night, I ſhall jockey the ghoſt."

The young ladies accompanied his Lordſhip to his room, to notice ſome paintings, and preſently retired; when, before they were undreſſed, a ſervant ran haſtily to the door, demanding admittance, and declared that his Lordſhip was dying. Before the ladies could reach his room his Lordſhip was ſpeechleſs, and on their entry expired in great agonies. What renders the circumſtance ſtill more remarkable is, that the next poſt brought the young ladies an account of their mother's death, who departed preciſely at the time when Lord Lyttleton ſaw the viſion.

We forbear any further comments on this extraordinary affair, rather wiſhing to leave the reader to make his own remarks.

BALTIMORE COUNTY.

July Term, 1803.

The grand jurors for the county of Baltimore having finiſhed their regular buſineſs, before they ſeparate conſider it their duty to repreſent to your honors, that from the enquiries they have made and the information they have received, it appears that the different turnpike roads which have been by law eſtabliſhed, leading from the city of Baltimore, remain in a very bad and ruinous ſituation —the money and labor expended on ſaid roads not being employed to the complete and thorough repair of any part, but being expended in only partial repairs, in conſequence of which in the courſe of the year, the roads become broke up in ſuch a manner as to render the expenditures which had been made entirely loſt to the public.

It appears to them alſo, that in the preſent mode in which the criminals are employed to labor on thoſe roads, the community receive but little benefit from their ſervices, and that it has no tendency to bring about a reformation in themſelves, but the contrary—they therefore conſider it an object of great importance that a better ſyſtem ſhould be deviſed for the completing the turnpike roads, and alſo for the puniſhment of criminals, in ſuch manner as to be productive of greater benefits to the public, and advantage to themſelves.

The grand jurors conſider alſo as a ſerious evil the great number of vagrants of both ſexes, with which this city is, and for ſome time hath been, infeſted; and cannot but regret the repeal of thoſe laws which had been eſtabliſhed to prevent this evil, and hope the wiſdom of our legiſlature will again provide for it a ſufficient remedy.

The dangerous ſituation of the preſent court houſe, both as it reſpects the ſecurity of the public records and the lives of individuals obliged to attend the court, has not eſcaped their attention, and they would earneſtly recommend that meaſures ſhould be ſpeedily adopted for the demolition of the preſent building, and the erection of a new court houſe in a more eligible ſituation.

They are alſo ſorry to obſerve, that, notwithſtanding the preſent gaol hath been ſo recently built, yet, from the manner in which it is covered, it is already ſo very leaky as to render many of the rooms uncomfortable to the priſoners, and in wet ſeaſons dangerous to their health.

On behalf of the jury,
CORNELIUS H. GIST, Foreman.
John Bievins,
Henry Peyton,
Robert Mickle,
George Preſtman,
Andrew Anker,
John M'Faden,
Jacob Fite,
Chriſtopher Raborg,
James Croxall,
Thomas Tenant.
William Parks,
John Fitz,
Robert Stewart,
Nathaniel Moreton,
Jacob Rogers,
Nathaniel Hynſon,
William Hawkins,
Robert M'Kim,
John Munnikhuyſen,
Henry Stouffer,
Mark Pringle,
James Dall,
Richard Pearce.

BALTIMORE, Auguſt 2.

On the 1ſt inſtant, agreeably to adjournment, a number of the citizens of the city and county of Baltimore met at Mr. Bryden's Inn, to receive the report of the committee appointed on the 28th day of June laſt—

George Salmon, eſq. in the chair.
Cornelius H. Giſt, eſq. ſec'y.

On motion, the following report and memorial were read, approved and ordered to be publiſhed in the different newſpapers of this city.

It was alſo further reſolved, that the committee heretofore appointed be requeſted to obtain ſignatures throughout this ſtate to the ſaid memorial, and lay the ſame before the legiſlature at their next meeting, and to do any further matter neceſſary to carry the deſired object into effect.

The Committee appointed by the citizens of Baltimore to conſider of the propriety, as well as the beſt method of improving the principal roads, leading from the ſaid city into the Weſtern parts of the ſtate—

REPORT,

That the ſtate of Pennſylvania on the one ſide, and Virginia on the other, impreſſed with the great importance of having eaſy and convenient communications with the weſtern country, have commenced, and progreſſed very conſiderably, in the making of good roads to attain that deſirable object—That the turnpike road from Columbia to Lancaſter, and from thence to Philadelphia, is complete; and that waggons can now paſs on that road with three times the burthen that heretofore uſed to be conveyed with the ſame force—That a turnpike is making from the town of Alexandria to the weſtern parts of Virginia, ſeveral miles of which are already completed, and is equal to any road in this or any other country. The ſtate of Maryland alone ſeems to be unmindful of theſe neceſſary and beneficial improvements. The road leading from this city, by Ellicott's mills to Frederick, is at all times bad, and a great part of the year ſcarcely paſſable—The road leading to Reiſter's town, tho' much labor and expence have been incurred to improve it, is not much better—and the York road is ſtill in a very imperfect ſtate, and will require the expenditure of large ſums of money and much labor to make it even tolerably commodious.

Theſe roads have already been the ſubject of legiſlative conſideration, and the wretched condition in which they are at this time, and always have been, is occaſioned not leſs by the evident defects in the inſtitutions by which they are regulated, than by the magnitude of the ſubject and the difficulties and expence of carrying it into complete execution, to which the ordinary regulations and the reſources of this county are wholly incompetent.

Your committee perceive, therefore, with regret, that ſome of the trade of this city, which its natural advantages, if timely improved, might have commanded, is already loſt, and is daily diminiſhing—they are therefore of opinion, that the public intereſt demands immediate attention to the ſituation of theſe roads, which can never be effectually improved but under the inſpection and influence of private individuals incorporated for the purpoſe, and whoſe emoluments may intereſt and ſtimulate their exertions, and amply remunerate their expences.

By an application to the legiſlative of this ſtate, at their next ſeſſion, your committee cannot doubt but that the neceſſary laws for this purpoſe may be obtained, in which proviſion may be made for aſcertaining the preſent value of the improvements made on the ſaid reſpective roads by this county; to the amount of which, on each road, the county may be intereſted in the ſtock of the ſaid corporation. The public criminals may then be hired by the corporation if neceſſary, or may be uſefully employed in opening the road to Liberty town, on other public roads in the county, or in deepening the baſon or harbor of the city—the county taxes will thus be greatly leſſened, and it is hoped that no individual or public intereſt can be injured, to create any oppoſition to ſo neceſſary and deſirable an object.

By order of the committee,
E. JOHNSON, Sec'y.

To the honorable the general aſſembly of Maryland.

The memorial and petition of ſundry inhabitants of the city and county of Baltimore, and the ſtate of Maryland,

Reſpectfully ſheweth,

That the ſituation of the city of Baltimore poſſeſſes natural advantages, which, if improved to a reaſonable extent, would greatly facilitate the intercourſe, and give a preference to the internal commerce of this city over moſt other towns in America; and the legiſlature of this ſtate, impreſſed with that idea, hath heretofore paſſed ſeveral laws to open and improve the roads leading from Baltimore by Ellicot's mills to Frederick, to Reiſter's-town and to York, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania: But your memorialiſts reſpectfully repreſent that, from the magnitude and difficulty of the undertaking; from the impracticability of getting the extenſive concerns of a county managed with diligence and economy; and from the great capital neceſſarily to be employed, to which the reſources of this county are wholly inadequate, the improvements on theſe roads have been retarded, and the public expectation almoſt entirely fruſtrated.

Your memorialiſts beg leave to ſtate that Pennſylvania on the one ſide, and Virginia on the other, ſenſible of the importance of having eaſy communications with the weſtern country, are availing themſelves of our neglect, and have commenced & progreſſed very conſiderably in the making of good roads to obtain that deſirable object; that the turnpike road from Columbia to Lancaſter, and from thence to Philadelphia, is already complete, on which waggons can now paſs nearly eighty miles, with three times the burthen that heretofore uſed to be conveyed with the ſame force, or that could now paſs twelve miles in any direction from the city of Baltimore—That a turnpike is now making from Alexandria to the weſtern parts of that ſtate, ſeveral miles of which are already made equal to any road in this, or any other country, and that while our citizens have manifeſted their anxiety on this ſubject, by patiently paying heavy tolls and taxes during many years for the making of theſe roads, we have the mortification to ſee them always bad, and for a great portion of the year almoſt impaſſable, and the commerce of this city with the weſtern country is thereby already conſiderably leſſened, and from theſe cauſes is daily diminiſhing, and we fear will ſoon be drawn through other channels unleſs immediate exertions are made to prevent it.

Your memorialiſt ſeeing no hopes of obtaining any amendment to the ſituation of theſe roads, while the preſent ſyſtem under which they are regulated, is continued, humbly pray that laws may paſs for placing each of them under the direction of private individuals, to be incorporated (with a ſufficient capital) for the purpoſe, who ſhall be compelled to make them (not exceeding four degrees of elevation from an horizontal line) within a limited time, and keep them in good repair; and as the county of Baltimore has expended conſiderable ſums on each of theſe roads, juſtice requires that the preſent value of the ſaid improvements ſhould be aſcertained, to the amount of which the county may be intereſted, in the ſtock of the ſaid reſpective corporations, and draw from the dividends, ariſing from the tolls on each road, a proportion equal to the amount of ſuch intereſt in the ſaid capital.

WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 12.

NATURAL RIGHTS.

(Continued.)

There are two methods in which this ſubject may be treated, either by the deductions of abſtract reaſoning, or by appealing to eminent authorities. We prefer the latter as more plain and concluſive. Whatever confidence, too, we may entertain in the correctneſs of our own underſtanding; we cannot heſitate to believe that opinions deliberately formed by men of the firſt talents, and ſolemnly applied by them to the regulations of human concerns, will be univerſally conſidered as entitled to greater reſpect, than thoſe urged in the warmth of argument, and under, perhaps, the imputation of party prejudice.

Fortunately on this point the authorities are numerous and reſpectable.

At the period of our ſeparation from Britain the American mind was deeply engaged in contemplating the rights of men, and in deviſing means for their ſecurity from oppreſſion. The nation would have gained little, if in emancipating itſelf from the burthen of one tyrant, it had given itſelf up to another. The reſult of this great enquiry was the eſtabliſhment by the ſeveral ſtates of various forms of government. Conventions were aſſembled which, in general, commanded the beſt talents of the ſeveral ſtates. The acts of theſe bodies may be juſtly conſidered as the moſt enlightened illuſtrations of liberty and right on record, applied to, or drawn from a ſtate of ſociety actually exiſting. Let it be recollected alſo that theſe inſtitutions have ſecured the ends they were formed to accompliſh. They guaranteed that freedom and happineſs which are at preſent univerſally poſſeſſed by our citizens.

Let us then conſult theſe inſtitutions on the preſent point, and ſubmit to the deciſion which they ſhall make.

The conſtitution of *New Hampſhire* begins with theſe words:

"All men are born equally free and independent—All men have certain natural, eſſential and inherent rights—among which are the enjoying and defending life and liberty; acquiring, poſſeſſing, and protecting property; and, in a word, of ſeeking and obtaining happineſs."

The Conſtitution of *Maſſachuſetts,* ſays:—

"All men are born free and equal, and have certain natural, eſſential, and unalienable rights; among which may be reckoned the right of enjoying and defending their lives and liberties; that of acquiring, poſſeſſing, and protecting property; in fine, that of ſeeking and obtaining their ſafety and happineſs."

The Conſtitution of *Pennſylvania* declares—

"That all men are born equally free and independent, and have certain inherent and indefeaſible rights, among which are thoſe of enjoying and defending life and liberty, of acquiring, poſſeſſing, and protecting property and reputation, and of purſuing their own happineſs."

The Conſtitution of *Delaware* commences with the following declarations."

"Through divine goodneſs, all men have by nature, the right of worſhipping and ſerving their Creator according to the dictates of their conſciences, of enjoying and defending life and liberty, of acquiring and protecting reputation and property, &c."

In the Conſtitution of *North Carolina* we find the following article:

"That all men have a natural and unalienable right to worſhip Almighty God, according to the dictates of their own conſciences."

The Conſtitution of *Vermont* declares—

"That all men are born equally free and independent, and have certain natural, inherent, and unalienable rights; amongſt which are the enjoying and defending life and liberty, acquiring, poſſeſſing and protecting property, and purſuing and obtaining happineſs and ſafety."

The Conſtitution of *Tenneſſee* declares—

"That all men have a natural and indefeaſible right to worſhip Almighty God according to the dictates of their own conſciences, &c."

The Conſtitution of *Kentucky* contains the ſame proviſion with that of Tenneſſee.

Thus it appears that in the Conſtitutions of eight ſtates the poſſeſſion of natural and unalienable rights is ſolemnly aſſerted, and, of conſequence the power of governments to violate or invade them denied.—In addition to this, we have the declaration of the Congreſs that declared us independent. Let any man examine the names of thoſe who compoſed the Congreſs and the State Conventions, and eſtimate the proportionate weight of their ſentiments with thoſe of *Judge Chaſe,* made upon a particular occaſion, and in hoſtility to his own previous convictions, and decide whether any reſpect ought to be paid to opinions, of which the leaſt that can be ſaid is, that they are ill-timed, miſapplied, undignified, and untrue.

There may be ſome minds, ſo fettered by the learning of the Engliſh ſchool, as to attach but little weight to the opinions of our moſt diſtinguiſhed ſtateſmen compared with thoſe of foreign writers. Unfortunately, however, for ſuch men, the beſt moral writers, which England has produced, unequivocally aſſert that man has natural and unalienable rights. To prove this, numerous quotations could be eaſily made; not, however, to extend theſe remarks to an unreaſonable length, we ſhall, at preſent, content ourſelves with appealing to the authority of the illuſtrious Locke, than whom the world has not produced a more virtuous man, or a more enlightened friend of genuine liberty.

From Locke on government.

"To underſtand political power right, and derive it from its original, we muſt conſider what ſtate all men are naturally in, and that is, *a ſtate of perfect freedom* to order their actions, and diſpoſe of their poſſeſſions and perſons, as they think fit, within the bounds of the law of nature, without aſking leave, or depending upon the will of any other man.

"*A ſtate* alſo *of equality,* wherein all the power and juriſdiction is reciprocal, no one having more than another; there being nothing more evident, than that creatures of the ſame ſpecies and rank, promiſcuouſly born to all the ſame advantages of nature, and the uſe of the ſame faculties, ſhould alſo be equal one amongſt another without ſubordination or ſubjection, unleſs the Lord and Maſter of them all ſhould, by any manifeſt declaration of his will, ſet one above another and confer on him by an evident and clear appointment, an undoubted right to dominion and ſovereignty.

"This *equality* of men by nature, the judicious Hooker looks upon as ſo evident in itſelf, and beyond all queſtion, that he makes it the foundation of that obligation to mutual love amongſt men, on which he builds the duties they owe one another, and from whence he derives the great maxims of *juſtice & charity.*

Again—"But though this be a *ſtate of liberty,* yet it is not a *ſtate of licence;* though man in that ſtate has an uncontroulable liberty to diſpoſe of his perſon or poſſeſſions, yet he has not the liberty to deſtroy himſelf, or ſo much as any creature in his poſſeſſion, but where ſome nobler uſe than its bare preſervation calls for it. The *ſtate of nature* has a law of nature to govern it, which obliges every one: and reaſon, which is that law, teaches all mankind, who will conſult it, that being *all equal and independent,* no one ought to harm another in his life, health, liberty, or poſſeſſions: for men being all the workmanſhip of one omnipotent and infinitely wiſe Maker; all the ſervants of one ſovereign Maſter, ſent into the world by his order, and about his buſineſs; they are his property, whoſe workmanſhip they are, made to laſt during his, not another's pleaſure: and being furniſhed with like faculties, ſharing all in one community of nature, there cannot be ſuppoſed any ſuch *ſubordination* among us that may authoriſe us to deſtroy one another, as if we were made for one another's uſes, as the inferior ranks of creatures are for ours. Every one as he is bound to preſerve himſelf, and not to quit his ſtation wilfully; ſo, by the like reaſon, when his own preſervation comes not in competition, ought he, as much as he can, to preſerve the reſt of mankind, and may not, unleſs it be to do juſtice on an offender, take away or impair the life, or what tends to the preſervation of the life, the liberty, health, limb, or goods of another.

Again—"To thoſe that ſay, there were never any men in the ſtate of nature, I will not only oppoſe the authority of the judicious Hooker, where he ſays, 'The laws which have been hitherto mentioned, viz. *the laws of nature,* do bind men abſolutely, even as they are men, altho' they have never any ſettled fellowſhip, never any ſolemn agreement amongſt themſelves what to do, or not to do: but foraſmuch as we are not of ourſelves ſufficient, to furniſh ourſelves with competent ſtore of things, needful for ſuch a life as our nature doth deſire, a life fit for the dignity of man; therefore to ſupply thoſe defects and imperfections which are in us, as living ſingle and ſolely by ourſelves, we are naturally induced to ſeek communion and fellowſhip with others: this was the cauſe of men uniting themſelves in politic ſocieties,'—