

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, M A R C H 6, 1806.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, March 6, 1806.

LONDON, December 19.

THE preparations for the interment of the remains of the illustrious Nelson, in St. Paul's Cathedral, are now in a considerable state of forwardness. James Wyatt, esquire, the surveyor-general, has been daily in attendance in the vestry-room attached to that noble pile of building until yesterday, when he left town to attend the mandate of his sovereign, to receive certain instructions relative to this solemn event. The state of the preparations at present consist only of the temporary pyramid, or wooden frame, which is placed under the centre of the dome, where the body will be interred. This pyramid is twenty-two feet in height, and is said to be a fac simile of the one intended to be erected there of pure statuary marble. Appropriate Latin and English inscriptions, with mottos suitable, are said to be already completed. It is since said, that Mr. Matthew Wyatt, third son of the surveyor-general, has completed a most magnificent and perfectly unique sketch for a monument, for the lamented hero, which has been highly approved of by all the artists of eminence who have seen it. It has been reported, that the pyramid is erected in the centre of the dome, and will disfigure the aisle and obstruct the view of the church; no such thing, but, on the contrary, as has been proved by the testimonies of all the first architects who have been consulted on the occasion, and Mr. Wyatt in particular has declared (and no one will dispute his great and classically correct judgment) that it is the most appropriate place which can be pointed out, and so far from being an incumbrance, it will be, when finished, one of the most grand, striking, and essential ornaments, that majestic building has to boast of. The expence of this superb monument, it is supposed, will cost between 25,000l. and 30,000l.

At three principal entrances into the aisle there will be erected platforms covered with matting, with hand-rails on each side covered with green baize.—These avenues will lead to others, and these to the different seats which will be erected one tier over the other, upon the same principle of architecture as the London Theatres, though not upon the same construction, the present plan being a hollow square. In each seat there will be formed many divisions, and the whole will be regulated agreeably to the different classes of persons who may be admitted as spectators of the scene. The centre seats will be fitted up for the king, queen and royal family, and such illustrious strangers who may be invited. These seats, or more properly speaking, boxes, will be lined with black or crimson velvet. The whole of the seats will be made to accommodate about 3000 persons. The most peremptory orders will be given that not a ticket be sold on any pretence whatsoever. They will be at the disposal of the bishop of London, the dean and chapter, and the surveyor-general. The choir is already fitted up with platforms and seats. The whole will be covered with green cloth.

It was the Defence man of war, which arrived at Chatham on Friday last, with the information of the approach of the Victory, with Lord Nelson's body. The body is not now in spirits. It was placed last week in a leaden coffin. The features are said to be entire. On the arrival of the Victory at Greenwich, the body will be removed from on board into the painted chamber (which is already fitted up for the occasion) where it will lie in state 7 days. On the 8th day it will be removed by water to Westminster stairs, and carried from thence into Whitehall chapel (instead of the admiralty as has been erroneously reported) where the body will lie in state one day only. On the 10th of January the funeral will positively take place. The procession will set out from Whitehall precisely at 10 o'clock in the morning, unless the lords of the treasury think proper to alter their instructions as already given. The procession will move with a slow and solemn pace through the city. Two hours are allowed for it to reach St. Paul's. Before the ceremony commences, about three hours will be occupied in the preparations. The solemnity of the scene commences by torch light, about four o'clock in the afternoon. A solemn dirge composed for the occasion, will be sung. St. Paul's bell will toll from day-break until the body enters the church. The expences of the preparations, independent of the monument, is estimated at 9,000l.

A very curious circumstance is mentioned in the last Ohio Herald, the editor of which says he had his information from an unquestionable source. It is nothing less than that a number of runaway negroes have collected together in the limits of the Sandusky nation of Indians, and there built a town.

From Poulson's American Daily Advertiser.

To the Contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

BY the blessing of God, on the skill and exertions of my kind benefactor, Doctor Philip Syng Physick, one of the physicians of your hospital, the care and attention of Dr. Joseph Hartshorne, your resident physician, and the kindness of your steward, matron and servants, my life has been preserved, and I am able to return home to the bosom of my wife and nine children, and renew my labours to support them.

For these favours, gratuitously bestowed by you and Dr. Physick, I desire to be thankful, and to acknowledge the benefits I have received from your institution, for the prosperity of which I earnestly pray.

At the same time I publish my case for the encouragement of others, of my poor fellow-citizens who may now be afflicted as I have been, and know not where to obtain relief—I wish they might seek it, and not delay their applications too long, lest they increase their misery, as I have done mine, or forfeit their lives for want of timely attention.

I was admitted into the Pennsylvania hospital the 23d of November, 1805, at the age of fifty years, from Dauphin county, in the state of Pennsylvania. I was brought down at the expense of Archibald McCallister, whose law suit I attended. Dr. Caspar Wistar recommended me to undertake this journey, when he passed my neighbourhood in the summer of 1805. Judge Henry, judge Carson and Mr. McCallister also advised me to it, as the most likely means of being relieved from a wen, which spread over my cheek and upon my neck.

This wen appeared about twenty years ago; the cause of it I never discovered—for several years it progressed gradually, but its increase became rapid within the last three years, during which I think it doubled its size.

I was but little sensible of pain, until within seven months before my admission in the hospital, when my torment equalled the most violent tooth-ach, waking me often in the night, and depriving me of my natural rest.

I was never under the care of any physician, but I often attempted cures recommended by friends; in particular, I applied strong pickle to my wen for two months, but to no purpose at all. From the time I was admitted into the hospital, I became low in my health and spirits, and frequently lay in bed, until towards the last Christmas, when after several consultations on my case, between doctors Physick, Wistar and Coxe, three of the house physicians, I submitted to an amputation; it was performed by Dr. Physick, in the presence of Doctors Wistar and Coxe, and a large number of the students of medicine from the city, and distant parts of the continent. I was one hour and twenty-two minutes under the operation, which was necessarily tedious and severe. The wen when extracted weighed seven pounds. The dimensions were as follow:

	Inches.
Projection from my cheek	7½
Circumference round the base	23
Circumference in its largest extent	25½
Ditto in the least part of it	19½

After the operation was performed, I was introduced to a private room, which I had to myself, where every accommodation that could be desired was granted until I was cured, which I now am, and expect to go home in a few days, and I am not only cured, but apparently my face is very little scarred, which, considering the surface of the wound, is very extraordinary. Having thus stated my case, I leave the hospital with my best wishes for the prosperity of the institution, and I am,

Your grateful and obliged humble serv't.
JAMES HAYES.

From the Louisiana (New-Orleans) Gazette.

MILITARY ASSOCIATION.

The critical situation of our foreign relations, at the present moment, had induced many of our fellow-citizens to form themselves into a military association. Several papers, of which the following is a copy, are now in circulation, and which we doubt not will be very generally signed:

"Whereas the existing state of our public affairs leads to an apprehension of our being drawn into a war with some foreign power; we the subscribers, not now members of any military corps, do solemnly agree to form ourselves into a military association, for the purpose of learning the use of arms, and of being at all times ready, when called upon by the constituted authorities, to support the government of the United States, and to defend ourselves, liberty and property."

COMMUNICATION.

We are informed that Stephen Sayre, Esq; is now in our city, and lodges at the Bell; he has been on a visit to his son, captain Sayre. We hope he may be induced to reside here, as his only son has now a considerable property in the state.

It is well known that Mr. Sayre was sheriff of London, at the commencement of our revolutionary war; that being too zealous in our cause, he was committed to the Tower, under pretence of treason against the government; that he quitted England, was employed by our commissioners in Paris in 1777, to go to Berlin; that he first prevailed on the king of Prussia to enter into the armed neutrality; he then proceeded to Denmark and Sweden, united those two powers in the object, which was finally carried into effect in 1780 by the empress of Russia, who fitted out 20 ships of the line to support it.

We have made the above remarks because, since his arrival, Mr. Sayre has made some communications to a friend here, that must, when publicly known, not merely excite curiosity, but the wonder of every citizen of America.

We are informed of a project by the northern papers, to be conducted by gen. Miranda; but we had no idea before, that his plan was the most extensive, and above all things, most likely to change the face of affairs through the universe.

The foregoing communication was not received till late in the day yesterday. Feeling, however, much interested in discovering the destination of gen. Miranda, we called at Mr. Sayre's lodgings; but we found he had taken a short ride into the country. We shall however see him before Friday morning, and shall then communicate the result of our enquiries.

Gen. Miranda (a native of Mexico) is said to have been in possession of three millions of dollars, and to have secretly fitted out the Leander and two other vessels at New-York, filled with arms, ammunition, and some troops. Two of these vessels, perhaps all three, are said to have sailed from New-York. What is his destination has been the anxious inquiry for two or three weeks in some of the northern papers.

We shall lay two conjectures only before our readers.

1st. Some of the northern papers have stated, that the object of gen. Miranda is to revolutionize Cuba. We do not believe it.

2d. Is not the English government privy to his plan? This conjecture is founded 1st. upon the report of his having received 60,000 pounds from a house in New-York in consequence of an English connexion (for which see the following paragraph from the Aurora) and 2dly, upon the unknown and mysterious destination of Sir Home Popham's squadron? True, this squadron may not have arrived at Buenos Ayres, as has been reported; but there are other landing places in South America besides Buenos Ayres.

Another conjecture, infinitely more important than these, and more deeply connected with the affairs of our own country, rises upon us. We must have more time to consider it. It is much too important to be lightly trusted to a public paper.]

"By a letter from a friend at New-York, we learn an important fact, that general Miranda who is said lately to have sailed from New-York, brought with him from England a letter of credit on one house at New-York for sixty thousand pounds sterling. We shall by and bye get to the marrow of this business." [Aurora.]

The Madrid Gazette of the 12th Nov. contains a letter from the Prince of Peace to admiral Escano, stating, that the king has been pleased to promote, in consequence of their bravery and good conduct, the several officers of the fleet, as follows:

- Don Frederick Gravina to be captain-general in chief of the fleet.
- Alava, Grand cross of the order of Charles III.
- Escano, Lieutenant-General.
- All rear admirals, ditto.
- Brigadiers, Rear admirals.
- All other officers, one step.
- Seamen and soldiers, three months pay, and those individuals that particularly distinguished themselves, to have badges; the widows of officers to enjoy the pensions of widows of officers one step above that of the rank their husbands held.

St. Domingo Blockaded!—Captain Matthews, of the schooner Hannah Bartley, from Curacao, informs; that 12 days since, off the city of St. Domingo, he fell in with a squadron of British men of war blockading the French fleet in that harbour. It being night, and blowing a heavy gale, capt. M. could not ascertain the precise number of ships—he counted nine, one of which appeared to be dismasted—Capt. M. was spoken by one of the English ships. [N. Y. Com. Adv.]