

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, August 16, 1804.

THEATRE.—LAST NIGHT.

To-morrow evening the comedy of *The Cure for the Heart-Ach*, with the *Tale of Mystery*.

ATTENTION!

The Members composing the Volunteer Companies are requested to take notice, that there will be a meeting of said Companies on Saturday next, the 18th inst. at 3 o'clock, P. M. The members are requested to appear with arms and accoutrements in soldier-like order.

FROM KNOXVILLE, (Tennessee,) July 27.

This forenoon the legislature of this state, by the unanimous vote of both branches, passed the act, ratifying the amendment proposed to the constitution of the United States.

We are informed, (says the New-York Gazette,) by a gentleman who arrived in the South-Carolina from London, that the king was considered in a state of infamy; so much so, that his physician declared that it was absolutely necessary that he should be relieved from the cares of business. The opinion was that there would be a regency in the course of two weeks. Arrangements for that purpose were in forwardness. It was observed with regret, that the Prince of Wales was courting the popularity of the opposition—And it was said he had declared, that he would only act as regent unconditionally. It was also stated, that Mr. Fox had said in a private circle, that he would, before the prorogation of Parliament, place Mr. Pitt and his party in the minority.

BOSTON, August 6.

FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN.

Captain Brown, of the brig *Ann*, arrived at Newburyport on Thursday last from Gibraltar, mentions, that it was reported there by an American brig from Naples, "that on the 24th May, Corsica bearing E. N. E. Lord Nelson had a running fight with the French fleet." No particulars were received: but the fleet was expected down to Gibraltar every day, in case the report proved to be true. Captain Brown sailed from Gibraltar on the 6th June.

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, June 6, 1804, to a gentleman in this town.

"By an American vessel arrived yesterday, the captain made a deposition, that on passing Toulon, he saw the English and French fleets engaging. The American consul has since had a letter, and it is reported, that the British have totally defeated the French, and taken eight sail of the line—Though the intelligence is not completely satisfactory, it is generally believed, that there has been an action."

We think it proper to observe, that in another letter, received by the same conveyance, and dated at the same place and moment, no mention is made of this event. What degree of truth is therefore to be attached to this news, we know not. Time must determine.

PHILADELPHIA, August 9.

IMPORTANT—IF TRUE!

The following extract of a letter from our London correspondent, we believe is the very latest received by the Union.—It is dated

June 20, Evening.

"Since I put up my papers for you this morning, a report is in active circulation, which is said to have been very generally welcomed all over France, and which reached this country late last night; viz. that PEACE is expected to take place very shortly. Although the public know of no negotiation on the part of our government, and are aware of the ingenuity of stock-brokers in crisis like the present, this report is gaining currency in the best informed and most elevated circles."

August 10.

Captain Morell, informs, that the governor general of Guadaloupe had just sent dispatches to the government of the United States, requiring an explicit declaration, whether or not it was with their approbation, that our citizens carried on a trade with the brigands of Hispaniola, and whether they were authorized to arm their vessels in defence of said trade.

NORFOLK, August 4.

We feel satisfaction in announcing the appointment of captain Cordis to the command of the gun-boats, fitting out by order of government. One of which arrived on Thursday from the City of Washington; she is flat bottomed, sloop rigged, and carries a 32 pounder.

August 7.

Captain Peck, from Cadiz, informs, that news was received there on the 10th of June, from the most respectable houses at Gibraltar, stating that admiral Nelson had sent into Toulon roads three sail of British ships of the line, who fired upon the town and shipping. The French sent out eight sail to give them chase; when admiral Nelson, with four additional ships which were in the offing, gave chase to them and cut them off the land. The French commenced a running fight and bore away for Corsica, Nelson pursuing them. An American vessel arrived at Gibraltar from Marseilles, passed them when in chase.

Died—Yesterday morning, Mr. WILLIAM FARIS, an old inhabitant of this city.

Poet's Corner.

ORIGINAL.

FOR THE MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THE HUMMING BIRD.

FROM old traditionary lore we find,
That the proud monarch of the wild has bent
The native fierceness of his savage mind,
And would for scepter'd royalty relent.

But never yet could beauty's magic charm
In soft obedience bind the feather'd train;
The coy shyness of its flight disarm,
Or its instinctive admiration gain.

No! it remained for EMMA's beauteous face,
Where the white lilly joins its snowy hue
With the sweet rose's animating grace,
To bid them stop enraptur'd at the view.

As thro' the air with glossy plumage gay,
An Humming Bird had ta'en its airy flight,
Unconscious of the beauties in its way,
Until the lovely EMMA met his sight.

Pois'd it fondly gaz'd, midway in air,
To view the sweetest flow'r that nature made;
To look extatic on the matchless fair,
And taste the beauties that around her play'd.

Mistaken bird! 'twas the first time that e'er
Thy instinct yielded to deceptive sight,
But man, tho' arm'd with reason's pow'ful care,
Has often ta'en her for a cherub spright.

FOR THE MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ENIGMATICAL LIST OF YOUNG LADIES.

No. 1

TO the name of a queen in history fam'd
Add one sixth of a charm which all men admire,
With one fifth of a paint by the ladies disclaim'd,
And a substance which soon would dissolve by the fire.
These, if rightly conjoin'd, will give the fair name
Of a lady whom *Paradise* justly may claim.

Four sevenths of a deed call'd a Royal Grant,
Four sevenths of a scheme which adventurers try,
Four eighths of a fish which epicures want,
With three eighths of an attribute of the Most High—
If to these you annex half a negative word,
'Twill give the young lady whose name I record.

The name of a weapon by warriors once us'd
When ambition its pow'ful ardor infus'd,
To these add two vowels to find out the name
Of a lady unrival'd in beauty or fame.

A name which to females very often is giv'n,
Two fourths of an iron by carpenters driv'n,
One fourth of an infant which nurses maintain,
To these add a soft white and esculent grain.

Two thirds of a measure of mercantile ure,
Three fifths of a beast found on Italy's shore,
Three sixths of a price which pirates demand,
Two fourths of a weapon once thrown by the hand,
With two tenths of the hero who Edward oppos'd,
If these are well joined a sweet maid is disclos'd.

Three fifths of the power in which poet's excel,
Two fifths of a name which is oft given the belle,
With three sevenths of malice, three fourths of a vale,
And one seventh of what most debtors bewail.

Two ninths of a judge for his learning renown'd,
Three sixths of a man who turns up the ground,
Two sixths of an isthmus, three tenths of a wine,
With two sixths of a thing which the cautious confine.

To five sixths of a liquor which most men admire,
Three tenths of a quality inherent in fire,
Add two eighths of the mountains near Languedoc plac'd,
They'll give the name of a lady with loveliness grac'd.

ANECDOTE OF DR. VO.

THE Doctor walking in his garden at Welwyn, in company with two ladies (one of whom he afterwards married,) the servant informed him a gentleman wished to speak with him. "Tell him," said the Doctor, "I am too happily engaged to change my situation." The ladies insisted upon it that he should go, as his visitor was a man of rank, his patron, his friend; and as persuasion had no effect, one took him by the right arm, the other by the left, and led him to the garden gate; when finding resistance was vain, he bowed, laid his hand upon his heart, and in that expressive manner for which he was so remarkable, spoke the following lines:—

Thus ADAM look'd when from the garden driven,
And thus disputed orders sent from Heaven;
Like him I go, but yet to go am loth—
Like him I go, for Angels drove us both.
Hard was his fate, but mine still more unkind;
His EVE went with him, but mine stays behind.

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, to me directed from the general court, will be EXPOSED, at PUBLIC SALE, for cash, on Monday the 24th of September, at 3 o'clock, at the dwelling-house of JOSEPH HOPKINS,

A PART of a tract of land, called WHITE'S HALL, containing two hundred acres, and part of LUGOX, twenty-seven ditto, taken as the property of Joseph Hopkins to satisfy a debt due John Randall.

J. E. TILLY, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

August 14, 1804.

By virtue of a writ of *heri facias*, to me directed from Anne-Arundel county court, will be EXPOSED, at PUBLIC SALE, for cash, on the first Monday of September next, at the dwelling-house of EDWARD HAZEL,

ONE sorrel horse, and five head of sheep, taken as the property of Edward Hazel to satisfy a debt due Samuel Tyler, use of William Cooke.

J. E. TILLY, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

August 14, 1804.

For more new Advertisements see last page.

eration of personal ease or comfort; no apprehension of responsibility, nor reluctance to meet the real nation into which the country has been brought, or any weight in this decision; nor are we fettered by any engagements on the subject, either expressed or implied: we rest our determination solely on our own sense of the impropriety of our becoming parties to a system of government which is to be formed at such a moment as the present, on a principle of ex-

It is unnecessary to dwell on the mischiefs which are already refused from placing the great offices of government in weak and incapable hands. We see no hope of an effectual remedy for those mischiefs, but by uniting in the public service "as large a proportion as possible of the weight, talents, and characters, to be found in public men of all descriptions, and without any exception." This opinion I have already had occasion to express to you in the same words, and we have for sometime past been publicly acting in conformity to it; nor can we, while we remain impressed with that persuasion, concur in defeating an object for which the circumstances of the present times, afford at once so strong an inducement, and so favourable an occasion.

An opportunity now offers, such as this country has seldom seen, for giving to its government, in a moment of peculiar difficulty, the full benefit of the services of all those who, by the public voice and sentiment, are judged most capable of contributing to its prosperity and safety. The wishes of the public on this subject are completely in unison with its interests, and the advantages which not this country alone, but all Europe, and the whole civilized world, might derive from the establishment of such an administration, at such a crisis, would probably have exceeded the most sanguine expectations.

We are certainly not ignorant of the difficulty which might have obstructed the final accomplishment of such an object, however earnestly pursued. But when in the very first instance all trial of it is precluded, and when this denial is made the condition of all subsequent arrangements; we cannot but feel, that there are no motives, of whatever description, which could justify our taking an active part in the establishment of a system so adverse to our deliberate opinions.

"Believe me ever, my dear Pitt,

"Most affectionately your's,

(Signed) "GRENVILLE."

One of our French papers contains an official account of the trial and condemnation of a person said to be guilty of conspiring against the new French government. He was immediately shot! This is one way of silencing popular clamor!

June 19.

Last night a very long debate took place on the Defence Bill; and at five o'clock in the morning a division took place.

For the bill	265
Against it	223

Majority 42

Thus, after efforts almost unexampled, the minister only has a majority of 42!

Mr. Pitt took occasion to state repeatedly, that he would not retire, whatever might be the fate of the bill. The tone and manner of this bravado must evidently disgust the sober and reflecting men of all sides. We think it not only disgusting but alarming, after the strange revolution which Europe has lately exhibited, and France has seen consummated.

While Mr. Pitt's friends were in the lobby, he intimated that the third reading of the bill was intended for this day. He at the same time stated; that as the debate had been so long protracted, an early division might be expected: He cannot detain any longer the generals, admirals and captains, that have been sent for.

Mr. Drake and family have arrived at Harwich in the packet that brought over the last Hamburg mails.

DOVER, June 13.

A letter from Vienna, dated May 23, says "There is a talk now of an important change in the political state of Europe. The principal item of this report is that, as Napoleon Buonaparte receives the Imperial crown of France, Poland will, by the intervention of Russia, and with the consent of Austria and Prussia, receive a king in the person of LOUIS XVIII.

Men of consequence assert, that the French emperor has proposed to the courts of Vienna, Petersburg and Berlin, the following new partitions: Austria to have the Inn quarter (without prejudice to Bavaria); the Archduke Charles, as grand master of the autocratic order, to have the title of elector, and all the possessions of the order of Malta, in Germany which is to be entirely suppressed, as the English are masters of the island of Malta, besides the two Prussian principalities in Franconia, of Anspach and Barchin. Prussia is to have Hanover; and the city of Erfurt, with its district, is to be ceded by Prussia to the Duke of Weimar, along with the Eichsfeld.

On the other hand, we learn from the banks of the Maine, that a private arrangement has been made between the court of Petersburg, and the French government, consisting of the following heads: 1. The French troops are to evacuate the electorate of Hanover. 2. They are to quit the territory of the king of Naples. 3. The king of Sardinia is to receive a sufficient indemnity. 4. The elector of Baden shall receive a satisfaction for the inroad of the French troops into his territory. 5. The concerns of the German Empire shall henceforth be conducted at Vienna."