

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, O C T O B E R 31, 1805.

Miscellany.

From the (N. Y.) Daily Advertiser.

The effect of popular songs and airs, especially in times of alarm and danger, has been long known; and they have often been employed both by the patriot and the traitor, to inspire resolution and rouse to heroism. During the turbulent times of republican Greece, odes, composed for the occasion, were recited and sung with great effect; and in more modern periods, the powerful influence of similar compositions has frequently been proved. We ourselves have witnessed the enkindling influence of the *Erin go Brae* of Ireland on the peasant of that country—have seen his fist clench and his eyes glare—while the deep tones sounded in his ears, and the sentiment penetrated his bosom. Among the odes and songs that have lately appeared in the British papers relative to the "dread encounter," we have seen none more impassioned or impressive, none more calculated to inspire the

Dulce est pro patria mori,
than the following ode, which we find in a late number of the *Greenock Advertiser*.

TO THE VOLUNTEERS OF BRITAIN, ON THE PROSPECT OF THE ASSAULT.

FOR the death of those
Who for their country die,
Sink on her bosom to repose,
And triumph where they lie!

How beautiful in death
The warrior's corse appears,
Embalmed by fond affection's breath,
And bath'd in women's tears!

The loveliest spot of earth
Be sacred to the brave;
The womb of her that gave 'em birth,
Their country's womb, the grave.

—But the wild waves shall sweep
Britannia's foes away,
And the blue monsters of the deep
Be surfeited with prey!

No! they have 'scap'd the waves,
'Scap'd the sea monsters' maws;
They come! but O shall Gallic slaves
Give English freemen laws?

By Alfred's spirit, no!
—Ring, ring the loud alarms!
Ye drums awake, ye clarions blow,
Ye heralds shout "to arms!"

To arms our heroes fly;
And leading on their lines,
The British banner in the sky
The star of conquest shines.

The low'ring battle forms
Its terrible array:
Like clashing clouds in mountain storms,
That thunder on their way.

The rushing armies meet,
And while they pour their breath,
The strong earth shudders at their feet;
The day grows dim with death!

—Ghosts of the mighty dead!
Your children's hearts inspire;
And while they on your allies tread,
Rekindle all your fire.

The dead to life return;
Our father's spirits rise!
My brethren, in your breasts they burn,
They sparkle in your eyes.

Now launch upon the foe
The lightning of your rage;
Strike, strike th' affailing giants low,
The Titans of the age.

They yield—they break—they fly!
The victory is won:
Pursue! they faint—they fall—they die!
O stay!—the work is done.

Spirit of vengeance! rest;
Sweet Mercy cries "forbear!"
She clasps the vanquish'd to her breast;
Thou wilt not pierce them there!

—Thus vanish Britain's foes
From her consuming eye!
But rich be the reward of those
Who conquer—those who die.

O'ershadowing laurels deck
The living heroes' brows;
But lovelier wreaths entwine his neck—
His children and his spouse!

Exulting o'er his lot
The dangers he has braved;
He clasps the dear ones, hails the cot
Which his own valour saved.

—Daughters of Albion, weep!
On this triumphant plain,
Your fathers, husbands, brethren sleep,
For you and Freedom slain!

O gently close the eye
That lov'd to look on you!
O seal the lip whose earliest sigh,
Whose latest breath was true!

With knots of sweetest flowers
Their winding sheets perfume;
And wash their wounds with true love show'rs,
And dress them for the tomb:

For beautiful in death,
The warrior's corse appears,
Embalmed by fond affection's breath,
And bath'd in women's tears.

Give me the death of those
Who for their country die;
And O! be mine like their repose,
When cold and low they lie!

Their loveliest native earth
Enshrines the fallen brave;
The womb of her that gave them birth,
That womb shall be their grave!

RUSSIAN VOYAGE.

THE most satisfactory accounts have been received concerning the Russian expedition for circumnavigating the globe. They are contained in a letter transmitted by the commander, M. Krusenstern to M. Schubert, a member of the Academy, and dated August 8, 1804, from Kamtschatka, where the voyagers arrived, without any accident of importance, on the 14th of the preceding month, about 5 weeks after quitting the coast of Brazil. They touched on their passage at the Marquis Islands, on one of which M. Krusenstern found a Frenchman and an Englishman, whom he intends to bring with him to Europe. The latter had completely forgotten his native language, and the Frenchman, who had not spoken his for seven years, with some difficulty gave the Russians to understand that he had been wrecked, in an American ship, near the coast of that island. Both of them having learned the language of the islanders, and adopted their manners, will doubtless furnish many curious particulars relative to those islands, which are but little known. M. Krusenstern was preparing to sail for Japan, to convey thither M. de Rafanoff, who is to reside there in the quality of ambassador extraordinary of the emperor of Russia.

To the Philadelphia county society for the promotion of agriculture and domestic manufactures.

HAVING been informed of the advantage of using the tops of Indian corn, cut as rye-straw, to be mixed with potatoes, shorts or meal, as a food for horses or cattle, I have been making the experiment during the present winter. I find that my cattle thrive better on this fodder than on rye-straw. The corn-stalks certainly contain a great quantity of farine substance, and therefore must be highly nutritive. Being cut and scalded with a small quantity of bran, they afford an excellent mess for milch cows. In the common way of foddering cattle with corn tops, the blades are greedily eaten, but the stalks are wasted. By adopting the plan recommended, the whole affords a nutritive food.

I am, Gentlemen,
With great respect,
Yours, &c.
GEO. LOGAN.

Stenton, Feb. 6, 1791.
From a Paris paper of August 29.

LETTERS from Naples, dated Aug. 2, estimate the damages in that city, by the late earthquake, at 84,600,000 francs. The following are extracted from returns made to the government by commissioners. In Ibernica the commotion was terrible, the ground opened and vomited forth flames, and 339 families were swallowed up.

In Castle Petrosò, perished	132 families.
Messino,	84
Fresolone,	393
St. Angelo-in-Coila,	45
Barramillo,	180
Cantalupo,	142

Lorenzano and St. Angelo-di-Lombardi, have been entirely destroyed. A letter from Rome mentions the whole number of families which perished at 1750—that 11 villages were destroyed—and 4600 houses at Naples more or less injured.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, October 31, 1805.

FARMERS BANK OF MARYLAND.

NOTICE OF FIFTH PAYMENT.

THE fifth instalment on the stock held in the Farmers Bank will become due on Wednesday, the thirteenth day of November next. For the information of stockholders the following clause of the act of incorporation is subjoined:

And be it enacted, That if any stockholder shall fail to pay his or her instalments, to the amount of ten dollars on each share, at the times and in the manner before specified, such stockholder shall forfeit, to the use of the company, all monies paid antecedently to such failure or default, but no forfeiture shall take place after ten dollars on each share shall have been paid; but, as it is requisite that means shall be taken to secure the regular payment of the subsequent instalments, therefore, if any stockholder shall fail to make regular payment of any instalment after ten dollars shall have been paid, such stockholder's money in bank shall remain free from interest, and not entitled to dividend until such instalment, or call, shall be made good, and the dividend thereafter to be paid to such stockholder, (as well upon the money by him regularly paid, as upon the money paid after default,) shall be calculated only from the time when said last instalment was made good.

The stockholders will therefore observe, that a failure in any one payment when it becomes due will be attended with a loss of interest on all former payments, although regularly made, and that interest on no part of such stock will recommence, but from the date of the completion of the last payment due.

By order of the Board,
JONA. PINKNEY, Cashier.

October 22, 1805. 2
BALTIMORE, October 26.
EUROPEAN ADVICES.

Several days later than before received, will be found in the subsequent columns. Their complexion is of the highest import to the whole civilized world, and especially to the commercial and agricultural part of our own country.—On the authority of oral and printed accounts, it appears that a most potent, and, to the ambition of France, a formidable coalition has been effected, between Russia, Austria, Sweden, and the Ottoman Porte; and it was supposed that even the wary monarch of Prussia would swell the numbers and increase the powers of the confederacy. A Russian army, of 150,000 men, was advancing with hasty strides to the confines of France, by the way of Italy; while the nick-named Army of England, having broken up its encampments at Boulogne, and forsaken its gun-boats, was hastening to oppose the torrent; and other French troops had actually taken possession of Venice and Naples.

From the neighbourhood of Cadiz, the probable theatre of naval warfare, our advices are no later than the verbal accounts heretofore received; but corroborating circumstances are daily accumulating to dissipate the doubts of a hard-fought engagement between admiral Calder and the combined fleet having taken place about the 26th of August. Dispatches received in England state that the latter were at Cadiz at the period heretofore stated by capt. Williams; and being joined by the Carthagea squadron, and amounting to 40 sail of the line, would probably leave port in a day or two. The vessel which carried the dispatches to England fell in with Calder on the 24th, who was very probably met on the 26th by admiral Villeneuve with his whole fleet, on his way to drive admiral Cornwallis from before Brest. Admiral Calder was probably joined before or during the action by adm. Collingwood's Squadron of 8 sail, giving him 26 to their 40. These would be the largest hostile fleets that ever met on the ocean; and the most grand and perhaps decisive naval engagement ensued, that has ever been recorded. That a battle did occur, we offer in evidence the following reports corroborative of the relation of capt. Meeks:

"A gentleman from Madeira, (says the Philadelphia True American,) informs us, that the British ship of war *Raisonné*, of 74 guns, arrived at that island the latter end of August, bearing marks of having been in a heavy action."

The *Raisonné* is a 64, and was one of admiral Collingwood's Squadron, which probably had a smart brush with the Carthagea fleet, as it entered Cadiz, or with the combined fleet as it came out of port, and before it rather unexpectedly met with Calder.—The *Raisonné*, at all events, could not have been in the action of the 26th August.

Again—"Captain Cox, of the brig *George*, from Teneriffe, gives the following information: That he