

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, J U N E 1 9, 1 8 0 6.

### Miscellany.

From the Boston Magazine.

[The following lines were occasioned by observing in a late publication an account of the insanity of Mrs. Radcliffe, author of the Italian, Myseries of Udolpho, Romances of the Forest, &c. &c.]

#### THE WRECK OF REASON.

WOULD your imagination stray;  
To scenes of horror make its way;  
Would it from sorrow take its flight;  
From scenes of pleasure, to affright;  
Would it, reluctant, slowly creep,  
And o'er the WRECK OF REASON weep;  
—Hither come, ye blithe and gay;  
Come, and throw your mirth away.  
Weeping beauty, hither lie,  
And o'er the ruin breathe a sigh:  
Come and see, ye giddy vain,  
A sadder sight than "CRAZY JANE."

The tender heart, the liberal mind;  
The soul by sentiment refin'd;  
The modest mien, the graceful air,  
Are gone, and all is ruin there:  
The matchless smile, divinely given,  
Is chang'd into chaotic waste;  
The timid mind, with terror fated,  
Starts at the phantoms it created.

—See the MANIAC's ghastly stare!  
See her loose, dishevell'd hair!  
See her wildly rolling eyes,  
Distorted form, and piercing cries!  
See she trembles, writhes and groans,  
And fills the air with piteous moans!  
—O Radcliffe! this at last thy fate,  
To sink to such a dreadful state!  
See she shudders, starts and raves  
Of grinning ghosts and gaping graves,  
Of antique arms, and haunted halls,  
Of tottering turrets, mould'ring walls,  
The fulgent cross, the monkish cowl,  
The raven's flap, the boding owl,  
The warning knell, the mystic roll,  
With horror strike her frenzied soul.  
The murky vault's terrific gloom,  
The echoes from the dismal tomb,  
The quiv'ring pail, the crimson'd knife,  
All gory with the blood of life,  
The secret cell, the glimmering light,  
The putrid corse, the sitting sprite,  
The pendant chain, the magic chest,  
With terror fills her frantic breast.

No more she'll pen the fairy dream;  
The awful, yet the pleasing theme;  
No more pourtray, with matchless art,  
To frighten, yet delight the heart;  
Genius in her, has left the throne,  
And madness now usurps alone,  
Let frozen souls precise and nice,  
Call her the native child of vice;  
Let torpid spirits dry and stale,  
Affect to startle and bewail,  
A potent reason all may bring,  
They in her moral find a sting—  
E'en savage minds to feeling dead,  
And icy hearts by virtue led,  
When pitying death relieves her woe,  
And lays the hapless victim low,  
Might come, and on the maniac's bier,  
Shed pensive pity's softest tear.

T. P.

From a late French paper.

THE Celtic Academy, at Paris, at one of its late meetings, submitted to the test an ingenious contrivance of one of its members, which communicates the faculty of corresponding and conversing with persons of whose language you are entirely ignorant, without any preliminary study, without expence, embarrassment, or the least mental exertion. It was tried by 25 academicians on the European languages, and this trial demonstrated, that by means of this discovery a person may travel wherever he pleases without an interpreter, that he may ask for every thing he wants, converse on every kind of subject interesting to a traveller, and even expels metaphysical ideas. This process is intended to be made public.

#### EXTRACTS.

A GOOD book is the best of friends: you can entertain yourself pleasantly with that, when you have not a friend in whom you may confide.  
A good heart will, at all times, betray the best head in the world.  
I find increasing years cause me to esteem fewer people—yet to bear with more.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

#### "Pro aris et Saxis."

A citizen of Washington county made an attempt in a late Maryland Herald, published at Hagers-Town, to arrest the public attention, with a view of inducing his brother voters to pause, and employ serious thought on a practice, which has been introduced among us within a few years last past; and which if not promptly opposed, must in its effects establish an high-toned aristocracy ere long in the state of Maryland. It is hoped, that every voter whose principles are in unison with the spirit which animated the American people on the 4th July, 1776, will calmly, dispassionately, and seriously reflect, and calculate consequences—the practice alluded to is; the appointment of delegates to the general assembly, electors of the senate, and sheriffs, by a set of men calling themselves a republican committee. Republican committee men have not, as far as can be discovered, after diligent examination, ever been chosen by a majority of the voters, for whom committee men have presumed to elect (nomination is election) delegates, electors and sheriffs; and even if a solitary instance could be adduced in contradiction thereto, it would be of no avail; because the elective franchise cannot, in a constitutional point of view, be delegated by a voter to any body of men—a voter being bound by every tie, moral as well as political, ipso facto absolutely to exercise the elective franchise (vote) agreeable to his own ideas of propriety; and not puppet-like (most abominable) to be danced by Punch behind the curtain.

#### VOX POPULI.

Annapolis, June 11, 1806.

#### BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

The following remarks conclude a Speech made by Mr. Fox, in the British house of commons, in defence to the military plans of Mr. Windham. After noticing generally the arguments of opposition, "Mr. Fox proceeded to the prospect before us; and looking to our situation, as compared with that of the formidable enemy with whom we had to contend, without an ally in Europe to strike a single blow for us, he owned that he should be disposed to recommend an increase of our public force, even beyond what could be borne with facility. He feared there were no hopes to be entertained of speedily attaining such a peace as might relieve us from the necessity of keeping up that force. But if neither peace could be obtained upon honourable terms, nor means found by force to circumscribe the enemy within reasonable limits, the country must come to this dreadful option—either we must lock ourselves up within our insular situation, abandoning all interference with the continent;

#### Divisos orbe Britannos,

or we must continue the struggle fighting up hill, with the best prospects our means and exertions could afford of ultimately bringing the contest to an honourable issue. Our situation was such, that whatever the expence might be, we must have a British army somewhere; in case of invasion, which he was one of those who did not think very probable; we should be likewise defended by a powerful marine. However, supposing invasion to take place, he reprobated the idea of being panic-struck by any apprehension on that head. It was not by fears of this kind, or keeping himself upon his defence within his own territory; that the present ruler of France, had effected his triumphs.

Defended at sea by our navy, and at home, to which he certainly looked as the first object, by a numerous and brave army, backed by a gallant, loyal population; he saw nothing for which to fear in the issue of a final contest, even upon English ground. And if he looked to Ireland, he saw there a population of as brave and loyal people as on earth, who, if measures were but adopted to conciliate their feelings and attachment, would give to his majesty a source for recruiting his armies, unequalled on the same number of acres; in the dominions of any prince in Europe."

#### POTATOES.

Put a table spoonful of Plaster of Paris to each hill of Potatoes, about the latter end of June, and the vine will assume a different colour, and the stalks grow much larger and in great quantities. They will produce double the quantity. The potatoes will be of a much better quality and much larger. As Potatoes are of great use to farmers in fattening swine and beef-cattle, we recommended it to those people who use the plaster, to make the experiment for themselves, by plaiting the Potatoes soon after the first hoeing;

### Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, April 29.

The British Minister at Berlin has demanded, and obtained his passports. He was expected at Hufum, before the end of this month, on his way to England.

The obstruction of the trade of Hamburg, in consequence of the measures lately adopted, is most severely felt; English goods have of course greatly advanced in price; and a general dissatisfaction prevails among every description of people.

The order for blockading the Weser, the Elbe, and other rivers of Germany, was not known at Hamburg until Tuesday last; it created the utmost consternation. An opinion prevailed there, that Prussia would be compelled by France to declare against Denmark, in case of refusal of the latter to shut her ports against the trade of this country.

It will appear, from the declaration inserted in our paper of this day, that the king of Sweden, not in the least alarmed by the movements of the Prussian troops, or the menaces of the Prussian Cabinet, is resolved not to retire from that part of the Electorate of Hanover on the right bank of the Elbe.

Dumourier is at present in Swedish Pomerania. Private letters from Dublin state, Dwyer, the county Wicklow rebel chief, and his companions, who were shipped off for Botany Bay, rode upon the crew on the voyage, and carried the vessel into the Brazils."

The Mail due on Wednesday, arrived this Morning. It has not, of course, brought such late news as the Mail which arrived yesterday; but from the following letter from Vienna, there is little reason to doubt that the passage through the Frioul into Dalmatia; has been granted to the French troops. But these troops will find it difficult to procure provisions; all the ports on both sides the Adriatic having been declared by Russia in a state of Blockade.

VIENNA April 9.

"It is asserted, that yesterday there was signed between the courts of Vienna and France, a convention, in virtue of which the former concedes to the latter a free passage for its troops by La Ponteba and Trieste, for Istria and Venetian Dalmatia; the number of these troops is variously stated; some carrying it as high as 45,000; others to only 30,000. This last point is a matter of indifference; the passage being once granted, there probably would not be any difficulty as to the number. Although from the manner in which this demand was made no one doubted of its success, the news of the conclusion has nevertheless caused a great sensation among the public, and the corps diplomatique. Russia foresaw this condescension, and in consequence, we learn, by private letters received yesterday from Trieste, that the commander in chief of the Russian fleet in the Adriatic has given directions to all the divisions under his orders, to blockade not only that port, but also all those on the two coasts of that sea; and to examine strictly every ship that enters or comes out.

"To this order is annexed an exact list of every species of commerce which is reckoned provision, or ammunition of war, and a copy of these instructions is on board the Asia, the Admiral's ship.

"Ragusa itself is situated among the ports which will be subjected to these visits so distressing to a great part of Italy, and particularly to the Hereditary States."

LAUBURG, April 20.

In consequence of the reiterated rumours that the Prussian troops are making preparations to pass the Elbe, the Swedish commander count Gustavus Lowenheim, has addressed the following to the Prussian commandant at Lauburg:

"To M—Le commandant of the Prussian troops at Lauburg.

"As several reports have reached me tho' unofficial, respecting the preparation of the Prussian troops for passing over to the right bank of the Elbe, I feel myself called upon in conformity to the orders I have received from my Sovereign, with the repetition of mine of the 1st of February, to declare to the commandant of the Prussian troops, that all the Hanoverian territory upon the right bank of the Elbe is placed under the protection of Sweden, as the property of his Majesty's August Aley, the King of Great-Britain and Ireland, in his quality of Elector of Hanover;—and that, under this view, the countries above mentioned are occupied by the troops of the king of Sweden under my command; and that I have orders to defend those countries; in case of any violation of their limits by foreign troops, and of which I have given proper notice to my advanced posts, as any such violation will be treated as an attack upon the states of his Swedish Majesty.

"Count Gustavus Lowenheims",  
Head quarters, Ratschburg, April 18, 1806."