

expected to receive every necessary assistance for the enterprise. The letter mentions that the son of Smith, whom report has frequently placed among the captured, is still with Miranda.

Received at Philadelphia, a letter from Liverpool, dated May 24, received at Philadelphia.

We enclose you the extract (respecting the admiral with Prussia) from the London papers, leaving you to form your own conclusions. No private news from Hamburg state the circumstance—and our government have delayed issuing letters of marque, though an order in council, had appeared in the Gazette, for that purpose.

From the Boston Chronicle.

Messrs. Adams and Rhoades, if you think the enclosed original letters will afford any amusement to your readers, you are at liberty to publish them if you please.  
Monticello, Aug. 19th, 1805.

Respected general, I HAVE lately learnt through the channel of newspapers, and learnt with pleasure, that you are still in life and enjoy health and spirits. The victories of Bennington, the first link in that chain of successes which issued in the surrender at Saratoga, are still fresh in the memory of every American; and the name of him who achieved them dear to his heart. Permit me, therefore, as a stranger who knows you only by the services you have rendered, to express to you the sincere emotions of pleasure and attachment which he felt on learning that your days had been thus prolonged, his fervent prayers that they may still be continued in comfort, and the conviction that when ever they end, your memory will be cherished by those who come after you, as one who has not lived in vain for his country. I salute you, venerable patriot and general, with affection and reverence.

TH: JEFFERSON.

Hon. Major Gen. STARK.

Derryfield, Oct. 1805.

Respected Sir, Your friendly letter of the 19th August came to hand a few days since; but owing to the imbecility inseparably connected with the wane of life, I have not been able to acknowledge it until now. I have been in my seventy-seventh year since the 28th of August last; and since the close of the revolutionary war, have devoted my time entirely to domestic employments—and in the vale of obscure retirement, have tasted that tranquility which the hurry and bustle of the busy world so seldom bestows. I thank you for the compliment you are pleased to make me, nor will I conceal the satisfaction I feel in receiving it from a man who possesses so large a share of my confidence. I will confess to you, Sir, that I once began to think, that the labours of the revolution were in vain, and that I should live to see the system restored that I had assisted in destroying; but my fears are all at an end, and I am preparing to meet the unerring fate of man; with, however, the satisfactory reflection, that I leave a numerous progeny, in a country highly favoured by nature, and under a government, whose principles and views I believe to be correct and just.

With the highest consideration of respect and esteem, I have the honour to be, your most obedient servant,

JOHN STARK.

THOMAS JEFFERSON, Esq.

NEW-YORK, July 8.

Arrived, the ship Grace, Hills, of Boston, in 56 days from Charante. There was an embargo at Charante, from the 6th of April till the 6th of May. May 12, capt. Fitch was boarded by a cutter belonging to admiral Thornborough's squadron, and at 2 P. M. by the Iris frigate, at 8 by a sloop of war, and at 1 the next morning was boarded by the Indefatigable 40 gun ship. The British line of battle ships were at anchor about five leagues from Oberon light-house, waiting for the Rochefort squadron to come out. The Rochefort squadron lay at the Isle of Aix ready for sea. It consists of the admiral's ship called the Magistrate, of 120 guns, 4 line of battle ships, 6 frigates, a sloop of war, and 6 brigs. Capt. Follet, of the ship Two Brothers, mentioned above, lat. 44, 30, long. 29, spoke with a fleet of 20 sail of merchantmen, from the Cape of Good Hope, 56 days out. They were convoyed by two frigates: among the merchant ships were two Americans belonging to New-York, from Batavia, detained at the Cape of Good Hope, and ordered for England for trial.

July 9.

Mr. Peter Rose, who went out in the ship Leander, arrived here in the sloop Atlantic, from Barbados, where he left the Leander on the 16th ult. He informs, that capt. Lewis was on shore the 14th of June, and the mate was sent for on board the British sloop of war Lily, and an officer from the latter sent on board the Leander, who took charge of her, and 14 or 15 men sent on board the Lily though they had protestations. This so much displeased the people of the Leander, that they offered to give up their wages for a discharge, which was refused.

It was reported that admiral Cochrane, with 9 sail of armed vessels was to accompany Miranda to the Maine; and that colonel Armstrong was at Trinidad recruiting, and enlisted 700 men for the expedition. Recruits had also been raised at Barbados. Capt. Dickinson informs, that a frigate and three transports had just arrived at Bermuda, from England,

having on board a regiment of troops, part for that place and the residue for New-Providence.

We have nothing new from the Cadiz arrival, except marine intelligence. Capt. Congdon in coming out, passed the British blockading squadron, consisting of 6 sail of the line, 1 frigate and a brig.

PHILADELPHIA, July 9.

Arrived, ship Active, capt. Morris, in 60 days from Cape-Good-Hope: by whom it is stated, that Sir Home Popham sailed from the Cape on the 14th of April last, in the Diadem, and Raisonné, of 64 guns, two frigates, and a number of transports, on board of which, was a train of artillery and a Highland regiment. It was generally believed that this expedition was destined against the Spanish settlements of Rio-de-Plata.

BALTIMORE, July 12.

Captain Fairchild, (arrived at Salem) was at Trapani, in Sicily, on the 13th of May, and informs, that Sir Sidney Smith sailed from Palermo on the 6th of May, with four ships of the line and eleven gun-boats, for Gaeta, which place had not then surrendered to the French, and was expected would be able to hold out against any land force that could be sent against it, while assisted by a naval armament. Edward Carrington, esq. has been appointed by the president of the United States, consul at Canton.

NORFOLK, July 7.

Jerome Buonaparte.—On Friday last arrived in 14 days from Martinique, the sch'r Patriot, captain Hudson, from whom we learn, that on the 10th ult. Jerome Buonaparte arrived in a ship of the line at Port-Royal; that on the 16th 2 other ships of the line arrived, the latter having been chased by admiral Cochrane in the Northumberland, with a frigate. Before capt. H. left Martinique, admiral Cochrane, with three ships of the line and several frigates, were blockading the French ships.

It was reported, that three more ships of the line and two frigates were daily expected at Martinique.

At present we can only conjecture as to the cause, which has occasioned the separation of the fleet to which Jerome Buonaparte was attached. We may conclude that the separation has not been voluntary, nor shall we be surprised to learn that a battle has taken place, in which the French have been defeated. This fleet consisted of 7 sail of the line, and 3 frigates, arriving in this dispersed manner, does not look well.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed out of the late general court, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Friday, the 25th instant, at eleven o'clock,

ONE tract of LAND, called Part of Ridgely's Great Park, containing 150 acres, to be sold for cash; taken as the property of Rawlings Gartrell, and sold to satisfy a debt due William Alexander, Esquire.

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

July 14, 1806.

In CHANCERY, July 15, 1806.

ON application of THOMAS HARRIS, junior, trustee for John Maddox, an insolvent debtor, ordered, that the creditors of the said Maddox do bring in and declare their respective claims to the said trustee, on or before the 10th day of September next; the said trustee having reported that he had sold, at public sale, the property returned by the said Maddox in his schedule, at and for the sum of five hundred dollars to the said John Maddox.

Ordered likewise, that the above order be published three successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette before the last day of August next.

True copy,

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

George & John Barber,

TAKE this method to inform the patrons of the ANNAPOLIS & BALTIMORE PACKETS, that they will not hold themselves answerable for the loss of any letters or money entrusted to them. At the same time they declare that as good care as heretofore shall be taken.

Those persons indebted to them, whose accounts have been long standing, are requested to come forward and settle with William Duvall, who is authorized to pursue legal means to recover any money due them. It is hoped this notice will be attended to, and further trouble prevented.

July 16, 1806.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons whatever, from hunting with either dog or gun, pulling down my fences, or riding through my farm on the Head of South river, without permission of the manager. Offenders may be assured they will be prosecuted to the utmost rigour of the law.

THOMAS SNOWDEN.

July 15th 1806.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT I intend to apply to the Baltimore county court, for the benefit of the act of the general assembly of Maryland, passed at November session, 1805, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors.

10th 16/14 JAMES BACON.

## Poet's Corner.

SELECTED.

ON VISITING A SCENE IN ARGYLESHIRE.

From Campbell's "Pleasures of Hope."

AT the silence of twilight's contemplative hour,  
I have mus'd in a sorrowful mood,  
On the wind shaken weeds that embosom the bow'r,  
Where the home of my forefathers stood,  
All ruin'd and wild is their roofless abode,  
And lonely the dark raven's sheltering tree,  
And travell'd by few is the grass-cover'd road,  
Where the hunter of deer and the warrior trod,  
To his hills that encircle the sea.

Yet wandering, I found, on my ruinous walk,  
By the dial-stone aged and green,  
One rose of the wilderness left on its stalk,  
To mark where a garden had been;  
Like a brotherless hermit, the last of its race,  
All wild in the silence of nature, it drew  
From each wandering sunbeam a lonely embrace;  
For the night-weed and thorn overshadow'd the place  
Where the flower of my forefathers grew.

Sweet bud of the wilderness! emblem of all  
That survives in this desolate heart!  
The fabric of bliss to its centre may fall;  
But patience shall never depart;  
Though the wild of enchantment, all vernal & bright  
In the days of delusion by fancy combin'd  
With the vanishing phantoms of love and delight,  
Abandon my soul like a dream of the night,  
And leave but a desert behind.

Be hush'd, my dark spirit! for wisdom condemns,  
Where the faint and the feeble deplore;  
Be strong as the rock of the ocean that stems  
A thousand wild waves on the shore—  
Thro' the perils of Chance and the scowl of Disdain,  
May thy front be unalter'd, thy courage elate!  
Ah, even the name I have worshipp'd in vain,  
Shall awake not the sigh of remembrance grate!  
To bear is to conquer our fate!

## LIPS AND EYES.

A TALE.

IN CELIA'S face a question did arise,  
Which were more beautiful, her LIPS or EYES?  
We, said the Eyes, send forth those pointed darts,  
Which pierce the hardest adamant hearts—  
From us, replied the Lips, proceed those blisses,  
Which lovers reap from sweetest words and kisses.  
Then wept the Eyes, and from their springs did pour,  
Of liquid, oriental pearls, a show'r.  
Whereat the Lips, mov'd with delight and pleasure,  
Thro' a sweet smile unlock'd their pearly treasure!  
And bade LOVE judge, which thus did add most grace,  
Weeping or smiling pearls in CELIA'S face?

## ANECDOTE.

BEAU NASH was one evening employed in collecting money for the Bath Hospital.—A Lady entered who was more remarkable for her wit than her charity, and not being able to pass by him unobserved, she gave him a pat with her fan, and said, "You must put down a trifle for me, Nash, for I have no money in my pocket." "Yes, madam, says he, that I will with pleasure if your Grace will tell me when to stop;" then taking a handful of guineas out of his pocket he began to tell them into his white hat, one, two, three, four, five. "Hold, hold, (says the duchess) consider what you are about." "Consider your rank and fortune, madam," (says Nash,) and continued telling six, seven, eight, nine, ten. Here the duchess called again, and seemed angry.—"Pray compose yourself, madam," cried Nash, "and don't interrupt the work of charity;" eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen. Here the duchess stormed and caught hold of his hand. "Peace, madam," says Nash, "you shall have your name written in letters of gold, madam; and upon the front of the building, madam; sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty. "I won't pay a farthing more," says the duchess, "Charity hides a multitude of sins," replies Nash; twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five. "Nash," says she, "I protest you frighten me out of my wits. L—d! I shall die!" "Madam you will never die with doing good; and if you should it would be better for you," answered Nash, and was about to proceed; but perceiving her grate had lost all patience, a parley ensued; when he, after much altercation, agreed to stop his hand and compound with her grace for thirty guineas. The duchess, however, seemed displeas'd the whole evening, and when he came to the table where she was playing, bid him "stand further, an ugly devil, for she hated the sight of him." But her grace afterwards, having a run of good luck, called Nash to her: "Come, says she, I will be friends with you, though you are a fool, and to let you see I am not angry, there are ten guineas more for your charity."

## Rees's Cyclopædia.

DR. REES'S NEW CYCLOPÆDIA is just received, and for delivery to subscribers, at the store of Messrs. M. and B. CURRAN, Part the first of Vol. the first.  
Annapolis, July 8, 1806.

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