

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, J U L Y 31, 1806.

### Miscellany.

#### THE FROWNS OF FORTUNE.

BY MRS. ROBINSON.

As'er the world, by sorrows prest,  
 I wander sad and weary;  
 In hopes to find a place of rest,  
 From scenes forlorn and dreary;  
 Where'er I go, I'm doom'd to trace,  
 If fortune smiles the smiling face;  
 But if the frowns I'm sure to see,  
 On every face a frown for ME!

When morning blushes through her tears,  
 And nature flaunts for treasures,  
 How gaudy every path appears,  
 How rich in boundless pleasures!  
 But if the dawn in misty gloom,  
 Still veils the flower's vivid bloom,  
 How droops in shade the lofliest tree,  
 Whose spreading boughs had shelter'd ME!

Nor truth nor feeling can ensue—  
 The friend that's ever smiling;  
 Worth cannot worldly misery cure  
 Its darkest hours beguiling;  
 This heart which owns the purest flame,  
 Not patient thro' nor calm to blame,  
 Since fortune's frown, the fates decree,  
 Through every scene should follow ME!

Thus all things light or dark appear,  
 As fortune cheers or saddens;  
 For time flies slow when grief is near,  
 But swift when transport gladdens.  
 Hope is a transient summers dream,  
 Where visions gay and fluttering seem:  
 But truth and reason wake to see,  
 Then waste away and fade like ME!

O! come capricious Fortune, blind,  
 Subdue this bosom feeling;  
 Make dim the fire that warms my mind,  
 Thence all its fervour stealing;  
 Teach me the fordid fertile art,  
 To dress in low disguise the heart,  
 Then every face shall cheerful be,  
 And wear a gentle smile for ME!

From a London paper.

AMONG a company of honest Pats in the parlicus of St. Giles's, it was proposed by the host to make a gift of a couple of fowls to him that off hand should write six lines of his own composing. Several of the merry crew attempted unsuccessfully to gain the prize. At length the wittiest among them thus ended the contest:—

" Good friends if I'm to make a po'm,  
 Excuse me if I just step home;  
 Two lines already!— be not cruel,  
 Consider honies, I'm a fool.  
 There's four lines! now I'll gain the fowls,  
 With which I soon shall fill my bow'ls."

From the Long-Island Intelligencer.

THE following extract is from the minutes of the Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church in America for the year 1806.

The addition of 10,625 members to one branch of the Church of Christ, in one year, must afford particular pleasure to every man who knows the value of genuine religion, to every one who has experienced its salutary influence upon his own mind, and duly observed or considered its blessed effects upon society.

Her ways are ways of pleasantness,  
 And all her flow'ry paths are peace.

#### RECAPITULATION.

	Whites.	Colour.
Western Conference	12,057	630
S. Carolina Conference	12,665	4,389
Virginia Conference	15,097	4,548
Baltimore Conference	18,922	7,221
Philadelphia Conference	22,142	9,782
New-York Conference	12,681	625
N. England Conference	9,149	62
	103,313	27,257
Total	130,570	
Total last year	119,945	
Increase this year	10,625	

N. B. Agreeably to the returns published in the said minutes, there are more than one hundred and thirty thousand members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in America, exclusive of those in Nova-Scotia, N. Brunswick, and the various West-India islands, which if added, would make about 150,000 in America. And we are informed, by good authority, that from the best calculations that can be made, by the bishops and ministers of the said Methodist Church, that their congregations, in the U. States, are collectively about one million of hearers. We are further informed, from the most authentic source, that it has been only forty years since the first appearance of methodism in America. What an astonishing increase! Surely, *This is the Lord's doing, and it is marvellous in our eyes.*

Wilt thou break a leaf driven to and fro?

THIS touching question of Job came with all its force into my mind, as I was yesterday sauntering through the mall, and what can be more pathetic? A very old man was leaning upon his staff, as if weary. I asked him why, instead of standing in the sun, he did not sit beneath one of the elms. He raised his countenance to answer me; it was pensive, but not gloomy; a faint, melancholy smile gleamed from his eye, and gave his features the expression of tranquil resignation. He told me that the shade recalled his sorrows; I am, said he, alone—but why do I complain? I deserve nothing; I have lost all. Feeling an interest in the man, I asked him what calamities had stripped him to poverty. He began to collect his thoughts, and without a single word of complaint, related the events of his life. He had lived seventy years, and scarcely a day ever passed without bringing some new misfortune. His voice, while he was speaking, was, for the most part, calm and even; but when he told me of the death of his wife and only daughter, his utterance was choaked. His limbs are now palsied, his eyes are dim, his ears are thick. But though his senses are leaving him, he is not querulous; his God, he knows is love. Surely there is another state. Who does not acknowledge that unrepining patience deserves a reward higher than earth can give. There is indeed a world, where sorrow and sighing shall flee away, where tears shall be turned into joy.

[Anthology.]

#### AN ACT

Regulating the currency of foreign coins in the United States.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act, foreign gold and silver coins shall pass current as money within the United States, and be a legal tender for the payment of all debts and demands, at the several and respective rates following, and not otherwise, viz:

The gold coins of Great-Britain and Portugal, of their present standard, at the rate of one hundred cents, for every twenty-seven grains of the actual weight thereof; the gold coins of France, Spain, and the dominions of Spain, of their present standard, at the rate of one hundred cents, for every twenty-seven grains and two fifths of a grain, of the actual weight thereof. Spanish milled dollars at the rate of one hundred cents for each, the actual weight whereof shall not be less than seventeen pennyweights and seven grains, and in proportion for the parts of a dollar. Crowns of France at the rate of one hundred and ten cents, for each crown, the actual weight whereof shall not be less than eighteen pennyweights and seventeen grains, and in proportion for the parts of a crown.—And it shall be the duty of the secretary of the treasury, to cause assays of the foreign gold and silver coins made current by this act, to be had at the mint of the United States, at least once in every year, and to make report of the result thereof to Congress, for the purpose of enabling them to make such alterations in this act, as may become requisite, from the real standard value of such foreign coins. And it shall be the duty of the secretary of the treasury, to cause assays of the foreign gold and silver coins of the description made current by this act, which shall issue subsequently to the passage of this act, and shall circulate in the United States, at the mint aforesaid, at least once in every year, and to make report of the result thereof to Congress, for the purpose of enabling Congress to make such coins current, if they shall deem the same to be proper, at their real standard value.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the first section of the act, entitled, "An act regulating foreign coins and for other purposes," passed the ninth day of February one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, be and the same is hereby repealed.—And the operation of the second section of the same act shall be and hereby is suspended for and during the space of three years from the passage of this act.

### Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, July 31, 1806.

#### FARMERS BANK OF MARYLAND,

JUNE 25, 1806.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders in this Bank, on the western shore, that an election will be held, at Gwinn's tavern, in the city of Annapolis, on the first Monday in August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of choosing seventeen directors of said bank, to serve for twelve months from the said day of election.

By order,  
 JONA. PINKNEY, Cashier.

#### FARMERS BANK OF MARYLAND,

JULY 14, 1806.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders in the Farmers Bank of Maryland, that the eighth payment of five dollars on each share of stock will become due and payable at said Bank on Saturday the 9th day of August next; they will also observe, that a failure of the above payment will be attended with a loss of interest on all former payments, nor will it recommence until said payment is made good.

By order,  
 JONA. PINKNEY, Cashier.

To the Stockholders in the Farmers Bank of Maryland residing on the Western Shore.

GENTLEMEN,

FINDING it extremely inconvenient to attend as a Director of the Bank, I take this mode of intimating my wish of not being considered a candidate for that office at the ensuing election.—At the same time I cannot help recommending it to the stockholders to re-elect, at least, a majority of the present directors—the interest of the institution, in my opinion, requires it.

July 9, 1806.

3X HORATIO RIDOUT.

WE are authorized to say, that Horatio Ridout will serve, if elected, as an Elector of the Senate for Anne-Arundel county, and that if honoured by the suffrages of a majority of his fellow-citizens, he will not be influenced by party motives in the selection of proper characters to fill that important station at this critical period.

WE are authorized to say, that Doctor John Gas-saway, of Rhode river, is a candidate for one of the representatives of Anne-Arundel county to the legislature.

#### BUONAPARTE'S BROTHERS.

Of the four brothers of Buonaparte Lucien is the richest. While he held the office of Minister of the Interior, he is known to have sold the protections of government to smugglers and contraband dealers, in which trade his receipts for sometime were enormous. He was no less dexterous in converting his foreign missions into sources of profit. The negotiations in Spain, in which Portugal also was included, were worth to him about 550,000l.; and though he has not lately, from having fallen into disgrace with his brother, held any situation of emolument, his fortune, notwithstanding the pomp and luxury in which he lives, amounts to nearly a million and a half sterling. It was remarked at Paris, during his stay there, that none of the Princes of the Bourbon Family had ever equalled him in splendour and magnificence.—In his private life he is completely what is called in France *Rouse*; but he is not without some commendable qualities. Like the Regent, whom he is said a good deal to resemble, he is fond of show, of a luxurious table, and of sensual enjoyment of every sort: like him, he is hospitable, generous and fond of the fine arts. He has, perhaps, the choicest gallery of pictures that can be possessed by an individual. He is reckoned the first of the family in point of talents. Joseph Buonaparte is of a very different character. Less immoral in his life, he is also less popular in his manners, among a people where libertinism often passes as a recommendation. More prudent, and more obsequious to the will of his brother, he is a greater favourite with the family.

[London paper.]

Miss Stephanie Napoleon, niece of Josephine, and now Princess of Baden, is just taken from a boarding school, in the vicinity of Paris, to be made a Princess and a future Queen. She is to receive from France, equal to 200,000 guilders annually. Heroic Frenchmen, you have spent your blood at Marengo and Austerlitz for a noble purpose! We shall soon hear of the magnificent Imperial presents of lace!