

THE PLEASURES OF FANCY.

FROM ALLEN'S POEMS.

Sweetest warble of the spray,
Awfully suspend your pleasing lay;
Ye gales! your gentle breaths forbear,

When the rich mantle of the morn
Begins with splendor to unfold,
I mark upon the bending thorn
The lively dew-drop tipp'd with gold,

But when the cheerful day is gone,
And darkness night moves slowly on:
When, with a melancholy grace,
Pale Luna lifts her sober face;

If chance the rainy torrent falls,
And patters on my cottage walls,
Secure I hear the tempest roar,
And howl for entrance at my door;

If from the north stern Winter blows
His driving cataract of snows,
In dark'ning storms and tempests drest,
Then Pleasure drops her cherub-wing,

When summer comes, with glory crown'd,
Dispensing light and grandeur round,
I seek the heav'n-aspiring hill,
Or wander where the morn'ring rill

Nor sober Autumn comes in vain;
'Tis then I court the studious train,
Or haunt the Muses' sacred grove,
Where oft my footsteps love to rove.

And when the trees stand dark and bare,
No cheerful music warbling there,
My breast with tender pity heaves—
I read my fate in falling leaves.

BIOGRAPHY.

MR. POPE'S EXTERIOR.

ALEXANDER POPE, Esq. is almost
universally celebrated and known, as
one of the first of Poets, but the form
and figure of his person is not so well
known. His eminence as an author
excites a curiosity to know something
of his person, and this (Dr. S. Johnston
says), "was not formed by the
nicest model. Pope has in his account
of "the Little Club" in the Guardian,
compared himself to a spider, and is
described as protuberant behind and
before—he is said to have been beautiful
in his infancy, but of a constitution
feeble and weak, and as bodies of a
tender frame are easily distorted, his
deformity was probably the effect of
his application. His stature was
so low as to bring him to a level with
common tables; it was necessary to
raise his seat, but his face was not
displeasing, and his eyes were animated
and vivid—his habitual disorder
was the head-ache—one of his sides
was contracted—he was very susceptible
of cold—his legs so slender as to be
enlarged with three pair of stockings—his
hair had fallen almost all away, and
he used to dine sometimes with Lord
Oxford in a velvet cap—his dress of ceremony,
was black with a tie wig, and a little
sword. When he wanted to sleep he
nodded, and is said to have slumbered
at his own table while the Prince of
Wales, was talking—His invitations were
many, but he was a troublesome inmate;
he had so many wants, that a
numerous attendance was scarcely able
to supply them, one of his constant
demands was the want of coffee in
the night—he loved meats highly seasoned
and of strong taste, and indulged
his appetite. In familiar or convivial
conversation, it does not appear that
he excelled, and like Dryden, was
not distinguished by vivacity in company."

Such is the portrait given of this
great little Man. We add, he was
born in England, of popish parents,
and died in the catholic faith, on the
30th of May 1744, at the age of 56
years.

ON THE PRESENT FASHION
OF SHORT WAISTCOATS.

Long since it has been justly said,
A silly fopling has no head,
But now as modern fashions go,
The head nor body has a beau.

ALMANACKS

for the year 1803,
For sale at this Office.
February 24.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS.
Wednesday, December 8.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.

Upon the motion of the secretary
at war, the house resolved itself into
a committee of supply.

The SECRETARY at WAR rose. He
began by saying, that it was his duty
to lay before the committee the proposed
establishment of the army for the
ensuing year: The estimates upon
the table certainly exhibited the
detail of an army larger considerably
than any which had been maintained
by this country upon a peace establishment.
The main question to be decided,
in his opinion, was not the quantum
of the force to be kept, but whether
that force was necessary; and upon
this point he did not imagine much
could be said in addition to the
arguments used when the navy estimates
were before the committee. The hon.
gentleman alluded to the arguments
adduced upon that debate, which
he combated with great force. He
remarked that the present state of
France seemed to have realised the
most sanguine dreams of Louis the
Sixteenth. That this country must
be prepared for any emergency, not
commit any act of aggression or heedless
violence, and at the same time resist
in a bold and manly manner any
attack upon the national honour. He
then entered into a detail of the state of
the French army as it at present stands,
from which he shewed that the
army of the republic amounted to
upwards of 400,000 men, exclusive of
the late conscript levy, such being
the case, it surely became indispensable
for England to have a force larger
than she ever had upon a peace
establishment. This country had no right
to calculate upon the duration of any
peace, unless it was in possession of
the most effectual and efficient means
of self-defence. There was a constitutional
objection to a large standing
army of peace, unless it was sanctioned
by Parliament. This he was most
readily disposed to admit; but he had
an answer to every objection of the kind
in one short word, namely, "necessity."
The force intended to be kept up
consisted of 27 regiments of Dragoon
guards—the Foot Guards to remain
upon their present establishment. The
total number of cavalry to be 17,250,
and the Foot Guards to consist of 6060.
It was proposed to maintain 102
battalions of infantry, the regiments of
the line to be up to the 93d. The
Royals being a very old and most
valuable corps, the second battalion
of that regiment was not intended to
be reduced. The two battalions of the
52d, for the same reason, was also to
be kept.—There were also five additional
battalions of the 60th; and it was also,
with the permission of the committee,
intended to include the 94th. These
regiments would consist of 75 rank and
file per company, excepting those corps
destined for service in India, whose
complement would be still higher.—This
statement made up 102 battalions of
infantry. The West-India regiments
had been reduced from twelve to six,
and it was proposed to retain those six
regiments. The foreign corps now
consisted only of four regiments; 1st,
that called Stewart's regiment, a
regiment conspicuous for its services;
and three Swiss corps.—These were
intended to be retained upon their usual
establishment. There were several
other corps of inferior denomination;
the Staff corps, the Waggon corps,
and the New South-Wales corps
were likewise intended to be kept
up; the total number therefore to be
retained, including the army in India,
would amount to 128,999 men and
officers. The general distribution of
this force, he should state to be
60,000 rank and file, including 15,000
cavalry for Great-Britain and Ireland
—30,000 for the plantations & foreign
garrisons, and the residue for the
service in India. The total expence
of which, for guards, garrisons, &c. &c.
he would estimate at 4,015,000l. In
addition to the regiments of the line
to be kept up, it had been deemed
necessary to raise six new garrison
battalions in the room of Invalids,
which title had been abolished as unsoldier
like, and the difference upon this
occasion, in point of expence, did not
exceed 5000l. These garrison battalions
would be found highly useful in
protecting the coasts, and would set
regiments of the line at liberty to be
employed upon other service. The
only army services not before the
committee were the full pay of the officers
who retired at the peace, and the
pensions to the men in Chelsea and
Kilmainham Hospitals. He did not
think they would be much higher
than the sum voted in 1801, and he
imagined the whole expence would be
covered by 5,500,000l. which was less
than the total expence of the army in
1801 by 10,500,000l.—He then stated
the savings by the barrack department
since the peace, and the various officers
who had retired on half pay; the

reduction of the militia fencible, and
foreign corps; and concluded a long
speech by moving, that the number of
land forces for garrisons for Great-
Britain, be 66,574 men including Non-
commissioned Officers, from the 25th
of December, 1802, to the 25th of
December, 1803.

Lord TEMPLE did not mean to
oppose the resolution. Conceiving that
the salvation of the country depended
on its exertions, it could not be supposed
that he should. He was convinced
that the ruler of France aimed at
the entire subjugation of England;
that being the case, as from his soul
he believed it to be, "God forbid,"
said his Lordship, "that by a vote of
mine I should damp any little spirit
which I see rising in his Majesty's
Ministers."—(A great laugh.) He
could not, however, help remonstrating
on the unprecedented conduct of
Ministers in coming down to the house,
and demanding supplies, without
giving any statement why these
supplies are necessary. When they
demanded the supplies for the navy,
it was entirely owing to his honorable
friends (Mr. Windham, Mr. Grenville,
&c.) that Ministers had been compelled
to speak out. On the present occasion
he could not but say, that the committee
had heard a speech from the secretary
at war, which individually had done
that honorable gentleman much credit.
We have heard him state, that Ministers
will preserve the peace if they can
do so with honour; but he had not
condescended to inform the committee
whether the present establishment
was meant to be permanent; whether
the estimates were those of war or
peace, or whether the burden of them
be one of the blessings attending the
peace they have made. The committee
have not heard one word on the subject.
Ministers ought to state why, at the
present moment they demand such
an establishment, when all last summer
they have been disbanding the forces.
Here his Lordship enumerated the various
troops which had been discharged,
in which he would allow the chancellor
of the Exchequer full credit for his
assertion, that no men had been
discharged whom government could
retain; all which, however, Ministers
had done in the course of the summer,
at the very time when they knew
Gen. Leclerc was in possession of St.
Domingo; it was also notorious that
Mr. Moore had privately left the country,
and had appeared at Constance, in
consultation with the insurgents of
Switzerland. What therefore must
be the opinion of the country with
regard to their conduct, when, at the
end of the last session, they had a
large disposable force, which they
have disbanded, and now applies for
this peace establishment? At that
time we were in possession of Martinique,
Tobago, and St. Lucia, (valuable
only as a military post) but how did
it happen now, that after giving up
these, in obedience to the treaty of
Amiens, that we should be called upon
for a larger force? Upon the unparalleled
dangerous state of the country he
should support the motion, and upon
no other grounds. He would not
doubt, he told that he and his friends
had good government votes, but made
violent opposition speeches. They
did so, and he would state openly their
reason. They approved the measures,
but disappointed the men. They
wished to get ministers turned out.
(A loud laugh, and cries of hear, hear.)
There was only one man (Mr. Pitt) to
whom the country looked in this
season of trying difficulty, and looked
to him for deliverance from the thralldom
which ministers had involved it in,
because in that man the nation at large
could place the most implicit confidence.

General MAITLAND remarked, that
the noble Lord who spoke last had
stigmatised his majesty's ministers in
a manner which he was conscious
they did not deserve, because they
had shewn no ground for the present
vote; but the situation of this country
and of Europe at large spoke for
itself. The present was not a time
for gentlemen to doubt of the propriety
of the measure. Let them look to
the widely extended dominion of
France, and to the general feeling of
the French people. The principal
feeling of that nation was warlike and
military enterprise; give them swords,
and let them be led by their favourite
generals. But was this country to
be told, that in these circumstances its
establishment was to be low? The
natural feeling of this country was
jealousy, and dread of the power of
France, and when to this was added,
that France had felt our power, and
sustained defeats from England, her
temper must be that of hostility, tho'
not openly expressed, or even privately
hinted at. With regard to her
conduct towards Switzerland, there
could only be one opinion. He knew
that aggravating language was unfit
for society, and improper in the house
of Commons; he should not, therefore,
give his opinion upon the con-

duct of France to that devoted country,
or name (hear, hear,) but he should
assert that France having the intention
of annihilating this country even
upon supposition, that the greatest
care ought to be taken that she had
neither the means nor opportunity of
accomplishing our fall. This brought
him to the vote of the evening. When
he heard upon a former occasion that
50,000 men were proposed for the
navy service, he should have gone away
much dissatisfied, had he not heard it
stated from the authority of the illustrious
Nobleman who presides over the
marine, that 50 sail of the line could
be sent to sea within a month after
any rupture. He was thus completely
satisfied, as 50 sail of the line, so
promptly furnished, would be equal
to the combined navies of France,
Spain and Holland. The Honourable
Gentleman concluded by saying, that
if ever he gave a vote with heartfelt
pleasure it was upon the present occasion.

LONDON, December 13.

A violent storm happened at Nice
on the 21st ult. which excited the
greatest alarm, and was productive
of much mischief. The surrounding
country was inundated and the lower
apartments of the houses overflowed.
A great quantity of oil and wine were
in consequence lost. The valley of
St. Etienne served as a bed for the
waters, where a current formed itself,
which in its course destroyed a number
of gardens full of oranges and citrons,
whilst the wreck of houses, large
trees and cattle were seen floating
with the torrent. The moles of the
Port were threatened with total
destruction from the fury of the waves.
Some of the inhabitants asserted that
they felt a shock of an earthquake in
the night.

In consequence of late inundations,
by the overflow of the Rhine, not fewer
than 1500 farmers have lost their
all, and have been compelled to seek
refuge at Avignon.

The Eighteenth State.

PORTLAND, December 25.

Separation of Maine from Massachusetts.

The important question is revived,
respecting the erection of the district
of Maine into a separate and independent
state.

About a month ago, a number of
persons, who had considered the expediency
of renewing the subject which
a long time has been contemplated,
of erecting the district of Maine
into an independent state, met in this
town, and appointed a committee to
consider a proper mode for collecting
the present sentiments of the people
thereon.

The report of the committee was
the last week agreed to, as will appear
by their letter and form of a petition
to the general court, which we this
day publish.

To the honorable the senate and house
of representatives of the commonwealth
of Massachusetts, in general court
assembled, at Boston, Jan. 1802.

Humbly represent the subscribers,
inhabitants of the town of
in the district of Maine,

That they are deeply impressed
with the importance, and convinced
of the expediency of erecting the
district of Maine into a separate
and independent commonwealth.

That this impression does not
result from any aversion to the
constitution or government of the
state with which they have been so
long and so happily connected; but
from certain natural and immutable
principles which unequivocally
dictate the propriety of such a
measure.

Those positions, which, without
the aid of reasoning, are accredited
as truth by every unprejudiced mind,
need not be enforced by detailed
argument or laboured investigation.

That the district of Maine ought
to become a state, whenever its
population and property should be
sufficient to render its government
respectable, has been received as a
self-evident proposition.

That its population is now
sufficient, is proved by the late census,
which gives upwards of one hundred
and fifty thousand inhabitants
to this district.

That it has property to support
government, is proved by the recent
valuation which is among the public
records.

That a territory having three
hundred miles of seacoast, for one of
its boundaries, the British dominions
for two others, and the state of N.
Hampshire for the fourth, with 150
thousand inhabitants, will be accommodated,
improved and enriched,
by making its own laws and

having its own legislature, instead
of being a distant member of a
commonwealth, separated from it by
the ocean, and by an independent
state and territory, will in our opinion
be doubted only by those who
havenot paid a due consideration to
the subject.

A majority of the people have
declared their wish upon the subject.
—The years that have passed since
that declaration, have, in the opinion
of your petitioners, greatly increased
that majority.

Your petitioners would do nothing
without the sanction of the government.
They therefore pray, that measures
may be taken to put in execution
the wish of the inhabitants of this
district as heretofore expressed to
the legislature on this subject.

And they humbly suggest, that
the best mode will be for the legislature
to authorise a convention of
delegates from all the towns in the
district, at some central and convenient
place, which convention shall
have power to declare the sense of
their constituents; to frame a constitution
of government; and to do and
transact all things which may be
necessary to the perfect establishment
of a separate and independent
state.

Portland, December 1802.

SIR,

A number of gentlemen in this
quarter, who think the time has
arrived when the district of Maine
should assume the reigns of government
for itself, provided it can obtain
the consent of the constituted
authorities, have discussed the
various modes in which this question
may properly be brought before
the public.—They have finally
concluded, that a petition to the
legislature, for the appointment of
a convention, is the most proper.
The sense of the people has already
been taken. If a convention should
take place, it will be taken again
we think in a better manner.
The wisdom of the district will
then be assembled, and there is little
doubt but the discussion will be
temperate and the decision prudent.
—Believing that you coincide in
this opinion, they have forwarded
a petition to you (as they have to
other towns in the district) in hopes
that you will obtain the signatures
of those in your town and vicinity,
who are in favor of the measure.
It will be best to forward your
petition to one of the senators of
your county, or to a representative of
some town in the district; as early
as possible, that it may be laid
before the general court in the beginning
of their present session.

Samuel Freeman,
Woodbury Storer,
Daniel Davis,
Daniel Tucker,
Isaac Parker.

FRANKFORT, (K.) Jan. 20.

We have been favored by his
excellency governor Garrard, with a
fight of the adjutant general's return
of the militia of this state of
1802, from which we find that the
whole number of men, including
officers, amount to twenty-six thousand
six hundred and five. We are
pleased to discover that the deficiency
of arms is not so great as was
apprehended. From the return,
it appears that we possess eleven
thousand one hundred and fifty-
seven rifles, and two thousand
nine hundred & twenty-three
muskets.

When it is considered that the
Western country produces abundance
of lead and materials for the
manufacture of gun-powder; marksmen
equal to any in the world, &
a hardy race of men inferior to none
in courage and activity; we see no
reason to fear an appeal to arms,
or may hereafter attempt, to trample
on the rights which nature has
given us; and which the most solemn
treaties have recognized.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate
of William Jones, dec. are requested
to make payment immediately
—and those who have demands
against said estate, are desired to bring
forward their accounts properly
attested, for payment. One of the
subscribers, will attend at South-
Washingon on the 10th of March next,
for the purpose of collecting the debts
due said estate.

DAVID JONES,
JAMES BLUDWORTH, } Ex'rs
February 10.