

May 23. We are assured that the manufacture of glass in Boston is now carried on with great advantage to the proprietors, and that the glass is of an excellent quality. Whether from the superior quality of the materials or from any peculiar advantage in the structure of the works, or from the ingenuity of the workmen, the window glass said to be of a quality not equalled by any that is imported. All the new elegant buildings in Boston have been glazed with it; and orders have been sent from various parts of the country to furnish supplies of this article. It gives us no small pleasure to announce improvements in this free and happy country.

May 25. It is said, an assembly of the nobles of Gouland have voted the annexation of that province to Russia.

The state of Poland is wretched indeed, poverty, slavery, and epidemic diseases depress the people. When will despotism cease to scourge the human race! The empress is taking a census of her Polish subjects, and the taxes she imposes are enforced by military execution.

An insurrection of a serious nature is said to prevail in Catalonia in Spain, an epidemic disease ravages the country in the vicinity of the army.

Every thing in France indicates another civil convulsion to be near at hand. The parties charge each other with being royalists, aristocrats, tyrants, &c. which is mere finess to make them odious to the multitude who are mostly led by names. The whole truth, however, is, the parties hate each other; and as there is no balancing power to check both, one or the other must be sacrificed.

#### PHILADELPHIA, May 28.

Captain Hodgdon of the schooner Little Betsey, who arrived here in 20 days from Guadaloupe, informs, that he was taken into Basseterre by an armed boat from one of the privateers. The contractor general of the French troops there, as usual put his cargo in a state of requisition, but offered him certain prices for his various articles much below their prime cost.

Captain Hodgdon in a very spirited manner, which does him great credit, refused to part with his cargo on their terms, and finally succeeded, after a delay of six weeks, in getting the only produce then ready for shipping in the different ports of the island. He left a great many American vessels there, which have been waiting upon citizen Hughes and Co. three, five, and seven months for payment of cargoes, which were taken away without remonstrance or complaint on the part of the captains, who are likely to be detained as much longer if they wait the leisure of administration.

Captain Hodgdon further informs, that the French are daily landing men for the capture of Martinique, (where the forces have been much weakened by the troops sent away to Grenada, St. Vincent, &c.) Three thousand English sailors and soldiers were in the different prisons in the island, and Victor Hughes had sent a flag to the governor of Antigua, to inform him that he would put the whole to death if he was informed that a single Frenchman of the 300 in prison there had been ill-treated. Two days after, 150 of them arrived at Guadaloupe.

A British 74 and three frigates were constantly cruising off Basseterre—the former, by approaching too near the fort, received a salute of two 24 pound balls, which went through her bow.

American vessels were daily arriving with provisions, which were immediately taken up by administration—certainly poor treatment for the risk suffered in order to serve them.

St. Lucia was entirely in possession of the French, who, in the last engagement killed 300 of the English.

Captain Hodgdon also says, that a requisition of 4000 republican troops were ordered to hold themselves in readiness to go against the island of Martinique, which place they expected to be in possession of in five or six weeks—That about 60 sail of American vessels lay in the different ports of Guadaloupe, and that the brig Isabella and Anne, captain Hampton, from Philadelphia, had arrived at Port Libe; previous to his sailing, besides another American brig which was sent in there by a French cruiser. He moreover says, that they take in all American vessels they meet, loaded with provisions, bound for any of the British islands.

#### RICHMOND, May 23.

Monday evening last, arrived in Hampton Road, three French merchantmen armées en suite, part of the fleet of transports which brought the last troops from France to the island of Guadaloupe.—After debarking the troops, five vessels, of which the above are a part, were ordered to sail for Charleston, S. C. but having spoken an American vessel from that place, and obtained intelligence that the Africa and Resolution, British line of battle ships, with two frigates were cruising off the bar, they steered for the capes of Virginia.—About 17 leagues to the southward of Cape Henry, in lat. 36. 30. they fell in with two of admiral Murray's frigates, when a very warm conflict ensued, notwithstanding the disparity of force both in the weight of metal, and number of men, they supported the action for nearly five glasses.

In the course of the engagement two of the French ships were dismasted, and in that situation being so unmanageable, as not to afford the smallest aid to the remaining three, the commanders of the latter thought prudent to discontinue the action.

It is to be lamented that the commander in chief of this small but gallant squadron, together with his first lieutenant, were killed about the middle of the action.

—Yet it is some consolation to know that the British frigates were so severely handled as either to be unable or unwilling to pursue the ships that have arrived.

The head of one of the frigates was covered with canvas when she first hove in sight and was not seen—that of the other was painted red, and she is supposed to be the Hussar.

#### ANNAPOLIS, June 4.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

The MEDDLER, No. XIII.

*For who, to dumb forgetfulness a prey,  
This pleasing, anxious being e'er resign'd,  
Left the warm precincts of the cheerful day;  
Nor cast one longing, ling'ring look behind.*

GRAY.

WHEN we consider the weakness and fallibility of man, and the insufficiency of reason to direct him, we naturally conclude that a creature so subject to error should always retain a sense of his deficiency, and never be too confident in his own ability. Every scene of his life serves to confirm the truth of this precept, and to impress it on his mind; the weakness of his infancy, the follies of his youth, the vexatious disappointments of his manhood, and the infirmity of his old age, equally conspire to teach him to be humble. Little, however, do men attend to these tacit admonitions of nature; but without considering that they are mortal, they prolong their hopes and designs to a period which might perhaps have been presumptuous in an antediluvian. Regardless of the swift course of time they go on from day to day in the pursuit of trifles, the gratification of selfishness, or the mad career of ambition. In these pursuits life quickly passes away, and ere they perceive the inanity of their occupations, they find themselves on the verge of eternity. Their desire of trifles sometimes continues even in their last moments, and when they should be preparing for another world they are forming schemes for their interest in this. It is with pity, mingled with contempt, that we see Prior giving directions in his will concerning the inscription which should be put on his monument.

Sometimes, perhaps, even on a death-bed, our thoughts may be properly employed on this world. A man of real virtue, who has employed his life in benefiting his fellow-creatures, will, at the awful hour of his dissolution, feel a pleasure in reflecting on it, and earnestly wish that his efforts may not have been in vain. Sarpis, who was so less distinguished for his noble defence of the liberty of his country, than for his exemplary piety, closed his life with that celebrated prayer for the continuation of liberty, "Eito perpetua; Be it immortal."

There is no one who has not felt some desire of this nature concerning what may happen when he shall be no more. The mind receives a melancholy consolation from the reflection, that while we sleep in death, our grave shall be watered by the tears of our surviving friends. The hope that our names shall be remembered with sorrow, for our loss by those whom we held most dear, dispels the gloom which is cast over the mind by the thoughts of approaching dissolution. Dr. Johnson being informed a few days before his death that they intended to bury him in Westminster Abbey, desired that a stone might be placed over the spot; probably with a wish that his friends might remember the place.

The expressions of an ingenuous mind on the certainty of speedy death are very affecting. Tibullus has written a feeling elegy on his own untimely death; his imitator Richard West has, in the same manner, shewn us what a loss we have to regret in him; and a pathetic poem on the same subject has been written by Michael Bruce. There is so great a similarity between the performance and character of this last, as mentioned in the 36th number of the Mirror, and the elegy of a young American which appeared some years ago in a Baltimore newspaper, that I shall insert the latter. It is accompanied with a short account of the author, which says, that it is "supposed to have been written in the spring of 1791, by a youthful peasant, a few days before the termination of his life by a lingering disorder. He was a youth of nineteen, possessed of every qualification which might endear human nature; yet a stranger to all mankind, except the rustics of the little hamlet to which he belonged."

"Nature in vain her vernal beauties spreads  
Around the cot, where bliss once design'd to dwell:  
No more, ye fragrant blossoms, lift your heads!  
Your plaints no more, ye feather'd legions, tell!

"No more, ye plants, I rear you to the sun,  
T'imbibe the influence of the genial ray:  
Such toils once pleas'd—but now life's race is run,  
And all my youthful joys have fled away:

"The hollow breeze, which whistles thro' the grove;  
The murmuring stream, which rolls along the heath;  
The turtle's coo, bemoaning hapless love;  
Whisper in fancy's ear—the approach of death.

"Each transient moment of my hast'ning years,  
Each hour which nature's laws forbid to stay,  
Each rolling sun-th' important mandate bears—  
"Prepare to go th' irremediable way."

"Pensive I wander o'er the sylvan scene,  
Once render'd vocal by my rural lay;  
With fault'ring steps I tread the shaded green,  
Where oft in youthful sports I've pass'd the day.

"Thou vernal sun! whose tepid beams diffuse  
Lustre and joy around th' exulting skies!  
With you no more I rise to wake the muse,  
With you whose beams offend my sick'ning eyes.

"But when dim stars a pallid lustre shed,  
And widow'd nature mourns the absent day;  
When dewy tears the face of earth o'er spread,  
And life, with light, seems hast'ning to decay:

"I feel the gloom congenial to my soul,  
There court the chilling damps and noxious air;  
I view furlounding worlds in silence roll,  
And ask my soul if happiness be there.

"Yon languid lilly, which reclines its head,  
Unable to sustain its fragrant weight;  
Yon stately oak, whose boughs on earth are spread,  
Is but an emblem of approaching fate.

"As tender flow'rs expand their infant bloom,  
And breathe their life, with odours, to the skies;  
So man forsakes the cradle for the tomb:  
He shoots forth blooming—as he blooms he dies.

"But why should mortals fear the arm of death?  
Life's but a bubble, empty, light and gay!  
Then hasten, tyrant! seize my enervated breath,  
And reign your trophies o'er my humble clay."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

AGRICOLA will see that the first part of his advice has been taken.

THEOPHILES is received.

ABSOLUTE necessity requires, that all persons indebted for the Maryland Gazette, Advertisements, &c. should pay off their respective arrears; and it is sincerely hoped, that this information alone will be sufficient to induce speedy payments.

BY an act of the legislature of Maryland, entitled, An act for erecting a bridge over Patowmack river, the subscribers are authorized and appointed to open books for receiving and entering subscriptions for the said undertaking, notice is hereby given, that BOOKS will be OPENED, at the house of Mrs. SURR, in Georgetown, on the first Monday in July next, to receive subscriptions to the number of four hundred SHARES, at two hundred dollars each share. Previous to any call for money there will be at least six weeks notice in all the news-papers of this state, and in the Alexandria and Philadelphia papers.

Fifth enacting clause of the law.

"And be it enacted, That for and in consideration of their great risk, and the expences to be incurred by the said proprietors, not only for the building the said bridge, but for keeping the same in continual repair, the said bridge, and all its profits, shall be and the same is hereby vested in the said proprietors, their heirs and assigns, for ever, as tenants in common, in proportion to their respective shares; and it shall and may be lawful for the said directors, at all times hereafter, for the term of fifty years, to demand and to receive such reasonable tax or toll as they may from time to time agree on and require; provided they shall not at any time demand more than two thirds of the present rates of ferriages to and from Georgetown; which rates or toll shall at all times be made public, and shall not be altered or changed oftener than once in each year; and at the expiration of the said term of fifty years, the said directors shall receive such toll as shall be regulated by the legislature of this state, or of the United States should the said bridge be erected within the jurisdiction of the United States.

WILLIAM DEAKINS, jun.  
JAMES M. LINGAN,  
URIAH FORREST.

George-town, 8th May, 1795.

Timothy Palmer, an artist eminently distinguished by the bridges he has lately built over the rivers Merrimack, in the state of Massachusetts, and Piscataqua, in New-Hampshire, has undertaken the erection of the bridge, and engages its completion before the end of the next year.

#### FOR SALE,

A HEALTHY NEGRO GIRL, about sixteen years of age, she is a good house maid, and sold for no fault whatever. Inquire of the printer.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT we, the subscribers, intend making application to Prince-George's county court, at next September term, for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land called LITTLE DEAN, lying and being in said county, under an act of assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

THOMAS COLE,  
JOHN COLE.

Prince-George's county, February 10, 1795.

COMMITTED to my custody, on the 8th inst. of a runaway, a negro man named ADAM, and says he belongs to WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Esquire, of Anne-Arundel county, he is about five feet nine or ten inches high, and appears to be about forty years of age; had on an old brown broadcloth coat, blue waistcoat, an old pair of buckskin breeches, a snarling shirt, old-yarn stockings, and an old hat with a cover. The owner is desired to take him away and pay charges to

JOSEPH GREEN, Sheriff  
of Charles county.

May 24, 1795.

An APPRENTICE  
Wanted at this Office.