

would barely pay freight—but a rise was expected on the arrival of the troops.

PHILADELPHIA, February 11.
INLAND NAVIGATION,
From New-York, by Trenton and Philadelphia, to Baltimore.

We notice with particular pleasure the public spirited and laudable exertions now making in New-Jersey towards carrying a canal from the river Delaware to the Raritan, by junction of the Assanpink, which empties into the former at Trenton, and the Millstone, which falls into the latter at Brunswick, a complete inland communication would thereby be established between New-York and Philadelphia.

The practicability of this plan is so easy and certain that boats during freshes frequently pass from the Assanpink to Millstone creek, where the canal is proposed to be cut, being nearly a level country, and highly favourable to the undertaking. We also know from undoubted authority, that a boat some time since went from Kingston, (near Princeton) by Millstone creek to Brunswick, a distance of eighteen miles (for a wager) in the same space of time (three hours) as the stage.

The Delaware cross-cut canal to the Chesapeake to which subscriptions are now obtaining, is in fact a branch of, and appears to be inseparably connected with, this plan, thereby a perfect inland communication would be established from New-York, by Trenton, to Philadelphia and Baltimore, thus connecting the three largest and most commercial cities in the United States. The advantages that would result to the inhabitants of these sea ports, and of the states of New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland, both as respects their agriculture, commerce and manufactures, are incalculable, and this scheme which appears now ripe for execution, merits the encouragement of all who are not indifferent to its success, and to public and private prosperity.

We have seen it asserted in several eastern papers, that if France obtains possession of Louisiana, Kentucky will soon become a province of the great nation. It would be unnecessary to reply to this illiberal and degrading calumny, was the character and temper of the state every where known; and it is now only necessary to say, that Kentucky not only feels for her own rights, but the rights of every part of the union; and our eastern brethren may be assured that her citizens will be found amongst the first to protect and defend the honour and dignity of the American republic, with their lives and fortunes.

[Kentucky paper.]
We have been favoured by his excellency governor Garrard with a sight of the adjutant-general's return of the militia of this state, for 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 and twenty-three muskets.

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

January 12.
POSTSCRIPT
To a letter from Gibraltar, dated December 14.
"This letter having been detained. I am enabled to inform you, that by letter from consul O'Brien, at Algiers, dated October 15, the commander of the Franklin and the remainder of his crew arrived there the 12th from Tripoli."

Extract of a letter from Bourdeaux, dated November 24, to a merchant in this city.
"We have been informed by the minister of marine here—that the squadron destined to carry troops to take possession of Louisiana will sail in three or four weeks from Havre and Musing."

BALTIMORE, February 21.
Mr. Munroe has left this city for New-York, from which place he will immediately sail for Europe.
On Wednesday Mr. Ross made another speech in the senate on the measures recently pursued at New-Orleans. In this speech Mr. Ross undertook at considerable length to prove the policy of immediately taking possession of New-Orleans; and concluded by moving resolutions—authorising the president to take New-Orleans—authorising a draught of 50,000 militia; and appropriating five millions of dollars.
The senate ordered the resolutions to be printed, and postponed their consideration till Monday next.

[National Intelligencer.]
Annapolis, February 24.
In SENATE of the UNITED STATES,
FEBRUARY 16, 1803.

Mr. Ross submitted the following resolutions which were read, and it was agreed that the consideration thereof should be the order of the day for Monday next.

Attell. SAMUEL A. OTIS, Secretary.
Resolved, That the United States have an indisputable right to the free navigation of the river Mississippi, and to a convenient place of deposit for their produce and merchandise in the island of New-Orleans.

That the late invasion of such their unquestionable right, is an aggression hostile to their honour and interest.

That it does not consist with the dignity or safety of this union, to hold a right so important by a tenure so uncertain.

That it materially concerns such of the American citizens as dwell on the western waters, and is essential to the union, strength and prosperity of these states, that they obtain complete security for the full and peaceable enjoyment of such their absolute right.

That the president be authorized to take immediate possession of such place or places, in the said island, or the adjacent territories, as he may deem fit and convenient, for the purposes aforesaid; and to adopt such other measures for obtaining that complete security as to him, in his wisdom, shall seem meet.

That he be authorized to call into actual service, any number of the militia of the states of South-Carolina, Georgia, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, or of the Mississippi territory, which he may think proper, not exceeding fifty thousand; and to employ them, together with the military and naval forces of the union, for effecting the objects above mentioned.

That the sum of five millions of dollars be appropriated to the carrying into effect the foregoing resolutions; and that the whole or any part of that sum be paid or applied on warrants drawn in pursuance of such directions as the president may, from time to time, think proper to give to the secretary of the treasury.

FOR THE MARYLAND GAZETTE.

The Critic—No. 1.

Non dubito sperare, Attice, qui hoc genus scripturæ leges et non satis dignum. Sed hi erant fere, qui nihil rectum, nisi quod ipsorum moribus conceperat, putabant.

COA NEX ad T. P. Atticem.
TO usher a work of this kind unselected to the public eye, may appear to those who are unacquainted with the motives of the Critic, an unpardonable boldness; but when I inform them that my intentions are founded upon a desire to promote the welfare of my fellow-citizens, and tend chiefly to public utility, I trust they will excuse, in some degree, what at first may appear an ostentatious display of idle composition. I request them to recollect the generous words of Horace:

*Non ego paucis
Offendar maculis, quas aut incuria fudit,
Aut humana parum cæcit natura.*

Vice or folly, in whatever shape it may appear, will find admirers in the circle of dissipation, and even among the sons of wisdom. "Vice or folly," (says the immortal Fielding,) "must be of a prodigious height to overtop the crowd; but if it did, the tall overgrown monster would be admired, and like other monsters enrich the possessor." To expose its deformity, and gain more virtues to the shrine of virtue, shall be the aim of the Critic. Having briefly informed the world of my design, I shall next gratify its curiosity by disclosing to it who I am.

Although I cannot trace my genealogy as far back as that remarkable deluge, which, as a just punishment for man's impiety, swept off the inhabitants of the earth, and devastated the numerous beauties of Nature; yet I fondly hope, that to the sons who care not for ancestry, I shall not be the more exceptionable. I cannot, it is true, discover from which of Noah's sons I am descended, yet I can assure my readers, from undoubted authority, that the family of the Triflers is as ancient and numerous as any upon earth. To my ancestors, who flourished in the earliest ages of Christianity, the English language is indebted for a word at once expressive and sonorous. I scarce need inform my readers this important word is "trifle." Yet, so envious is the world, that lexicographers derive it from the Dutch *trifflen*. Unwilling, from invidious motives, to bestow on my progenitors the praise they justly merited, they had recourse to a barbarous language; to a language never spoken in the polished nations of Europe. 'Twas one of my forefathers that left Mark Anthony the world, and gained to young Octavius those laurels, which, without his aid, he never would have obtained. But why need I recount the glorious exploits of my fathers, when scarce a page of history is silent in their praise? To that receptacle of truth I refer them for a more copious and elegant detail, and return to myself. My youth was spent in idle amusements; for that disposition which was to predominate in my forefathers, shone conspicuous in me; and my father often told his friends that I was his prototype, a mirror which reflected back to him his very self. I was sent to a school, but made little improvement, my time being dedicated mostly to puerile pleasures, and my mind possessing too much levity for those serious studies, made small progress in the avenues of learning. My father, who was anxious to make me a classical scholar, sent me to St. John's, where I blundered over the arts and sciences, and after the terrors of several strict examinations, in the last of which I was near being refused, arrived at the summit of my father's wishes, the degree of A. M. Let me not be accused of egotism when I say, that I am almost the first of my extensive family that ever arrived at this honorary grade. My father was delighted. Never shall I forget the elegant entertainments given at Trifle Hall, (as they made a deep impression on my youthful mind,) to his friends and relatives, at my return from my collegiate studies. Nature had gifted me with those abilities which so long had distinguished the Triflers, and I did not suffer them to remain long inactive. My prolific fancy invented most of those useful and handsome fashions which lately have pleased and astonished the admiring world. These elegant accomplishments made me the admiration of the fair sex, and paved the way to numerous conquests. On any important affair I was consulted. If a lady was to be united in the sacred bands of Hymen, I was politely requested to decide whether white, or blue trimmed with white, became her complexion best. Not a ribbon or shoe-knot was worn until it was first submitted to my choice; and it was sufficient to damn a lady's taste if she dared to contradict me, or vary in any single point, no matter however trivial. In short, I had more real importance attached to me than any state counsellor, for I was the envy of the men, the delight of the women. I have no cause for fear, excepting when it is discovered I have thrown away some important moments on composition; the ladies may be incensed, and begin to think my taste somewhat vitiated, and my self not so agreeable as formerly.

I hope this short account of myself will not be deemed unsatisfactory or uninteresting; as perhaps at some future time I may be induced to add some more circumstances of my life, which have, or shall occur.

N. B. My correspondents will deposit their communications at the office of the Maryland Gazette.

NOTICE.

AS it is indispensably necessary that the concerns of the late firm of RIDGELY and EVANS should be brought to an immediate close, NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN to all persons who are indebted to the said firm, by bond, note, or open account, and on which judgments have been obtained, that longer indulgence cannot be given, but that they will be put in immediate execution; and all others indebted by bond, note, or open account, are desired to come forward, without delay, and settle the same, otherwise they may expect, by the 18th day of March next, they will be put into the hands of an attorney, and suit brought on the same at next April and May term:

ABSALOM RIDGELY,
JOSEPH EVANS.

N. B. Those indebted to said firm on coming forward and paying one half, so as to enable them to meet their payments, will be allowed a further time for the balance.

Annapolis, February 25, 1803.

Wanted immediately,

A BOY, about fourteen or fifteen years of age, who writes a good hand, and understands figures, to attend in a retail store; none need apply but those who can come well recommended. Inquire of the printers. / M. R. Duvall

I HEREBY give notice, that I intend to apply to Anne-Arundel county court, at April term next, for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land, lying in said county, called JOHN and MARY'S CHANCE, being a resurvey on two tracts or parts of tracts of land, the one called DAN, and the other called JANICHO, in pursuance of the act of assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

JOHNSON M. O'REILLY.

Herring Bay, Anne-Arundel county,
January 1, 1803.

WHEREAS my wife ANNE BRAY, has eloped from my bed and board, without any provocation whatsoever; this is therefore to forewarn all persons from crediting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debt of her contracting from this date.

JOS. BRAY.

February 19, 1803. 10th / 16

Pursuant to an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on six months credit, at the late dwelling of SAMUEL WARD, near Herring creek church, on the tenth day of March next,

THE personal property of the said SAMUEL WARD, consisting of negroes, women and children, and some cattle and horses. The sale to commence at eleven o'clock A. M.

2 NATHAN WARD, Administrator.

Pursuant to an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Thursday the 10th of March next, if fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter, at the dwelling of HAMPTON ROBINSON, on the north side of Severn river,

THE personal property of JOHN ROBINSON, deceased. The sale to commence at eleven o'clock A. M. and the terms made known at the time of sale.

2 LUKE ROBINSON, }
DAVID ROBINSON, } Administrators.

Mules for Sale.

The subscriber will OFFER for SALE, at Prince-George's county court, to be holden at Upper Marlborough on the first Monday in April next,

A NUMBER of VALUABLE MULES. Persons inclinable to purchase will do well to attend at the time and place above mentioned, as a better opportunity of supplying themselves with this useful animal may probably not shortly happen.

2 WILLIAM MACEY.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber of Calvert county, in the State of Maryland, the executor of RICHARD CHEW, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, will, on the 15th day of April, 1803, attend at the office of the register of wills for Anne-Arundel county, in the city of Annapolis, for the purpose of making payment or distribution amongst the creditors of the said deceased, according to law. All persons interested will take notice of this information. Given under my hand, this 14th day of February, 1803.

2 JOSEPH WILKINSON.

THE subscriber being seized of the following tracts of land, lying in Prince-George's county, to wit: Part of MOUNT CALVERT, MARY CRAYCROFT'S RIGHT, BROOKE RIDGE, and THE FAVOUR, hereby gives notice, that he means to petition the county court of said county, at April term next, for a commission to mark and bound the said land, agreeably to the directions of the act of assembly for marking and bounding land.

WILLIAM N. DORSETT.

January 15, 1803. AX

A L M A N A C K S,

For the year 1803,

To be had at this office.