

subscribers, patentees of land at the Falls of
hereby inform the public, that they intend
a town there in the most convenient place,
to be eighty feet front, and two hundred and
p, the number of lots that shall be laid off
depend on the number of applications, the
money of each lot to be four Spanish dollars,
dollar per annum quit rents for ever. The
to build on each lot within the space of
s, from the first of next December, a lot
t less than sixteen feet square, with a stone or
imney, and as in that country it will be neces-
sary for the settlers to build compactly, the im-
ports must naturally join each other; it is sur-
posed for the convenience of the settlers, that
not of ten acres, contiguous to the town, shall
be off for each that desire the same, and that at an
on a long lease. Attendance will be given
patentees at Pittsburgh, till the middle of June,
which time one of them will set off from thence
the plan. The advantageous situation of
ce, formed by nature as a temporary maga-
zine repository, to receive the produce of the very
e and fertile country on the Ohio and its
s, as well as the necessary merchandises suit-
able to the inhabitants that shall emigrate into that
(as boats of fifty tons burthen may be natu-
rally from New Orleans, up to the town) is sufficient
to commend it; but when it is considered how liberal
and fertile nature has been in stocking it so abund-
antly that the slightest industry may supply the most
luxurious family with the greatest plenty, and ama-
zingly, of fish fowl, and flesh; the fertility of
the soil, and facility of cultivation, fit it for producing
riches of great value with little labour; the
purity of the waters, and serenity of the air,
and health; and that when property may be so
easily acquired, we may with certainty affirm, that in
a short time be equalled by few inland places
in America.

JOHN CAMPBELL,
JOHN CONNOLLY.

Baltimore-Town, March 12, 1774.
To be sold, and entered upon in a month if required,
a lot of ground, situate in Frederick-street,
between Meyer's tan-yard, and between the two lower
corners on Jones's falls; there are 130 feet on the front,
and 115 feet on the lower front. It is
to be for 99 years, renewable for ever, and subject
to a ground rent of only 40l. sterling per annum,
16 years of the lease are expired; on the front
lot on Frederick-street, is a large brick dwell-
ing, wherein the subscriber now lives; 50 feet
23 feet deep, two story high, having two par-
ades, a passage, and stair-case below; four gar-
dens, three whereof have fire places, and above,
two garrets well finished. There are also adjoin-
ing the said dwelling, a good brick kitchen and
with proper chambers for servants; also a
warehouse, 32 feet by 25, two story and cellar,
one half of the front of the lot is yet unin-
habited, there being only an old log building built
as a jail, and which may be removed at plea-
sure. There is an exceeding good garden well inclosed;
it would suit a distiller, brewer, or sugar-baker;
the room sufficient for building, and a lane
opened through the lot from one street to ano-
ther, what buildings are on this lot are faithfully
described, the brick walls some are 18 inches thick,
some less than 14 inches, even to the ridge pole,
the chimneys need lay down but little cash, if any,
security with interest will suffice, and one fourth
of the money will be only at four per cent per annum
if as I am determined at all events, to leave
providence, and desirous of settling all my affairs,
person inclinable to purchase, will find me very
reasonable in my demand for this lot.

DANIEL CHAMBER.

Queen-Anne's county, April 25, 1774.
My former advertisement having been misinter-
preted by some people, I think proper to declare
it was not my intention to desert this country al-
together, but only "to absent" for a while, according
to present peculiar circumstances. I have weighty
affairs that will require my attention in the country,
they will soon demand my presence; beside that
my connexions, and my attachment to the country
claim me.

CONRAD THEODORE WEDERSTRANDT.

Annapolis, April 27, 1774.
ATELY arrived from London, in the ship
Speedwell, Capt. William Clark, commander,
John Browning, tailor and habit-maker; he presumes
to form those ladies and gentlemen, who will so far
descend as to favour him with their commands,
he will exert his utmost abilities, and doubts not
he shall have the happiness to give entire satisfac-
tion to all who will do him the honour of employing
him; he has lodgings at present, at Mr. Thomas
Cock's, but hopes very soon to be differently situated;
in the mean time will esteem it as the greatest obliga-
tion, to be permitted to wait on any lady or gentle-
man at their respective houses; he humbly hopes he
will not be ungrateful for the smallest order he may
receive, but is determined (if God permits) to dis-
charge it with the utmost expedition and fidelity.

Baltimore county, April 8, 1774.
HERE is at the plantation of George Myers
living on the great road that leads from Balti-
more town, to Hanover, a stray roan mare, brand-
ed off the shoulder thus Y, is a natural pacer, and ap-
pears to be about three years old. The owner may
be seen here again, on proving property, and pay-
ing charges.

GREEN and SON.

(XXIXth YEAR.) THE MARYLAND GAZETTE (No. 1498.)

THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1774.

To THE PUBLIC.
I send you a little essay on the advantages of a classical
education published in Britain, which cannot but appear
at this season, with peculiar propriety, in your paper.
Port-Folios, May 27, 1774.

THOUGHTS on the necessary advantages of
a CLASSICAL education.

Nam cetera, neque temporum fluxus, neque aetatis omnium
aetas, neque locorum, neque studii adolescentiam alunt, senectutem
obstant, juveniles res ornant, adulescentis persequuntur
aetate praesentem, delectant animi, non impediunt foris,
sustinent nobiscum, peregrinantur, rusticantur.
Cicero pro Archia.

WHEN we reflect upon the general spirit
of indolence and dissipation which is
natural to youth, and perhaps too
much favoured by the prevailing
maxims and customs of our times, it
will appear a topic of serious and important speculation,
to consider by what gradations these foibles of our na-
ture have become so universally prevalent, and what
are the most practicable and effectual means to check
their growth, and to prevent their ruinous conse-
quences. This, however, would be a field too exten-
sive for the limits of a short essay. A few observations,
however, on this subject, may possibly be made with
advantage; and it may be remarked, that one capital
source of the misfortunes which we deplore is, the en-
couragement which they have found from the mistaken
views and unhappy endeavours of their most sanguine
and declared antagonists. The paths which lead to
science and wisdom appearing, to those by whom they
had been already traversed, tedious, rugged, and
thorny, those sages were indited, even by their zeal
for the interests of learning, and for the dignity, hap-
piness, and refinement of human life, to render the
temple of Minerva as accessible as they could; Hence
the various projects to render our acquisition of the
first elements of literature as pleasing as possible, and
to bring us into the culture of our faculties by amuse-
ment. Hence, the auxiliary force of so many extrinsic
motives were called to the assistance of the teacher.
His pupils were taught to know their letters by a
game, and thus their ambition and avarice were in-
terested in the discovery. But the natural effect of
this procedure was, to render those attainments, which
he chiefly laboured to inculcate, less valuable in the
eyes of his disciples; who, by such a conduct, were
taught to regard them only as secondary views or means
for acquiring more valuable and important ends.
Hence too, the universal propensity for compendizing
the elements of science, that they might be the sooner
impressed on, and the more easily retained in the mem-
ory. But this effort was likewise attended with a
fatal inferiority to the flattering expectations of its
pupils; for they found that the assertion of Horace,
Brevi esse laboro,

Obscurus sed
was a truth too stubborn to be either eluded by their
endeavours or softened by their arts.
It is acknowledged, that the long and indefatigable
application, which is necessary to make us susceptible
of true learning; the austerity, ignorance, and ill-na-
ture of those to whom the province of inculcating these
elements is often intrusted, are more than sufficient to
impede our approaches, and to retard our progress.
But, besides, difficulties are formidable in their own
nature, and may become insuperable by the bad man-
agement of our conductors, it will not surely follow that
these difficulties are entirely useless. A superficial ac-
quaintance with human nature will demonstratively
convince us, that our acquisitions are frequently valued
in proportion as they are arduous, and in proportion
to the number of those obstacles which must either be
removed or surmounted, before we can possess them.
Is not the hero's victory, enhanced by the danger and
difficulty of his achievements? Is not the lover's con-
quest, endeared by the various oppositions which it en-
countered, either from the coyness of his mistress, or
other accidental circumstances? In the commercial
world, are not those properties which have been ob-
tained with toil and fatigue, esteemed more precious
than such as accrue from inheritance, or other contin-
gencies of the same kind?

It is neither at this time agreeable to my plan, nor
consistent with my situation, to form any general judg-
ment of the ancients, much less to compare their works
with those of modern writers. Both perhaps have
their excellencies and defects; and both have a just
claim to our veneration and attention. It is, at pre-
sent, my only intention to observe, that, though every
improvement formerly attained by the acquisition of
classical languages were now diffused through those which
are in use, yet the habit of thought and attention con-
tinued in acquiring these vehicles of science are far
from being superfluous. It has of late years become fashionable in the Scottish
universities, to teach the sciences in the English language.
The Latin tongue has, of consequence, fallen into disrepute.
This alone gives rise to the present desire of ancient
learning.

from being useless. On the contrary, they are perhaps
the only proper balance, for that dissipation, forgetful-
ness, and levity, which, if not anticipated and pre-
vented, will, in all probability, attend us through
the whole course of our lives, and influence every part
of our conduct. To give the human character, there-
fore, such a degree of stability and importance as are
 requisite for the present exigencies of our being, it seems
 necessary that our powers should be excited by labour
 and difficulty, and invigorated by strong and repeated
 exertion. There is a certain period, of our lives when
 the operations of the mind deeply partake of me-
 chanism; when she acquires and retains impressions, not
 from any intrinsic excellence in their objects, but merely
 because the objects themselves are present. To the
 original impressions of sense succeed the exertions (if
 indeed they are exertions) of local memory. When
 this useful faculty has collected a sufficient number of
 materials, the intellect surveys its store, disposes, com-
 pares, and increases them by new ideas and conclusions,
 which result from accurate and faithful views of their
 relations or differences. But, if impressions are not
 strongly and repeatedly felt, they will leave no traces
 in the memory; they will have no existence but in their
 immediate perception; they will be too fleeting and mo-
 mentary for the deliberate comparisons and the slow de-
 ductions of understanding. In mathematics, how com-
 mon is it to observe a pupil, comprehending, at one
 glance of thought, the demonstration, and forgetting it
 as soon as his eyes are diverted from the media by
 which it was conveyed; whilst another, who laboured
 in every advance, indelibly fixes it in his mind. What
 I mean to illustrate by these different examples is this,
 that, whilst we merely study the vehicles by which the
 ancients have perpetuated their conceptions and disco-
 veries, we in a great measure imbibe and retain the con-
 ceptions and discoveries themselves. The ideas and
 improvements, however, which are conveyed to us
 through the channel of living languages, are not only
 evanescent and transitory in their duration, but, by
 the facility with which they arrive at the mind, they
 are likewise extremely confined and fluctuating. Why
 has ancient learning been so diffuse and permanent,
 but because the languages in which it was contained
 were generally understood, and no longer subject to
 those innovations which must infallibly affect every
 living language? words are not attached to their ideas
 by nature, but by confirmed habit and permanent affec-
 tion. From this arbitrary connection, and because
 the words of any language are far short in number, and
 inadequate to comprehend the things which it ought to
 express, it must inevitably happen, that analogous ideas
 are signified by the same word. And as words and
 phrases are thus often transferred from one sense to an-
 other, so the analogy frequently becomes very distant;
 because the gradations through which they have passed
 from their original meaning to that in which we find
 them used, are often irrecoverably lost. Besides, as
 these analogies are not formed by men of learning with
 accuracy and judgement, but, according to vulgar
 conception, or the fortuitous assemblages of things,
 they must of themselves be frequently obscure; and
 sometimes impossible to be detected. These are not
 the only unfavourable changes to which living lan-
 guages are obnoxious. Vulgar cant and learned affec-
 tation conspire to hurt them. The fool and pedant
 have them equally in their power. The interpositions
 of taste and judgement are feeble, slow, and gradual.
 Besides, when at last they have attained their ends in
 forming a language, with all the elegance, harmony,
 copiousness, and emphasis, of which it is capable, they
 no longer superintend it with the same assiduity. They
 become secure and indolent. The language however
 is not fixed, but in continual revolution, by the aboli-
 tion of old, or the adoption of new words, phrases, and
 idioms. Hence, in language, as in life, there is an in-
 fancy, a maturity, a dotage, or a decline.
 [To be concluded in our next.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, February 13.

THE new sultan has already given proofs of his ge-
nerosity and justice; for instead of following the
example of some of his predecessors, in mutilating and
even strangling his nearest relations, his highness has
heap'd favours on the young sultan Selim, son of the
deceased emperor. He kept this young prince with
him eight days, promised to be a father to him, ordered
the apartments allotted for him to be made more
spacious and agreeable, and directed an apartment for
the young prince's mother to be contiguous to her
son's.
They write from the army, that the grand visir has
summoned all the troops that are to re-inforce his
army, in order to review them next month; and open
the campaign as early as possible. It is asserted that
the grand signior found 60 millions of piastres among
the treasures of his predecessors.
UPPER RHINE, Feb. 18. Some advices are arrived
here which mention, that the rebellion in Russia be-
comes daily more formidable; for that the rebels have
taken Cazan, and are now arrived at Moscow. On
the other hand, they seem to have cut off the commu-
nication in many parts of that vast empire, if it is true

that a certain Russian minister declared to one of his
friends that he had sent 26 estates without receiving
any answer.
COLOANA, Feb. 22. By letters received here from
Kiow, in Russia minor, the rebel Pugatchew continues
his exactions in the neighbourhood of Orenbourg. He
massacres all the Russian subjects, but spares the for-
eigners and peasants, in hopes of gaining them over
to his party. He has already ravaged the lines of a
karan, and depopulated the fortresses which served as
barriers to that country; he has plundered the town
of Ossa, and made incursions towards Moscow, and
the opposite side towards Astracan; all the officers who
fall into his hands must enter into his service or
lose their lives; most of whom prefer their honour
to their life. He intends to enter into Siberia,
and it is easy to see what he aims at, though we cannot
get a sight of his manifestos, because the government
take all the pains imaginable to suppress them, and
they are besides written in the language of the Nom-
ades, a people whom he endeavours to gain over to his
interest by flattering promises. The report of general
Bibikow's having joined that rebel is without founda-
tion.

TURIN, Feb. 5. We have just received advice, that
on Saturday the 22 of last month, a second insurrec-
tion, on happened at Palermo, in which the archbishop and
Mr. Emanuel Batta were murdered, and eight Xebecks
were sitting out at Messina, in order to bring the
rebels back to their duty. They write from Tunis,
that on the 13th of the same month a violent earth-
quake happened there, which did a great deal of da-
mage, and that several ships in that harbour were lost
by the violent agitation of the sea at that time.

LONDON, March 5.

The report gains ground that a certain American
agent will soon be restored to his office with additional
honour.
It is said that some bomb vessels are ordered to be
fitted out for America.
The regency of Hanover, with true policy, permit
the Jesuits an Asylum there; it is said with confidence,
that the society have brought into the electorate more
than half a million.
When the last letters left Cadiz there were then in
that port eight ships of the line, two frigates, and a
number of other vessels, with their sails bent all ready
for sailing.
Letters from Stockholm advise, that the king of
Sweden intends to make a tour, in the approaching
summer, to Petersburg, in order to pay a visit to the
emperor. But most persons think, if it takes place,
something more is intended than a mere visit.
They write from Warsaw, that it is pretended that
the disorders which have happened in the government
of Orenbourg, have been excited by some secret
enemies of Russia, and that Pugatchew, the chief of
the mutineers, is certain of a retreat, should he fail of
success.
A petition in behalf of the island and colony of Bar-
bados, has been presented to the house of commons,
praying that a free port may be opened in that island,
with the same privileges as are granted to those
established in Jamaica.
Thursday a young man of genteel address was ap-
prehended at a public house in the city, on a charge
of marrying nine wives in less than four years, who
are all now living, and with each of whom he had a
fortune.

On Friday morning, about one o'clock, lord Stanley
and his brother coming in a post chaise and four from
Chelsea to town, were stopped by four footpads, two
of whom seized the horses, and put pistols to the
breasts of the postillions; the other two went on each
side the carriage, and presenting their pistols, were
refused by the hon. Mr. Stanley, whom one of the
fellows fired at; on which lord Stanley seized the man
on his side by the arm, and wounded him on the back
of the head with a scymetar. The two Russians at the
heads of the horses then went to the assistance of their
comrades, when the postillions driving furiously on,
the nobleman and his brother escaped unhurt, though
one of the villains fired a second pistol.
March 9. Mr. Edmund Burke, in the house of com-
mons on Monday, vehemently declaimed against the
adoption of hostile measures with respect to the colo-
nies. He affirmed, that the evils subsisting in America
were of a civil nature, and that, to propose military re-
medies for the correction of civil abuses, was to act in
direct contradiction to every principle of sound policy;
besides, the execution of a plan of the kind had been,
and would be, in every popular government, found im-
practicable. The magistrate must act in concert with
the military, or every effort of the latter, would prove
futile and abortive. Every law process relative to the
life, liberty or property of an English subject, bespoke
a popular origin, from the presentment of the grand
jury to the final adjudication of a petit jury. The prin-
ciples of government, therefore, should have respect to
the democracy of the constitution; and, as that allowed
of no appeal to the sword but in conjunction with the
civil power, where the magistracy refused to co-oper-
ate, a military force must turn to little account.
These positions, applied to America, would, Mr.