ae court of Great-Britain—His
this city in a few days for Lon.

Plymouth on the 8th of March.
g Plymouth, accounts were re-
hat about 2000 men had assem-
were sent to suppress them, one
eaders was taken: It was the
would be but of short duration.
ce from Canada, we can assure
in that quarter are not making
r war.

om London, dated February 10.
re I mention, that appearances
that good understanding which
ountry and yours, not being at
e American committee, whereof
ys ago presented a memorial to
ing a convoy to sail from Fal-
arly next month, to take under
s bound to the United States,
sed to grant."

LPHIA, *April* 29.
ois of yesterday morning, con-
be conveyed by a letter, dated,
Cape-Henry, 17th inst. that an
Gibraltar, brings a report and
paniards have demanded a sup-
they have declared in favour of
d, and have already made pre-
braltar.
ates in the British parliament,
overnment of the United States
ard with distinguished marks of
y members of the administration
osition: The following passage
e by the marquis of Lansdowne
gainst the war:
the republic of America was
of every other power. The
brook the insult offered by Eng-
irit of the people was willing to
f war, the wisdom of that great,
n, his majesty (I mean general
em back, and they unanimously
his recommendation to preserve
were argued that they were in
ould ask what was the situation
was so low, that it could not
per cent. and her debt had ac-
hat she could not borrow mo-
most exorbitant interest. The
in a worse state, and the em-
the expedient of encouraging
hich did not promise by any
s coffers. The noble marquis
ministers to beware how they
America: there were various
ure should be most cautiously
present it was well known to
was obliged to open her ports,
er, and other important articles
e was a time when the West-
luable to this country, but that
easure, had passed away. The
lom to the blacks, and the spirit
diffusing itself in St. Domingo,
West-India islands. The West-
many money traps; and though
advantageous to them, it cannot
to this country. If ministers
inion, why not conciliate Ame-
ost useful ally in that quarter."
is speech in support of the war
marks:
which the noble lord had said
war with us, his lordship said
e of a different opinion; on the
aded, that if she departed from
d be on the side of her allies.
he wished well to America,—
utmost harmony should subsist
ntries, and earnestly wished to
ay, by every act of good will
e, that animosity, which the un-
is country had left upon the

aid, that there was one thing
the noble lord, respecting Ame-
him beyond measure, and gave
, namely, that it had been the
overnment to excite the savages
hostilities against the Americans,
so detestable a nature, and so
ion, that he thought it his duty
s falsehood; so far from sinu-
ith the Americans, the British
rs of Upper and Lower Canada
gotiated, and done the utmost
heir differences, and to bring
tween them.

n Cowes, (England) dated 18th
may be depended on as authentic.
orm you that government has
ir collectors of the customs, to
board pot or pearl ashes, and
ure till further orders; in con-
s, from Boston, arrived here on
e present, as her cargo consists
icles."

a gentleman in London to his
city, received by the William

a little tired in our commercial
kruptcies and the effects of the
ly war in which this nation has

unwisely and unjustly plunged itself, and of the termination of which we see no present prospect. I shall be glad to hear that you may be preserved from sharing in the terrible quarrel which desolates Europe, the politics of which seem to threaten the peace of the whole world."

Extract of a letter per the William Penn, dated London, February 27, to a friend in Philadelphia.

"I guess you will class me among the true whigs. I admired America struggling for liberty—I admire the French equally, on the same ground;—and however the combined crowned tyrants may disguise their sentiments, the object they are fighting for is clear—it is to preserve their crowns, their usurped dominion over the persons and purses of their subjects. I hope it is their last struggle, and that mankind will soon join in one universal idea, that virtue and talents shall be the sole qualifications to dignity and honour."

Mr. Goodhue yesterday, in the house of representatives of the United States laid on the table, the following resolution; previous to which he observed, that as the session was drawing towards a close, it behooved congress to take the subject of the spoliations made on our commerce into consideration, and quiet the mercantile interest of this country by assurances, that indemnification should be made for the immense losses they had sustained by British spoliation, to which upon every principle of justice as well as policy, they were entitled; he had specified no fund from which the indemnification should be made, as he conceived we should be better prepared to do that when the result of the intended negotiation was known, than we were at present.

Whereas, it is a primary object in the establishment of civil government, to protect the persons and property of its citizens from the violence of nations as well as individuals: And whereas many of the citizens of the United States have suffered great losses, by spoliation made on their commerce under the authority of Great-Britain, in violation of the law of nations and the rights of neutrality.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the United States will guarantee an indemnification to all such citizens of the United States, whose property may have been captured and confiscated under the authority of Great-Britain, in violation of the law of nations and the rights of neutrality.

Extract of a letter from Kingston, Jamaica, dated March 24.

"By direction of the governor and council, our ports are opened from this day to the 20th October next, for the importation of every species of provisions and lumber, both in British and other bottoms in amity with his majesty, accompanied with a proviso that six months notice will be given previous to their being closed."

HALIFAX, (N.C) *April* 23.

On Thursday last a person was detected in this town with a counterfeit 20 dollar bank note of the bank of North-America, and a 5 dollar one of the bank of the United States. On examination, he said his name was Peleg Massey, that he received them in Norfolk from a man of the name of Everidge or Everet, in payment of pork, and that he had no more; but on being searched, there were found on him nine more 5 dollar notes of the bank of the United States, and two of the bank of Maryland, one No. 116, for 61 dollars, payable to W. Stanfield; the other, No. 215, for 91 dollars, payable to G. Rutledge. There was also found on him a bill of sale for 19 negroes, given by Mitchel Russum, of Dorchester county, in Maryland, in consideration of 2670 dollars, to Peter Masser, dated the 11th of April, 1794. and witnessed by Smyth Moore and Hance Hamilton. He is closely confined in the gaol of this town, and we sincerely hope a discovery may be made, that will bring to justice all concerned in the nefarious practise.

BALTIMORE, *May* 5.

A London paper of March 13 says, "From a report of Barrere it appears, that it was on the 30th of January last that a communication was made to the committee of public safety, of the intention of the allied powers to acknowledge the French republic, provided they would agree to a truce for two years. This proposition Barrere stated to have come from one of the diplomatic agents at a neutral court—probably that of Stockholm or Copenhagen."

ANNAPOLIS, *May* 8.

On the 30th ult. on motion of Mr. Murray, the house of representatives of the United States resolved itself into a committee, on the bill for repairing and fortifying certain ports and harbours in the United States.

The clerk then read a memorial from Annapolis, and Mr. Bourne moved that the committee should rise, and report the bill. Mr. Hillhouse objected to this motion.

Mr. Fitzsimons thought it proper to fortify Annapolis, the expence was but a mere trifle. As to the senate having formerly rejected this proposal, that rejection had not any weight with him.

Mr. Murray said that the gentleman last up (he meant Mr. Hillhouse) could not have heard the memorial from Annapolis, or he believed that he would not have opposed the bill—The memorial stated a number of facts, which arose from the peculiar circumstances of Annapolis. Whoever would attend to the situation of that city, would see that there were reasons existing for its defence, which particularly applied—It was situated near the mouth of the Severn, and about the centre of the state, near the bay, and quite exposed to an enemy. That it would be easily fortified was proved by the experience of the last war, when a fortification not only defended the city, but gave confidence to the navigation of the Chesapeake. At that time the only fortified place in Maryland, was the town of Baltimore, which, as being situated near the extreme parts of the bay, could not have furnished a place of refuge for bay-craft, when pursued—The bay was often infested with privateers and gun-boats, and had it not been for the fortification of Annapolis, which was convenient to the navigation, many vessels would not have ventured out of harbour—All the experience of last war shewed the propriety of again fortifying that harbour. If that were done, the city would not only be secure, but a confidence would be given to the navigation of the Chesapeake; and this bay is really a Mediterranean, on a smaller scale.

Mr. Murray said that he believed he did not overcalculate the navigation of that bay by saying that one side of it, the eastern shore, had as many water-faring men employed, in proportion to the whole number of the inhabitants, as any part of the union. Annapolis, besides giving occasional protection to vessels, was the capital of the state. As such, it was the depository of the treasury of Maryland, of the records, in which the rights and titles to land of a great portion of its inhabitants were deeply involved, and it was the seat of government—To render it defenceless was to commit the peace, rights, and interests of the state to accident, and eventually to the confusion which would ensue from an attack on these objects of public care and attention. These considerations did not, he thought, apply to any other of the ports, which had been struck out in the senate, among which Annapolis fell, with others of small commercial character: He believed that the wishes of his constituents, and of the citizens of Maryland in general, were very much excited in favour of this measure, and he trusted that those who saw the peculiar situation and character of the city, would immediately perceive that there were a number of striking considerations that applied in favour of its defence, which did not so forcibly apply to the other ports which had been omitted.

Mr. Heath did not rise to controvert the remarks of Mr. Murray, but he wanted other towns to be comprehended in the bill—he proposed an amendment.

The committee agreed to this bill by a large majority, and without amendment. The committee then rose, and the chairman reported progress.

Mr. W. Smith next moved, as an amendment, that the president should be authorised to add any other places that he thought proper, to the number of ports and harbours to be fortified.

Mr. S. Smith considered the amendment as unnecessary, and after a short conversation it was withdrawn.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed, that it might be read a third time.

Extract of a letter from a merchant in London, dated February 10, 1794, *to his correspondent in New-York.*

"I have effected insurance on the freight of your ship at six guineas per cent. When it is considered that for some time past French cruisers have stopped almost every American vessel they have met with, and sent them to France, of the fate of whose cargoes and also of their freights, we are ignorant, I am led to hope the owners of the ship will think she was done on very moderate terms. Amongst those vessels supposed to be in France, is the Mary, captain Haley; as since her arrival off Falmouth the 4th ult. there has been no account of her.

On Thursday last, in respect to the memory of the tutelar saint of America, the volunteer company, commanded by captain John Gassaway, paraded on the College Green, and went through their exercise and a number of evolutions with a precision that did them great honour, and afforded high satisfaction to a numerous assemblage of spectators—His excellency the Governor attended to review the company, and partook with them and several respectable citizens, of an entertainment provided at Mills's Garden, where the ingenious proprietor had erected a liberty pole and cap, each bearing patriotic devices and inscriptions. The following toasts were drank, and the festival was concluded by a ball in the evening at Mr. Mann's tavern.

1st. The people of the United States.
2d. The President of the United States.
3d. The legislature of the United States.
4th. The governments of the several states, may their importance as the pillars of the union never be forgotten or sacrificed.
5th. The magnanimous republic of France.
6th. Destruction to the despots combined against the liberty of France.
7th. May all true Americans, while they respect the laws of their country, have spirit to disclaim neutrality of sentiment between the enemies and friends of mankind.
8th. A strict and perpetual union between the two great republics of the world.
9th. May the martial spirit, which interested moderators are no longer able to suppress in America, overwhelm with its commanding force the bars opposed to national honour by speculators and other egotists, and may it never subside until the most ample reparations are forced from those who have dared to injure us.
10th. The brave captors of Toulon and defenders of Landau.
11th. A continuance of success to the armies and navies of France.
12th. The approved patriot, James Madison.
13th. General Wayne and the western army.
14th. The memory of those, whether in America or France, who have expired in the cause of liberty.
15th. May those who have been foremost in submitting to military discipline, still be ambitious to set an honourable example when a more serious call is made on them.

The following lines are supposed to be applicable to the charming Miss A. M. of this city.

SWEET echo! vocal nymph, whose mimic tongue
Return'd the music of my Delia's song;
Oh! still repeat the soft enchanting lay,
That gently steals the ravish'd soul away!
Shall sounds like these, in circling air be tost,
And in the stream of vulgar noises lost!
Ye guardian sylphs, who listen while she sings,
Bear the sweet accents on your rosy wings;
With studious care the fading notes retain,
Nor let that tuneful breath be spent in vain!
Yet if too soon the transient pleasures fly,
A charm more lasting shall their loss supply:
While harmony, with each attractive grace,
Plays in the fair proportions of her face;
When each soft air, engaging and serene,
Beats measure to the well tun'd mind within,
Alike her singing and her silence move,
Whose voice is music, and whose looks are love.

Letter from his serene highness the duke of Brunswick, to the prince royal of Prussia.

Mentz, Jan. 24.

"The concern which your royal highness has been pleased to testify on account of my retreat from the army, inspires me with the most heartfelt gratitude.—Nothing but a conjuncture of circumstances as disastrous as uncommon, could have prevailed on me to adopt a measure which is so affecting for myself.

"I have been highly flattered by the opportunities I have now and then found to approach your royal highness and to admire in you those talents which cannot fail to place you among the great men of our age. Europe stands truly in need of them, at a time, when near 400,000 combatants, and 80 line of battle ships, supported by an intestine war, have in vain endeavoured to crush that confederation of crimes which is tyrannizing over France. I am eminently happy to find that my zeal in serving a good cause, has not escaped your royal highness's notice. Very unfortunately, indeed, the movements of the army have been paralized at the very time when the greatest energy and exertion were required.

"If, after the surrender of Mentz, Houchard had been attacked, forced back, and defeated, the reinforcements which strengthened the army of the north would not have reached it, and of course the check near Maubeuge would have been avoided. Saar Louis, ill provided with provision, and destitute of all protection from bombs, would in all probability, have been reduced within a fortnight. Alsace might then have been turned by the Saar. The possession of Lauter would have afforded more solid advantages; and if, by all possible means, the junction of the armies of the Rhine and the Moselle had been prevented, and the point of Bouqueron gained, Staasbourgh would have been threatened, and Landau very likely subdued.

"I beg your royal highness's pardon for expressing my regrets. Complaints are useless, I know, but sometimes they afford a momentary relief. Permit me only to add, that if you have any influence over my successor, I would wish you to prevail on him to employ all his credit to prevent the frittering of the army into too numerous detachments; the consequence of which is, that being every where too weak to act on an offensive plan, our troops are obliged to confine themselves to defensive measures with the enemy we have to combat, which is a fault productive of the most pernicious consequences.

"It is with the sincerest regret I leave an army which has inspired me with the highest esteem, admiration, and attachment."

In CHANCERY, May 6, 1794.

ORDERED, That the report of THOMAS CROMWELL, trustee for the sale of the real estate of WILLIAM MERRITT, deceased, be approved, and that the sale, by him made, as stated in the said report, of part of *Best Success* and part of *Hall's Palace*, on the 24th day of March last, be approved, ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn, on or before the third Tuesday in June next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, before the sixteenth instant.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT we intend to apply to Prince-George's county court, in September next, for a commission to mark and bound the following tracts of land, lying in said county, viz. BACHELOR'S HARBOUR and SWAN HARBOUR, agreeable to an act of assembly in that case made and provided.

JOHN R. PLATER,
RICHARD SMITH.

May 2, 1794.

THIS is to give public notice, that I shall leave America for the West Indies in all May, those persons indebted to Dr. RICHARD TOOTELL, late of this city, or to RICHARD TOOTELL, merchant, Annapolis, by bond, note, or open account, will please to call on me at my store, or Mr. Henry Warfield, my attorney in fact, until I return from the West-Indies.

RICHARD TOOTELL.

Annapolis, May 8, 1794.