

RICHMOND, March 3.

A Present from general Pichegru to the duke of Brunswick.

The commander of the French army presents his compliments to the duke of Brunswick and informs him, that he will meet him on any ground he shall appoint, (in order) to present him with some plants very suitable for a cake, for the approaching royal nuptials—also, some grapes, very easy of digestion, will be presented at the same time, by way of desert!

BALTIMORE, March 9.

A correspondent assures us upon good authority, and the information must gladden many a heart, that a treaty of some kind is either concluded or at least in forwardness with the dey of Algiers for the redemption of our captive citizens. He has refused, it appears, money in ransom, but is to receive a quantity of arms, cannon and military stores. The legislature has just passed an act to legalize the exportation of such articles for this purpose, in order to enable the executive to comply with the stipulation. [Aurora.]

ANNAPOLIS, March 12.

On Tuesday the 3d instant, both houses of congress adjourned sine die. The first session of the next congress, agreeable to the constitution, will commence on the first Monday of December next.

Summonses are issued to the senators of the United States, to convene at the seat of government the eighth day of June next.

THE WESTERN POSTS,

Which have so long been a bone of contention between the United States and Great-Britain, and which are to be delivered up to the American arms in June, 1795, are four in number, viz.

Oswego, at the entrance of Lake Ontario, where the British have a company of foot, and a custom-house, to prevent illicit trade in furs, &c.

Niagara, on the same lake, about 100 miles.—This fort stands in a commanding situation, on a point formed by the junction of the river, and is a regular fortification, in good repair, and well garrisoned.

Detroit, about 300 miles west of Niagara, is situate on the east side of the straits between Lake Erie and Huron, where there is a handsome town, regular fortifications, and a strong garrison.

Michilimackinac is to the northward of Detroit, about 350 miles, on an island between Lake Huron and Michigan, an entire bed of gravel, incapable of cultivation, but most remarkable for being the general depot and grand rendezvous of all the Indian traders, who meet in the month of June, from every quarter, to deliver their furs, and receive their out-fits for the ensuing year.

Besides these, Fort Miami, built by col. Campbell, is also within our lines, and will be given up.

On the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA.

IF, in searching round the world, we find, Some generous man, the friend of all mankind, Whose anger, like the bolt of Jove, is sped, In terrors only, at the guilty head, Whose mercies, like heav'n's dew refreshing fall, In general love and charity to all; Plead, we behold, such worth on any throne, And, doubly pleas'd, we find it all in WASHINGTON, Who bids all gloomy vexing passions fly, And tunes each jarring string to harmony. Even while I write, the name of gratitude inspires, More pleasing thoughts, and more enlivening fires, Beneath his power my raptur'd fancy glows, And every tender verse more sweetly flows. Accept, great chief, this feeble praise, A female friend to your merit pays. Verse is too mean your merit to display, And words too weak my meaning to convey. February 19, 1795.

ACADEMICUS presents his most respectful compliments to those members of the general assembly of the state of Maryland, who, at the last session advocated the attempt to withdraw the funds established for the support of St. John's and Washington colleges.—As legislators ought always to be in possession of reasons to justify their public conduct, it is wished and expected, that some of the members who are equal to the undertaking, will be so condescending as to make a full and free communication of them to the great body of the freemen of the state.—The question involves in itself consequences of the most serious importance—on all such occasions, the characters most attached to the project, should not keep secret from their unenlightened brethren those substantial reasons and irrefragable arguments, that most unquestionably are necessary to vindicate an attempt to cut up by the roots flourishing seminaries of learning, which have been established by solemn acts of the legislature.—The immediate representatives of the people, who hold the purse strings of the state, may possibly think that they consult the true interests of their constituents, when they endeavour to rob their posterity of a fair opportunity of receiving a liberal education, by refusing, in express opposition to public faith most solemnly pledged, the funds assigned for the support of St. John's and Washington colleges—no reason can be adduced in support of the attempt.—It is vainly imagined that the good people of Maryland will be deceived by substituting the semblance of a reason for the reality; however successful such management might have heretofore been, I trust it will not be attended with like effect in this more enlightened day: The supporters of the attempt to destroy said colleges wish to evince their real intentions, by attributing to themselves a

violent attachment to the public weal, and contending that the great majority of their constituents will not, in any event that can happen, receive an advantage from said colleges proportioned to the charge imposed on them for their support. It would have been praiseworthy, it would have been patriotic in the above-mentioned gentlemen, who, on this question, discover such immaculate regard for a particular class of the community, if they had suffered like sentiments to have operated on their judgments in the settlement of the quantum of their per diem allowance; had such principles prevailed on that occasion, the constituent body would not have been burthened with the continuance of so unreasonable a sum as eighteen shillings and nine-pence a day to support a member of the general assembly of Maryland.

Anne-Arundel county, January 21st, 1795.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE. The MEDDLER, No. IV.

Ab vices! gilded by the rich and gay.

SHENSTONE.

THE prevalence of a passion for gaming must be a matter of surprise and astonishment to every considerate inquirer, especially when he reflects that either sex has fallen into the deceitful snare, and no rank or profession has been able to resist the temptation.

It is much to be regretted that men, who might be the support and glory of their country, whose talents, when properly applied, might enrich the world with the most important and useful discoveries, that perishes like these should be the slaves of a practice so simple, insignificant, and degrading. A Persian, on his arrival in England, being introduced into the company of some eminent characters, found them very busily employed in handling a set of square bits of palleteboard, with red and black spots, from the gravity of their behaviour, and the profound silence which was observed, he shrewdly suspected that they were a parcel of ne'er-do-wells, who were thus diving into futurity, and busied in calculating the fate and revolutions of kingdoms and empires. But what was his surprize, when, upon inquiring, he found that they were engaged in a kind of amusement called gaming, by which, perhaps one half of them would be ruined before they left the room; and that all this shew of sagacity and wisdom, arose from the anxiety which each man inwardly felt, lest he should be one of those unfortunate wretches who would be undone by this pernicious method of amusement. This surprize of a foreigner, who in his native country, had never heard of such a practice, will not appear strange or inconsistent, if we would only reflect on the nature of the vice and the folly of pursuing it. From the uneasiness which the countenance betrays, from the depression of the spirits, and the torment which a gamester undergoes to all appearance, it is evident that he cannot enjoy the least satisfaction, and the pleasure he may feel when fortune favours, is always embittered by the mortifying apprehension, that the bill may frown.

But tracing a gamester from the time of his commencing such, we will find that if he is at first successful, he is incited by this favourable beginning, to persist in the pursuit, till at last in one unsuccessful hour, he is stripped of all which had been given him by fortune, who seldom leaves to any one the quiet possession of what she has granted; her favours being recalled in as blind and capricious a manner as they are bestowed.

But if our adventurer is unsuccessful, a desire to repair his losses, impels him to persist in the practice; and though he may sometimes be crowned with success, (for fortune loves to flatter and amuse) yet he never fails to undergo his fate, and die in penury.

Sometimes, but rarely, upon losing at his first career, he retires with disgust, and abandons a pursuit, which might have ended in disgrace, infamy and ruin.—Happy are such instances, but alas! how few. We see all who take to this detested practice, unable to forsake it, though interest and honour absolutely require it. They are not conscious of half the endearments and pleasures which society affords; they leave a home, where every joy invites and every scene is bliss, to waste their time and health in these disgraceful employments of folly and meanness. Could these men reflect that time is ever on the wing, that opportunities when once neglected, can never be recalled, could they be brought to consider the nature and folly of their conduct, they would quickly find the error into which they have fallen, they would find themselves at the verge of a precipice, at whose aspect their minds would recoil with horror and amazement. Taught by the dangerous situation in which they are placed, they would learn to discard all their acts of folly and meanness, and have a relish for the nobler pleasures and the finer feelings of the soul.

I shall conclude this essay with the account of a youth, who may, by his example, prevent others from pursuing the same track, and teach them to profit by his fate.

Florino, descended from one of the best families, possessed the brightest talents, and all those accomplishments which would adapt him to move with dignity in the most elevated sphere; he was bounteous to a fault, and when he had it in his power, all who applied for charity, were sure of a speedy and generous relief; with these qualifications, Florino promised to be an ornament to society.—But for an unfortunate falling—he yielded to a fondness for gaming, and by a passionate attachment to it, was frequently reduced to difficulties, from which he could extricate himself no way but by descending to actions which he naturally disdained. I shall forbear reciting how he stooped to meanness, which betrayed a mind, if not totally abandoned, which at least had lost all recollection of its dignity and honour.

One day losing a sum of money which far exceeded his ability to pay, he applied to several friends, who either would not or could not assist him; disappointed in every hope, he loaded a pistol, and with all the serenity of perverted reason, he put an end to a life, which, though born to enjoy, by one fatal weakness he had made a scene of misery and woe. X

To be SOLD, At Public Vendue,

At Mr. GEORGE MANN's tavern, in the city of Annapolis, on Friday the 10th day of April next,

THAT valuable estate, opposite to the city of Annapolis, commonly known by the name of GREENBURY'S POINT, containing 800 acres of land, there are on the premises a large and commodious brick dwelling house, with nine rooms, two kitchens, and a milk house below, with four rooms above for servants, adjoining, with a chapel, quarters, corn house, granary, stable, barn, and tobacco house, also a farm house, with five rooms, and other improvements. There are many advantages attending this place, such as plenty of fish, oysters and wild fowl, and convenient to one of the best markets in the United States for the seller; the situation is beautiful and healthy, and the soil superior to most, and inferior to none, in the state. The terms will be made easy, about one third of the purchase money to be paid down, and the remainder in two equal annual payments, with interest. Possession will be given on the first day of January next, and an undoubted title will be made, by

DAVID KERR, Tenant for life, and WILLIAM BISHOP, Receiver.

March 7, 1795.

In CHANCERY, March 5, 1795.

ON application to the Chancellor, by a petition, in writing, of HENRY HILL, an insolvent debtor, praying the benefit of an act for the relief of such insolvent debtors, and offering, agreeably to the said act, to deliver up, to the use of his creditors, all his property, real, personal, and mixed, to which he is in any way entitled, and a list of his creditors, and a schedule of his property, so far as he can ascertain, on oath, being annexed to the said petition, it is thereupon by the chancellor adjudged and ordered, that the said Henry Hill appear before the chancellor, in the chancery office, in the city of Annapolis, on the twentieth day of April next, for the purpose of taking, in the presence of such of his creditors as shall attend in person, or by their agents or attorneys, the oath by the said act prescribed for delivering up his property as aforesaid, and in the mean time to give notice to his creditors of his application aforesaid, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, at least three weeks successively before the 12th of April next.

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

In CHANCERY, March 6, 1795.

ON the application of THOMAS DUCKETT, trustee for BENJAMIN BELT, an insolvent, Ordered, that the creditors of the said Benjamin Belt do bring in and declare their respective claims to the said Thomas Duckett, on or before the first day of June next, in order that the said claims may be liquidated and adjusted; ordered, likewise, that the above order be published three weeks successively before the 10th day of April next.

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

THIS is to give notice to all persons whom it may concern, that the subscriber intends to petition the justices of Anne-Arundel county, at their next April term, for a commission to establish the boundaries of a tract or parcel of land, lying and being in the county aforesaid, called PART OF BREWERTON, and late the property of LEWIS LEE, deceased, and also to establish the division line between the said deceased and his brother EDWARD LEE, deceased.

ROBERT DUVALL, Attorney in fact for the devisees of LEWIS LEE.

Annapolis, 10th March, 1795.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office at Port-Tobacco, which, if not taken out by the first of June next, will be sent as dead letters to the General Post-Office.

JAMES COX, George Gray, citizen Richard Mackall, student at law, (2), Port-Tobacco. Wm. H. M'Phearson, near Port-Tobacco. Warren Dent Junifer, Terry Shorter, col. William M. Wilkerson, Charles county. J. B. Turner, clerk of Charles county, (2). James Gray, Michael Tancy, Esq; Calvert county.

ELEAZAR DAVIS, P. M.

March 3, 1795.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOHN DICKINSON, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, on or before the last day of August next, that they may be settled, by ELIZABETH DICKINSON, Administratrix. Anne-Arundel county, March 11, 1795.

THERE is at the subscriber's plantation a small bay MARE, thirteen and an half hands high, has a small white on one of her hind feet. The owner, on proving his or her property, and paying charges, may have her again. February 20, 1795. W. BROGDEN.