

soon to come to an action with the enemy, unless we prevent it by our usual expedient, a retreat. It is hardly possible that any circumstance, a treaty excepted, can intervene to prevent the French from soon making themselves masters of Holland. It is impossible to describe the concern and anxiety exhibited on the countenance of almost every man among us who has any direction of our operations.

DUTCH CORRESPONDENCE.  
UTRECHT, December 28.

The severe frost which set in eight days ago, having formed surfaces of ice in several parts of the Meuse, Waal, and Leek, rivers which cover a part of Guelderland, as well as this Province and South-Holland, different expedients have been resorted to, which have not at the same time prevented the French from profiting by this circumstance, to penetrate into the interior of the country. The orders the Dutch troops received, to confine themselves entirely to the defensive, appear not to have influenced the conduct of the French: we accordingly received the very unpleasant information last night, that at half past five in the morning of yesterday, the enemy crossed the Meuse with a strong column near the village of Driel. The troops which occupied this post, much inferior in numbers, endeavoured ineffectually to repulse them: constantly relieved and reinforced by new bodies of troops, they pushed on, made themselves masters of the Bommel-Waert, and cut off the Dutch divisions posted near Rossum and fort St. Andre. The latter retreated towards the city of Bommel, and having been joined by the garrison, still made a resistance there: it was impossible, however, to support the attack of such numerous forces, and save the place: those who could contrive to gain the opposite bank of the Waal retreated thither, while the rest were made prisoners. The latter consists of a division of the regiment of Frize-Orange, another of that of Hohenlohe, and a Swiss division. The gun-boats stationed in that part were not only useless, but having been frozen in, fell into the hands of the French, as did also two large boats, which were employed as hospitals. We also learn, that the crossing of the Meuse by the French, in a part where that river is very near the Waal, has been followed by the crossing of the latter river: we have as yet, however, no authentic relation of the particulars. Several Imperial regiments belonging to the army commanded by general Alvinz and Werneck, which line the banks of the Rhine from Wesel to Arnheim, have marched to this city, where, as well as in the neighbouring districts of Guelderland, they have fixed their quarters.

ALBANY, March 6.

On Tuesday se'nnight our northern world was blest with a fine snow, which has set every thing in motion.—It is estimated that upwards of 1200 sleighs, loaded with women, children and furniture, coming from the east, and following the course of the sun, have passed through this city within 3 days, as 500 were counted by a person, out of curiosity, from sun to sun, on the 28th ult. besides what passed through in the evening. In short, the current of emigration flows incessantly through this city—and estimating only an equal number to pass the Hudson, in various quarters, besides the emigration from the Jerseys and Pennsylvania—we may safely pronounce that the western counties of this state will receive an acquisition of at least 20,000 inhabitants during the present winter—and what is remarkable, the states from whence these emigrants principally flow, instead of diminishing continue to increase in numbers.—Events so interesting to our immediate prosperity cannot fail to awaken the most unthinking minds—and to enlarge the scale of our calculations accordingly.

NEW-YORK, March 18.

Yesterday morning arrived the brig Active, captain Rogers in 45 days from Martinique: He informs that a proclamation was issued about the 20th of January, by general Sir John Vaughan, commanding the inhabitants to enrol themselves within ten days, on pain of imprisonment;—otherwise to make application for Congress and leave the island within that time—in consequence of which upwards of four hundred of the inhabitants immediately left the island.

Captain Rogers brought about one hundred, and landed them at St. Bartholomew's. He likewise saw a proclamation declaring Guadalupe to be in a state of siege, and neutral vessels liable to capture, found within a league of the island.

PHILADELPHIA, March 16.

Extract of a letter from Fort Franklin, dated February 24, 1795.

"I am happy in the information you have given me respecting the United States contemplating the establishment of Presque Isle. The indubitability of its being effectuated in the course of the ensuing season affords a pleasurable anticipation to every person, who has in the smallest degree the good of this western world at heart. The advantages to it will then be immense. By this means that continuity of peace we have so frequently counseled for, and which can be made permanent only by keeping the nations under the most perfect subjection, will be immediately obtained and secured to us. Our industrious poor, impressed with the idea of then coming forward without danger of being plundered of their little, will be more adventurous in exploring the most fertile situations, and will come out supplied with those necessary agricultural articles, the few already here, from necessity have been obliged to leave behind, and in their place have been encumbered with an unwieldy burthen of defensive weapons.—Population will increase ra-

pidly, and in the course of a few years we shall have a flourishing frontier.

"On the 14th instant, a detachment of state troops passed us for Le Boeuf under the command of ensign M'Cutecheon; they arrived at Louisburg. The cause of this detestation at that place is the depth of the snow. A runner from Jenuckliadega, a few days ago, informs us Cornplanter is again counselling with the British. Our Indian issues of provisions are less profuse, which obliges them to be more in the woods hunting, consequently we have less trouble with them."

ANNAPOLIS, March 26.

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

Nulla pallefcere culpa. Hor.  
No fault should ever make thy colour change.

I HAVE been favoured with the two following letters from correspondents, which I shall lay before my readers.

"Mr. MEDDLER,

"OF all the qualifications which are requisite for a man who designs to take an active part in the world, there is none more essential or more useful than a sufficient stock of impudence, the utility of which is, however, not confined to this class of men alone, but will be needed by every man at some time or other in his life. The many examples which we daily see of the embarrassments of those who do not possess this inestimable qualification, are sufficient to convince us of the truth of this assertion. Through false shame, which they have dignified with the title of modesty, they subject themselves to perpetual restraint, and in all their actions are confined by rules of their own making. A modest man is ashamed of doing any thing that is not virtuous, and strictly agreeable to decency; whereas he who possesses genuine impudence is ashamed of nothing. The consequence of this is, that one may be considered as a slave in all his actions, and the other as a freeman. Besides, Sir, when they are accused of a real fault, how different is their behaviour?—The one is confuted and ashamed, and perhaps shews signs of sorrow for what he has done; the other either denies it outright, in spite of all evidence, or boldly owns it, and makes it his boast. To remonstrate against his conduct would only be to furnish him with a new subject for ridicule.

"In former ages, when the world was not so civilized as it is now, modesty was represented as necessary to every man as impudence is now proved to be. Hence we find in books such frequent mention of youthful modesty, modest merit, &c. terms which at present would be quite unintelligible if we did not consider the customs of those times. These have now become almost obsolete, but yet there are some who contend that they ought still to be observed. Such opinions as these may serve to adorn the declamation of a schoolboy, or the page of a poet, and these are, I think, the only places where they should be admitted.

"Impudence in its effects may be compared to armour of polished steel, which at the same time both protects the wearer, and by its splendour dazzles the beholders, and serves to give them a higher opinion of him. Many by the assistance of impudence make a brilliant figure, and by impudence alone do they support. The impudent alone can make a proper use of ridicule, and *ridiculum acri Fortius et melius magnas plerumque fecit res*. I have seen a disputant, after having employed argument in vain, betake himself to ridicule, and shame his antagonist from the contest. This art is however lost when practised upon the impudent, since they are insensible to shame and discouraged by nothing. With this talent, and with its inseparable companion, self-sufficiency, they push themselves forward, and never let pass an opportunity of advancing themselves; meanwhile modest merit, hindered by its natural diffidence, may patiently wait, but wait in vain, until it may be taken notice of and recommended. Yet, Sir, notwithstanding this, do we not daily hear modesty recommended to youth as praise-worthy; while impudence is decried? Such preposterous conduct as this, Mr. Meddler, will, I hope, be taken notice of by you, and by so doing you will oblige

C. "Your humble servant,  
INVERECUNDUS."

"To the MEDDLER.

"SIR,  
"I HAVE read your publications very constantly, and I must confess that I like them pretty well: You seem to wish to instruct the town, and deserve a great deal of praise for it. I must, however, tell you of a fault in your work, which is very bad for the credit of an author; if you wish to please many you will avoid it. The fault is, that your meaning is so plain that the most ignorant of us common folks can easily understand it. I myself understand your thoughts as well and as quickly as if they were my own, and I never learned any thing but reading and writing. I don't see that you use any hard words, which always shew a great deal of learning and wisdom. Finding nothing in your paper too deep for my understanding, I have been almost tempted to throw it by; for certainly, Mr. Meddler, nothing can be worth reading which is not above the understanding of us common folks; indeed, Sir, I believe that those books which nobody can understand are always the most sensible and valuable.

"But what I have most to complain of, are your mottoes. I do not recollect to have seen more than ten words of Latin in all of them together. A motto, Mr. Meddler, should always be in Latin or Greek, or some strange language; but you have put half of them in English, and if you have given us any Latin, it was in such small scraps that one could hardly see it without a good pair of spectacles. I have been every

week expecting a dozen lines of Homer from you, and not understanding the language myself, I put myself to the expence of a translation in verse by Mr. Pope. You still give us pieces from Shakespeare, Shensstone, and God knows who, while other folks, by taking mottoes from the old authors, have made a very great show in the world. Nothing, Mr. Meddler, can make a piece look better than an outlandish motto. I have known many authors, who, by a well looking title page, have quickly sold off a work that was really good for nothing. But, Sir, I suspect that you do not understand Latin or Greek, or certainly you would give us more learned mottoes. If this be the case, I have a friend who can supply you with them in almost any language. I hope you will get a Greek motto from him, or perhaps a Dutch one; the French is too well known for you to attempt to use it for this purpose; a great many would understand it, and that would not do by any means. By taking my advice in this respect you will benefit yourself, and give much instruction and many favours to

"Your most obedient servant,  
X—"

SUNDRY of the creditors on general WILLIAM SWALLOW'S estate, have appointed HENRY BARNES and ROBERT FERGUSON their agents, to employ council and superintend a petition to the chancellor, for a decree to sell so much of said general's real estate, as will satisfy their debts still due and not settled by his personal estate; any other creditors on said estate, who have not joined in the appointment of these gentlemen, and wish to join in said intended petition, are requested to wait on them, on or before the 15th day of April, with their vouchers of debt, and conform to the directions and agreement of the other creditors for the prosecution of said petition.  
Port-Tobacco, March 23, 1795.

HIGH FLYER.

The property of JOHN CRAGGS, stands to cover this season, at South river ferry, 4 miles from Annapolis.

HIGH FLYER is near sixteen hands high, a blood bay with one white foot and star, and for strength, bone, sinew and action, is superior to any full blooded horse ever imported; He was bred by Mr. Tatterfall, got by his High Flyer, which covered mares in 1793 at thirty guineas each mare, and one guinea to the groom, at Ely in Cambridgeshire. High Flyer was got by Herod, his dam, which was the dam of Mark Anthony, by Blank, his grand-dam by Regulus, his great-grand-dam by Sore Heels, which mare was the dam of Matchless, South and Darby Cade, great-great-grand-dam by Makelets, which was Sir Ralph Millbank's famous black mare; which was the dam of Hartly's blind horse Thistle; the dam of John Cragg's High Flyer was got by Syphon out of Young Cade's fillet; Syphon was got by Squirt, which got Mask and many other good horses; Young Cade's fillet was got by old Cade, his dam by Partner, grand-dam of Mr. Vain's Little Partner, and great-grand-dam of Bandy by Makelets, Brimmer, Place's White Turk, great-grand-dam of Cartouch, Doddsworth, Layton barly mare; this bay horse called High Flyer, got by my High Flyer out of Thistle, was bred by me.

RICHARD TATTERFALL.

I gave £. 2500 for High Flyer, and £. 2500 for Escape, which was got by High Flyer.

RICHARD TATTERFALL.

London, September 12, 1792.

P. S. High Flyer will cover mares from the second week in April, and will cover mares to the last week in July, and no longer; three guineas, and a dollar to the groom, will be taken if sent with the mares or paid by the end of June, if longer credit is expected, five guineas each mare, and a dollar to the groom. Pasturage will be provided for mares, but will not be liable for escapes or other accidents.

JOHN CRAGGS.

Any gentleman being dissident of this horse's pedigree, may see the original, signed by Mr. Tatterfall, by making application to me.

J. C.

March 21, 1795. 10/10/

To be Sold, at Public Vendue,

On Monday the 13th day of April next, on the PREMISES,

A LOT, on lease, in the city of Annapolis, with three tenements thereon, subject to a ground rent of three pounds sterling per annum; the said lot is 117 feet on North-west-street, and 160 on Bladen-street, in a healthy pleasant part of the city. Seventy-one years of the lease are unexpired. The terms will be made known on the day of sale, by

WILLIAM MAW.

Annapolis, March 18, 1795.

Three Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, near JACOB RAWLINGS'S tavern, a negro man named SAMUEL, dark complected, twenty-five years old, about five feet eight inches high, inclining to fat, with large eyes and pleasant countenance; had on when he went away, a dark feathering jacket, with country cloth breeches mixed with yellow and black, white yarn stockings, and common negro shoes. Whoever takes up and secures the said negro, so that his mistress can find him again, shall receive the above reward, and be brought home all reasonable charges, paid by

RACHEL HARWOOD.

West river, near Samuel Rawling's tavern, March 15, 1795.