

From Marblehead we learn, that during the late gale, every vessel in the harbour was drove on shore. Two schooners were overset, one sunk, damaged it is supposed past repairing, and thirty-three went on shore, most of which have been got off. The damage is estimated from seven to ten thousand pounds.

The schooner Aurora, captain Waters of this port, lately carried into Jamaica, has been "legally adjudicated," and vessel and cargo condemned.

A schooner belonging to Halifax was cast ashore in the late storm at Gloucester—one man drowned, part of the cargo and the vessel entirely lost.

BOSTON, March 16.

Friday morning last, came on a very severe storm, which raged with uncommon violence. The wind being at N. E. did very considerable damage to the Long Wharf. Several vessels broke their masts, and did considerable damage to the small craft—two or three were sunk, and several dismantled, as were two ships and a schooner loaded with rum and molasses.—The damage done by this short, though violent storm, is estimated at nearly ten thousand dollars.

We hear the late storm has done considerable damage at Marblehead, &c. The particulars of which are not yet come to hand.

We fear we shall hear of a great deal of damage done the shipping on the coast in the late storm, and a number of lives lost.

'Tis said the snow storm on Friday last, was the severest to be remembered for upwards of 20 years past.

ALBANY, March 13.

COUNTERFEITS.

On Wednesday last two persons were apprehended in this city, and committed to gaol, for attempting to pass 40, 30, and 20 dollar counterfeit bills of the bank of New-York. On their examination before the mayor one of them endeavoured to swallow some of those bills, but being discovered his throat was soon discharged of about 150 dollars. They both appear to be old proficients, at least, in the art of lying—and 'tis said a father and brother of one of them have been hanged for the crimes of counterfeiting and forgery.

The bills have a good appearance, but will not bear examination—they are principally if not wholly done with a pen—and have no water marks.

The president of the New-York bank by advertisement offers a reward of one thousand dollars to any person that discovers and prosecutes to conviction the person who made the paper the counterfeit bills are printed on—the printer who printed them, or any person who has been guilty in uttering or passing the same.

From every quarter we find, that emigration to the west, this winter, have far exceeded that of any other period—which may in part be attributed to the success of Mr. Jay's treaty, and in part to Mr. Pickering's with the Six Nations of Indians, last fall, which has dispelled every apprehension of danger in settling those fertile regions. A printing press was observed in the current of sleighs which passed through this city, going westward. To the contemplative and patriotic mind it must afford the most grateful sensations, to see what was a few years since a wilderness, and a haunt for savages and savage animals, now rising fast into cultivated fields, and the arts gradually advancing in succession.

NEW-YORK, March 13.

The schooner Sally, captain Gregg, arrived this morning in 30 days from Jeremie; we have made inquiry of the captain for intelligence; he informs that nothing particular had transpired while he remained there—he mentions that a ship had arrived from Jamaica with troops, a few days before he sailed; and that several privateers were out from Jeremie, but did not learn whether they had been successful.

The markets for flour and lumber, were glutted at Jeremie; flour 10 dollars—but salted provisions fetched a tolerable price, beef 18 dollars, pork 21 dollars per barrel.

March 20. There has been (says the Courier of Jan. 3) an insurrection near Zurich, in Switzerland, on account of the scarcity of provisions, which are remarkably dear in all the cantons. The ringleaders being secured, tranquillity was restored. To prevent a repetition of these disorders, the government at Bern had prudently determined to open their store chambers.

March 24. From the Bahama Gazette, received per the sloop Nancy, arrived yesterday from New-Providence.

NASSAU, February 10.

A letter from Turk's Island, dated the 8th instant, received by a mercantile house here, says, that on the day before, a vessel in 15 days from Barbadoes, brought intelligence of a packet from England; arriving the same day the vessel left Barbadoes, with advice of a cessation of hostilities between Great-Britain and France having taken place.

Agreeably to this information, the packet with the news of peace, arrived at Barbadoes on the 24th of January, and allowing her five weeks passage, she must have left Falmouth about the 20th of December. [London papers to the beginning of January, make no mention of a cessation of hostilities.]

PITTSBURGH, March 7.

Accounts from Fort Washington as late as the 3d of February last, inform us, that a treaty is to be held in June next, at Greenville, by general Wayne with the hostile tribes of Indians; the only way of subduing and keeping Indians at peace is to treat them as you would spaniels—this kind of treatment the general has given them, a specimen of, which is the sole cause of their now begging treaty.

PHILADELPHIA, March 23.

Yesterday arrived here in 26 days from St. Mafe, the schooner Minerva, captain Anduaule, who informs, that a large body of republicans, amounting, it was supposed, to about 6000, having been collected to attack that place, major Brisbane, on the 21st of February, at the head, of about 800 men, marched out to meet them; when an engagement ensued, which terminated in the flight of the British forces, with the loss of their general and about 70 other officers and men killed—that the English camp were broke up the 22d, that on the 23d, when he sailed, the French were within one mile of the town, which he believed would fall into their hands in a few days, being unable to resist so great a superiority.

In the Minerva came thirty-seven passengers.

March 26. A gentleman who came passenger in the brig Rose, captain Meany, from the Havanna, informs, that on the 11th instant, on the morning, they sailed from thence, a packet had arrived there from Spain, which brought an official account of the taking of Figueras, by the republicans, a strong place in the province of Catalonia.

Extract of a letter dated London, 11th December.

"American funds have advanced in consequence of the treaty of amity and commerce between the two countries, 3 per cents. 54. 6 per cents. 94. Deferred 67, and bank stock £. 122 to £. 123."

ALEXANDRIA, March 26.

The brig Telegraph, captain Stevens, arrived here yesterday, from Barbadoes—the following articles are copied from papers which he brought with him.

From Barbadoes, February 7, 1795.

This day arrived the ship Dutcheffs of Portland, captain William Elliot;—This ship left Plymouth the first of January; the captain informs, that on the 30th of December, admiral Parker with a part of his squadron had arrived, the remainder he left in Torbay. That admiral Pellew and a squadron of five frigates had been chased into Falmouth, by 35, or 36 sail of French line of battle ships;—the admiral immediately on his landing, set off for London, to communicate the information to the lords of the admiralty, in consequence of which, orders were instantly issued to suppress the sailing of the fleet, until earl Howe's departure from Spithead, which was expected to be very shortly, the workmen being unemittingly employed day and night, to complete this important business. That parliament was positively to sit on the 1st of January, to discuss on those material points, and, that it was generally supposed, the fleet of outward bound West-Indiamen and transports, consisting of upwards of 400 sail, under a very strong convoy, would take their departure about the third,—and that admiral Macbride with his squadron were to accompany the fleet upwards of 60 leagues to the westward. The number of troops embarked on board the transports were 11,000 effective men, of the different divisions in the West-Indies, St. Domingo included.

EASTON, March 10.

From a CORRESPONDENT.

A Curiosity.—On the 7th instant, as a person was oystering in Plain-Dealing creek, Talbot county, he took up a bomb-shell whose circumference measured 24 inches, and weighed 34 pounds—within which was a live fish called the Miller's Thumb, who had, it is supposed, taken up its residence within this thunder bolt of mischief in its juvenile days, and had made his entrance by the way of the vent, or sufe; and since which (either by taking too long a nap or by sea-sickness on the small fry who might have fled thither for refuge, or have been led to visit this uncommon villa through mere curiosity) had become so corpulent as not to be able to repair the door of his mansion.

'Tis also supposed this bomb was fired at the house of a militia officer from a British pickeroon laying off Oxford in the year 1779, as it was found in a direct line from that place with the said house, but happily fell somewhat short.

ANNAPOLIS, April 2.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

The MEDDLER, No. VI.

Vivite fortes,

Fortiaque adversis opponite pectora rebus.

Your course thro' life with fortitude pursue

And boldly bare your bosom to the storm.

LIFE has been compared to a lottery, in which but few of the adventurers are successful, and thousands must expect to meet with disappointment, and the frowns of fortune. In the latter case we should learn to acquiesce in our fate, and far from giving way to despair, should bear it without an angry or indignant murmur; for 'tis by content that half the misery of life are removed, and we become superior to every situation. Where with composure of mind, we can endure the humblest lot, 'tis then we may be said to possess the much desired stone, which changes into gold whatever meets it's touch. Adversity then loses half its deformity, the most moderate pittance will have its charms, and a lowly cottage will please as much as the most magnificent abode. Contentment like a shield will ward off the shafts of misery, though they fly from every quarter, and baffle all the attempts of an enemy to disturb our peace, and poison our repose. It gives a fortitude to persons in the meanest condition, which causes inward composure to triumph in the mind in spite of adversity and the pressure of the load.

No character can be more pleasing or replete with instruction, than that of the peasant, who, possessed of an humble portion, still works cheerful at his labour,

without ever giving way to any distressing and unmanly reflections on his poverty, which would only serve to render life disagreeable, by presenting new wants and necessities which could never be relieved. No inquietude finds a seat with him, for he reduces to practice the happy philosophy of rendering his wants proportioned to his abilities, and of banishing every inordinate desire, which intrudes, as if to rob him of his happiness. No country can labour under greater disadvantages than many parts of Switzerland, both with respect to soil and climate. Nothing presents itself to the view, but a horrid prospect, in several parts interrupted and broken by rocks and mountains, which for the most of the year, lie entirely covered with snow.

Yet even here content can spread a charm,

And all the fury of the clime disarm.

GOLDSMITH.

Though the native can barely procure a sufficiency by the most strenuous exertions, yet he is happier with his hard earned morsel, than the inhabitants of more luxurious countries with all the superfluities of fortune. When the rigour of the winter debars the husbandman from the tillage of the barren soil, he repairs to the forest, where, amid the deepet snows, he obtains by hunting what may last till a milder season arrive to call him to the works of agriculture. Like a jewel, which sparkles though placed in the most disadvantageous point of view, we see content diffuse an irradiation which cheers the gloomy spot which seemed intended for the abode of misery and inquietude.

He who is blessed with content is always perfectly serene, his temper is harmony itself, in which there is not one jarring string to make the notes discordant; but he who knows not what it is, is subject to perpetual inquietude, which sours the disposition and renders it surly and morose: The one is affable and pleasing, the other cross and peevish, consequently the company of the former is ever sought for and agreeable, that of the latter avoided and disliked.

I have shewn the good tendency of to promote our own internal satisfaction and tranquillity; but another advantage results from it by no means to be passed over in silence; it leads to a resignation to the will of Providence. Where the mind is calm and undisturbed, it naturally extends its views, and from earthly objects raises its looks to the maker of all, on whom it learns the wisdom of depending. When we are conscious of the uncertainty of this life, where every thing is undergoing a continual revolution, and at best is nothing but delusion and a flattering dream, we look for support up to him whose reign is fixed, and empire everlasting; and repose with "hope on the bosom of our father and our God."

X—

FOR SALE,

SEVERAL valuable PLOUGH-HORSES; a few pair of strong MULES, and a full bred FILLY, upwards of fifteen hands high, three years old. The terms will be very moderate, particularly if cash is paid.

EDWARD HALL.

West river, March 20, 1795.

JAMES WHARFE,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has taken and entered upon that well known INN and TAVERN, in the city of Annapolis, (generally known by the name of MARY'S TAVERN) together with the stables, furniture, &c. where he is determined to conduct the business with the greatest assiduity and attention. This, as a house of entertainment, is justly celebrated all over the United States for the elegant accommodations it affords whilst under the management of Mr. MARY; and, as the present possessor, from his knowledge of the business, and an ample supply of every thing requisite, flatters himself that the gentlemen, who shall honour him with their company, will experience equally good treatment. He has added to the stock on hand a quantity of genuine wines, spirituous liquors, &c. all chosen with the greatest care, and provided himself with the best cooks and waiters. His stables are attended by experienced and careful ostlers, and is every respect well furnished.

Annapolis, March 27, 1795.

WANTED,

Without Delay,

A STRONG, stout, substantial, and faithfully built BOAT, of either mulberry, cedar, or well seasoned white oak for the frame.—The length of keel between 28 and 32 feet, the beam 12 or 13 feet, in the hold about three feet nine inches to four feet and of a very handsome model.—If the craft or boat be well appared it would be the more agreeable, but by no means an inadmissible objection. Inquire of the printers.

March 23, 1795. / 7/10

In CHANCERY, March 23, 1795.

ORDERED, That the report of HENRY WATFIELD, trustee for the sale of the real estate of THOMAS MARRIOTT, deceased, be approved, and that the sale by him made, as stated in the said report, of the dwelling plantation of the said Marriott, on the 23d instant, for the sum of £. 446, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn, or before the second Tuesday in May next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette before the 17th of April next.

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