

Articles were immediately proposed by the governor, which were readily acceded to by the commander of the French forces, with the exception of one, which was proposed for permitting the British troops to return to England. The refusal of this occasioned some delay, during which major Meade left the place, he being in consequence of promotion in another regiment, which had some days previously been notified, no longer considered as one of its garrison, and received leave of absence accordingly.

From Bergen-op-Zoom, major Meade proceeded to Flushing, which was not, on his arrival, absolutely in the power of the French, but where two of their commissioners had arrived to receive the surrender of the whole island of Walcheren and its fleet.

Feb. 9. Some later accounts than those which we stated on Saturday evening, were received yesterday from Zealand, being brought by a boat, which made its escape to Dover, from Flushing, which place it left on Friday last, at which time the whole of the island of Walcheren, was occupied by the French, who came over from Cadzand, in ten boats, each of which carried 50 men. This is therefore, probably the last intelligence that will for some time be brought direct from the United Provinces, unless it be by some neutral vessel, as the whole of their coast is now decidedly in the hands of the French.

Williamstadt had been taken possession of by the French, previous to their summoning Bergen-op-Zoom; and it was understood at Flushing, that such other of the principal towns as had not then admitted them, would open their gates on their appearance.

BERMUDA, March 14.

On board the ship *Eliza*, from Bourdeaux, prize to his majesty's ship *Argonaut*, &c. there was above 55,500 ounces of silver in six hogheads, (called Paris money) about 20,812l. 12s. besides brandy, wine, &c. &c. The ship *London Packet*, Smith, from the same place, prize to the *Thistle* frigate, has nearly the same quantity of silver in ingots, besides brandy, wine, &c. The cargoes of these prizes are estimated at above 30,000l. each, and belonged to the national convention. As the names of the rest of the money ships are well known to admiral Murray's squadron, we may expect to see a few more of them brought in here.

It is a certain fact that they are in the greatest distress in France for provisions. By the latest accounts from thence (by letters from residents) we find that the daily allowance of bread to a man, was only half a pound, and the quantity of meat less.

LEXINGTON, March 3.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Greenville.

"I had the pleasure of seeing the great chiefs of the Delaware and Shawnee tribes, hold their great talk with his excellency general Wayne, and sign a treaty that no mischief shall be done on either side, until the 15th of June; when the grand treaty between the United States, and all the tribes northwest of the Ohio, is to be held at this place. The noted warrior Blue Jacket, of the Shawnee tribe is here. They have brought several prisoners in with them. I flatter myself, these people will find it their interest to be at peace with the United States."

Extract of another letter from same place.

"The noted warrior, Blue Jacket, is arrived at this place for the express purpose of making peace with the United States. Blue Jacket says, his nation, (the Shawanees) have seen their error, in placing any confidence in the British, having been deceived by them with respect to the forces which general Wayne could bring against the Indians. He is apprehensive, that some of the young warriors, who are now out hunting, may do some mischief before his return to the nation, not knowing the favourable reception he has met with. On the 15th of June, a general treaty will be held between the commander in chief and the hostile Indians."

March 7. About the 8th of February, two hunters, who had continued longer out than was expected, their friends went in search of them, and near the mouth of the Scioto, found one of them cut to pieces in an inhuman manner; the other is supposed to have been taken prisoner.

By a gentleman just from Louisville, we learn, that information had been given by two men just from St. Vincents, of 250 Indian warriors of the Shawnee and Delaware tribes having taken the field; we may therefore expect shortly to hear of their being on some part of our frontiers.

PHILADELPHIA, April 9.

Captain Vanfle, of the schooner *Fly*, from Martinique, which place he left the 25th of March—informs that an English packet had arrived there, about the 12th do. which reported that a fleet with a number of troops on board, had sailed for the West-Indies, which was daily expected, but the same was the news of the day ever since the beginning of March, the inhabitants had some doubts of the truth of this report.

Grenada, St. Vincents and St. Lucia, were in a state of insurrection, and some troops embarked from St. Pierre for St. Vincents, to quiet the insurgents; also a quantity of arms and ammunition were sent off for the above named island, and the British general issued a proclamation, to all the inhabitants to take up arms.

St. Bartholomews, and St. Thomas's were blockaded by two French seventy-fours, to prevent any British troops from landing there.

The *Bewley* frigate and the *Blanch* do. lay in St. Pierre's, and two seventy-fours were lying off and on.

The British force to windward consists of 6 sail of the line, one 50 gun ship, three 44's and 6 frigates.

The islands of Guadeloupe, Desada and Margalante, were declared in a state of blockade, and the chief part of the English forces, are cruising off the above places, to prevent if possible their troops from coming out to invade any of the English islands.

CHARLESTON, March 19.

Extract of a letter from Port de Paix to citizen Fonstretais, consul of the French republic in Charleston, signed by Mireur, commanding the station of the Isles to the leeward.

"I profit, my dear friend, of the occasion of captain Hervieux's departure, to write to you. I am now busy in arming the corvette *Hyena*; in twenty days I shall be ready to sail for the continent. Our privateers have taken a considerable number of English prizes; we have great success against our enemies; we have taken Leogane, Cape Tiburon, Jeremie, and Port-au-Prince, is ours by this time; the English are about evacuating the Mole and St. Mark's; we have also taken three Spanish towns, to wit, St. Michael, St. Raphael, and Hynche; the whole of the colony will soon belong to us."

ANNAPOLIS, April 16.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

The MEDDLER, No. VIII.

*Tros Tyriusve mihi nullo discrimine babetur.
Trojans and Tyrians are the same to me.*

VIRG.

SO numerous, so complicated, and so various are the operations of the human mind, that to investigate the causes and assign the reasons for all our different opinions and actions would be a task far beyond the abilities of the most skillful observer. When our mind is fully convinced of the truth of a proposition, when we are attentively employed in some action, if then we allow one moment to reflection, and ask why this is our opinion, why that is the object of our pursuit, we often find ourselves at a loss for an answer, and are forced to confess our ignorance of the cause. Numberless opinions are formed in this manner without the least investigation of the subject, or bestowing a thought upon the truth or falsehood of their foundation; we inconsiderately embrace them upon the slightest suggestion of fancy through the influence of custom, or from a blind adherence to the judgment of others; time fixes them firmly in our minds and gives them additional strength; thus firmly situated they are not easily eradicated, and in spite of the force of reason they remain with undiminished power.

Though these prejudices are sometimes false and arise solely from the fortuitous operations of the fancy, they are often just and seem to be dictated by the voice of nature; our conscience pleads strongly in their favour, and something within us whispers that they ought not to be foregone. Every one must have perceived himself to entertain prepossessions of this nature in favour of his native country; indeed every thing which is any way related to us is for that reason preferred to that which is more remote, and from the globe which we inhabit down to the particular spot of our birth, things derive their comparative value from their approaching to or receding from the place which claims the nearest degree of affinity. This passion is so strongly impressed on the mind of every man, that like a concave mirror it beautifies every object that it represents; the same things which in a foreigner creates aversion to our climate, are by us considered as indispensable requisites, and bind us still closer to the place: The native of Zembla is happy amid eternal winter and would not exchange the rigour of his ice bound region for the sunny mildness of a more temperate latitude; while the inhabitant of the banks of the Niger shudders at the idea of a climate clad in perpetual snow.

An honest partiality for our native country, when restrained by reason and prudence, is laudable and even necessary in every man. From this source proceed the numerous train of patriotic virtues which grace the character of individuals, and shine with distinguished lustre on the page of history: When we esteem our native land more than any other, this naturally produces a wish for its prosperity and an ardent desire that its excellence may not be merely ideal; the sparks of patriotism thus kindled, are by opportunity blown up to action and create a blaze that dazzles the beholders. When men are thus striving together for the attainment of some common purpose, the association of their labours insensibly conciliates their affections and creates mutual amity; they become satisfied with themselves and with each other, and are leagued in closer union. Possessed with the idea that our situation is preferable to that of others, and unwilling to resign our fond ideas of its superiority, we learn to be content with our lot, and to enjoy it without repining or wishing for a change; our fortune appears to be superlatively happy and so consonant to our wishes, that, though it may sometimes cause a complaint, there will be found few, who, if it were in their power, would change their condition, but with a celebrated writer return thanks to God for their being of that nation which they are.

Nothing can be more unpleasing to him who is strongly interested for his native country than to hear its value depreciated and its merits misrepresented. It is with reluctance that the mind can be convinced of the superiority of another region in any particular, and when forced to confess, it endeavours to discover some other excellence which may serve to counterbalance it. For this reason when I consider myself as an American, I cannot but be displeas'd with the at-

tempts which have been made in Europe to represent the New World in every respect inferior to the Old, affirming that not only the brute creation, but even men have degenerated since transported to this climate. These assertions are the effect of a blind and intemperate prejudice against every thing foreign, and which endeavours to undervalue all that is not somewhat related to its object. To this degree, and even farther, does a national prejudice extend; the inhabitants of one country always look upon those of another with a jealous eye, and sometimes with sentiments far from friendly; in many places a stranger is considered as an enemy, and every thing that appears foreign is thought hostile; even in civilized countries, foreigners are by many considered as an inferior species of beings, and treated with a barbarity which is disgraceful to human nature. Such conduct ought to be execrated by every one who desires the respectable character of a citizen of the world; to an earnest desire for the welfare of his own country he should join a candid impartiality to the inhabitants of others, and though he may prefer his own fellow-citizens in a collective capacity, yet when he considers all men individually, he should regard them all with an equal eye, as equally connected with him by the lot of humanity.

C.

"Died on the 10th inst. GEORGE MANN, Esq; of this city, aged about 43 years. In his professional vocations he acquired an exalted reputation, and discharged his social duties as a member of society with uncommon merit. He has left an extensive family to deplore his dissolution; and with their tears will be mingled the genuine effusions of gratitude flowing from the hearts of the numerous train who have shared his bounty. Philanthropy and benevolence were among the leading features of his mind; and the mitigated sufferings of the disconsolate widow and helpless orphan remain as monuments to decorate his grave.

Lamented shade, for thee shall memory mourn,
And deathless praise thy hallowed grave adorn,
That mind, where virtue raised her spotless throne,
Where bounty smil'd, and heavenly goodness shone;
U conscious sleep, regardless of each care,
Which bursts the heart, and swells the impassion'd tear!

The hovering spirit wings its promised way,
And bending seraphs guard the virtuous clay."

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Annapolis, March 20, 1795.

GENERAL ORDERS.

THE commander in chief of the militia of the State of Maryland orders, that there be a full and complete return of all the militia of this state, made and delivered to the adjutant-general, on or before the 20th day of June next, and that the said return shall be agreeable to the form directed by the adjutant-general.

J KILTY (acting by deputation) for
HENRY CARBERRY Adj. Gen.

Adjutemental or battalion meetings cannot conveniently be obtained at this early season of the year, it is intended that company returns shall form the groundwork of the proposed operation. For these, as well as necessary instruction for filling them, will shortly be furnished from the office. They will be transmitted, (agreeably to a direction of the commander in chief annexed to the above order) to the commanding officers of divisions, under whose orders they will be distributed; together with such arrangements as these officers may think proper to form for a due and timely execution of the business.

J KILTY, for
HENRY CARBERRY, Adj. Gen.

LA FAYETTE

Is in high order, and will stand this season at the subscriber's stable, in Annapolis, two days in each week, Mondays and Tuesdays, and at Mr. THOMAS BICKNELL'S, near the Head of South river, on Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays.

LA FAYETTE is a bright sorrel, handsomely marked with white in the face and legs, six year old this spring, fifteen and an half hands high, he is handsomely formed, and equal, as to bone, sinew and action, to most horses bred in America; he was got by the noted elegant horse VENETIAN, his dam was got by LITTLE FIGURE, out of a fine imported mare, whose pedigree is unknown.

La Fayette will cover mares at one guinea a single mare, if two mares, or more from the same person, four dollars per mare, and three shillings and sixpence to the groom, provided the money is paid by first of July; if the money is not paid by the first of July next six dollars per mare will be charged. Good pasturage, under good fencing, may be had for mares at Mr. Bicknell's.

JAMES WILLIAMS.

April 14, 1795.

THIS is to give notice to all persons who have claims against the estate of THOMAS HYDE, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, to bring them in, legally authenticated, and all those who are in any manner indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, to

SARAH WALLS, (now CLEMENTS),
Executrix of Thomas Hyde, or to
FRANCIS T. CLEMENTS.