

Friday more than a million sterling was paid into the bank, as the last payment bearing discount on the loan of eleven millions; so that, with the payment on Thursday, and the first deposit, near seven millions of the new loan are already paid up.

March 24. Accounts from Constantinople, subsequent to those that mentioned the conference of the Russian minister with the Reis Effendi upon the affairs of Poland, state that the former has delivered a very positive representation upon the neglect of the Porte to indemnify the Russian merchants for the confiscation of their vessels and merchandise, previous to the declaration of the last war. The demand on this score amounts to a million and an half of piastres; the revival of which was looked upon as portending an approaching rupture.

PORTSMOUTH, (N. H.) May 5.

On Friday evening arrived here the sloop Fame, captain Kennard, in 18 days from Grenada. Captain Kennard informs that every thing was in the greatest confusion at that place, and that there was no business of any kind could be transacted.—That the English had taken a French officer, when returning from Trinidad, where he had been on business for the French commanding officer at Grenada, and had publicly executed him on a gallows—and that in retaliation, the French immediately took the English governor of Grenada, (Home) and four other gentlemen of distinction, who were their prisoners, and publicly shot them.

Captain Kennard also informs, that general Lindsay, formerly colonel at Martinique, had put a period to his life by shooting himself. Some said it was owing to his not being able to comply with his engagements when he left Martinique, and that his mortification was so great that he could not withstand it; but the truth is, he has shot himself—and for reasons best known to himself.

NEW-LONDON, May 8.

Arrived, brig William and George, Benton, from Barbadoes and St. Eustatia, via St. Croix, in sixteen days.—Captain Benton was at Barbadoes the 2d April, when the British fleet arrived, consisting of 200 sail of ships with 5000 troops on board, one of 64, one of 50, one of 44, and a sloop of war of 16 guns; the whole fleet excepting 6 or 7 sail, sailed for Martinique the next day after they arrived at Barbadoes.

Captain Benton saw in the Barbadoes papers a particular account of the French having taken St. Vincent's and Grenada, and that the two islands were destroyed till within two or three miles of the town. Captain Benton was at St. Eustatia when the governor was summoned to surrender to the French republic. The governor signed the capitulation, and the three English ships that were in St. Eustatia road went off. On the 2d instant fell in with Goodrich's three masted schooner, in lat. 39. within eighteen leagues of Cape May light-house; she then had in tow an American brig from Philadelphia, bound to Havre-de-Grace, cut three or four days, which she was carrying to Bermuda; their orders were to take all American vessels bound to or from a French port. Captain Benton declares that Mr. Evans, a merchant of Barbadoes, shewed him a letter from his friend in Bermuda, in which he particularly mentioned, that every American vessel carried into Bermuda, bound to or from a French port, was condemned without discrimination.

ALBANY, May 4.

The propriety of laying a general embargo upon all kinds of grain in America, will doubtless excite the immediate attention of the President. It has been the policy of all nations to guard against the danger of draining their own supplies; this policy has also been adopted occasionally by the states respectively, when the power lay with them; the present exorbitant price of grain of all kinds, and the unbounded demand in almost every quarter of the globe is such, that nothing short of a general embargo will reduce the price to some standard of reason, or prevent the farmers from being completely exhausted.

PHILADELPHIA, May 14.

Extra of a letter from an American consul to the secretary of state, dated in England February 10.

"The wheat crop of this country proving short, and there being no supplies from the Baltic or America, our prices of grain are raised to a very enormous pitch, and from the appearance of affairs there is little probability of a reduction soon. Wheat is here 7/6 to 7/6 per bushel, Winchester, weighing 60 to 62 pounds—fine flour 12/6 per cwt.—seconds 17/6 per cwt.—barley 4/ per bushel, Winchester."

They write from Nantes, thirty-five thousand rebels have laid down their arms and delivered up above one hundred pieces of cannon, a great quantity of ammunition, and considerable magazines of provisions.

May 18. Accounts from Basle, of January 28, state, that count Deodat had arrived from Vienna the beginning of January, and opened negotiations with the French representatives in the former town, in order to stipulate the conditions for a peace between Austria and the French republic.

BALTIMORE, May 20.

Captain Mather, of the schooner Assistance, arrived yesterday, in 14 days from St. Marc, who informs that the French had made an attack on that place, and were repulsed with very considerable loss—that he learnt that 6 or 700 British troops had arrived at Port-au-Prince, and that a fort was made from that place against the republicans, who were compelled to raise the siege with very great loss.

ANNAPOLIS, May 21.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

The MEDDLER, No. XII.

*Absentem qui radit amicum;
Qui non defendit, alio culpante; solutus
Qui captat risus hominum, famamque dicacis;
Fingere qui non visa potest; commissis tacere
Qui nequit; hic niger est: hunc tu Romane caveto.*
Hor.

*He whose harsh censure loads his absent friends;
Who, when another blames them, not defends;
Who seeks the loose malignant laugh to raise,
And utters slander thro' a thirst of praise;
Who fights unseen with envious spite can feign;
Nor can th' intrusted secret long contain;
This man I note a dark designing knave:
Shun him O Roman.*

ACCORDING to my promise in my last I shall present my reader with the following original letter.

"MR. MEDDLER,

"AMONG the useful lessons with which your numbers have favoured the public, I am surprised to find that you have never given us any hints on the guilt of indulging a propensity to slander. Strictures on this subject, though necessary in all towns, must be particularly so in every capital city, where indolence having more permanently fixed her residence, affords a greater opportunity to this uncharitable practice. If, Sir, (as I trust is the case,) your silence has proceeded from inattention, you can prevent the unfavourable construction which the malicious may put on your conduct, in shewing your detestation of this vice by gratifying a young philanthropist with an appearance of this in the next Gazette.

"Slander may be considered the offspring of envy, the nursling of idleness, and the foster-child of conscious depravity. The lounge who has led a life of wickedness and is banished the society of virtue, views with pain an unblemished reputation, and indolently exerts himself to deprive another of that which he himself does not possess, and which he does not value. But, though idleness and envy combined, are the general sources of calumny, we sometimes find it proceeds from but one of them. To those whom fortune has placed above the necessity of toiling for a subsistence, and whose minds, as it often happens, are not stored with much literary knowledge, any method of killing time is acceptable. Hence they often amuse themselves, and attempt to prevent the gloominess of thought, in sporting with the characters of others. These though by no means excusable, are perhaps worthy of compassion as well as contempt; for the means they pursue to divert the attention from solitary reflection, together with a weakness of understanding, are often marks of a disordered mind, though they may wear the smile of happiness and content. There is, however, another class of calumniators for whom no palliation can be offered and no allowance made. These are persons from whose envious malicious dispositions, though sufficiently engaged in their different vocations and professions, still possessing the comforts of life, merit is sure to receive abuse; whose tongues no kindness can restrain, whose applause and good will no favours can attract, but who are equally calumniators and ungrateful. But, Mr. Meddler, what gives most pain, is to observe the delight that the fair part of the creation take in this fashionable vice; to see with what eagerness they listen to any malicious report; and how frequently they indulge themselves during the evening ceremony, in what they call an innocent amusement, with circulating tales or making conjectures to the disadvantage of their acquaintances, often those of their own sex. If, Sir, instead of suffering the relation of a tale of scandal in their presence to be any recommendation or credit to the narrator, whether of that generally contemptible species of animals called beaux, or any other species, they would not only renounce the habit themselves, but display marks of disapprobation whenever they saw practised, they would as the general sufferers from it, both benefit themselves; and deserve the veneration and esteem of the public. I conclude, Mr. Meddler, with expecting you to continue your instructive and entertaining performances, notwithstanding the insolence of criticism or the many predictions of your speedy dissolution; by doing which you may be of service to your readers and will oblige your humble servant,

BENEVOLUS."

It gives me much pleasure to observe the indignation which the author of this letter has against this cruel practice. Animated with that glowing ardour which is the characteristic of virtuous youth, he has delivered his sentiments with all the stern majesty of a Juvenal; his language seems to be the language of a heart swollen with a generous indignation at the vices and follies of mankind. If then the fair sex have been treated rather harshly by him, they must pardon the fervour of youth which caused this censure, especially when they consider that it was intended for their advantage.

It is indeed to be regretted that this fault should ever find its way to the bosoms of those who are possessed of youth, of beauty, and but in this respect of innocence, and who are expected to cherish nothing but what is amiable. But that the ladies may have the honour of abolishing this custom themselves, and not daring to assume a censorial authority over them, I shall propose the following rules, in imitation of a method which was formerly made use of to restrain them in their fondness for finery. 1st. That no modest woman shall hear a tale of scandal related without showing signs of disapprobation. 2dly. That no woman who has any pretensions to decency or humanity, shall express satisfaction at hearing any such relation. 3dly, and lastly, That no one shall have the

liberty of relating any story to the prejudice of another, but those who are envious, unfeeling, and malicious in the extreme.

The ladies will, I hope, vindicate themselves from the imputation of slander, by testifying their approbation of these rules; and I have no doubt that I shall soon receive it through the medium of a letter left at the printing-office. C.

"ABSOLUTE necessity requires, that all persons indebted for the Maryland Gazette, Advertisements, &c. should pay off their respective arrears; and it is sincerely hoped, that this information alone will be sufficient to induce such payments.

In CHANCERY, May 20, 1795.

Thomas Conter, } THE complainant applies for a
against } decree for recording an indenture executed by Erasmus Gill, on the sixth day of June, 1775, for conveying unto Thomas Conter, and his heirs, three tracts or parcels of land, at that time in Frederick, but now in Montgomery county, viz. BARNABY RESURVEYED, 277 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, part of CHEVIE CHASE, 49 acres, and part of CLOVING COURSE, 23 $\frac{1}{2}$. The bill states, that the said Erasmus Gill, at the time of executing the said deed, resided in Virginia, and has since died, and that the complainant knows not who are his heirs; it is adjudged and ordered, that the complainant cause a copy of this order to be inserted, at least three weeks successively, in the Maryland Gazette, before the 12th day of June next, to the intent that the said Gill, if he be now alive, or his heirs, or legal representatives, or any other person interested, may have notice of the complainant's application, and be warned to appear here, on or before the third Tuesday in July next, to shew cause wherefore a decree as prayed should not be passed.

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

In CHANCERY, May 14, 1795.

ORDERED, That the sale made by JOSEPH WILKINSON, trustee, &c. of the dwelling plantation of LOCK CHEW, deceased, consisting of several tracts of land, containing in the whole 456 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, at the rate of £ 4 per acre, be approved, ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn, on or before the 20th day of June next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, at any time during the present month.

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

THE members of the ANNAPOLIS JOCKEY CLUB are desired to attend at Mr. WHARF'S TAVERN, on Friday the 29th day of May, instant, at 11 o'clock, to form rules for the said club, and determine the time the purse is to be run for each year. The members are desired to attend punctually, as it is to be considered that the members who do attend shall have full power to form the rules and determine the day of running.

By order,

JESSE DEWEES, Secretary
Jockey Club.

N. B. It is expected that the members will dine together on that day, at Mr. Wharf's, at 3 o'clock.
Annapolis, May 18, 1795.

Ten Dollars Reward.

WAS lost, by the subscriber, on Monday evening, the 11th instant, or the morning following, on his way from the house of Mrs. Chew, a little below Fishing Creek, in Calvert county, to this place, a RED MOROCCO POCKET-BOOK, containing one five dollar bill, and several papers that can be of no use to the finder. Any person returning the same shall receive the above reward.

WILLIAM SPRIGG.

Annapolis, May 18, 1795.

NOTICE.

THE COMMISSIONERS of the Tax for Prince George's county, will attend at Upper Marlborough, from Wednesday the tenth day of June, until Friday the twenty-sixth of the same month, in order to make such alterations as have taken place in the property within the said county since their last meeting.

SAMUEL HERBURN, Clerk.

May 4, 1795. 100/7/6

ALL persons having claims against the estate of the late Mr. HENRY DIGGES, of Charles county, deceased, are requested to exhibit them, properly authenticated, on or before the first day of July next, and all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment on or before the aforesaid day, or suits will be indiscriminately commenced.

100/7/6 J. DIGGES, } Administrators.
F. DIGGES, }
Charles county, May 28, 1795.

THE subscriber, acting executor of WILLIAM MORRIS, sen. late of Charles county, requests all persons who have any claims against his estate to bring them forward, properly authenticated, for payment, for which money from the assets is ready in his hands; this is necessary to be speedily done to prevent him future trouble with the residuary legatees who are pressing him for a division of what is in his hands.

100/9/6 JAMES MORRIS.
Charles county, May 17, 1795.