

On the same authority we contradict the report of the British frigate Magicienne having been taking by four French privateers, the gentleman above alluded to having seen her lying in the harbour of Port-au-Prince the day before he left it.

Extract of a Letter.

The HAGUE, April 4th, 1795.

"The conquest of this country, and the internal revolution of government, are among the most interesting events which have taken place, since the commencement of this year. The magnitude of the object, and the importance of the acquisition, to the French republic, will doubtless be magnified among you, much beyond the real benefit which may result to the conquerors. It is true they are in possession of the United Provinces; but the fathomless treasures, which were supposed to be concealed in the public vaults of this country, have not yet been discovered. The famous bank of Amsterdum, supposed by many a mine of gold, in itself, has turned out to be an exchequer of paper bonds and obligations, worth something less than six pence in the pound—upon the highest average. So that instead of diving into an exhaustless fund of real wealth, so far as respects the public coffers, the French republic has found a bankrupt nation, and insolvent corporations.

"Individual wealth does not form a part of this statement; but the French have promised that private property shall be respected; and they have hitherto fulfilled this engagement, with scrupulous exactitude. The property of the government, and that of other powers at war with France, which was found here, is seized as lawful prize, by right of conquest; but it is, comparatively, a very trifling acquisition.

"As you will find in the Gazette de Leyde, all the political information which I could give, I shall not put you to the trouble of reading the same thing twice. It is enough to observe, that the conduct of the French army here has been unexceptionably marked with the strictest discipline. An hundred thousand men, with arms in their hands, and in full possession of both power and right over a country, which their valour has subdued, given an example of obedience and regularity, which all former experience has proved rather desirable than practicable, is a spectacle which cannot be viewed without emotion, even by their enemies. Such conduct unfolds a trait, in the character of the people by whom it is held, which is, in some degree an atonement for the horror of past transactions in their own country.

"It is yet undecided, whether the promised Independence of this people will, eventually, turn out any thing more than nominal. The French did not intend to liberate them from their former thralldom, without receiving an equivalent; and whether this equivalent will not be considered greater than the real value of nominal sovereignty by this nation, remains for future events to determine."

June 24. By the brig Electa, from Martinico, we learn that the British troops and inhabitants are much afraid of a visit from the French, and that they had moved from the town and encamped in the fields.—Provisions are in great plenty and very low—Flour selling at 10 1-2, and beef at 12 dols. per barrel.

PHILADELPHIA, June 24.

Extract of a letter from London, dated April 21st, 1795.

"When you come to England again, you will find a strange tax imposed upon poor John Bull this session—no less than a guinea a year for every person who wears any powder in his hair or wig, or any substitute in lieu thereof. In consequence of which, some of the democrats are getting into natural scratches, and some are trimmed as close to the head as Oliverians.

"Wine he has also touched up, and spirits, so that the people can scarce afford to drown their sorrow."

BALTIMORE, June 29.

From the Gazette of the United States, of June 25.

The treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, between Great-Britain and the United States of America; was ratified yesterday by the senate of the United States.

After copying the above paragraph, we were informed, by the most respectable authority, that the treaty has not been ratified, and that the article respecting the regulation of commerce between the United States and the West-India islands, is to be the subject of further negotiation. From the same source we learn, that the senate adjourned on Friday last, but that nothing respecting the treaty is to be laid before the public.

We learn from Georgia, that the Upper and Lower Creeks, at their meeting of the Indian agent at Oak-suckee, April 1, have agreed on a general peace with every part of the United States; and it is said, that they express no uneasiness at the sale of the lands by the Georgia legislature. [N. Y. Paper.]

ANNAPOLIS, July 2.

From Boston, June 22.

IL. "LEGAL and HASTY ADJUDICATION."

Saturday evening a large concourse of people assembled on the Long Wharf, in consequence of a hand-bill issued the preceding afternoon, purporting that a New-Providence or Bermudian privateer was then lying at said wharf. The enraged multitude, having ascertained the fact, desired the captain and crew to leave the sloop, which was soon complied with: they then proceeded to examine, and found several carriage guns, shot, small arms, cutlasses, and other warlike implements, which they threw overboard. This discovery exasperated them to such a degree, that they dismantled and dismasted her—they then towed the

hull from the wharf and set fire to it. The tide carried it as far as Charles-town, where it "burned to the water's edge."

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

By the GOVERNOR,

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas it has been represented to me, that a number of persons unknown, did, the last night, riotously and tumultuously assemble in the town of Boston, and, with force and violence, did burn a vessel named the Betsey, of St. Croix, lying at the Long Wharf; in the said Boston, and destroyed the cargo then on board.

I have therefore thought fit by and with the advice and consent of the council, to issue this proclamation; hereby requiring all magistrates, sheriffs and constables, and I also recommend to every good citizen of this commonwealth, that they use their utmost endeavours for discovering, apprehending, and bringing to justice, any or all persons concerned in this unlawful and dangerous proceeding—so that he or they may be dealt with according to law.

Given at the council chamber in Boston, this twenty-first day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, and in the nineteenth year of the independence of the United States of America.

SAMUEL ADAMS.

Attest,

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

To the PRINTERS of the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

GENTLEMEN,

THE following character of the President of the United States, is the production of a young gentleman of Petersburg, Virginia; by inserting it in your useful paper, you will oblige your humble servant,

X. Y.

WASHINGTON.

—WITH cool feelings and unambitious talents he excited universal popularity and attained brilliant glory. First elevated by a fortunate coincidence of circumstances, his mind, vigorous and tenacious, accommodated itself to its elevation, and the inflexibility of his manners not only prevented his descent from the temple of fame, but prepared new honours for his brow. Cautious, systematic, and inflexible, his genius was admirably adapted to the desultory war which established the liberty of America. Never transported by the enthusiasm of patriotism, never deluded by the ardour of courage, he preferred stratagem to action, and victory to glory.

A gravity of deportment, a candid behaviour, and a regularity of morals, commanded the respect of an army composed not of licentious mercenaries, but of orderly citizens. A people passing in a rapid revolution from slavery to liberty, in the transports of gratitude, forgot their own mighty exertions, forgot the influence of general causes, forgot the irresistible energy of men fighting for freedom, and ascribed their success to the virtues and talents of their more distinguished leader. The calm and temperate mind of Washington could neither be seduced by the allurements of ambition or the blandishments of praise. Perhaps if his character had had more ardour, perhaps if his feelings had been more fervid, his conduct would not have been so exemplary, nor his glory so permanent. The soul of the patriot inflated by praise, is apt to soar above that equality by the establishment of which it attained all its honours; but patriotic from principle, and temperate from constitution, the mind of Washington had neither that native dignity which disdains elevation, nor that avidity of praise which makes us unworthy of it, but always retained a humility which silenced envy, soothed pride, and demonstrated even to political jealousy, that a man capable of bearing so many honours deserved more.

His mind, slow and pertinacious, did not advance to political reflection as rapidly as his countrymen or their allies the French. He contemplated with the calmness of philosophy, not with the fullness of apathy or the ardour of philanthropy, the emancipation of France. His diffidence of the people, and his jealousy of the representatives, partake not of the proud ignorance of aristocracy, whilst his anxiety for their welfare, and his grand maxim, that government should proceed from them, has the enlightened humanity of republicans.— W. T.

AN ORATION, commemorative of the American Anniversary, will be delivered at the Stadt-house, on Saturday next, immediately after the military parade is finished, by J. Wilmer, Esquire.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber intends to petition the next Prince-George's county court, for a commission to mark and bound a certain tract of land called and known by the name of GIBBOROUGH MAKOR, lying in Prince-George's county, according to an act of assembly in such cases made and provided.

JOHN ADDISON, Junior.

June 28, 1795.

CAME to the plantation where the subscriber now lives, about five miles this side of Snowden's Iron Works, some time in the month of May, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, a small dark bay MARE, about thirteen hands and an half high, no perceptible mark or brand, about three years old. The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

HENRY H. DUVALL.
Prince-George's county, June 27, 1795.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on the 28th of this month, at the subscriber's dwelling house,

ALL the personal property of THOMAS BENSON, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, consisting of household furniture, one mare, some hogs, cattle and plantation utensils, and a quantity of bacon, with some lard; also the wearing apparel of said BENSON. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon. The terms of sale to be for cash.

JOHN CHINEY, Executor of THOMAS BENSON, deceased.
July 1, 1795.

WILLIAM CATON,

Has for SALE,

At his Grocery and Dry Goods Store, The following ARTICLES, viz.

SPIRIT; West-India and New-England rum; gin; whiskey; peach brandy; French ditto; cherry bounce; molasses; brown, lump, and loaf sugars; hyson, congo, fouchong, green, and bohea teas; soap; mould and dipped candles; barley; rice; starch; salt; James river and pig-tail tobacco; sauff; nutmegs; egg and Indigo blue; coffee; salad, boiled, and raw oil; lampblack; white and red lead; copperas; pork; herrings; shad; mackerel; salmon; hogs lard; butter; cheese; powder and shot; hoes; spades; sheep shears; frying pans; flat irons; grid-irons; nails; tea-kettles; padlocks; trunk locks; hinges; trunk handles; coffee-mills; knives and forks of different kinds; razors; scissars; penknives; powder knives; hones; curry-combs; horse, shaving, sweeping, scrubbing, painting, shoe, tooth, and buckle brushes; waiters of different sizes; trace ropes; bed-cords; leading lines; glass; figs; raisins; tamarinds; jar raisins; allspice; pepper; almonds; flour; Spanish and American segars, and boxes for the same; pipes; sifers; wool and combs; playing ditto; candlesticks of different kinds; snuffers; white metal spoons; brass cocks; chocolate; Cayenne pepper; mustard; Stoughton's bittern; a large assortment of stone, querns, and wooden ware; hollow and window glass; men and women's leather and stuff shoes; India china of different kinds; saddle-bag locks; twine; white rope; snuff, tobacco, and shaving boxes; combs of all kinds; walking canes; cow-hides; writing, and flowered paper; tea caddies of different patterns; large dressing cases of different kinds; hard and soft pomatum; court-plaster; neck bolsters; tooth powder; lip salve; hair powder; swan down and silk puffs; wash balls; perfumes of all kinds; milk of roses; watch chains, keys and seals, assorted; sealing wax; wafers; lead pencils; the best lavender water; silk purses; red bark; looking glasses of different kinds; white linen; ofsnabrigs; Russia sheeting; striped holland; brown suttan; calicos; handkerchiefs; cotton stockings, ribbons and pins; thawls; silk; thread; fans; ladies and gentlemen's gloves of different kinds; hats; needles; pins; sick blacking; hat and band boxes; all kinds of trunks; razor strops; elastic razor strops; tin coffee pots; glass goblets and sugar dishes; which he will sell very low for cash.

The said Caton, actuated by a due regard to the sacred principles of gratitude, tenders his grateful thanks for that liberal patronage which a generous and indulgent public has afforded him, and he flatters himself, that, while his mind is animated by a lively sense of preceding favours, his future conduct will entitle him to the claim of universal approbation.

N. B. This is to forewarn all persons from crediting any of my apprentices or servants, on my account, without an order from me. 3

Early Virginia Wheat

FOR SALE, at the HAYLANDS, until the twenty-third of July. Those who wish to procure it will please to send before that time, as all the hand will be sent to Baltimore for sale.

WILLIAM JOHNSON, Manager.
Rhode River, June 23, 1795. 2

In CHANCERY, June 19, 1795.

Robert Ferguson, administrator of John Glasford, vs. John Courts and Robert Hendley Courts.

THE complainant applies to this court for a decree, directing the sale of the real estate, or of part of the real estate, which Robert Hendley Courts, of Charles county, deceased, devised to be sold, after the death of Daniel Courts, without issue, for the benefit of the said defendants, he states, that the devise, on the 15th day of February, 1770, passed his bond to John Glasford for 5221 1/2 lb. of tobacco, and £. 245 10 2 1/2 current money, with interest, on which he hath obtained judgment against the administrator of said Courts, he states, that the said devise did not leave personal estate sufficient to discharge his debts, and that the defendant, Robert Hendley Courts, residing out of the state of Maryland and beyond sea; it is thereupon 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 end of July next, to the intent that the said Robert Hendley Courts may have notice of the application aforesaid, and may be warned to appear in this court, on or before the first Tuesday in October next, to shew cause (if any there be) wherefore a decree should not pass for selling the said real estate, of which much thereof as may be necessary to discharge the debt due to the complainant, as administrator aforesaid.

SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.