

he was conveyed to Angers. At Angers he was tried and sentenced to be shot. The sentence was immediately carried into execution.

This event may be considered as the death blow to the Vendean war.

The negotiations with Sardinia, if we may believe the accounts in the French papers, had made considerable progress when they were broken off. Sardinia had consented to a provisional cessation of Savoy and Nice; but she required that this cessation should not be definite till the general peace, and that France should give his Sardinian majesty compensation and indemnity.

This the French government would not consent to, and the negotiations were immediately broken off.

The Batavian convention, according to letters from the Hague, decreed, on the 10th ult. the levying of one man out of every thousand, for the service of the navy of the new republic.

The commune of Amsterdam, wishing to re-establish the credit of its bank, which had been destroyed by the revolution, has just opened a loan of seven millions of florins, at four per cent. interest. The property and revenues of the city are to be mortgaged as a security for the sum to be repaid in twenty years. The subscriptions were opened on the 14th inst. at the treasury of the city of Amsterdam.

NEW-YORK, May 7.

The following interesting particulars respecting the loss of the Dutton East-Indiaman are given in a late London paper.

"We have had a terrible succession of stormy weather of late. On Tuesday, immediately after dinner, I went to the Hoe, to see the Dutton East-Indiaman, full of troops, upon the rocks directly under the flag staff of the citadel. She had been out 7 weeks, on her passage to the West-Indies as a transport, with 400 troops on board, besides women and the ship's crew, and had been just driven back by stress of weather with a great number of sick on board.

"You cannot conceive any thing so horrible as the appearance of the whole together when I first arrived upon the spot. The ship was grounded on sunken rocks, somewhat inclining to one side without a mast, and the bowsprit also carried away. Her decks covered with soldiers, thick as they could stand by one another, with the sea breaking in a dreadful manner around them. What still added to the melancholy grandeur of the scene was the distress guns, which were fired now and then directly over our heads from the citadel.

"When I first arrived, I found that they had by some means got a rope, one end of which was fixed to the ship, and the other held by the people on shore, by which means they could yield as the ship swung. Upon this rope they had placed a ring, which by reeling out two smaller ropes they could draw to and from the ship. To this ring a loop was suspended, which each man put under his arms and thus holding also the ring in his hand, he supported himself while drawn to the shore by the people. And in this manner I saw several brought to land.

"This mode proved a tedious operation, and though I looked at the process a long while, the numbers on the deck were not apparently diminished. Besides, from the motion the ship had by rolling upon the rocks, it was not practicable to keep the rope equally stretched. From this cause, as well as from the sudden rising of the waves, you would at one moment see a poor wretch hanging 10 or 20 feet above the water; and the next totally lose sight of him, buried in the form of a wave. Some, indeed, escaped better.

"But, after all, this was not a scheme of which the women and the sick could avail themselves. I observed with the greatest admiration at this juncture, the behaviour of a captain (Sir Edward Pellew) who seemed interested in the highest degree for the preservation of those on board the wreck. He exerted himself uncommonly, and directed others what to do on shore. In vain, by a large speaking trumpet, he endeavoured to make himself heard on board. Nothing could be heard but the tremendous roaring of the winds and sea.

"He then offered five guineas instantly, to any body who would suffer himself to be drawn on board with instructions to them what to do—When he found that no one would accept the offer, he gave an instance of the highest heroism, for he fastened the rope about himself, and gave the signal to be drawn on board. He had his uniform coat, and his sword hanging by his side, I have not here room for particular description; there was something grand and interesting in this. For, as soon as they had pulled him into the wreck, he was received with three vast shouts by the people on board, and these were immediately echoed by those who lined the shores, the garrison walls and lower batteries.

"The first thing he did, was to rig out two other ropes like the first—I saw him most actively employed upon them with his own hands. This quickened the matter a good deal, and by this time two large open row boats were arrived from the dock yard, and a sloop had with difficulty worked out from Plymouth Pool. He then directed his attention to the women and sick, who were with difficulty got into the open boats, and then carried off to the sloop, who kept at a distance for fear of being stove against the ship or thrown upon the rocks. He suffered but one boat to approach at a time, and stood with his drawn sword to prevent too many rushing into the boat.

"After he had seen all the people, except about 10 or 15 out of the ship, he fastened himself in the rope as before, and was drawn ashore, where he was again received with shouts. I observed a poor goat and a dog, among the crowd, when the people were somewhat thinned

away, I saw the goat marching about with much unconcern, but the dog shewed evident anxiety, for I beheld him stretching himself out at one of the points standing partly upon the port, and partly upon a gun, and looking earnestly towards the shore, where I suppose he knew his master was. All these perished soon after, for, as the sea rose, the ship was washed all over, and she is now in pieces."

PHILADELPHIA, May 9.

A physician in St. Mary's county, Maryland, writes to his friend in this city, that he was lately called to a boy in a LOCKED JAW, on the 4th day of the disorder. He had been taking liquid laudanum in large doses without effect. The physician who had prescribed this remedy, gave him over. The physician (our correspondent,) who succeeded him, bled him plentifully, and afterwards gave him large quantities of wine and bark. He likewise applied blisters to the outside of each of his jaws. By the use of these remedies, he was relieved in 26 hours, and on the 2d of May he was perfectly well. It is to be hoped this communication of a cure of a disorder, so often fatal, and by remedies which have succeeded in many similar cases, will prove useful to the citizens of the United States, and lead them to reject a dependence upon a remedy (laudanum) which has seldom done service when used alone, and which is prescribed only in complaisance to great names.

ANNAPOLIS, May 19.

Fourth Congress of the United States:

At the first session, begun and held at the city of Philadelphia, in the state of Pennsylvania, on Monday the seventh of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five.

An ACT making an appropriation for defraying the expenses which may arise in carrying into effect the treaty made between the United States and the dey and regency of Algiers.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the purpose of defraying the expenses of carrying into effect the treaty made between the United States and the Dey and regency of Algiers, the monies arising under the revenue laws of the United States, which have been heretofore passed, not already appropriated to any other purpose, or to much thereof as may be necessary, to the amount of twenty four thousand dollars, per annum, be, and the same are hereby pledged and appropriated for the payment of the annuity stipulated in the said treaty, to be paid to the said Dey and regency of Algiers; and to continue so pledged and appropriated, so long as the said treaty shall be in force.

JONATHAN DAYTON, Speaker of the house of representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-president of the United States, and president of the senate.

Approved, May the sixth, 1796.

Geo. WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

Deposited among the rolls, in the office of the department of state.

TIMOTHY PICKERING,
Secretary of state.

An ACT making an appropriation towards defraying the expenses which may arise in carrying into effect the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, made between the United States and the king of Great-Britain.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That towards defraying the expenses which may arise in carrying into effect the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, made between the United States and the king of Great-Britain, there be appropriated a sum not exceeding eighty thousand eight hundred and eight dollars, to be paid out of the duties on import and tunnage, to the end of the present year, not already appropriated: *Provided*, that the compensations to be allowed to any of the commissioners appointed, or to be appointed, in pursuance of any article of the said treaty, shall not exceed, to those who shall serve in Great-Britain, the rate of six thousand six hundred and sixty-seven dollars, and fifty cents, per annum; and to those who shall serve in the United States, the rate of four thousand four hundred and forty-five dollars per annum.

JONATHAN DAYTON, Speaker of the house of representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-president of the United States and president of the senate.

Approved, May the sixth, 1796.

Geo. WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

Deposited among the rolls in the office of the secretary of state.

TIMOTHY PICKERING,
Secretary of state.

To the PRINTERS.

HAD it not been for that sentence of Juvenal, where he says, "Let each judge for himself," I should have looked over the scurrilous observations of Quintilian with silent contempt, as they appeared to be only the effusions of a vain and inexperienced youth, whose *causibus scribendis* had urged him to it, as the means either of displaying his abilities or of venting his spleen; but, indeed, it was truly unfortunate for him that he did not select a nobler theme. He has torn up by the roots every flower that grew in his rhetorical garden to prove this plain, simple, and self-

evident axiom, "that a speaking society would be of an advantage to its members."

Was Quintilian so ignorant as to suppose for a moment that any man in his senses could deny the utility of such an institution? Then why did he expatiate so largely upon a subject which every one knew, if he had not been prompted to it by some such pedantic motive? Did Quintilian think by the energetic thunder of his language to awe the students of Annapolis into a passive obedience to his will, and consequently to dictate to them what they should or should not do? Gentlemen, who are as independent as himself, who will not be bullied into a measure they do not freely choose, and who ask not the humble aid of Quintilian's advice what line of conduct they should pursue.—Had Quintilian's observations been *polite and gentlemanly*, the students might have listened to them with attention, and perhaps would have had the desired effect; but as they were haughty and imperious, they consider them as trifling and disgusting.

Should Quintilian again put on the important air of consequence, and address the students in the same vindictive style, I shall view his remarks with a contemptuous smile, as unworthy of being noticed: In fact, my studies will not permit me to spend my time so unnecessarily. I shall conclude with wishing that Quintilian's vanity may not hurry him into a labyrinth of difficulties, that his expectations of lolling in senatorial dignity, and basking on the sofa of assuepee, may not yet be chimerical and delusive; and that he may never be obliged to descend so low as to engage in the practice of a quibbling county court.

VINDEX.

* * The INQUISITOR, No. 3, is received, and will be in our next.

WILLIAM CATON,

HAVING declined the HAIR DRESSING BUSINESS, takes the liberty of offering his most grateful acknowledgments to the ladies and gentlemen of the city of Annapolis, and to the public in general, for the numerous favours he has hitherto received, and humbly hopes to merit a continuance of them in that line in which, by their generous patronage, he has been enabled to engage, having just opened, in the house lately occupied by Mr. GWINN, an elegant and extensive assortment of SPRING GOODS, received by the latest arrivals, which he is determined to dispose of at the most reduced prices. He has also a large assortment of GROCERIES. Cash or tobacco will be received in payment.

In CHANCERY, May 13, 1796.

EDWARD LLOYD WAILES, an insolvent debtor, of Prince-George's county, having made application to the chancellor, by petition in writing, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at the last session, on the terms therein mentioned, and a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, so far as he can ascertain the same, on oath, being annexed to his petition; and the chancellor being satisfied, by competent testimony, that the said Wailes is, and at the time of passing the said act was, a citizen of the United States, and of this state; and the said Wailes, at the time of presenting his petition, having produced to the chancellor the assent in writing of so many of his creditors as have due to them, according to the list aforesaid, the amount of three fourths of the debts due by him at the time of passing the said act; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the said Wailes, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three weeks successively in the Maryland Gazette, before the third day of June next, give notice to his creditor to appear in the chancery-office, at ten o'clock, on the tenth day of June next, for the purpose of recommending some person to be trustee for their benefit, on the said Wailes's then and there taking the oath by the said act prescribed, for delivering up his property, &c.

Ted. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
10770 Reg. Cor. Can.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intends to petition the next Charles county court for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land, lying in the county aforesaid, called BOARMAN'S MANOR, agreeable to an act of assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

JAMES BOARMAN.
May 13, 1796. 10770

ALL persons indebted to the estate of CALEB CLARKE, late of Prince-George's county, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate are requested to bring them in, legally attested, to SARAH CLARKE, Administratrix.

May 13, 1796. 10770

Forty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber, the 17th of March last, living at Swingler's mill, near Williamsport, a gray MARE, eight years old this spring, trot and canter, is about fifteen hands high, branded with the letter S under the mane, on both hind fetlocks; grows no hair, and new shod on the fore feet. Whoever takes up said mare shall have THIRTY DOLLARS, and for the mare and thief the above REWARD.

10770 BENJAMIN NIEL.

An APPRENTICE

Wanted at this Office.