

found considerable specie, probably intended for the English paymaster in the West-Indies. Capt. Wayte saw several chests from this vessel, of about ten gallons, filled with dollars, which were so heavy that it was impossible for one person to move them.

IN NEW-YORK, June 9.

Extract of a letter from Dominica, to a merchant in this city, dated May 2.

"We have the pleasure to inform you that St. Lucia is taken, and we hope that Guadaloupe will soon meet the same fate."

A CONFIRMATION

Of the expected continuance of hostilities in Europe may be found in the articles of foreign news we gave yesterday.

Mr. Pitt on the 18th of April in his proposition of new taxes for further supplies, states the ineffectual result of the negotiation of Mr. Wickham, and speaks strongly for the necessity of a continuance of the war. He attributes the obliquity of the French government, to the suggestions of the dissatisfied English, respecting the impaired resources of England; and relies on the nation to contradict the conclusions they would wish to draw therefrom.

Paris accounts of April 13th, speak of very tumultuous meetings of the populace in the Thuilleries, who, it is said, are acted on by different parties—breathing discontents with the government, and insulting the deputies who do not vote, as they like, as they leave the hall. The editors of *Peslet* and *L'Eclair*, say, however, that the body of the citizens of Paris are well disposed to the government.

General Moreau was to leave Paris on the 16th of April, to take the command of the army of the Rhine, in place of general Pichegru.

In the Dutch national assembly, by the accounts received yesterday, the granting letters of marque against the English, and publishing a manifesto, has been under their consideration. The subject had occasioned very warm debates; and were finally referred to the committee of foreign affairs.

Admiral Hervey with 4 sail of the line, was appointed for the West-Indies; and had received orders from the British admiralty, to hoist his flag in the Royal Sovereign, vice admiral Cornwallis, as soon as the ship could be got ready to sail.

A late arrival in England, from the Cape of Good Hope, mentions that every thing remained quiet in that quarter.

The Dutch commissioners for the encouragement of seamen at Rotterdam, addressed a letter of thanks to the lieutenant of the sloop of war *Postillion*, for carrying a valuable English prize into Norway. This looks like being in earnest.

St. Lucia taken.

A letter from Dominica of the 21 May, to a house in this city, received by the sloop *Lucky John*, arrived at New-London, mentions that the island of St. Lucia had been taken by the English.

VICTOR HUGHES.

We understand from captain Squire, of the brig *Julius Cesar*, in 15 days from Montserrat, that Victor Hughes had dispatched a fleet of 3 frigates and 62 schooners from Guadaloupe; their destination unknown—but it was conjectured that Martinique was their object.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.

A Portuguese Indiaman, having on board a very valuable cargo, bound from Brazil to Goa; and mounting 22 guns, in the Indian Ocean fell in with the French frigate *Cybelle*, mounting 44 guns, and carrying 470 men, when a most desperate and bloody action commenced, which lasted three hours and an half. The Portuguese ship was obliged to strike her colours, after having had a vast number of men killed on board. The Frenchman took possession, and after plundering the ship of every thing valuable on board, dismissed her; exacting, however, from the captain, an oath not to take arms against the French republic again during the continuance of the present war.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Canandarqua, dated May 18, 1796.

"The British are making every preparation to leave Niagara, and have already dismounted their cannon, and moved some of their military stores on their own side of the river, into a new magazine which they have built."

June 8. Yesterday the ship *America*, capt. Ewing, arrived here from Hamburg, after a passage of 42 days. When captain Ewing sailed it was reported that negotiations were still continued between France and Austria, and that hostilities had not commenced between their respective armies; but it appeared almost certain that a war was on the point of breaking out between Russia and Sweden.

Letter from Stockholm, dated April 8.

Information is just received here that the empress of Russia has marched an army to the borders of Finland and ordered her fleet to be fitted out; the king of Sweden is unacquainted with the design of the empress in taking this measure, but has given immediate orders for his army in Sweden and in Finland immediately to prepare for war. He has also ordered to be fitted out his large and small fleets. The Russian army is supposed to be 60,000 men strong.

Another letter of the same date.

The courier which our ambassador, baron Van Stellingma, has forwarded from Petersburg, giving information of the preparations which are there making for war, was sent from Petersburg on the 29th of March. The orders which he gives to the commander in chief of Finland are, that the whole army of that

province shall repair to its borders in order to defend it against any attack which may be made upon it.

ANNAPOLIS, June 16.

CAUTION TO MERCHANTS AND OTHER CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE advices received by captain O'Brien from colonel Humphreys at Lisbon, shew that the temporary obstacles to a fulfilment of the stipulations on the part of the United States with the Dey and regency of Algiers are not yet removed. The treaty itself being put in jeopardy, by these unexpected delays, the safety of the American vessels entering the Mediterranean has become extremely precarious. It should also be remembered, that no treaty has ever yet been made between the United States and the governments of Tunis and Tripoli. Merchants and other citizens of the United States will hence see the hazard to which they will expose their property and the liberty of their fellow-citizens, by engaging, in the present state of things, in commerce within the Straits of Gibraltar.

TIMOTHY PICKERING,

Secretary of State.

Department of State, June 8th, 1796.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

The INQUISITOR, No. VI.

To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow,
Creeps on in sluggish pace from day to day,
To the last syllable of recorded time.

MACBETH.

THERE is no custom which appears to have gained so much ground amongst mankind as that of procrastinating, from day to day, what might be performed in hours, and, through an anxious regard for the present, remitting those labours, which might now be performed, to a distant period, provided the present moment may be spent in idleness and ease. That this vice carries along with it its own punishment, and is confined in its effects to the person alone who falls into it, is very obvious. But as it becomes the moralist to expose those faults which may injure the happiness of individuals, as well as those which affect society at large, and as this involves in it so large a portion of personal tranquillity, I shall not think my time and labour mispent, should I write my sixth number upon it.

In taking a view of mankind, there is no part of it which seems to be so subject to this fault as youth. Upon their first entrance into life, vigorous with health, free from those anxieties and troubles which disturb the more advanced stages of manhood, the breast fired with the impetuous ardour of enthusiasm, and joy sparkling in the eye, it is difficult to impress upon them the necessity of an early restraint upon their passions and desires. They conceive that this is a time particularly allotted for the enjoyment of life, that Nature intended it for festivity and joy, and that the more serious considerations of virtue and religion are to be deferred till the more seasonable period of old age. They are willing to put off to a distant hour, every care which may interrupt their present enjoyments.

Hence it is from being governed by this desire of immediate enjoyment, and deferring to the last moments of life these restraints upon their conduct, and those serious considerations which should at all times be kept alive, that we so frequently find them immersed in voluptuousness and vice, committing actions at which reason must shudder, and which, when they arrive at that period of life when reason is in some measure reinstated on her throne, must torture the breast with the most excruciating torments.

We generally find those who have spent their youth in this manner, with difficulty laying aside their pleasures and habits, which the feebleness of old age forces them to resign, frequently casting an anxious look towards those enjoyments of which they are now no longer able to partake, and often unable to accommodate themselves to their situation, till death lets fall the curtain, and the drama is finished.

But, as it has been observed by an able writer, that too ardent a desire for an object generally counteracts its own purposes, so also does this procrastination. The youth who defers the more important duties of life to old age, and who gives himself up to sensuality and pleasure, by wasting his body, and ruining his health, shortens his life, and consequently those days which he has laid up for repentance.

There are also some who, drawn into vice by example and ridicule, though truly virtuous, suffer themselves to be carried on with a real intention of shortly repenting, but after a short indulgence, finding the sweets of pleasure, and unwilling wholly to resign them, they proceed until custom gives vice an ascendancy which they can now no longer overcome.

Let, then, this class, together with youth, reflect that there is no season of life too early for the exercise of virtue; that the mind should be equally accessible at all times to virtuous reflections, and that the present moments alone being in our power, should be employed in the best manner, whilst no dependence should be placed on futurity, which acting under the guidance of hope is generally deceitful.

Akin to youth is genius. When after a few trials he finds the force of his strength, how every undertaking gives way to his touch, he gradually remits that portion of labour requisite for the discharge of every work, and postpones what should now be performed to a distant period, when the mind may perhaps be equally as unwilling for the task as before. Whether this may not have been the cause of the many distresses which genius has felt, and that so many of those whose works bear such marks of mental strength, should after a life spent in misery and insult, have ended their days in meanness and obscurity, I am at a loss to determine.

That we should wish for the enjoyment of the present hour, and the postponement of any undertaking which will unavoidably, on our entrance upon it, be attended with some violent shock, is natural and reasonable. But we should not hence infer, that we ought to postpone all undertakings of this kind. The mind, by brooding over those labours which at some time or other it must undergo, generally amplifies their greatness, and by reflections upon them, in fact, embitters the present moment and prepares for itself a double shock, when they are to be undergone. Wherefore, if this were the only argument which might be made use of, we may infer that the present hour is the best for the performance of a task, as the mind would be better prepared for it, when having formed but little idea of its greatness, it would be free from those terrors which can only add more difficulty to the work when undertaken.

By virtue of a decree of the honourable the Chancellor of Maryland, I shall EXPOSE to PUBLIC SALE, at Upper Marlborough, in Prince-George's county, on Thursday the 7th of July next,

A valuable tract of LAND, late the property of BENJAMIN BROOKES, late of said county, deceased, supposed to contain between five and six hundred acres, lying near Upper Marlborough, and within twelve or fifteen miles of the federal city; this property will be sold on a credit, the purchaser giving bond with approved security for the purchase money, one half to be paid, with interest, within one year, and the other half, with interest, within two years from the day of sale.

It is ordered by the decree aforesaid, that the creditors of the said Benjamin Brookes, deceased, do produce their claims, with the vouchers and proofs thereof, to the chancellor, within six months from the day of sale of said land.

WILLIAM MARBURY, Trustee.

In CHANCERY, May 25, 1796.

ORDERED. That the sale made by HENRY RIDGELY and JOSEPH SPRIGG, trustees, of the 12th day of April last, of the land of ALEXANDER FRAZIER, deceased, and JOHN ALEXANDER FRAZIER, for the sum of £.2930 8 0, as stated in their report, be approved, ratified, and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn, on or before the second Tuesday in July next, provided a copy of this order be served on JAMES PATTISON and the said JOHN ALEXANDER FRAZIER, or inserted in the *Maryland Gazette*, at any time before the 24th of June next.

SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of GEORGE LEVELLY, late of Baltimore-town, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; also, all persons having claims against the said estate will please to furnish them, legally authenticated, for settlement.

ELIZABETH LEVELLY, Administratrix.

N. B. I will rent the front SHOPS, the one now occupied in the watch and clock making business, the other is well calculated for a silversmith. There being a number of watches which have been in the shop some years, the owners are requested to call and pay the bills on them, or they will be sold at public sale.

Baltimore, June 11, 1796

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber's plantation, near Newport, Charles county, on the 23d of last May, a black negro lad, 18 or 20 years old, pretty stout made, about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high; he is commonly called CAPTAIN, but his true name is RALPH, to which he adds the surname of THOMAS, and pretends he is free; he had on when he ran away, a round hat, shirt, nankeen breeches, and a short cotton-jacket; he has been seen since with shoes and stockings on. I suspect he is gone to Annapolis or George-town. The above reward will be paid for securing him, so that I get him again, with reasonable expences if brought home.

HENRY PILE.

June 14, 1796.

THE meeting of the SOCIETY of the CINCINNATI stands adjourned to meet at the Fountain-Inn, at Baltimore, on the fourth day of July next; the members of said society are requested to give their attendance.

By order,
ROBERT DENNY, Sec.

Annapolis, June 3, 1796.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Charles county, about six miles from Bryan-town, on Saturday the 14th inst. a negro man called HARRY, about six feet high, and twenty-one years of age; he took with him the following cloaths, viz. one blue broad cloth coat; one green wildbore ditto, and a pair of corduroy breeches; he had other cloathing with him, which I am unable to describe; he will probably attempt to get to the state of Pennsylvania. It is supposed he went off in company with a certain lad named JOHN CARTER, near twenty-one years of age, an apprentice to Mr. GEORGE WALL, of Prince-George's county. Whoever apprehends the said fellow, and secures him in any gaol, so that I get him again, shall receive a REWARD of EIGHT DOLLARS; and if brought home TEN DOLLARS, and all reasonable expences paid.

THOMAS HAYS.
Charles county, May 23, 1796.