

the place speedily expected. The women in the fort are armed like the men.  
Captain Fitzhugh spoke a schooner from N. Providence, the captain of which informed him that American produce there was very low, and that all vessels that put in there were obliged to sell their cargoes to the inhabitants at their own price.

June 17. Captain Scamman, from Cape Nicholas Mole, 21 days, confirms the arrival of the French fleet of twenty sail of the line and transports, with 15,000 troops at St. Domingo. About 90 sail of English transports, and about 600 troops, under convoy of two men of war, had arrived at the Mole.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16.

IMPORTANT.

Just as this Gazette was going to press, the brig Lady Walterstorff, captain Gutterston, arrived in this port from Teneriffe.

Capt. Gutterston informs us, that on the 1st May, PEACE was concluded between the French republic and the Austrians. This information may be relied on, Capt. Gutterston having had it from the best authority.

Capt. Gutterston was chased into our Capes on Tuesday last by the Flying Fish.

Captain Latimer just arrived, left Jeremie the 5th inst. and states that the British forces have been defeated at St. Lucia.

June 17. Yesterday, the brig Lady Walterstorff, capt. Gutterston, arrived here in 36 days from Teneriffe. The captain says that information had been brought to Teneriffe by way of Spain, before he sailed from thence, that a peace was concluded betwixt the emperor and France, but we doubt the authenticity of this account, having advised direct from Cadiz of the 21st April, from Paris, the 19th, and from Hamburg, of the 23d, which make no mention of such an event having taken place. The peace is said to have been concluded on the 1st of May; but we do not think it probable, that if that had been the case, that information could have been received of it at Teneriffe on the 9th of May, the day on which this brig set sail.

[American Daily Advertiser.]

CHARLESTON, May 27.

Capt. Clarke's information respecting the capturing of American vessels differs from what we inferred yesterday; he says that the captains of the English cruisers when they meet an American vessel going to a French port, endorse on her register that the port she intended to go to was blockaded, and dismiss her; if they are found returning they are captured; but all vessels coming from French ports are captured and sent to Jamaica. The British men of war continue to press American seamen, and pay no respect to any protestation, if it is not from the secretary of state; they frequently take slaves out of their owners vessels.

At the time the British went against Leogane, capt. Rice, in a vessel from Boston was lying there; he had his cargo on shore in a store in the town, which is situated about half a mile from the port; in endeavouring to get to the town from his vessel, that he might claim his property if the town should be taken, he was taken up by an advanced guard of the English, who accused him of being a spy; they were on the point of hanging him, when he was relieved by a Mr. Pennel, a lieut. of the navy, who sent him on board the Admiral, where he was again threatened with being hanged; but at length he was sent to Port-au-Prince, where he was confined in a dungeon when captain Clarke left it, and no person was permitted to have access to him. He had written several letters to his friends, requesting them to intercede for his release; they applied, but without success. He supposed that his vessel was captured, but knew nothing of her fate, or what was to be done to him.

June 1. The Julia made a remarkable quick passage from Surinam, only 21 days, and would probably have had a shorter, but for detention by British armed vessels.

Mr. Wright, of the house of Crocker, Hickborn and Wright, came passenger in the Julia.

Mr. Wright confirms the account of the arrival of a Dutch squadron (but not at Surinam, or commanded by rear-admiral Barney,) at Cayenne commanded by admiral Brakel; it consisted of 5 sail of the line and three frigates with troops; part of the force was destined for St. Eustatia and Curacoa, the remainder were expected hourly at Surinam.

This information may be relied on as Mr. W. had it from the governor of Surinam, the day he sailed, and the governor had received it officially.

An attack on Surinam was expected from the British, but not feared as they were prepared to debit the assailants with it.

Rice sold at 7 dollars per cwt. at Surinam, but from its scarcity, it will certainly rise.

There was no want of provisions, nor did what was there command a very high price.

ANNAPOLIS, June 23.

Appointments by Authority.

Jacob Mayer, of Pennsylvania, consul of the United States, for the port of Cape-François, within the allegiance of the French republic.

Francis Coffyn, consul of the United States, for the port of Dunkirk, in France.

John S. M. Matthieu, consul of the United States, for the city of Naples.

James Holmes, consul of the United States, for the port of Belfast, in Ireland.

George Knox, consul of the United States, for the port of Kingston, upon Hill, in Great-Britain.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.  
The INQUISITOR, No. VII.

Loquaces

Si sapienter videret.

Let him, who acts by wisdom's rule,  
Shun the disputatious fool.

HORACE.

GAY.

AMONG many other causes that may tend to circumscribe human information, I have often thought that with some men, the vanity which leads them to pretend to universal knowledge, is not the least effectual. Certain it is, that some among mankind, either from an innate spirit of contradiction, or a wish to appear learned, are daily to be heard declaiming on things with which we might have supposed them to have but little acquaintance. Rational inquiry, or such as is calculated for mutual instruction, is always to be encouraged; but a fondness for indiscriminate disputation may eventually deprive us of the improvement which a modest temper of listening can afford. A habit of contradiction contributes also to render us disagreeable to others, and he who dogmatically strives to enforce his opinions will find but few admirers, and still fewer friends. We cannot long continue an intimacy with him, who, on every occasion which offers, is ready to deafen us with the noise of argument, and instead of admiring, in a short time we must be disgusted with such a misuse of words, however ingeniously made. A man of the finest talents, thus debasing our distinguishing attribute, whatever his motive, whether to excite the wonder of the gazers on, or from a disposition to oppose, is not at best a more respectable personage than the pettifogger whose tongue runs as his pocket fills. Lyfias has been endowed by nature with superior genius, which has been cultivated by a liberal education. He has past through life with the success to which such qualifications joined with industry must ever be entitled. The conversation of one of this description can never fail to please; yet we must be mortified after a better acquaintance, to find our understandings insulted as it were, by hearing opinions we were one day lead into from having them recommended with all the force of persuasive rhetoric, the next, refuted with equal eloquence, and earnestness. Such, however, is the inconsistency of this man's fancy, that in order to induce Lyfias to espouse one side of a question, it is sufficient if we assert the other.

A strong passion for debate, in any manner, will frequently embroil the possessor into difficulties, which he never would in the beginning have thought of. I have known one, who, perhaps from being familiar with a college life, was thus affected, to make a whole company his enemies by a rudeness, which he would himself consider nothing more than an excusable warmth in reasoning.

If all would be contented to confine their observations to those subjects only which they are competent to discuss, I am persuaded, that, at least with the generality of the world, there would be less of the animosity so often originating in trifles. Though this might diminish the number of politicians, yet it would increase that of the industrious; and we should never be subject to witness the metamorphosis of a lady's declaiming with the energy of a Brutus on the sweets of liberty, and inquiring into the affairs of government, while those who are in the road which leads to a seat among lawgivers are employed in adjusting their looks at the glass, and even externally disgusting themselves by foreign trumpery.

A greater diffusion of knowledge too might be reasonably expected from a disident practice of attending. Humility is an essential to the acquirement of information. He who is fond of displaying what he knows, than of knowing more, will meet with but few bold enough to attempt to instruct him.

The majority of mankind are communicative, and, however mean their rank, there are none but what possess something worthy of being added to the common stock. A prudent mind will then always be ready to take advantage of such a predilection; and this is best accomplished by silent respect or modest inquiry. Though the benefits of judicious conversation may be great, yet a garrulous opposition must ever be contemptible and prejudicial. We should always consider that the art of thinking and digesting is an essential qualification to that of disquisition.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners appointed by act of assembly to receive subscriptions to the Bank of Baltimore, &c. give notice to subscribers, that attendance will be given by said commissioners on Monday the 29th day of August, and on the two following days (during bank hours) at the Bank of Maryland, and Office of Discount and Deposit, in Baltimore town, for the purpose of receiving, in gold or silver, one sixth part of each persons subscription, or whatever further part the subscribers may think proper to advance.

Any person neglecting to pay his said one sixth part at the time and places above mentioned, will forfeit all right and title to his subscription; in conformity to the act of assembly for establishing this Bank.

N. B. As soon as the returns from the different counties in the state are received, an alphabetical list of the stockholders will be published.

Baltimore, June 16, 1796.

THE meeting of the SOCIETY of the CINCINNATI Bands 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.

STATE of MARYLAND,

In COUNCIL, June 20, 1796.

To all whom it may concern.

GABRIEL WOOD, Esquire, having produced to this board an exequatur, signed by the President of the United States, and sealed with the seal of the said states, recognising him as vice-consul from his Britannic majesty for the State of Maryland,

ORDERED, That the said recognition be published for the information and government of the people of this state.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY,  
Clerk of the Council.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,

PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA.

To all whom it may concern.

GABRIEL WOOD, Esquire, having produced to me his commission as vice-consul for his Britannic majesty within the State of Maryland, I do hereby recognize him as such, and do declare him free to exercise and enjoy such liberties and rights as belong to him by reason of his function.

In testimony whereof I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the L. S. United States of America to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand the eleventh day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, and of the independence of the United States of America the twentieth.

(Signed) G. WASHINGTON.

By the President,  
TIMOTHY PICKERING,  
Secretary of State.

By virtue of a decree of the honourable the Chancellor of the State of Maryland, I shall OFFER at PUBLIC SALE, on Friday the 8th day of July next, at 3 o'clock, P. M. at RAWLINGS'S tavern,

ALL the real estate of the late GASSAWAY WALKINS, deceased, consisting of the following tracts or parcels of land, viz. BEAR RIDGE, 122 acres, CONNER'S PURCHASE, 20 acres, GASSAWAY'S LOT, 152 acres, NATHAN'S PURCHASE, 55 acres, and BRASHEAR'S PURCHASE, 50 acres, making in the whole 399 acres of land, more or less. This property will be sold on a credit of one, two, and three years, in three equal annual payments, with interest from the day of sale. Bonds with good security will be required immediately after the sale.

WILLIAM MARBURY, Trustee.

To be SOLD, or RENTED,

A BRICK HOUSE, situated on School-street, in this city, lately occupied by WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Esquire, it has eight rooms, besides the garret, a kitchen and cellar underneath, with a stable sufficient for twelve horses. Any person inclinable to rent or purchase are requested to apply to

JOHN WILMOT.

Annapolis, June 22, 1796.

HOUSES AND LOTS  
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, having moved into the country, wishes to dispose of his property in the city of Annapolis, to wit, his late dwelling house in School-street, near the street-house, now in possession of Mr. JONATHAN PINKNEY, and three tenements in Church-street, near the church; likewise a lot of four and a quarter acres of land, within the jurisdiction of the said city, on which stands a wind-mill, stable, carriage house, and a small dwelling house, likewise a large garden paled in, the whole enclosed with a post and rail fence; this lot will be divided into small lots if more suitable to the purchasers, or sold altogether, as may best suit. Any person inclinable to purchase may see the property by applying to Mr. RICHARD MACKUBIN, in Annapolis, and the terms, which will be easy, may be known by applying to

ARCHIBALD CHISHOLM.

Who has still on hand sundry articles of Household Furniture, which he will sell low, apply to Mr. Richard Mackubin, in Annapolis, A. C.

Rhode River, June 22, 1796.

THERE is at the plantation of the Miss Hodges, on the head of South river, taken up as a Gray, a black and white STEER, has a crop in the right ear, and sit in the left. Also three SHEEP, two white and one black, one of the white one is marked with a crop in the right ear, and two nicks in the left. The owner or owners are desired to prove their property, pay charges, and take them away.

June 22, 1796. 107/18 SHUA BULL.

In CHANCERY, May 25, 1796.

ORDERED, That the sale made by HENRY RIGGELY and JOSEPH SERRICO, trustees, of the 12th day of April last, of the land of ALEXANDER FRAZIER, deceased, and JOHN ALEXANDER FRAZIER, for the sum of £2030.8.0, as stated in their report, be approved, ratified, and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown, 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.

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