

folly and absurdity of such representation will be sufficiently manifest.

St. JOHN'S, (Antigua) May 23.

Extract of a letter from St. Pierre's, Martinique, dated the 21st instant.

"The English batteries were opened on Monday last, the 16th inst. at St. Lucia—their first fire was very successful in silencing that of the Vigie, and several batteries, the latter of which have been evacuated by the republicans, who have retired into Morne Fortune. One of the magazines in the Morne has been blown up by the falling of a shell.

"On the night of the 16th inst. the town of Castries was entirely destroyed by fire, as well as a very great part of the shipping lying in the road—it is added, that at Castries 7 or 800 persons, men, women, children, and old men were put to the sword by the British—it is pretended that it is owing to the Heulans and some other troops entering the town and finding two sailors and a Heulan nailed on crosses—one of those unhappy men was still breathing—at this cruel fight the troops were seized with such fury, that it was impossible to check their resentment.

"The same night a sortie was made on the Grenadier LaBathe and La Vigie French batteries—the first was dismantled without opposition—37 soldiers and a sergeant had already reached the second battery, when the colonel who commanded the expedition being wounded, ordered a retreat to be beat—the troops, after a little hesitation whether they should advance or retreat, were at last obliged to obey—this retreat has proved unfortunate for us—the republicans having notice of it hurried to the cannon of the Vigie, fired on a column of the British troops with case-shot, and killed 200 men on the spot—the guide, an inhabitant of St. Lucia, has been very severely wounded.

"The fire of our batteries is always very well kept up—we are approaching Morne Fortune and crossing the line. We expect the Morne will shortly be reduced.

"The republicans in the Morne sent 100 negro women under the escort of a detachment of negroes, in order to take off some provisions from a plantation situated a few hundred paces from the fort—a detachment of Malcolm's rangers were ordered to oppose this party, which they did and destroyed the whole detachment, except as it is said, four negro women—Some of our men were killed in this engagement.

"We learn this moment by a little schooner just arrived from St. Lucia, that the Vigie was taken by storm the 19th inst. and that 600 republicans were bayoneted."

Half a million sterling in dollars has been imported in his majesty's ship Thunderer, from England, for the payment of the army and navy in the West-Indies.

May 31. The Louisa Bridger, arrived this day from Martinique and brings the pleasing intelligence of St. Lucia having surrendered at discretion to the British arms on Thursday last. That the white people found in Morne Fortune had been shipped off the island, and the coloured people left to be disposed of as general Abercrombie might think proper. That five English inhabitants were found in the fort and executed, and thirty others were in the same predicament waiting their fate. Several deserters from the emigrant corps, lately arrived from England, were also there and will doubtless meet their deserts.

A considerable body of our gallant troops had embarked for Grenada and St. Vincent's, which islands we hope and trust will soon be in a state of tranquillity, and the extreme sufferings of the unfortunate inhabitants be at an end. The gallantry and good conduct of the different corps of militia in either of those islands is spoken of in the highest terms.

The long expected fleet under admiral Pile, it is said, is certainly arrived at Barbadoes with six thousand troops more.

NEW-YORK, June 23.

The following laughable affair happened in this city a few days ago. Some wags to try how far the credulity of citizen Greenleaf, the impartial and patriotic printer of the Argus, would carry him, fabricated a story of the capture of an American by the name of Figby, of the brig Fan-Fan, of this port, by a New-Providence privateer, called the Sea Nymph, who pressed two men, robbed him, &c. This story was dropped into the printer's letter-box, and the sage editor, though he must have had reason to doubt the truth of it from the mode of communication, and must have known that no such captain or vessel belongs to this port, inserted it in that spurious whig paper, the Argus, and the story was copied into the Aurora, by citizen Bache, where it stands as the forty-eighth evidence of British amity. See the Aurora of June 15.

The wags afterwards called on citizen Greenleaf for his authority, and he made a feeble apology. See Argus of the 9th inst.

PHILADELPHIA, June 22.

By the arrival of the Iris, at New-York, we are favoured with a London paper of the 27th of April, which announces a complete victory obtained in Italy by the French over the Austrian and Sardinian armies united, by general Buonaparte, in which, besides great numbers slain, 10,500 were taken prisoners, and also the commander in chief of the Austrian and Sardinian armies, 40 pieces of cannon, were also taken. This information has been communicated to the French Directory, and from them to the council of five hundred. Paris papers of the 25th were received in London, which announced this information, and also that orders were given to the army on the Rhine immediately to open the campaign in that quarter. What

stamps authority on this news is that it is communicated by the London ministerial paper called the Sun.

June 23.

Extract of a letter from a respectable house at Malaga, dated 28th of April, received by the Elizabeth, captain Arnold, at Malaga.

"About the Algerines we are sorry to inform you, that they are actually cruising near our coast."

Extract of a letter from a respectable house at Gibraltar, received by the same vessel.

"We have already advised you of our apprehensions that the Algerines would again declare war against America, however, we hope such steps may be taken as will prevent their having time to do much mischief."

AUGUSTA, May 26.

By a gentleman who left Louisville a day or two past, we are told that his excellency the governor on Wednesday the 18th inst. received an express from the Indian nation, informing that the Indians were favourably disposed towards the treaty about to be held, and which they would generally attend: That about the first or second of June, 4000 chiefs and warriors would be at Colerain, by whom all or most of the towns would be represented.

Just before the arrival of the express, general Pickens, one of the federal commissioners left Louisville on his way to Colerain, to attend the treaty.

BALTIMORE, June 25.

Yesterday arrived schooner Betsey, Rufus Burr, 20 days from St. Thomas—Captain Burr confirms the account of the arrival of the Dutch fleet at Surinam, consisting of 1 ship of the line, 4 frigates, 2 sloops, 2 cutters and 2 brigs, with 2000 troops. He likewise confirms the account of St. Lucia being taken by capitulation.

ANNAPOLIS, June 30.

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

*Ye well array'd! ye lilies of our land!  
Ye lilies male! who neither toil, nor spin,  
(As sister lilies might) if not so wise  
As Solomon, more sumptuous to the sight!  
Ye delicate! who nothing can support,  
Yourselves most insupportable! for whom  
The winter rose must blow, the sun put on  
A brighter beam in Leo: silky soft  
Favonius breeze still softer, or be chid;  
And other worlds send odours,——  
And robes, and notions, fram'd in foreign looms!——  
Say, sages! say,  
Whit' eracles! say, dreamers of gay dreams!  
How will you weather an eternal night?*

YOUNG.

IN the following letter I have taken the liberty of making some alterations, for which I hope the ingenious author will excuse me; and if to that he would add a continuation of his correspondence it would be doubly acceptable.

To the INQUISITOR.

SIR,

THE subject on which I propose to write, is so animating, that I cannot spend my time in a cold and formal introduction. I mean to vindicate that much abused, and often ridiculed class of men, by the envious called Fops. The task I am certain is easy—Justice is evidently on my side, and if I do not prove that they possess, in a high degree, the most useful and manly qualifications, then may I never more be called by that respectable name. Oh! how I anticipate the victory I shall gain! Exult ye fops, triumph and rejoice with me! Think what a great, glorious, and powerful advocate now steps forth in your defence! But as for you, ye book-learned, dull, morose, dander pated, clownish beings, dread the thundering force of my arguments. Perhaps you do not understand some of my expressions? you cannot find them in your dictionaries? But know ye slaves to forms and precedents, that we fops, scorn to be tied down by rules in any thing but dress. Would we condescend to shine at the bar, soon should you see your rusty old writs assume a more polished and modern form. Even dress is varied as we please, although it is the essence of a man.

A fop is the most useful citizen in every state. I will prove this by irresistible arguments. I do not mean what is called the *argumentum baculinum*, or knocking-down argument, though it is certainly the most convincing in nature. But we fops have a mortal aversion to this rough kind of reasoning. It would discompose our dress; it would spoil our faces; it would quite ruin us; besides it is a kind of dilemma, and is apt to be retorted, but I will prove it by fair reasoning.

That they encourage agriculture and manufactures I suppose do one will deny. It is too evident to need proof. But the best and most amiable quality that any man can possess; is the love of peace and order. This virtue is naturally inherent in every fop. For we never read of any fop, (at least I never did,) who was fond of battles and bloodshed. Now if all men were fops, the din of arms would never be heard—we should always live in a constant round of pleasure and amusement—we should then have no cutting of throats. The bayonet might be buried, or used as a fire-poker, and the cartridge-boxes would make tolerable powder bags.

It is often said that men of learning and knowledge are never fops. Be it so. I can prove that knowledge

is a disadvantage. Philosophers and wise men tell us, that when a person is engaged in the pursuit of knowledge, the more he acquires,

The more he desires,  
Which is just the same thing as to say, that knowledge has a tendency to expand. And the brain is generally allowed to be the seat of knowledge. Now by studying

abstruse sciences, and constantly poring over your books of philosophy, the brain may become overstocked, and knowledge, by its expansive power pressing with great force in every direction, may, for ought we know, burst the skull, and then all our knowledge would inevitably make its escape through the opening, and we be killed into the bargain. 'Tis true this misfortune seldom happens; yet there is some danger, and prudent men will guard even against possible dangers. We fops particularly should dread such an accident. For as the knowledge we acquire is closely confined in our heads, (we like Hudibras, being "very shy of shewing it,") it increases in elasticity, and as it is barricaded, not only by the thickness of our skulls, but also by a strong wall of powder and pomatum, when it does burst forth, its force, like that of gunpowder, will be increased by opposition. How terrible then would be the explosion! How melancholy to behold the scattered fragments of a fop's head! Beware then ye fops of this dangerous thing called knowledge. Shun it like a serpent, for the evils attendant upon those who unfortunately possess this quality, are great and numerous; too numerous for me to mention. That which I have touched upon, is of itself sufficient to deter any man of prudence from engaging in the pursuit. It has also a manifest tendency to lead its votaries to the polls of honour and danger. I must here make a few remarks on this expression, honour and danger: 'Tis frequently used, and I must not be criticised upon, for following the example of others. But I will tell you my opinion; I will also tell you the opinion of my brother fops. To couple honour with danger is an absurdity. 'Tis a solecism. 'Tis an uncouth, harsh, rustic and vulgar expression. 'Tis a——, I scarce know what it is; Mr. Inquisitor found it to yourself; try if your delicate ears will bear the repetition and then acknowledge that I am right.

I have now proved all that is necessary to encourage the fops, and friends of fops, and to depress and overwhelm their enemies. More might be said, for the subject is copious and inexhaustible. Should I hereafter see them attacked, again will I boldly defend them—I will rush upon their enemies, with the impetuosity and force of a rapid torrent, and sweep them away with the besom of destruction. As the bristly beard yields to a sharp razor, and leaves the face polished, smooth, and handsome, so shall they yield to me, and throwing aside their uncouth and rustic dress and manners, become fashionable and polite, by my advice.

I am with great respect,  
Your's, &c.

LAMPROS.

TICKETS

IN the WASHINGTON CANAL LOTTERY, No. I. to be had at the Counting-House of WALLACE & MUIR. Price, ten Dollars.

MRS. LEE,

From GEORGE-TOWN,

BEGS leave to acquaint the ladies of Annapolis, and its vicinity, that she has a variety of the most FASHIONABLE MILLINERY, by the latest arrivals from Europe, and also a number of fancy articles, all of which may be seen at Mrs. BAYCE'S, opposite the Theatre, for a few days to come.  
Annapolis, June 29, 1796. *M. D. 7/6*

To be RENTED,

THAT valuable FARM, commonly known by the name of GREENBURY'S POINT, at present in the tenure of Mr. JOHN MITCHELL, containing about 350 acres of arable land, equal in quality to any in this state, with negroes, stock, and plantation utensils, or without the stock, as may be most agreeable; there is a commodious dwelling house and every necessary out house; there is to be sown about 100 bushels of wheat. Also a farm, adjoining the above, of about 250 acres of arable land, commonly known by the name of BEAMAN'S FORT, now in the tenure of Mr. JOHN WELSH, with three negroes, a good dwelling house, and other improvements. These farms lie within one mile of the city of Annapolis, where there is a good market for all sorts of produce, fruit, &c. The land lies on the north side of Severn river, and very different from any lands on the south side thereof. For terms apply to captain MANNING, at Annapolis, or the subscriber, at Easton, Talbot county.  
DAVID KERR.  
June 25, 1796.

NOTICE

I SHALL make application to Baltimore county court, at their next August term, for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land in Baltimore county called CLONLISK, CARROLL'S ISLAND.  
N. CARROLL.  
June 22, 1796.

An APPRENTICE

Wanted at this Office.