

rounded a corps of above 300 English horse, and made them prisoners; they pushed forwards, and attacked an advanced post near the Mole, supported by two pieces of artillery, which they took, after having put to the sword the troops that guarded the post.

## ANNAPOLIS, July 21.

DON JOSEPH IGNATIUS DEVIAR,

Consul general and charge des affaires, from his catholic majesty to the United States of America, &c.

To all whom it may concern.

Whereas permissions have been granted by my predecessor, to carry flour and other provisions to the Havanna, which the holders of them have not yet thought proper to put in execution; and whereas that trade has been lately stopped by royal order. Now therefore, this is to make known, that no vessel which may be cleared out from the United States, after the date of this publication, and proceeding under the said permissions, will be admitted to an entry at the said port of Havanna, agreeable to an official communication made to me, by the intendant of said port, dated 21st ult. in virtue of which I give this public notice.

Philadelphia, 12th July, 1796.

### TO THE CITIZENS OF ANNAPOLIS.

A LATE accident has befallen a part of our brethren, the Charlestonians, by which many have been reduced from the highest state of affluence into the lowest state of poverty, and all thrown into the greatest misery and despair. To relieve the distressed situation of these unhappy sufferers, every part of the union has been traversed with subscriptions, every town has contributed the most ample donations. Annapolis alone, long famed for liberality, has been an idle and unconcerned spectator on this interesting occasion. When the inhabitants of a foreign country applied to your humanity, you vied with each other in liberality. And shall it be said, my fellow-citizens, that when the voice of your own brethren solicits you to unloose the strings of your purse to relieve their distresses, you denied them that relief which was granted to foreigners? True, indeed, these foreigners deserved your highest gratitude, but where exists that principle in our nature, which requires us to be more liberal to aliens than to relatives and brothers? If you go upon a miserable philosophy like this, however ardent you may be in your donations to distress, and however specious in your humanity, the world will suspect the falseness of your hearts, and will deride your hypocrisy.

Suffer it not then, my fellow-citizens, to be said that Annapolis was ever deaf to the complaints of the needy; or that she was ever behind hand in her gifts to relieve a sister city. Let each man pour forth his assistance, however humble it may be; and recollect, that brotherly affection is the foundation of true citizenship.

X. Z.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

The INQUISITOR, No. XI.

Philosophy consists not

In airy schemes, or idle speculations:

The rule and conduct of all social life

Is her great province

THOMPSON.

To the INQUISITOR.

SIR,

ESSAYISTS, as well as poets, have been frequently accused of offenses to the manners of their own times; the one by exaggerating prevailing follies, and the other by a too partial commendation of the customs of our ancestors. Whether or no the charge is true, is not of much moment; because society, in which each member that reads, becomes a judge of what is censured in the whole, can never suffer from unjust reproach. If, however, such authors have this disposition, no one can say but what the present is an age well calculated to gratify it. With this opinion, you will not suppose that I have been surprised at, or inattentive to, your papers; and all that I find fault with is, that the subjects of them seem to have been too often on the foibles of life; while you have hitherto neglected the more dangerous influence of irreligion. Where this exists, all lessons on vice will be vain; for nothing but the poor restraint of human laws, can have any effect on him who treats the idea of moral retribution as a farce, fit only to deceive the vulgar. That many of our youth, and some even in the more advanced stage of life, are thus impressed, or that what is equivalent, they are heedless of the duties of christian faith, is a melancholy truth which few care to deny. If indeed we were to compute, in the number of believers all who resort to our churches, the fashionable world would be exempt at least from the imputation of infidelity. But it will, I fear, be found that there are few but what visit it as they would the theatre, to see and to be seen, and many would prefer the seducing scenes of a loose play to the sermon of the most eloquent divine; or the "reason" of a blaspheming sceptic to all the beauties of sacred truth. Yet even this lamblance of worship is more excusable than an entire disregard, from the effect it may have on the inferior ranks of society. As long as our churches are frequented even by the thoughtless and gay, there will not be any danger of ever having our countrymen prostrated before a "harlot goddess of reason," or our bibles and prayer books cast in the fire to "enlighten mankind." In a turbulent age there are many causes that serve to warp our minds from a proper respect to our sacred duties. Among these our national connexions, perhaps, have been and may continue to be, not the least effectual. Required, as in comparison I am, from the chief source of intelligence,

I can easily perceive, Mr. Inquisitor, that in the term of a few years the religious, as well as political state of the world, has undergone a great change; and thence, in our zealous applause for the latter, we have been almost insensibly induced to sanction sacrilege; and the destruction of every thing that might perpetuate the remembrance of christianity. Blind prejudice is a base that will for ever destroy right decision; and in a generous wish for the success of what we think should be a *universal cause*, we may be brought to the dreadful precipice of impiety. "Principles, and not men," has been a popular maxim; and some among us should do well to be cautious here, lest an attachment that they have for men should gain their approbations to principles directly opposite to religion and morality. This century has been pregnant with Deists and Atheists, that have employed their talents, or made use of a favourable impression, to promote the cause of vice, and to alienate mankind from the religion of their forefathers; and perhaps the number is not small of those whom an often accidental perusal of their works has finally reduced to the most abject misery.

There are many young men, who esteem it as a mark of superior understanding to ridicule and laugh at the practice of divine worship. They are frequently led astray by the example of those whose eminence attracts their imitations; and to whose conscious depravity the idea of no future punishments must be comfortable. The youth, deceived by sophistry and an admiration for characters, is easily persuaded of the truth of a doctrine which leaves him to the free indulgence of the appetite. The obligations of rectitude are thus readily sacrificed to the momentary gratifications of sensual pleasure.

From th' enchanting cup

Which fancy holds to all, th' unwary thirst  
Of youth oft swallows a Circean draught,  
That sheds a baleful tincture o'er the eye  
Of reason, till no longer he discerns,  
And only guides to err: Then revel forth  
A furious band that spurn him from the throne;  
And all is uproar.

ARSENIDE.

We were taught by old foolish prejudices to believe, that religion and philosophy were given men to make them happy, and to subdue their passions; we have had, however, friends kind enough to undeceive us; and are now told that religion was only a shackle on the rights of man, and that true philosophy consists in the enjoyment of every pleasure that presents itself. From this enlightened state, we are so happily situated as to be above the danger of a relapse into former ignorance. Modern philosophy is nurtured among ourselves, by the supplies which every season imports. Should this common mean fail, we have the advantage of having a whole nation of philosophers faithful friends, who will be always ready to regenerate us. If, Mr. Inquisitor, we advance in a like ratio to what has been done in the revolution of one or two years, we may confidently expect, that with an annual present from our brother, the *vegetant philosopher*, the dawn of the 18th century will be that of the pure "Age of Reason."

Your's, &c. I.

### Wanted Immediately,

A NEGRO WOMAN (without a young child) in a small family, to whom generous wages will be given. Inquire of the PRINTERS.  
July 21, 1796.

### NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOSEPH THOMPSON, late of St. Mary's county, are desired to make immediate payment to the subscriber, and all those that have any demands against the said estate are desired, to bring them in, legally authenticated, on or before the tenth day of October next, those who do not exhibit their claims on or before that day will be considered as excluded afterwards.

HENRY MILES, Administrator.

Annapolis, July 19, 1796.

TAKEN up, on the shore of Kent Island, a small BATTEAU, built with oak timbers, has mulberry row-locks, an iron chain fixed to her bow, and a scull hole through her stern. The owner may have her again, by applying to the subscriber, first proving his property and paying charges.

RICHARD THOMPSON, Junr.

### Wants a Place,

AS an ASSISTANT in a counting-room, or as a superintendent in a retail store, one who can come recommended. Inquire at this office. 2

### Twenty Dollars Reward.

WAS stolen from the house of Mr. THOMAS GRASS, near Queen-Anne, Anne-Arundel county, on the morning of the 15th of last May, a dark brown HORSE, eight years old, about fourteen and an half hands high, has a very small star in his forehead, some saddle spots, and has been galled on his breast with the girth. The above reward will be given for securing the thief and horse, or EIGHT DOLLARS for the horse, paid by

ARCHIBALD CHISHOLM.

July 13, 1796.

### An APPRENTICE

Wanted at this Office.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, Piscataway, 1st July, which will be sent to General Post-Office, if not taken up before 1st October, 1796.

REVEREND WALTER D. ADDISON, Ox-

en hill.  
Mr. John Boll, Prince-George's county.  
Wm. Bayley, Esq.  
Messrs. Thos. Clagett & Co. Piscataway.  
Mr. Richard Dent, near Piscataway.  
Mr. Joseph Gray, to care of Judson M. Clagett.  
Mr. Basil Hatton.  
Mr. Anthony Hardy.  
David Hare, Mattawoman.  
Rinaldo Johnson, Esq; 2 letters.  
Col. William Lyles.  
Mr. Dennis M'Carthy.  
Mr. Benjamin Ogle, near Piscataway.  
Reverend Mr. Runlan, Piscataway.  
Mr. Hezekiah Reeves.  
Mr. James Rudd, Prince-George's county.  
Mr. Walter B. Smawwood, near Piscataway.  
Capt. ——— Smith, late of the ship Brothers of Baltimore.  
Messrs. Thos. Turner & Co. merchants, Piscataway.  
Mr. Wm. Thompson, 2 letters.  
Mr. Wm. Webster, sen. Prince-George's county.

ISIDORE HARDEY, P. M.

The subscriber, appointed by the decree of the honourable the chancery court for the state of Maryland trustee for the disposal of the real estate of THOMAS HOW RIDGATE, late of Port-Tobacco, in Charles county, deceased, will OFFER, at PUBLIC SALE, to the highest bidder, on the 22d day of June next, on the premises, at 12 o'clock,

THAT elegant brick house in the town of Baltimore, at present in the occupation of Messieurs M'COMIC and DEWITT, situate on South and Water-streets, three stories high, besides garret, with kitchen and cellar under the house; the first and second stories are divided into two rooms, each elegantly finished; the third story with three sleeping rooms. At twelve o'clock, on the next day, two lots on Howard's Addition to Baltimore, near the market house; on which stands the following houses, now in the occupation of Doctor CLINGAN; to wit: a two story brick house, twenty-one feet front on Pratt-street, and twenty feet deep, with one room below, and a passage, three rooms above, besides the garret; a good brick kitchen behind, adjoining the house, in the back yard is a pump of excellent water; adjoining the house and back yard a vacant lot of thirty feet front, and about one hundred and fifty deep.

On Tuesday the 16th day of August next, on the premises, all the real property of the said Thomas How Ridgate, in Charles town, Charles county, commonly called Port-Tobacco, which, for the convenience of purchasers, will be laid off in three divisions, or lots, numbered 1, 2 and 3; lot No. 1 fronts south for breadth seventy feet on the square where the courthouse stands, and five hundred feet on St. George's-street, the principal entry to the town from the north-west, north or northeast. In the angle of said square and street stands a well built framed house, fronting south forty feet long and twenty-eight wide, two stories high, with two brick chimneys at the end; and a dry airy brick cellar the size of the house, with two fire places, adapted for a kitchen, laundry, or servants room; the first story of this house is fitted up with a large store, and back store room on the east, and counting room and lodging room on the west end, with fire places in the two last; the second story is divided into four rooms, besides a passage, all well finished, the two rooms in the west end have fire places; the garret is divided in two, for family store rooms; the house has piazzas and platforms on the north, south, and part of the west end, on this lot also stands, at a small distance from the northeast corner of the former house, a framed kitchen, with brick chimney, brick cellar, and platform in front, near to it a wash house, with brick chimney, a meat house, dairy, and proper built corn house, likewise a large granary with three divisions besides the loft, before and behind the house fronting the square are neat yards, which part of the forementioned house surround, and behind them is a garden three hundred feet square, with locust posts, planked; the whole in good repair; there is also a spring of excellent water on this lot No. 1. On lot No. 2 stands a well finished house, with brick chimney, twenty feet by sixteen, two stories high; also another new house, twenty feet by sixteen, two stories high, which has been fitted up and used a short time as a stable; the extent of this lot may be about one acre, fronts St. Andrew's street for one hundred and forty feet, on which may be erected buildings convenient for trade or tradesmen; the soil is well adapted for a garden. Lot No. 3 contains about three acres of fertile ground, fronts St. Andrew's street for one hundred and ninety feet, and on it stands an unfinished house, fifty feet long and sixteen wide.

On the first Monday in September next, one hundred and fifty acres of land, in Durham parish, Charles county, now in the occupation of JAMES MADDOX, who will shew the land. The purchaser or purchasers shall give bond and security, conditioned for the payment of the purchase money one half in nine months, with interest, the remainder in fifteen months, with interest. The creditors of the said Thomas How Ridgate are, in pursuance of the said decree, hereby required to exhibit their claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the honourable the Chancellor, within six months from the 22d day of June next.

JAMES FREEMAN, Trustee.