

tiality for the United States are well known, and we may hope from his administration a cessation of the spoliation on our commerce, and restitution for past seizures.

In a Paris paper of Nov. 24, we see the following article, corroborative of an opinion, that the orders of the Executive Directory respecting neutrals, is enforced in Europe, as well as the West-Indies: "A Martell's privateer has captured and carried into Malaga, an American vessel, laden with codfish, bound to an enemy's port."

February 9.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Bayard, American agent in London, to a gentleman of this town.

"Your letter of the 3d August last is before me. In answer I have the pleasure to inform you, that an authentic copy of the proceedings of the vice-admiralty court of Bermuda, in your case, was received on the 9th of February last, this is the only paper that in the first instance is necessary, or that can be used in the hearing of the cause. When the business has been submitted to the courts of appeal they will pronounce, whether any or what further proof will be required. On the receipt of the above documents, process issued against the captors to compel their appearance to the cause. This was sent out to be served on them in Bermuda, but has not yet been returned. On its return the captors will appear, or be put in contempt, as it is called in the dialect of Doctors Commons, after which the cause will be brought to an issue without delay.

"As to the business being brought immediately before the commissioners appointed under the seventh article of the late treaty between the United States and Great-Britain, it is a matter I have much at heart, and shall do all in my power to effect. It would secure to our citizens full, impartial and speedy justice. It would be honourable, conciliatory, and really advantageous to Great-Britain were she to consent to it. Nevertheless, I fear it will have many and weighty obstacles to overcome should it prove successful, as it seems very doubtful whether such a thing was ever contemplated in framing the treaty.—The commissioners, however, will decide, and while I have the fullest confidence in their disposition to do justice, I am not less persuaded of their patriotism and their sympathy with such of our fellow-citizens, as have suffered by the spoliation of British cruisers."

NEW-YORK, February 20.

The ship Three Friends, captain Sherry, arrived yesterday from Amsterdam; sailed from the Texel on the 15th December.

By captain Sherry we are informed, that on the 28th November, the prohibition of the importation of West-India produce from England was again taken off.

Rice was from 54 to 53s. and thought falling.

It was said, that the empress of all the Russias, the great CATHERINE was dead.

No expectation of peace—it was feared that the negotiation at Paris would fall through.

France having shut the British out of almost all the European ports, it was expected that they would extend this object also to the ports of Hamburg and Bremen.

The owners of the Three Friends favoured us with papers of December 1, which contain some important articles, of which the following is a hasty abstract—

A Vienna account of November 16, says, the Austrians had been beaten in Italy with great loss, but that another campaign was fixed; 40,000 crests had been engaged, and it was expected an army of 400,000 would be embodied early, as the emperor would never suffer any republics to be established in Italy under the protection of the French.

Little was said at Vienna on the subject of peace.

At the first bombardment of Kehl, about the 10th November, the Austrians lost 3,000 killed, and that it was supposed, if the French held out 6 weeks, of 60,000 besieging Austrians, one quarter at least would be killed. No later account appears on this subject.

In the National Convention at the Hague, Nov. 28, debate was had on the subject of the new constitution, when many petitions were presented, of which 144 were from Amsterdam, requesting that in the formation of the seven provinces into a republic, there might be unity and indivisibility, to support which principles they would expend their lives and fortunes.

The reported plan did not express the principle of unity and indivisibility, a debate therefore ensued (after the petitions were read) in which there was much warmth, whether they would proceed to debate it as the basis of their constitution, or have a new report brought in; finally, November 29, on the appeal nominal, it was decided to proceed on the present report, 66 to 52.

February 21.

FROM AMSTERDAM.

Last evening arrived the ship Birmingham Packet, captain Miller, from Amsterdam—57 days from the land. Captain Miller brings accounts from Amsterdam about the 15th of December: He states, that at his departure no late intelligence was received from the armies on the continent—that the prospects of peace were considered as very unpromising—that he landed an English pilot at Dover, on the 24th December, who informed him, he, among others, had received orders to proceed to Russia, to take charge of a fleet of men of war bound from thence to England—the death of the empress was reported—discontent prevailed in Holland and it was reported the king of Prussia had evinced a disposition for interfering again in their political concerns.

The French troops were almost entirely withdrawn from Holland. A late hour we received some Leyden papers—they do not appear to contain any thing material. We shall give, however, some selections from them tomorrow.

Translated for the DAILY ADVERTISER.
LIBERTY. EQUALITY.

In the name of the French republic.

Extract from the register of the deliberations of the commissioners debated by the French government to the windward islands.

Case, 21st Nivos, in the 5th year of the French republic, one and indivisible.

After reading the verbal process of the capture of the brig Susan and Polly of New-York, Abeel, master, captured on the 5th of this month, by the French privateer La Fileuse, John Valet, master, signed by the said captain,

After reading the proceedings of the justice of peace at Port-de-Paix, about the said prize,

The papers of the said brig, consisting of a register, delivered at New-York on the 23d May, 1794, a sea letter of the 2d December, 1796, and a manifest of cargo of the 14th December, 1796.

The affidavits of several passengers on board the said brig,

A vast quantity of letters in the French and English languages, directed to divers persons in the ports of the island of Jamaica, and in parts of the island of St. Domingo, which are in an open rebellion against their own government, under the protection of Great-Britain,

Considering that from the papers above-mentioned, it is unexceptionably proved that the said brig was bound to Jamaica,

That the resolution of the Executive Directory of the 14th Messidor last, orders that all the ships belonging to the republic and the privateers, are to act towards the American vessels in the same manner as they permit the British to act towards them,

That it is notorious that the agents of the British government, in the West-Indies, do not respect any neutral flag, which neutrality is strengthened by affidavits taken and deposited at the secretary-general's office,

That after the official notification of the said decree of the Executive Directory, and after the certainty of the conduct of the British in the West-Indies, towards the neutral vessels, the commission decreed on the 18th instant, that all neutral vessels going to or coming from British ports shall be good prizes,

The commission has decreed and doth decree, that the Susan and Polly of New-York, Abeel, master, captured on the 5th instant, by the privateer La Fileuse, Jean Valet, master, is a good prize, as well as her cargo, and all belonging to her, and that the whole shall be sold for the benefit of the captors, therefore all persons to whom the care of the vessel and cargo is trusted shall deliver them up to the captor.

This decree shall be notified to the captain of the said brig, and for the full execution hereof, the captor shall proceed before whom it may be right.

Signed on the register,

SANTHONAX, President.

RAIMOND, Commissioner.

PASCAL, Sec'y General.

A true copy,

Pascal, secretary-general

of the commission.

PHILADELPHIA, February 22.

We are favoured by a member of congress with the following important extract of a letter, dated

"Danville, Kentucky, Jan. 30.

"Our peace with the Indians is likely to be of short duration. The Indians and white people have already been killing one another. The dispute first began by the Indians plundering three waggons loaded, passing from Knoxville to Cumberland. Since that time, two men living in Powell's Vale, murdered two Indians who were hunting on the wilderness road, and plundered their camp. This day we hear the Indians have killed colonel Daniel Boone, his son and son-in-law, when out viewing lands on Red-river. This latter report wants confirmation, though it comes pretty direct."

We are happy to find that a considerable number of our unfortunate fellow-citizens returned lately from Algiers, have provided employment for themselves, and shipped on board different outward bound vessels. Four mariners failed in the ship John, a few days since, for Amsterdam: in this number, was a poor fellow, who had been in slavery amongst the Barbarians, for more than 12 years.

Annapolis, March 2.

On Friday morning last a fire was discovered in a small wooden building, adjoining the end of Mr. Wharfe's stable, belonging to Mrs. Gaither, but by the timely and active exertions of the citizens it was happily extinguished, without much damage. It is supposed to have been designedly set on fire.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

The INSPECTOR, No. 1.

MOREI LUMINUM INSPEXIT. HOR. EPIS.

It has become so customary to introduce every periodical work to the public by a real, or fictitious display of the author's fortune, person and qualifications of the author, that I am apprehensive I shall be charged with presumption for attempting to deviate. However, I shall not pay so poor a compliment to the understanding of my readers, as to suppose it necessary for them

to be acquainted with the stature, complexion, or constitution of a man, before they can comprehend his writings. But for the satisfaction of those whose good-natured curiosity may be excited, I will gratify them so far as to tell them who I am not; for I know of no incident in my life which appears particularly interesting, even to myself.

I have never heard of any ominous dreams of my mother during her pregnancy, nor, of any prodigies attending my birth. After playing away an infancy, undistinguished by any whimsical propensity, I spent the usual time at school; where if I rendered myself at all remarkable, it was by more than ordinary attention to my studies.

Having been unable to furnish any characteristic trait in my disposition, I would willingly supply that defect by pointing out some of those personal peculiarities in which my predecessors have so plentifully abounded; but here too I must despair of success; for it is my misfortune to have a physiognomy neither remarkably long or short; nor will the uncommon sternness of my brow, nor decrepitude of my limbs, distinguish me from the rest of mankind.

I am well aware, that by thus disclaiming every thing like singularity, I am at the same time, renouncing, with the superfluous part of my readers, all pretensions to genius. For I know many persons who will never allow a man to possess uncommon talents, unless nature has marked him with some personal deformity, or he distinguished himself by some unaccountable obliquity of temper. And, indeed, my friend Camillo, who has a wonderful inclination to be thought an orator, carries this whim so far, that he has learned to flatter tolerably well, because he has read that Demosthenes had an impediment in his speech, and often boasts that he has frequently brought himself to the brink of ruin at the gaming table, merely that he may be thought to resemble the celebrated leader of the opposition in parliament. So devoted is Camillo to philosophical observations, that he never sees a man who is uncommonly ugly or deformed, but he immediately sits him down as a man of undoubted genius, and conceives an instantaneous predilection for him. As we were, the other day, conversing in the street I observed that the attention of Camillo was powerfully attracted by the countenance of a man who was passing; on examination we found a great irregularity of forehead, which my friend declared, according to Lavater, and his own observations, was an unequivocal mark of extraordinary genius. But upon consulting a gentleman of the faculty, who was well acquainted with the stranger, we were informed, that he owed his marks of genius to an accidental blow which he received in a riot, and that the impression which caused him to be taken for a man of uncommon strength of mind, had made him an idiot.

But as I have none of these prepossessing singularities to boast, I shall not attempt to allure the public by hiding out false signals of genius, lest some of my readers, founding their opinion on these peculiarities, and raising their expectations in proportion to the irregularities of nature, should, in the event, be egregiously disappointed. I am also confident, that the concealment of my private history will not be without its advantages. For there is a pleasing expectation, as anxious anticipation attending curiosity which is far from disagreeable.

Besides, the simple exclamation of "I wonder who this Inspector is!" may often fill up those listless chasms, which frequently occur in conversation, where every person, as a print of politeness, keeps at a respectful distance from every subject which might require the slightest exertion of the mind.

Having said thus much of myself, I shall now give some account of the work. It is my intention to publish a number of the Inspector every week, for the amusement, and I would fondly hope, improvement of the town. And I here religiously declare, once for all, that nothing personal shall ever find a place in my publication, nor a sentiment be expressed which would shock the most chaste and delicate sensibility. To this point I shall be particularly attentive, as I shall feel myself much gratified by the approbation of the fair sex, to whose entertainment I shall devote a full proportion of my work; but should the ladies ever give me occasion I shall take the innocent liberty of attempting to divert them, as I certainly shall myself, at their follies or foibles; for amiable as they are, they may sometimes be betrayed into one, and chargeable with the other. And as I have solemnly protested against all personalities, I as openly declare, that I shall spare no vice because it is the distinguishing characteristic of any person whatever, nor shall the name of any man shield folly from the shafts of ridicule. Vice and folly, and not men, are the subjects of my animadversions.

The multiplicity of publications of this kind, and the necessary sameness of subjects, will render it impossible to avoid, in some cases, the same sentiments and almost the same expressions, which are to be found in these works. This makes it necessary to premise, that I shall neither adopt, nor feign to reject, an observation, because I have met with it before.

If in the course of this publication I shall be able to furnish the town with a portion of rational entertainment, I shall not regret the labour it may cost me. For situated as we are, we can expect no amusement but what originates with the citizens themselves; and however generous hospitality and splendid entertainments may tend to harmonize society, yet, from the uniformity which necessarily prevails, they must at length lose their relish and become uninteresting. It is with a hope of contributing, in some measure, to diversify the entertainment, that I have assumed the office of Inspector. And as my situation in life requires some activity, and there are many persons in town whose abilities would do credit to my undertak-