

of wide linen cloth, Bayetas, Baize Ruanes. The above articles are admitted into the Havanna upon the foreign duty of one and twenty per cent. and without any particular formalities.

Flour 22 and 23 dolls.  
Sugars, brown, 6 dolls. per 100.  
White, 8 do.

Molasses, 9 1-2 (suppose reals) per keg containing 5 1-2 galls.  
Hides, 1 1-2 dolls.

CHARLESTON, February 23.

Yesterday arrived the schooner Eliza, Flagg, Cadiz, 38 days.

Captain Flagg, from Cadiz, brought no papers—the following intelligence we had from him verbally.

About the 25th of December an engagement took place in the Straits of Gibraltar, between the English frigate Terpichore, of 36 guns, and a French frigate, whose name captain Flagg does not recollect, of 44 guns, which, after a desperate engagement of several hours, in which she lost all her masts, and was otherwise much shattered, struck the Terpichore, who sent a prize master and nine men on board of her, but the Terpichore having also suffered considerably, could not immediately put more men on board. The Frenchman, seeing that the British frigate could not gain her prize, again took possession of the ship and got into Cadiz with her—she had 35 men, including her captain, killed, and 65 wounded. The Terpichore got into Gibraltar; her loss captain Flagg did not learn.

Captain Flagg further informs, that about the first of January accounts were received at Cadiz of lord Malmesbury's having been ordered by the French government to quit Paris. It was also reported, that Mr. Pinckney, our minister, had not been received by the Directory, and had received orders to leave France also.

In Italy, captain Flagg understood that the French armies had been invariably successful, and he thinks accounts had been received of the surrender of Mantua. He understood that one of the demands made by the French government, was to give up Gibraltar. From the observations captain Flagg made in Cadiz, he thinks the war between Spain and Great-Britain is far from being popular. The siege of Gibraltar, by the Spanish army, had not commenced, and he thinks it will be some considerable time before it is attempted. The Spanish fleet had been dispersed in the Mediterranean, by a gale of wind, after which the greatest part of them got into Carthage, and several of them into other ports of Spain.

Captain Flagg did not learn what became of the British fleet, after it left Corfica.

Accounts were received at Cadiz, some short time before captain Flagg sailed, from the American agent at Magadore, which informed that instructions had been given to the cruisers of the emperor of Morocco, to take all American vessels. The reason given for these orders was, that several vessels, under American colours, had carried supplies to the brother of the emperor, who is in rebellion against him.

About Christmas last, an order was issued in Cadiz, prohibiting the importation of rice from the United States of America into Spain. It was said to be in consequence of a large quantity of that article having been raised in West-Florida.

February 24.

We yesterday mentioned that lord Malmesbury had quitted Paris. It has since been reported, that letters were received in Cadiz, from Paris, of the 20th December, which said that affairs seemed to be more embroiled than ever. The views of peace had vanished, as lord Malmesbury had quitted Paris, and Mr. Pinckney, the American ambassador, had been refused an audience, a decree having passed the French government, that all intercourse with the United States should subside, until satisfaction is obtained for the repeated insults which have been shewn by them to France, the chief of which is alleged to be the treaty with Great-Britain.

A gentleman lately arrived from Cape Francois, informs that Santhonax was lying at the point of death; it was said that his situation was so desperate that he could not recover.

WILMINGTON, (N. C.) February 23.

Extrait of a letter from captain Benjamin Gardner, to his owners in this town, dated Cape Nichola-Mole, January 24.

I embrace this opportunity to inform you, that after being detained seven days by the Dictator, captain Western, who recaptured the schooner after being in possession of the French republican privateer eight days, and within two hours sail of Port-de-Paix, I am liberated by paying three hundred and fifty dollars. I expect to sail for Port-au-Prince this day, under convoy, to dispose of the rest of my cargo, as there is no stirring without one, for the French and Spanish cruisers, who take every American vessel to or from British ports, which with their cargoes are condemned and sold.

A brig belonging to John Blount, of Washington, from New-Providence bound to Jamaica, taken the same morning as myself, is totally condemned.

NASSAU, February 10.

A wrecking vessel came in this morning with a load of flour, saved from the wreck of an American schooner lost on Henega. There was no person at or near the wreck, when she was fallen in with. The William of Baltimore, was painted on her stern.

Several Americans from Cape Francois, were lately spoken with in the passages to windward, who said there have recently been some very serious disturbances at the Cape, between the French and Brigands.

BALTIMORE, March 9.

We are indebted to captain Deglan, who arrived last evening in twenty hours from Norfolk, for the following very important intelligence.

NORFOLK, March 6.

VERY IMPORTANT.

Extrait of a letter from a gentleman in Greenwich, (Scotland) to his correspondent here, dated the 29th December, received by the Peggy, capt. Boyd, arrived in Hampton Roads from Liverpool, which place she left the 2d of January.

All prospects of peace are blown over for the present; our ambassador, (lord Malmesbury) having been ordered to leave Paris about three days ago, and was daily expected in London from thence.

The French Directory, it is generally supposed, do not want peace knowing well, that as soon as the armies return to France, its power would be of short duration.

They have published an arrest suspending all intercourse with America.

The above is confirmed by capt. Bumberry, arrived here from St. Bartholomew's in 17 days. He says, that a Philadelphia built ship, captain Bambridge, had arrived there on the 14th of February, from Bourdeaux, 35 days, which brought an account of lord Malmesbury's being ordered to leave France; and that Mr. Pinckney would not be received by the French Directory as ambassador from this country, in consequence of which he was returned to Bourdeaux, where he was waiting to get a passage home.

Captain Boyd, positively asserts, that previous to his sailing, accounts were received at the custom house of Liverpool, of 17 sail of French vessels, men of war, and transports, having a number of troops on board, destined for a descent on Ireland, being through straits of weather, blown into Bantry Bay, most of them dismasted, some of the people went on shore, were made prisoners, and sent to Dublin; from the situation of the place the whole must inevitably be captured. They intended to have effected a landing at Londonderry in the north of Ireland.

Yesterday arrived schooner Betsey and Patsy, 18 days from Port-au-Prince, and 15 days from Cape Nichola-Mole. The mate of the Betsey and Patsy informs, that the Brigand armed boats were annoying the American trade about that place, by following and taking the vessels, and if they could not get them into port, they made a practice of plundering them at sea—that sometimes the Brigand boats were chased by the English vessels, and that the English and Brigands had frequent skirmishes. He likewise says, that about fifty-four sail of American vessels lay condemned at the bite of Leogane.

During the entertainment at Albany, in honour of the president's birth day, the following note addressed to the governor, was read from the chair, and thereupon three chiefs admitted to the honours of the company.

To the Great Sachem of the State of New-York.

Brother—Attend!

By the goodness of the Great Spirit we are allowed to see the birth day of the father of the United States; which you embrace as a day of rejoicing—we also have attended the ceremony—now we are rejoicing with you behind the house—but our hands are empty—yet if you would put something in our hands, that we may as it were partake with your rejoicing, it shall be heard throughout our tribes.

March 15.

Yesterday arrived the schooner Polly, capt. Yerby, in 16 days from Port-de-Paix.

Captain Yerby informs that the blacks are daily laying down their arms at Port-de-Paix, and *four* themselves if they will fight when they can get nothing to *manger*. The administration of the island, he is of opinion, have taken the precise measures to bring upon them the just punishment of their crimes since their nefarious and piratical measures, at the same time that they have deterred the Americans from entering their ports with their produce, have likewise so enraged the cultivators of their mountains, as to make them refuse to bring down the production of the island—and that rapine and misery are at hand, to fill up the measure of their villainy.

He further informs, that general Toussant, enraged at the piracies, sanctioned by Santhonax, against the Americans, had delivered up his commission, deterred no longer to be considered an executor of their infamous arrests; and that Rigaud was in power in the south of the island, but had made an offer of delivering it up to the British, on certain conditions, which not being agreed to, he still retained possession.

Annapolis, March 16.

A resolve has passed both houses of the legislature of Massachusetts, directing a portrait of the illustrious WASHINGTON to be painted to decorate the hall of the new state-house.

From a London paper.

The following curious circumstance will happen on the exit of the present century. When these countries adopted the Gregorian, or New Style, in the year 1752, it was found necessary to let eleven days elapse, without having them reckoned in the calendar; and even the holders of bills, promissory notes, &c. were obliged to abide by the same; and landlords also were obliged to make the same allowance to their tenants. The 1st of January 1800 agreeably to this regulation, will not be reckoned in the calendar, but the second be deemed the first of the new year. The reason for this is as follows: The year is commonly calculated at

365 days, 6 hours; every fourth year is called leap year, and has 366 days. But this is not critically exact; for the revolution of the earth, in its orbit round the sun, is performed in 365 days, 5 hours, and about 48 minutes; thus nearly 12 minutes lie over for deduction for each year, which at length must amount to a day. There were some hours lying over in the year 1752, which, with the minutes as already mentioned, will make up a natural day of the year 1800. Thus the exact time of the vernal and autumnal equinoxes, as also mid-summer and mid-winter, will be preserved in the calendars and almanacks, without changing the days of the months on which they shall in future happen. At another stated period the same regulation will take place, and so on to the end of time.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

The INSPECTOR, No. III.

*Qui sedit optatum, cursu contingere mitam,  
Multa tulit scitque puer, sudavit et astitit,  
Abstinuit venere et vixit.*

HORACE.

TO arrive at eminence and dignified stations in any civilized country, it is essentially necessary that our youth should be spent in the acquisition of useful information, and in abstinence from unprofitable amusements. It is at this period of life, that the future character of a man is generally formed, as his subsequent conduct is mostly regulated by his youthful employment. A man of moderate genius, may distinguish himself in an honourable manner, if his opening mind is properly cultivated, and his earliest attention occupied with labour and study. And on the contrary the most brilliant talents may become useless or torpid, if the season of education is passed in indolence, or the tender mind vitiated by improper gratifications.

The fashionable vice of dissipation is so prevalent at present, and so ruinous in its tendency, that it naturally draws the attention of a mind, interested in the happiness of mankind. Young men placed in a situation which affords them every opportunity of improvement, possessed of ample estates, and not deficient in natural genius, are frequently decoyed from the pursuits of literature, and hurried into excesses disgraceful to themselves and pernicious to society. Born to affluence, and educated in the lap of luxury, their effeminate minds are incapable of perceiving the advantages of science, or unable to encounter the labour and fatigue necessary to acquire it. Being thus left in the unguarded period of youth without the aid and direction of reason, they guided solely by the impulse of passion. The time of education is consequently wasted in a continual round of dissipation, and when advancing years bring on reflection, and reiterated scenes of licentiousness blunt the force of their mental faculties, they remain without any internal source of amusement, and become the prey of languor and satiety. From my entrance on the theatre of life, I have generally observed, that those who are called men of fortune, are mostly of this description; and the pages of history will convince us that this has been uniformly the case. Those who are recorded in the annals of the world as men of science, or distinguished by their illustrious actions, have almost always originated from the middle, or lower classes of life. The narrowness of their fortunes, although it precluded them from those advantages of study, enjoyed by their wealthy countrymen, saved them from that temptation to indolence and vice, which is the unavoidable concomitant of riches. The natural strength of their minds, was never enervated by indulgence and luxury, nor their morals depraved, by the flattery of obsequious sycophants. But conscious of their own powers, and actuated by a laudable ambition, they pressed forward to eminence, while the illiterate nabob, buried in dissipation, and sensible of his own inability, sunk to insignificance and contempt. Had these men, after they perceived the utility of classical information, possessed those means of improvement, which wealth always bestows, great as their fame already is, their additional opportunities, would have enabled to shine with redoubled lustre. And perhaps, the same persons, if born and educated in a situation, where every puerile inclination was indulged, and every wish gratified, would have lived in obscurity, and died unregretted and forgotten.

It cannot be supposed, that the talents of the wealthy, are naturally inferior to those in other stations of life, or that the greatness of genius, is in inverse proportion to the magnitude of fortune. The surprising disproportion, which has always appeared in the abilities of the different classes, cannot therefore be accounted for, upon any other principle, than the difference of their educations. The youth, who is known to depend for support and distinction, only upon the exertions of his own mind, is early enticed to labour and application, and his attention is directed to those objects, which are really useful to himself, and beneficial to society. And the opportunities of information, that are derived from the possession of riches, are more than counterbalanced, by those temptations to idle and unprofitable amusements, with which they are attended. This observation is verified, by attending to the revolutions of the world, and the rise and fall of different nations. When the citizens of a country, are neither so poor, as to be debarred of the means of improvement, nor so rich, as to live without labour, then the arts and sciences flourish, and the nation is in a rapid state of progression. But as soon as their increasing wealth enables them to lead a life of indolence, they immediately degenerate, dissipation and luxury flow in upon them, the arts and sciences decline, and they become the slaves of an enterprising citizen, or a prey to be fast invader.