

him, until he should receive something more than verbal order from Mr. Delacroix to quit it. This determination of the general had been repeatedly communicated to the French minister, who, as repeatedly, had refused to commit to writing the order to quit, until the day after the accounts in Paris of Buonaparte's victory in Italy; and then he gave general Pinckney notice in writing, that he was charged by the Directory to inform him, "that he was subject to the law requiring all strangers to quit the territories of the republic, as he had not received any particular permission to remain thereon." Having thus received the official written notice, which the general had constantly insisted on receiving before he would quit the spot to which he had been sent by his country, he then demanded his passports, which were accordingly given, and he withdrew to Amsterdam.

On Monday last arrived here in the brig Amsterdam, Mr. William Rulledge, from Amsterdam. This gentleman has furnished the following information:

"On the 26th of February he was at the Helder; he there saw Mr. Sylvaus Bourne, the consul of the United States, who showed him a letter he had just received from Mr. Dremonn, who had the charge of Mr. Bourne's affairs during his absence from Amsterdam; this letter contained a copy of a paragraph, taken from the Leyden Gazette, which stated that citizen Noel, the minister of the French republic at the Hague, had been directed by the government of France to apply to the National Convention of Batavia, and request of them that orders might be issued to treat the American minister, shipping and government exactly as the French republic treated them."

"All the accounts received from Amsterdam state, that there are immense preparations making in all the sea ports of France, on the side of the Atlantic, for a second naval expedition, which it is generally believed is intended against England or Ireland. Between 20 and 30,000 men are collected in the neighbourhood of Brest."

Extract of a letter from Petit-Goave, dated March 27, 1797.

"Orders are issued by general Rigaud, said to be in consequence of advice from Mr. Ader, suspending all ancient debts due to Americans, and there is no probability of a reversion."

NORFOLK, May 1.

Saturday arrived, the schooner Friendship, captain Harris, 26 days from St. Bartholomews. By this vessel, we learn, that the French continue capturing our vessels.

Captain Harris also informs, that an American schooner, fitted at Baltimore, with 12 guns and 50 men, on or about the 25th of March, fell in with a French privateer to windward of Antigua, called La Mere Patrie, of 10 guns and 65 men.—The privateer ordered the captain of the American schooner to heave to and send his boat on board, and the vessel's papers; this was refused; in consequence of which, the privateer fired two broadsides into her: The American sailors, enraged at the conduct of the privateer, fired two broadsides in return, which killed the captain, lieutenant, doctor, and fifteen men.—The privateer then dropped her sails and struck her colours, but the Americans refused to take possession of her; observing, however, an American prize brig to windward, she stood for her, retook her, and brought her into Antigua—she was from Norfolk bound to Antigua, with a cargo of corn and flour.—The French privateer went into St. Bartholomews, where she got a new captain, and proceeded again to sea.—She has since captured a New-Haven brig, from Martinique bound home, with one hundred hogheads of molasses, and sent her to Guadaloupe.

Annapolis, May 11.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

The INSPECTOR, No. XI.

To the Inspector.

—Practically, by name is woman.

Six,

YOU must not expect from me any of those flattering professions of friendship, or offers of service, with which you are usually addressed. Although I esteem your publication till when my sentiments differ from yours, or when you pass too lightly and tenderly over disagreeable truths, I shall take the liberty of giving you my thoughts, not only upon the subject of your paper, but also on the manner in which it is treated. You will easily perceive that I do not mean to solicit your advice, but only design to make some additional observations on a subject of which you have already treated. The paper I allude to, is I believe, your 5th No. in which (excuse my freedom) the fear of offending a particular part of your readers, has caused you to write rather in the obsequious style of a courtier, than with the boldness and dignity of an impartial Inspector.

As I mean to deal openly and candidly with you, I will acknowledge that my mind is much irritated by a late unexpected disappointment. And perhaps the fault of one woman, may have some share in disgusting me with the whole sex: I will relate, in a few words, the cause of my displeasure, and leave you to judge whether it is, without foundation. I was, some months ago, simple enough to fall in love with a lady, who, to do her justice, was adorned with every external accomplishment. I was so captivated with her beauty, and blinded by the ardour of my passion, that I believed her possessed every perfection, of which human nature was capable. As I had no mean opinion of my own merit, my hopes of gaining her affections

were great—but I was totally unacquainted with the female heart. There was a little trifling fluttering beam, who rivalled my pretensions. But conscious of my superiority in real worth, I looked upon him with the utmost contempt, and at first was under no apprehensions from his opposition. I wish not, Sir, to be the trumpeter of my own merit, but in justice to myself, I am bound to declare, that I was much his superior in every desirable quality of the mind. He read and practised the precepts of Chesterfield—I read Puffendorf, and knew more of laws of nature and nations, than of the banner in which a lady's affections are gained. Frequently when I was pressing my suit with all the gravity of Zeno and the logic of Aristotle, he would come in with as much grimace as a French dancing-master, and pour out such a torrent of compliments, and fall with such volubility upon the most trifling and uninteresting subjects, that he entirely drew her attention and forced me to set silent, though swelling with indignation. Nature, Sir, never designed me for a whining complaisant lover. My pride could not brook her neglect, and evident preference of the being I despised. I therefore gave up the unequal contest, and resigned the victory to my triumphant rival, with whom she is since united in the bonds of matrimony. Had I been crowned with success, I could not have been happy; and I rejoice in my escape, though my resentment has not subsided.

This occurrence has soured my temper. I have since endeavoured to discover a lady whose inclinations and disposition differed from my former dulcinea's—but in vain. They all nearly resemble each other, and I am at length compelled to believe there does not exist upon the face of this globe, a woman, who would not prefer the company and conversation of my contemptible rival to mine. I find myself incapable of pleasing, and as I am extremely unwilling to suppose it arises from any defect in myself, I will throw the blame upon the female sex. In doing this, I think myself amply justified, not only by my own observations, but also by examining the history of mankind. Wallingford tells us that the Danish mercenaries quartered in England, in the reign of Elizabeth, although very obnoxious to Englishmen, were the favourites of the fair; and the manner in which he accounts for it, proves that the female sex were then just the same as I suppose them to be at the present time, only not altogether so refined. He says that the Danes were effeminate in their manners, combed and curled their hair every day, and were particularly careful of the neatness of their dress, and the beauty of their persons, and by that means captivated the hearts and gained the affections of the English ladies: While the martial, though rough and unpolished Englishman, whose attention was chiefly directed to military exercises and the service of his country, was treated with the utmost contempt. Now, Sir, if you can judge impartially of what is here related, you will not hesitate to pass the most unqualified censure upon the ladies of that age. Indeed I think them less excusable than those of the present day, as their education was certainly very different, and the polish and refinement of the Danes not remarkably great. At least the same degree of elegance and effeminacy would be a poor recommendation to any lady with whom I have the honour to be acquainted.

I was a little diverted at the manner in which you propose to discover the degree of civilization in any country, by ascertaining the influence of the female sex. If by civilization you mean that excessive refinement which borders on degeneracy, perhaps you are right. But in the true sense of the word, your doctrine is undoubtedly erroneous. For, whenever men become tired of governing, and resign their power to the weaker sex, it is rather a mark of degeneracy than civilization, and no great argument either of their happiness or virtue. But as you reside in Annapolis, I apprehend you have imbibed the ruling principles of that fashionable place, and when you address yourself to the ladies, are more anxious to please than instruct. When you made the observation, upon which I have criticised, I dare say you only intended to compliment your female readers, well knowing that they were neither able nor willing to detect its fallacy. But, however proper the habit of complimenting may be, when in company with the fair, I must confess I should be better pleased, if I saw less of it in your Inspector.

I am, &c.

TIMON.

IT is scarcely necessary to apologize for publishing the above cynical communication, as my correspondent has treated me with as little ceremony as he has the ladies. I must, however, observe to him, that his resentment has hurried him beyond the bounds of reason, and I suspect he has designedly mistaken the intention of the No. with which he seems so much displeased. In his letter it is easy to discover the language of disappointment. But although he entertains a high opinion of his own merit, which he gives us to understand in pretty plain terms, it does not, by any means, follow, that the ladies are bound to be pleased with his company and conversation. And if he is not treated with sufficient respect and attention, I suspect the fault is his own, although he very generously throws the blame upon the female sex.

Duvall & Rigby,

BEG leave to inform the public, and their friends, that they have taken the house lately occupied by Mr. Wm. Alexander, in Cornhill-street, where they have just received, and offer for sale, a genteel assortment of GOODS, suited to the present season; they have also an excellent assortment of GROCERIES, which they will sell on the most reduced prices for cash.

To be SOLD, to the HIGHEST BIDDER, on Thursday the 18th instant, if fair, if not the first fair day, at the Vineyard plantation of the late Joan HALL, Esq; of the city of Annapolis, deceased.

SOME valuable work horses, mares and colts, cattle of all kinds, among them are some valuable work oxen, young steers now fit for the yoke, cows and calves, and sundry other young cattle, sheep and hogs; also a variety of household furniture, consisting of good feather beds, tables, chairs, plate, &c. The sale to begin at 10 o'clock, and continue till all is sold. The terms will be made known on the day, by The-BEGATERS.

May 11, 1797.

Lands to be Rented in Culpeper county, Virginia, for a term of Years.

ABOUT 4000 acres of excellent farming land. The tenements are to be taken either in the woods or on highly improved open lands, with comfortable dwelling-houses to each tenement, as the tenant may choose. These lands are in the highest situation for fertility, and have been cultivated with success.

They are sixty from Alexandria, forty miles from Dumfries, and thirty-two miles from Fredericksburg and Falmouth; in the vicinity of six considerable manufacturing mills. Meadow land, and wood, is conveniently attached to each tenement, and no tenement will exceed two hundred acres. The country is high and healthy, and the lands consist of the very finest low grounds, and excellent red oak and hickory; high ground adjoining them.

It will be expedient for those who wish to become tenants, to view the lands previous to the first day of July next, on which day the proprietors will attend at the Elkwood mills, in the county aforesaid, to meet and grant leases to all those who wish to become tenants. It is expected that sufficient evidences of responsibility and good character, will, in every case, accompany an application—for no person will be treated with who does not produce the same.

ROBERT BEVERLEY, Junior.
CARTER BEVERLEY,
WILLIAM KNOX,
THOMAS T. KNOX.

Culpeper county, April 14.

George-town Bridge Company.

Extract of an act passed by the legislature of the State of Maryland, on the 29th December, 1791, entitled, An act for erecting a bridge over Patowmack river.

AND be it enacted, that the said directors, or any two of them, shall and may require, from each and every proprietor, as may from time to time be necessary for carrying on the building of the said bridge, and, after giving three months public notice, it shall and may be lawful for the directors to sue for and recover, in the name of the company, such unpaid requisition, with all costs and charges incidental thereto, and legal interest thereon from the time the same should have been paid; and the neglect or refusal to pay any such requisition, after public notice shall have been given at least for three months in all the news-papers heretofore enumerated, shall have the effect to forfeit all preceding payments made on the share or shares so neglected or refused to be paid, to the use and benefit of the company.

The above extract is published for the information of such of the stockholders as have not complied with the requisitions heretofore made; they are as follow: On the 11th Nov. 1795, 20 dolls. on the 10th May, 1796, 40 dolls. on the 20th July, 1796, 40 dolls. on the 11th Sept. 1796, 40 dolls. and on the 11th Nov. 1796, 60 dolls. Caution is now given, that after the expiration of the time limited for the continuance of this advertisement (three months) the law will be carried into rigid and complete effect against all the delinquents.

By order of the Directors,
WALTER SMITH, Treasurer.
George-town, May 1, 1797.

Charles Faris,

Clock and Watch-Maker,

HAS received a fresh assortment of Gold, Silver and Gilt warranted WATCHES, Gold, Gilt and Steel Chains, Seals, and Keys, with a variety of other articles in his line.

He likewise carries on the Silversmith's business, in all its branches.

N. B. The highest price given for Old Silver.

In CHANCERY, May 4, 1797.

Laab Townsland.

Littleton Townsend.

and others.

Worcester county, for the payment of his just debts.

It states that the said Littleton Townsend, who is in the State of Delaware, it is, on motion of the complainant, adjudged and ordered, that she cause a copy of this order to be inserted, at least three weeks successively, in the Maryland Gazette, before the end of the present month, to the intent that the defendant aforesaid may have notice of her application to the court, and of the object of her bill, and may be warned to appear here, on or before the first Tuesday in October next, to shew cause, wherefore a decree should not pass as prayed.

Test: SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,

Reg. Cur. Can.