

the point of meeting, and for whose decision every worthy citizen must wait with solicitude and respect. In the mean-time it is of the utmost consequence that every man should sacredly obey the laws of the country actually in being. They cannot be altered; nor the observance of them in any instance dispensed with, without the authority of the congress of the United States, in any exigence, however great, in any situation, however alarming. There is no occasion to doubt, but that the whole proceedings of that most respectable body, will be conducted with a degree of temper and modesty, suited to the important and trying situation which called them together, and that the great object of all their deliberations will be, if possible, to preserve the peace, at the same time that they maintain inviolably, the honour, the interest, and the independence of their country.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.  
The INSPECTOR, No. XII.

*clament perisse padam,  
Cantii pene patres*

IS the a woman of fortune, cried Will Lively, as the company were praising Florilla who had just left the room. A matron looking lady, who had been silent the whole evening, call a look of ineffable contempt at Will, and sincerely asked, if fortune was one of the essentials to constitute a fine woman? Thirty years ago such a question would have rendered a man for ever contemptible in the female world. But the age of delicate feeling, and refined sensibility was gone. At that period the gentlemen were candid, generous and independent. The charms of a woman consisted not in her wealth, but in the accomplishments of a cultivated understanding, and in an easy unaffected simplicity of manners. The dictates of the heart were the guides which directed the choice of both, and swayed by no mercenary selfish principle, happiness and love smiled with an auspicious eye on connubial union.

How long this lecture would have continued I cannot pretend to determine; but our female orator was interrupted by a number of gentlemen and ladies, such to the satisfaction of my friend Will, who began to turn and twist in his seat with marks of evident vexation. From my situation in life it is but seldom I frequent the society of the fair; and perhaps from that circumstance the remarks I hear, make a stronger impression. On my return home I could not help revolving in my mind the conversation I had heard, and was forcibly struck with the contrast drawn by the lady to her former acquaintance and disparaging to the present.

It is natural for a person in the vale of life, to retrace the scenes which have past. Fancy dwells with sad delight on the joys of our youth, and remembrance glides with an ardent imagination, whatever is pleasing to recollect, and glances lightly over every former cause of uneasiness and disquiet. This is the reason why we so often hear times, which are past, painted in such glowing colours, and characters exalted who perhaps in point of merit would have ranked only with our common acquaintance. Their virtues are exaggerated, their follies forgotten, and their additional character leaves them without a fault. This, however, is excusable. I would willingly pardon an aged actor, who magnifies a play in which he acted part, and listen with pleasure to all the little incidents which attended the performance. But if he tells me that the style of acting is far inferior to what it was—that my favourite performers are not to compare to those who trod the stage with him; he would forfeit every claim to my confidence, and I should be inclined to suspect his veracity. Persons advanced in life are apt to consider the actions of youth with too much severity. They forget their own youthful follies, and look upon every excess or extravagance as the growth of the present age. Not an idle word, or thoughtless expression escapes them. They come into company, not to enjoy the pleasures of society, but to mar the satisfaction of others. The lecture which my friend Will received, and which discomposed him for the whole evening, he by no means deserved. He is a thoughtful good-tempered fellow, and is always happy when he can amuse or entertain the company. He certainly does not consider every word or sentiment which he utters, but he never infringes the rules of good breeding by offensive expressions or indecent behaviour. I have heard of a lady who set apart a small room in her house, which she called the *Pointing Parlour*; and whenever any of her visitors were inclined to be ill-natured or satirical, she introduced them into this apartment, where they were left alone, until they discarded their bad humours; justly observing, that though every person had a right to indulge themselves in whatever best suited their taste or inclination, it is not reasonable to obtrude whimsies on company which they could neither partake of or approve. From observation I have made, I think this an admirable institution. Our object in going into company is to receive pleasure, from the conversation of those with whom we associate. And to introduce a subject or remark which gives pain to any person, is denying the end we propose to ourselves. And however a malignant disposition may be gratified, by denigrating our absent acquaintance, or ridiculing the sentiments, we disappoint the pleasures of conversation, kindling the resentment of those who feel themselves injured either in their own persons, or that of their friends. And though our wit be so poignant and our repartee so keen, as to silence all opposition, still as we take our leave, impressions remain behind, which at some future time may have good cause to regret. I have seen a cruel old fellow destroy a whole evening's conversation by sneering at every thing that was

said, and when the fear of reprehension had silenced every person in company, would apply his ill nature to the fashion of the times. Miss I admit the style of tying on your petticoat—But twenty years ago it would have excited odd suspicions. This is an improvement which does honour to modern ingenuity. I am told this fashion was introduced by a certain noble princess to conceal what would not have been to her credit to be known. She certainly deserves praise for her sagacity, and many a poor damsel is no doubt under great obligations to her for the invention. Such a person as this is a real pest to society, and as the generality of houses are not so constructed as to afford a *Pointing Parlour*, I will humbly propose a few rules or regulations, which, if adopted, I think will be productive of infinite service.

1st. That no old bachelor, or other ill-natured man, in any company, shall be admitted into the young circle.

2d. That if by accident he shall hear any part of the conversation, he shall not have the liberty of making a remark on it.

3d. If cards be introduced, he shall take his seat at the table, for the whole evening, as the best way to employ him.

4th. If any old maid, or other lady, shall utter an ill-natured witticism, she shall be reprimanded by her next neighbour, without benefit of reply, as it is apprehended the heat of argument might induce her to use her hands to enforce her words.

5th. But if she traduce her friend, or scandalize any other innocent person, she shall be turned over to an old bachelor, if any in company, and if he be at cards they shall play partners the whole evening, with full liberty to revile and abuse each other as much as they please, provided they do not proceed to blows.

G.

From Boston, May 9.

VERY IMPORTANT.

Last night the ship Merchant, Bates, arrived here from London, leaving that city, since the Galen. With some exertion we procured a paper of March 24. It has the important information, that the emperor at last confesses the necessity of an IMMEDIATE PEACE. The British king was at Windsor when the news arrived, but came with haste to London. A council was instantly held. The emperor states, that a treaty offensive and defensive, concluded between Prussia and France, in which the former promised to co-operate with his forces, had reduced him to sue for a peace to save his empire. He professes attachment to the English. Speaks of the avarice of the king of Prussia. Reviews the war—and closes with declining all further pecuniary aid.

March 23.—According to previous arrangements, the liverymen of London, assembled numerously at Guildhall. A motion for an address to the king, praying him to dismiss his present ministers for ever, as an important step to the attainment of a peace, passed with but six dissentients. A motion also obtained, directing the petition to be couched in strong terms, expressive of the deepest affliction, &c.

Further accounts are narrated of the convulsions of Ireland. An action is mentioned between the regular troops, and the insurgents of the north.

May 10.

Since our last the Galen, Mackay; Merchant, Bates, and Eliza, Davis, have arrived here from London.—By the latter we have received a Portsmouth paper as late as April 3, containing London news to Saturday evening April 1. By this it is rendered certain, that the article in the London Oracle of March 24th, announcing the promulgation of a message from the emperor to the king of Great-Britain, declaring, that "He was reduced to the fatal necessity of suing for for an immediate peace to save the remaining part of his dominions, in consequence of a new treaty of alliance between Prussia and France," is at least premature, if not a speculating *l'Esclair manoeuvre*. We shall give our reasons for this opinion.—In the parliamentary proceedings to the 1st April, (eight days after) no mention is made of the message; and on the 31st March our readers will see that the subject of the Imperial loan was agitated—besides, in the London papers of the 31st March, it is mentioned only as circulating in reports.

No military events of magnitude had occurred; but great preparations for hostile proceedings were making.

The people of England were meeting to petition the king to dismiss his ministers—a change of administration was talked of—measures were taking to support public credit, which were considerably retarded by the continued expectation of an invasion.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the REAL ESTATE of ZEPHANIAH TURNER, late of Charles county, deceased, situate, lying and being in Charles county aforesaid, about four miles distant from the town of Port Tobacco, and containing two hundred acres of LAND, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, by the executor, on the first day of June next, pursuant to the will of the deceased.

MARY TURNER, Executrix of Zeph. Turner.

May 10, 1797.

To be SOLD, as PUBLIC VENDUE, on Saturday the 20th instant, at the Dock, for CASH.

THE sloop HOPB, with all her tackle, apparel and furniture, as she now lies; her frame is of mulberry.

JOHN SANDS.

Annapolis, May 10, 1797.

To be SOLD, for CASH, on the 8th day of June next, by virtue of a writ of *furtivus* to me directed by the honourable the judges of the General Court of the Western Shore, State of Maryland,

THREE hundred and twenty-nine acres of land, called BIRKHEAD'S PARCELS and BIRKHEAD'S MEADOWS, lying in Anne-Arundel county, near Herring creek church, the property of JOSEPH DEALE, to satisfy debts due JOHN ROGERS, and others. The sale to commence, on the premises, at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

May 17, 1797.

JAMES MACKUBIN

Hath received

By the last arrivals from Europe,

A VERY general assortment of reasonable Goods, among which are, silks of different lengths, and sein twine, all of which he will sell on the lowest terms for CASH, or at the usual credit, to his punctual customers.

Annapolis, May 15, 1797.

Notice.

THE COMMISSIONERS of the Tax for Prince-George's county will attend at Upper-Marlborough, on Monday the 5th day of June next, in order to make such alterations as have taken place in the property in this county since their meeting in June last, and that they will continue until the 21st day of the said month.

SAMUEL HEPBURN, Clerk.

April 17, 1797.

THE parish of WILLIAM and MARY, in Charles county, is now vacant, the vestry are desirous of employing a minister of the Protestant episcopal church, and will receive applications until the first of July next.

By order,

THOMAS HARRIS, Register.

Charles county, May 10, 1797.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on Tuesday the 4th day of April last, negro NATT, he is about 35 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, very black, small crooked legs, and long feet, his upper fore teeth broad, and shows them when spoken to with a most obsequious grin, his under fore teeth are wanting; he had on a dark cloth jacket, breeches of the same, with blue waistbands; he may, however, have changed his cloathing. He will probably make for Baltimore or Annapolis, or may be lurking about a Mr. Thomas Lane's, near Mount Pleasant ferry, where he has a brother, a free negro. Whoever delivers said fellow to me, near Badensburg, shall have the above reward, with reasonable expences, or if committed to gaol, so that I get him again, the above reward.

JAMES WARING.

Prince-George's county, May 15, 1797.

THE PARISH of ALL HALLOWS, in Anne-Arundel county, being now vacant, the VESTRY will receive applications from any episcopal minister between this and Whitsunday next.

By order of the Vestry,

JOHN JACOB, Register.

April 26, 1797.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOHN ALLEN THOMAS, late of St. Mary's county, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, to Mr JOHN WELSH, at Leonard-town, or to the subscriber, at Annapolis.

JAMES THOMAS, Executor.

April 6, 1797.

GIDEON WHITE,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has just commenced business in the store house formerly occupied by Mr. ROBERT JOHNSON, fronting the market, where he has for sale an assortment of DRY GOODS, suitable for the present season, also GROCERIES, all of which he will sell at the most reduced prices.

May 3, 1797.

JOHN MUNROE,

Boot and Shoe-maker.

HAVING been some time without Morocco leather, takes this method to inform his customers, and the public in general, that he has received from London, per the Montezuma, a large and handsome assortment of prime Morocco leather, of various colours, fancy and plain; kid dined of different colours; Morocco and kid (small vamps, handsomely worked) boot legs, vamps, and bend soles, and a parcel of excellent seal skins, suitable for ladies or gentlemen, all which he will make in a neat and fashionable manner, or according to direction.

He returns his sincere thanks to a generous public, and his friends in particular, for past favours, and hopes to merit a continuance of their patronage.

Annapolis, April 12, 1797.