

(LHD YEAR.)

THE

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

(No. 2638.)

THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1797.

VIENNA, April 29.

YESTERDAY the following proclamation was published:—"The preliminary articles of peace are signed, in consequence of which hostilities have ceased, and the hope of a speedy restoration of peace is brought nearer to its completion."

"His Imperial majesty will feel the most heartfelt pleasure, should he succeed in his endeavours to put an end to the war, and spare the effusion of human blood, and by a lasting peace to secure the honour and happiness of his beloved subjects. His majesty has therefore given it in charge to the undersigned, to give public notice of the signing of the preliminary articles of peace, and the consequent retiring of the French army; and since by this event the country of Lower Austria is freed from the immediate danger with which it was threatened, his majesty will no longer impose on his brave and loyal subjects the burden of bearing arms, and therefore commands that the general levy be superseded. His Imperial majesty has likewise given orders that a medal shall be struck suitable to the occasion, which shall be worn on the breast by those who voluntarily took up arms for the general levy, as an honourable testimony of the gratitude of their country for their fidelity and valour."

"It is now, therefore, the wish of his majesty, that the peasants should return to their rustic labours, the students to their schools, and the artisans to their respective employments; and by their industry, economy, and morals, distinguish themselves as much as by the spirit with which they armed in defence of their country. Should, however, contrary to every expectation, the pacific views of his Imperial majesty be frustrated by any adverse circumstances, he is confident that he can rely on the tried valour and unshaken fidelity of all his subjects."

(Signed) "FRANCIS COUNT VON SAURAU."  
"Vienna, April 28."

VERONA, April 18.

The Veronese have just risen en masse, and there are 45,000 men in arms. The insurgents have taken possession of the Chiusa. Part of the garrison were massacred; the rest were made prisoners.

Yesterday a desperate conflict took place in the town. It lasted four hours, and 600 French in the garrison were cut to pieces. The survivors retreated to the three castles, whence they keep up a continual fire upon the town, without doing any material damage.

Count Neiberg, commander of the advanced guard of Jaudon's corps, arrived this day, amid the shouts of Vive l'Empereur! Vive St. Marc! to settle the terms of the armistice.

The Veronese have already taken 3000 French prisoners. General Bataud having threatened to bombard the town, a message was sent, assuring him, that for every bomb he threw into the town, 20 Frenchmen and four women should be conducted to the Stone Bridge, and shot.

April 24.

Six hundred Slavonian troops have arrived, and more hourly expected, to co-operate with the peasants.

The French army entered Verona this day. A deputation was sent to propose a capitulation. The result of the conference was, the capitulation of the town, the disarming of the insurgents, and the arrest of those who organized the massacre of the French. Three thousand slaves have become prisoners of war, and are about to be marched to Milan.

MILAN, May 8.

General Buonaparte was met at Mestre by the Venetian envoys on the 3d instant. He stopped there, and promised to wait their further determination.

General Buonaparte and Clarke are returned hither. The troops of the republic occupy the whole of the Venetian Terra Firma. The Venetian revolution is completed, with the consent of the noblesse. The new government will be purely democratic.

CADIZ, April 25.

Our fleet begins already to feel the influence of admiral Maffredo's popularity—the confidence inspired by his talents, induces a hope that our late disasters will be repaired. Two hundred of our officers have been recovered, who, through disgust, threw up their commissions. The fleet consists of 20 sail of the line, and will be reinforced by four more towards the end of May, two of them three deckers.

B A S L E, May 18.

Many letters from Francfort assure us that a strong column of the army of the Sambre and Meuse was on the march for Hanover, to oblige the king of England

to make peace. If there be any truth in this report, Prussia, which has guaranteed the neutrality of Hanover, must concur with the French Directory.

H A G U E, May 4.

Official communication has been made of a letter from Petersburg, declaring that Paul I. had given orders to pay to the inhabitants of the Batavian republic, the interests, and arrears due to them. This act of justice is more pleasing to the Dutch than to the Russians.

PARIS, 22 Floreal, May 11.

Mention is made, in the *Tyrol* of 3 parties, one for a confederacy with Switzerland, the other for independence, and the third for Austria. This last party is the weakest.

We are certain, that there are secret articles in the preliminaries of peace. These articles relate to Venice, Mantua, and some other petty Italian states. We must respect the motives which have determined government to be silent upon these objects, and we shall follow the same mode of conduct until peace has been definitively signed.

[REDACTEUR.]

May 15.

The members of the Directory of the Cispadana republic are chosen; their names are Magnani and Guila Vini of Bologna, and Ricci of Modena.

Three ships of the line and two frigates are about to sail from Toulon, to cruise before the island of Corsica.

M. Azzara, minister of Spain, arrived at Florence from Rome on the 21st April. It is supposed that the political and religious differences between the Pope and Spain will not be soon settled.

May 16.

It is said that Bartholemi will not accept the office of directory, to which he has been summoned by the wishes of his fellow-citizens; but it is believed, that they who are to be the electors, will persist in pressing upon him this testimony of the gratitude of the French.

Pichegru was to set out for Paris on the 25th Floreal, (May 16.)

Verniac, late ambassador from the republic to Constantinople, is at Paris.

The council of Five Hundred yesterday resolved itself into a general committee, to hear a message from the Directory. It is said to have related to a demand for the repeal of the resolutions upon the mode of renewing the Executive Directory.

May 18.

The moment that the Venetian government received information of Buonaparte's manifesto, the doge summoned an extraordinary meeting of the senate, in order to take into consideration the state of the republic; and, with only five dissentient voices, it was decreed, that the government should suspend all its functions; that the republic should throw itself on the mercy of the French republic, and accept from her a provisional government; and also, that the Provveditori, and other magistrates of whose conduct France has reason to complain, should be given up, that they may be punished for the atrocities lately perpetrated against the French.

The news circulated in several of our prints, that the English government has demanded a passport for the purpose of sending a new negotiator to this capital, is without foundation.

By order of the police, patriots of the south are daily arrested here, who come to fraternize with their brethren of Paris.

May 29.

What has passed at Venice has seriously interested all the friends of the republic of Lombardy. The reports of an indemnification made to the emperor in the republic of Venice, have occasioned great uneasiness. Nothing could be worse for us, than to see the power of Austria increase and establish itself in Italy. But what assures us that it is for the interest of France to keep the emperor from the Adriatic is, that he will not fail to increase the commerce of his states in the Levant, to the detriment of Marseilles and France.

June 1.

The minds of the true French are firm. The choice of the people discovers that they wish the constitution; that they wish for the return of justice and order. The list of candidates proposed for the place of director, is sufficient to convince us of the spirit which prevails in the Council of Five Hundred. They manifest a strong inclination to support the government, when they place men worthy of it in authority to give honour, and to secure the greatest respect to it.

The Council of the Ancients have chosen Bartholemi one of the directors: out of 218 votes he had 175.

LONDON, May 16.

Yesterday morning an express was received in town from earl Howe, at Portsmouth; and in the course of the day, several communications were made by the Telegraph. We are happy in being enabled to confirm to our readers not only the general agreeable issue of the late business at Portsmouth, but to add the following particulars relative to the proceedings of earl Howe on Saturday last, in the complete and definitive arrangements of the business.

The Royal William, contrary to report, had never moved from Spithead. It was on board of this ship that earl Howe appointed the delegates of the fleet to meet him definitively to arrange the differences between the men and their officers.

At 3-4 past 10, A. M. on Saturday, the Royal William made the signal that the delegates of the fleet were coming from St. Helen's on board that ship to meet earl Howe.

The port admiral, Sir Peter Parker went on board the Royal William to receive his lordship.

At a quarter past 11, A. M. the signal was made from the Royal William, that the delegates were all on board; and in a quarter of an hour after, earl Howe arrived on board that ship, where he was received with all the honours due to his rank.

At 12 o'clock at noon the delegates were permitted to wait on his lordship in the admiral's cabin; at two, the delegates finally agreed to accept the pardon offered by his lordship, ratified by the king, and that such pardon should be issued by the admiralty, in a manner that it might be passed up in different parts of his majesty's ships. They likewise expressed a hope that all grievances and offences should be buried in oblivion from that moment.

The delegates respectfully hoped that the admiralty would supersede some officers who had made themselves particularly obnoxious by acts of tyranny and oppression, in the execution of their duty. This was assented to by earl Howe, so that the disagreeable and alarming business which has of late so much, and so painfully, occupied the public attention, is now at length completely adjusted; and we may consider the fleet as in a state fit for immediate action, and, we trust, if the opportunity offers, of effectual service.

The destination of the marquis Cornwallis is at length settled; he does not go to India; but to Ireland, to take the command of the army, for which service troops are under orders to hold themselves in readiness.

On the 8th instant, the first division of the 88th regiment, or Connaught Rangers, marched from Chatham barracks for Portsmouth, where they are to be immediately embarked for Jersey. This is the third time this regiment has been completed since the commencement of the war.

Captain Holloway has gone on board his ship, the Duke, of 98 guns, to resume the command of that ship.

Two captains are gone to Portsmouth to supersede others that are particularly objected to by the seamen.

Mr. Simms, the lieutenant of marines, is in a fair way of recovery. It is now well known that several persons in the fleet have held a correspondence with the corresponding society, one of whose adherents was apprehended on Wednesday last, on account of some improper interference in the present unhappy disputes and committed to Winchester goal.

May 18.

A letter from Monaghan, in the north of Ireland, received by the Dublin mail of yesterday, states, that a captain Leslie, with 32 of his yeomanry corps, had been attacked by 250 United Irishmen, who had the audacity to demand of captain Leslie and his party, their arms, which they had received but that day in Charlemont, and as the United Irishmen imagined, without ammunition. Captain Leslie replied coolly, that "they should have arms," and drawing a pistol from the holster, shot the leader through the body. The men under his command following his brave example, in a short time killed twenty of the assailants, and put the remainder to flight. Many of the assailants who escaped were severely wounded—Twenty dead bodies were found in the road.

May 24.

At a very late hour last night, Paris papers to the 20th instant, reached town by express. They bring intelligence, dated at Genoa, on the 3d instant, of the French army having taken possession of all the effects of Terra Firma, belonging to the Venetians. The great body of this army is placed between Mestre and Jussina; so that there is nothing but the water between the French and the Venetians; and it is thought this obstacle will not long avail.

The Courier of the Lower Rhine, a paper printed at Wesel under the protection of the king of Prussia, having published some articles from the Quotidienne Paris Journal, which have displeased the Directory, the



Prussian administration have, at the instance of the French government, condemned the editor to pay a fine of 120 dollars, and compelled him to publish his Gazette for the future at Emerick, where a French garrison is established. It appears from this, that the Directory have more influence on the cabinets of the sovereigns in alliance with them, than over their own subjects.

Mr. McMartin, an Irishman, and commissary of troops at Nantes, has been chosen deputy to the legislative body, by the electoral assembly of the Lower Loire. He is generally represented as a citizen of the strictest integrity, and of the most virtuous political principles.

The Papal governor of Perugia, in the district of Ancona, has published an edict relative to the peace, in which a particular encomium is bestowed upon general Buonaparte, and the republican troops, declaring that the French nation is indisputably the best friend to his holiness, and that his subjects were bound to pay them all possible attention under pain of death.

The presence of Buonaparte at Milan, and the declaration made in favour of the independence of that country is said to have excited the most lively enthusiasm. The military power of the new republic is forming with the utmost expedition, and the arrival of the general was celebrated by a brilliant fete.

Monsieur Quirini, the ambassador from the government of Venice, has received orders to leave France within the space of 3 days.

Yesterday arrived a mail from Ireland, which has brought a number of papers to the 18th inst. containing a fuller account of the important debates on a reform of parliament on the preceding days, by some of these we are given to understand that the opposition in the Irish house of commons have determined not to attend the house any longer.—Mr. Grattan, in the concluding part of his speech on the subject of reform, is said to have declared this in the following terms:—"We have offered our measure—you will reject it—we deprecate yours; you will persevere; having no hopes left to persuade, or dissuade, and having discharged our duty, we shall trouble you no more, and, after this day, shall not attend the house of commons."

It does not appear by the letters from Ireland that any serious action has taken place since the affair of the fourteenth, in the neighbourhood of Dundalk; but several flagging parties belonging to the conspirators have been made prisoners in different parts of the kingdom. The insurgents commence their assaults without order or method; their chiefs still remain secreted, they have no rallying point; and from their proceedings, they are considered to be little more than a predatory banditti.

Yesterday some dispatches were received at the secretary of state's office from Gibraltar brought over by the Lisbon mail, which state the arrival of the British forces from the Isle of Elba on the coast of Italy; and that, in consequence regiments had been sent to Portugal to augment the British brigade in that kingdom.

The counter-address of the city (in opposition to the one voted at the late Common Hall, praying for the dismissal of his majesty's present ministers) has already obtained more than 2000 signatures.

Saturday and yesterday there was another very large delivery of dollars from the mint in the Tower, to the bank of England.

Information was received in town yesterday of an attempt having been lately made to create a defection in the Cheshire militia, by means of seditious hand-bills, privately distributed at their habitations in the dead of the night. The men immediately called a meeting, at which none of the officers were present, and unanimously resolved to pay out of their own pockets one hundred pounds for the detection of the authors, printers, and publishers of the infamous placards.—Similar circumstances have happened with two other regiments of militia, an account of which has been received at the secretary of state's office.

On Sunday night last seditious hand-bills were distributed at most of the sentry boxes about the Park, and in Westminster, which were burnt by all the soldiers into whose hands they fell.

The non-commissioned officers and privates of the 9th regiment of dragoons, the Kilkenny, Antrim, Longford, Tyrone, Wexford, and Waterford, regiments of militia, the 1st regiment of fencible cavalry, and the Angulshire fencibles, have publicly contradicted the prejudicial insinuations lately thrown out against their loyalty, and offered rewards for the apprehension of any persons who may attempt to disseminate improper principles among the soldiery.

By a letter received from Newry, in Ireland, we are informed that about 5 days ago about 400 of the country people surrounded and attacked a party of the ancient British regiment of horse which lately went to that country. The party amounted only to 20, but charged with such spirit that they soon routed the whole multitude who assailed them, twelve of whom were killed, and the others made their escape to the adjacent mountains.

The troops assembled at Portsmouth on the late mutiny are ordered to their former stations.

In the week preceding the last there was the greatest fall of snow at Buxton, in Derbyshire, that has been known for a number of years.

There never was at this period of the year a greater promise of abundance in corn and fruit than the country in every direction now presents.

**PLYMOUTH DOCK, May 21.**  
This day the delegates of the men of war at this port returned from Portsmouth; at twelve o'clock every ship was manned, and gave three cheers; and a band of music on board the Cambridge played

"God save the king," and "Rule Britannia." The men will now return to their duty as usual.

The crew of the Powerful last evening flogged and ducked a surgeon's mate for ill conduct, and afterwards drummed him on shore. We hope this will be the last disagreeable circumstance that will happen.

It is reported that Lord Howe will be here this evening, to settle every dispute with the seamen.

A frigate under a press of sail, from the westward, has just landed an officer at Cawland, supposed to have brought dispatches, as the frigate, the moment the boat came off, again stood away to the eastward. It is strongly conjectured that she is from Ireland.

The Speedwell sloop of war, also from the westward, is now coming into the Sound, under all the sail she can crowd, from which circumstance it is probable she may be also charged with dispatches.

**SEVEN O'CLOCK, P. M.**  
I have just time, before the post leaves this, to inform you, that the fleet under the command of Lord Bridport are now off this harbour, standing to the westward, with the wind at S. W. by S.

The Royal George about ten minutes since hove in stays, and is now standing off with her head to the south east, with a signal for the other ships to follow.

#### FROM THE PARIS PAPERS.

Letter from general Werneck, commander in chief of the corps of the Imperial army of the Lower Rhine, to the French general Hoche.

Head quarters at Offenbach, April 28.

I have received several complaints relative to individual contributions levied on the right shore of the Rhine by the troops of the French army, which are absolutely contrary to the principles which you have published for the conquered countries on the left shore of that river.

I thought the armistice contracted between the two armies, according to the convention of Francfort, being supported upon the negotiations of peace, was to become general through the German territories; and I have ordered Baron Mylius to make known to you in my name the representations analogous to the subject.

I beg, Sir, you will give credit to every thing which he may say on my part, and allow the districts where your armies are cantoned, to enjoy the effects of that humanity which you have professed in those of the Upper Rhine. This proceeding cannot but augment the very high consideration with which I have the honour to be, &c.

The general in chief of the French army of the Sambre and Meuse to general Werneck, commander of a corps of his Imperial majesty's troops.

Head quarters at Friedberg, April 29.

General Baron Mylius has had the kindness to present me with two letters, which you did me the honour to write me, and which I avail myself of answering.

You may be assured, Sir, that I shall treat the country you mention in the same manner as I have treated that of the left shore of the Rhine, and even more favourably, having taken into consideration the number of its population, and the sterility of a great part of the soil. I readily believe that several complaints have been sent you respecting the partial requisition: Disorder generally attends war, and yourself, Sir, must know that it is impossible there should not be some knaves among so many thousands of brave and honest men. I have the honour, however, to assure you, the vexations committed are very trifling, and I have taken measures that they shall not be committed in future; and lastly, that those who are found to be guilty will be degraded at the head of the army. I have the honour to be, &c.

#### DUBLIN, May 23.

In obedience to an order of the lord lieutenant and council, it is the commander in chief's command, that the military do act without waiting for directions from the civil magistrate, in dispersing any tumultuous or unlawful assemblies of persons, threatening the peace of the realm, and the safety of the lives and properties of his majesty's loyal subjects wherefore.

**Dub. Evening Post.**

The Mid Lothian, a Scotch regiment of cavalry, were landed on Sunday last, after a tedious passage from Liverpool, and quartered for the present in the barracks. This is the second regiment of horse that has arrived within a few days.

Sunday morning, in consequence of information received by government that parties of United Irishmen resorted to certain houses in Strand-street, Dorset-street, Summer-hill, and Thomas-street assembling in the day time on account of the nocturnal vigilance of the yeomanry, parties of the military were sent to those houses, and upwards of 60 persons were apprehended in the act of consultation.

Yesterday two persons were taken into custody, attempting to seduce the bank guard—they were committed to Newgate.

On the 17th inst. there was a meeting in Dublin of 72 gentlemen of the bar, when they came to several resolutions. They declared it to be their opinion, that temperate and prudent measures ought to have preceded the adoption of new and violent modes of coercion—and that a reform in the representation of the people could alone restore tranquillity to the country.

There was another meeting the same day, of gentlemen belonging to that profession, who were of opinion it was highly inexpedient to hold a meeting for the discussion of any political subject at this time.

Yesterday morning a number of persons assembled at a house at Drumcondra, were taken into custody; and yesterday evening also a number of men were taken out of a public house in Thomas-street. They were all detained for examination.

#### WALPOLE, (N. H.) July 17.

Extract of a letter to the editor from a gentleman in Vermont, dated Windsor, July 14th, 1797.

"Since the mail is closed we have received information from Canada that the two McLeans, taken some time since, with one Butterfield, for treasonable practices, have been tried, and executed. 'Tis said that Butterfield turned 'kings evidence,' and has discovered an extensive plot against the province of Canada, in which are concerned a considerable number of the first men, on that side of the mountain, with the governor at their head; with it, also, is connected the purchase of arms in France. This information comes in a letter from Colonel Porter now in Canada."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, dated May 3, 1797, to a friend of the editor.

"I wrote you in March from Edinburgh, giving you a slight sketch of the folly and prodigality of Europe, and Scotch wisdom and economy. I arrived in London 2d of April; and, after making necessary arrangements, have amused myself with visiting whatever is rare or grotesque. I have been several times in the house of commons; have seen Mr. Pitt and Mr. Fox, men who have made so much noise in the world. Their appearance does them no credit: Mr. Pitt is a tall thin man; his head and face are both small, his forehead is contracted, and his nose turns up, like a swine. Mr. Fox is very corpulent, resembling the round bellied—His head upon the principles of Lavater, is better than Pitt's, but his voice is flat and uncouth. I heard them both speak repeatedly, and was very much disappointed, that they should fall so far short of some of our second rate speakers in congress."

#### NEW-YORK, July 29.

By the Benjamin and Nancy we have received Dublin papers to the 30th May. The most prominent articles are—Bold exertions on the part of the people to effect a reformation, ecclesiastical and political, vigilant and rigorous measures of the government to suppress the rising spirit of revolution, and various meetings of the inhabitants for the purpose of declaring their sentiments upon this occasion, which they represent as really important and alarming.

A change of ministry is loudly called for both in England and Ireland.

The mutiny on board the British fleet was still prevalent on the 26th, exhibiting symptoms of increasing violence. Forceful means were seriously talked of to bring the sailors to their duty, but it is very doubtful whether such means would at present be well timed.

Mr. Joyce, one of the most active delegates, we are informed, was a tobaccoconit in Dublin, in very prosperous circumstances. He was taken in the night, and carried on board the fleet, where he was so closely restrained that none of his family knew what had become of him, till his name appeared in the public prints as one of the principal delegates.

Letters from Canada speak of the disaffection of the people, and the preparations of government against any ebullitions of revolutionary spirit. A number of gun boats were getting ready at Montreal.

#### PHILADELPHIA, July 27.

In our last we mentioned the arrival of Dr. Buxton from New-York, and from general report, some other matters relative to that business; but since that we have been told that he has made a deposition on the business, in which it is said, he declares that about the beginning of May last, Dr. Romaine mentioned to him his expectation of being soon in possession of a quantity of vacant land, and that he (Dr. B.) might, if he chose, have an appointment that would be of consequence, and requested he would not take a commission in the New-York militia, which he had in contemplation.—That Dr. R. once showed him a letter from Sir Wm. Pulteney in which Mr. Liffon is mentioned and the doctor is advised to consult him, as the name of the minister would have more weight in England.—That Dr. B. asked Dr. R. if he was going to Philadelphia to see Mr. Liffon, on which he told him he should not, as Mr. Liffon had given his answer.

We are also informed, Dr. Buxton says, about the middle of May Dr. Romaine told him that he had given up going to England, as the plan was laid aside.

Dr. Buxton deposed that Dr. Romaine never informed him what the plan was, but that he (Dr. B.) expected it was no more than the acquired settlement of back lands, and that Dr. Romaine's trip to Europe was to obtain the aid of some men of capital.

[Mer. D. Adv'r.]

#### BALTIMORE, July 28.

A gentleman who arrived on the 24th at Philadelphia, direct from Tennessee, met governor Blount six miles beyond Staunton; which being mentioned at that place, a number of its respectable inhabitants immediately mounted their horses with a determination to overtake and detain him.

From the Aurora.

We are informed that governor Blount, before he left this city, had a great number of circular letters printed to be sent on to the state of Tennessee. We are in possession of one of them; an exact copy we now present to the public.

Sir,

Philadelphia, July 6, 1797.

THE annexed is a copy of a letter [this is the letter to Carey, published in all the news-papers] with

which it seems Mr. Blount came expressly to this city 20th of June, to the pre-executive council, it being when it was laid by him with other papers. It is intimated to me, and difficulties, the extent of force. They will, however, you.

I ask of you to examine mine for yourself, if the ever may be the author would have been the result, whose good it is happiness and duty to the United States ought to be the result to the union formidable powers in the judge for yourself, which its publication has places, much to my Tennessee; in the messengers, your obedient

The case of William United States, from the public mind is his crime, and the model in an exemplary manner Indian interpreter, has quite testimony, both and the senate; the ground a judicial process court, under the 5 "An act in addition to certain crimes against is declared "That if or jurisdiction of the foot, or provide or pre-expedition or enterprise against the territory or or state, with whom every such person so off is adjudged guilty of suffer fine and imprisonment in which the court such fine shall not exceed the term of imprisonment. This law was limited June 5th, 1794, and renewed for two years Mr. Blount will be paged in the pursuit before he escapes into It is now ascertained in disguise on Sunday o'clock, and a person of the course of the prosecution, at his request, Salquehanna, was not following; by hard riding this side of Wyoming had to return here after

The Corsica packet bay from this port last uper by a whirlwind fengens on board, se are happy to hear th up, and have arrived the packet it is sup lost.

Dr. J. PROPOSES more on the those, therefore the doctor in or all the var teeth and gum find the doctor August 2, 1

Fo THE plants live, contr Prince-George's about 10 miles from Alexandria mill feat, and a low, that may ha that seldom fall, a mill complete, cellent meadows, there is no plant improvements are eldnable to purchase the terms, I a slaves, and some

July 20, 1797

NOTICE will petition court for a com land, lying in ENLARGED, at cases made and

July 26, 1797



which it seems Mr. Byers, of Tellico block-house, came express to this city, and delivered it about the 20th of June, to the president, with whom and his executive council, it remained until the 30th ultimo, when it was laid by him before both houses of congress, with other papers.

It is imputed to me, and has involved me in serious difficulties, the extent of which I cannot at present foresee. They will, however, be shortly detailed to you.

I ask of you to examine it with attention and determine for yourself, if the contemplated plan, let whoever may be the author, had gone into effect, what ever may have been the result to the citizens of Tennessee, whose good it has ever been and will be my happiness and duty to promote? [The citizens of the United States ought to inquire what would have been the result to the union? Surely, war with the most formidable powers in Europe.] I repeat, read and judge for yourself, regardless of popular clamour, which its publication has raised in this city, and other places, much to my injury. Shortly, I will be in Tennessee; in the mean-time believe me, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM BLOUNT.

The case of William Blount, late a senator of the United States, from the State of Tennessee, has occupied the public mind in speculating on the nature of his crime, and the mode by which he may be punished in an exemplary manner. His letter to Carey the Indian interpreter, has been proved upon him by adequate testimony, both in the house of representatives and the senate; the evidence has been sufficient to ground a judicial proceeding against him, in the federal court, under the 5th section of the act, entitled, "An act in addition to the act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States," wherein it is declared "That if any person within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States begin to set on foot, or provide or prepare the means for any military expedition or enterprise, to be carried on from thence against the territory or dominions of any foreign prince or state, with whom the United States are at peace, every such person so offending, shall, upon conviction, be adjudged guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall suffer fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court in which the conviction shall be had, so as that such fine shall not exceed three thousand dollars, nor the term of imprisonment be more than three years." This law was limited in its operation to two years from June 5th, 1794, and on the 2d March 1797, was continued for two years more. It is under this law, that Mr. Blount will be prosecuted if the officers still engaged in the pursuit shall be able to apprehend him, before he escapes into a foreign territory.

It is now ascertained that Mr. Blount left this city in disguise on Sunday morning the 9th inst. about 8 o'clock, and a person who had from time to time during the course of the preceding week, given him information, at his request, of the roads and distances up the Salsquashanna, was not dispatched until Wednesday following; by hard riding he got nearly up with him on this side of Wyoming, but he there lost his scent, and had to return hither after a fruitless pursuit.

July 31.

The Corfica packet, we understand, in crossing the bay from this port last night, was suddenly struck and upset by a whirlwind. There were eighteen passengers on board, several of them women, and we are happy to hear the whole were fortunately taken up, and have arrived safe in this city. The cargo of the packet it is supposed, will be the greater part lost.

## Dr. FENDALL

PROPOSES to leave Annapolis for Baltimore on the seventh instant, (if not before) those, therefore, who are disposed to consult the doctor in the intermediate time, on any or all the variety of diseases incident to the teeth and gums, and parts adjacent, &c. will find the doctor at Mr. Wharfe's.

August 2, 1797.

## FOR SALE,

THE plantation whereon the subscriber now lives, containing about 400 acres, or more, in Prince-George's county, near Upper-Marlbrough, about 10 miles from the Federal City, and 15 miles from Alexandria; on this land is the half of a fine mill seat, and a new mill building; also a seat just below, that may have the advantages of two fine streams that seldom fall, and every timber on the spot to build a mill complete. From the great advantages of excellent meadows, and nearly half woodland. I think there is no plantation for the quantity superior; the improvements are very valuable. Any person inclinable to purchase may view the land, and know the terms. I also will sell a quantity of valuable slaves, and some stock.

CHARLES BURGESS.

July 20, 1797.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber will petition the next Prince-George's county court for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land, lying in the said county, called PREVENTION ENLARGED, according to an act of assembly in such cases made and provided.

THOMAS G. ADDISON.

July 26, 1797.

## Theatre, Annapolis.

MR SALENKA respectfully informs the citizens of Annapolis, that in consequence of the badness of the weather, he has postponed his performances until Monday next, if fair, if not the first fair evening thereafter, that he may have an opportunity of exhibiting his

### Wonderful deceptions of Electricity.

Also a variety of novel entertainments by Mr. Salenka and the Dog, never performed in this city; in particular the Dog, in character of a Fortune-teller, will tell any lady or gentleman's fortune by looking in their hands. The particulars will be expressed in the bills of the day.

August 3, 1797.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber will petition the next Prince-George's county court for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land, lying in the said county, called CHICHESTER WITH ADDITION RESURVEYED, according to an act of assembly in such cases made and provided.

ANTHONY ADDISON.

July 26, 1797.

Annapolis, August 1, 1797.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber will attend at Mr. S. Rawlings's on Friday the eighth day of September next, at Pig-Point on Saturday the ninth, at Elk-Ridge Landing on Thursday the fourteenth, and on all other days during the said month of September at his office of inspection in this city, for the purpose of receiving entries of carriages for the conveyance of persons, agreeably to the act of congress. The office of inspection is kept at the treasury.

GILBERT HAMILTON SMITH, Collector of the revenue for the 7th division, survey No. 1.

## Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, in Anne-Arundel county, five miles from South river ferry, on Friday the 14th instant, a slim negro woman, of a dark complexion, or nearly black, named BURNETT, but commonly called NETT, she has thick lips, and a sulky look if not pleased, and is an old offender, five feet six or seven inches high, thirty-four years of age; had on when she went away a brown osnabrig shift and petticoat, and took with her other cloaths, which I cannot describe; it is supposed she has a forged pass and will endeavour to pass as a free woman, as a number has been set free in the neighbourhood the left, and it is supposed that she is in or about Baltimore town. And on the 24th instant, a negro man named EPHRAIM went off, he has a little of the yellowish cast, intermixed with black, his face full of pimples, has lost one of his fore teeth in his upper jaw, and has a small tuft of wool on his head that it is more strait up than any other part of the wool on his head, he is very round shined, and large thick feet, and pretty lully made, he is about five feet seven or eight inches high, twenty five years of age; had on when he went away an osnabrig shirt and trousers, an old felt hat; he has other cloaths, but I cannot describe them; this fellow has petitioned Anne-Arundel county court for his freedom by the name of EPHRAIM SAVOY, which is not yet determined, and I suppose will endeavour to pass as a free man. Whoever takes up and delivers the said negro woman and the negro man to the subscriber, or secures them in any goal, so that I get them again, shall be entitled to receive the above reward.

GASSAWAY RAWLINGS.

N. B. Should not this Ephraim Savoy be brought in to the subscriber before the next Anne-Arundel county court, which is the third Monday in September next, and the judges of that court be of opinion that his evidence is sufficient to give him his freedom, I will not pay the reward if brought in or secured after that time, but should their judgment be against him, the reward will be ready at any hour when demanded.

G. R.

July 25, 1797.

THERE is at the subscriber's plantation, near Annapolis, a dark bay HORSE, about two years old, and twelve hands and an half high, he is without any particular mark. The owner is desirous to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

WILLIAM PENNINGTON.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made by the subscriber to the justices of Anne-Arundel county court, at the next September term, for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land called CHANEY'S REST, the property of RICHARD PHELPS, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, situate and lying on South river, in the county aforesaid, agreeably to an act of assembly in such cases made and provided.

WILLIAM PHELPS.

## William C. Bithray,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has opened store in the house formerly occupied by Mr. ROBERT COUDEN, where he has received and offers for sale a complete assortment of CHINA, GLASS, and COMMON WARE; likewise DRY and WET GOODS of different kinds, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms.

Annapolis, July 4, 1797.

## Fifty Dollars Reward,

TO any person apprehending and delivering at this place negro ISAAC, who left here yesterday morning, and is endeavouring to cross the Bay, his rout will be to the Delaware state, or Philadelphia; though a very timid fellow it will be difficult to apprehend him, as he runs remarkably fast; he is very black, and sallows a little, brk and active, rather spare, but well proportioned, uncommonly slim betwixt his knee and calf of the leg, and a small space betwixt his two upper fore teeth, easily discovered when he laughs; generally wrinkles his forehead and manifests confusion when charged with any kind of offence; he formerly belonged to a widow VICKERS, of Tuckahoe hundred, in Talbot county, where it is probable he will make some stay, as his relations are there, and in that neighbourhood; he is a noted rogue, runaway, and horse rider; I have had him about three years, and he has not been corrected for his misconduct since he belonged to me, having always been spared by his fair promises and amendment for some time after; but lately he has been much in the habit of stealing from his fellow servants, and twice in a short time has he broke my store-room, and apprehending that he could be spared no longer, has made his escape. The above reward, and a dollar per mile for all above fifty that he shall be taken from this place, will be paid by me, at Magothy, in Anne-Arundel county, near Annapolis.

JOHN GIBSON.

July 26, 1797.

Annapolis, In Council, July 18, 1797.

WHEREAS several applications have been made to the governor and council for the delivery of final settlement certificates due to soldiers who served in the late war, under power of attorney appearing to have been executed by such soldiers, and by virtue of letters of administration granted on the estates of soldiers alleged to be dead; and whereas it appears necessary for the purposes of justice, and in conformity to the resolutions of the legislature respecting certificates, that proof should be adduced that the person applying in person or by attorney is in reality the person entitled to the certificates, or in the case of an administrator that he is next of kin, or a real, not a pretended creditor of the deceased person:

It is therefore ordered, that no certificate shall be delivered to persons applying under either of the above descriptions, unless satisfactory evidence is produced as to the requisites above stated.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council of the State of Maryland.

A STEADY NEGRO WOMAN who can cook, if well recommended, will receive good wages in a small family. Apply to the PRINTERS.

## JAMES DAVENPORT,

Respectfully informs the citizens of the United States,

THAT HE WILL MAKE

## MACHINES

For spinning Hemp, Flax, Tow, Cotton, Wool, MANUFACTURING TWINES and WEAVING, BY WATER,

ON THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS.

A MANUFACTORY on this principle, J. D. flatters himself, will meet with very general patronage, as the machines will be made and delivered, completely finished, per spindle or piece; nor will any charge be made for his patent rights, but liberty will be given to the purchaser to use them; the great inconvenience of employing workmen in their erection will be avoided, and the person wishing to erect them, will be able exactly to calculate the expence. He engages to set them to work, also to instruct, or cause to be instructed, any person or persons, in any part of the Union; who may purchase these machines, in their principles and method of erection, such purchaser paying travelling expences.

For terms, applications may be made at No. 74, Market-street, Philadelphia. Letters must be post-paid.

COMMITTED to my custody as runaways, two negro men, one committed on July 13th, by the name of DAVY, who says that he belongs to JOHN LUKK, of Fairfax county, state of Virginia, about 5 feet 5 inches high; his cloathing is an old kersey jacket and breeches, and osnabrig shirt. The other committed on July 13th, by the name of ABRAHAM, who says that he belongs to JAMES MADDOX, of Charles county; his cloathing is an old dimity jacket, and osnabrig shirt and trousers, he is about 5 feet 6 inches high, and has a young look. Their masters are desirous to come and take them away in two months from their several dates, or they will be sold for their prison fees and other expences, agreeably to law.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

July 17, 1797.

## Six Cents Reward.

LEFT the subscriber about the eighth of April, an apprentice boy named JAMES MAR, by trade a tailor. Whoever takes up the said apprentice, and will bring him home, shall receive the above reward, paid by

ISAAC NORFOLK.



## For Sale,

**A** STOUT, healthy negro woman, with 3 female children—She is an excellent Cook, washes and irons extraordinary well, has had the small-pox, and will be warranted sober and honest—Sold for no fault whatever, but the immediate want of cash. Inquire of the subscriber near Piscataway.

GEORGE R. LEIPER.

July 4, 1797.

**A** LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, Annapolis, which will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters, if not taken up before the first day of October next.

**ADDENDUM, Annapolis.**

**D.** John Brice, James Brice (2), James Bruce, Annapolis; John Beard, Matthew and John Beard (2), near Annapolis.

The Chancellor of Maryland, John Callahan, John Campbell (2), James Clerk, James Cook, Thomas U. P. Charleston (2), Hodgeah Collins, care of Henry Crift, Archd. Chisholm (2), care of Rich. Mackubin, Annapolis; Richard Chew, sen. major Richard Chew, Herring Bay.

Gabriel Duvall (3), John Davidson (2), Walter Dorsey, Daniel Dulany (2), John Dorsey, Annapolis. Geo. Fitzhugh, Annapolis; Jas. Frost, Anne-Arundel county; Mr. Fox, Middle Ferry.

John Gwinn (4), John Gaffaway (3), James Gibbon, care of James Gibbon, John Gibbon, care of Mr. Randall, Annapolis; John Groves, Joshua Groves, near Annapolis; James Gillingham, Ellicott's Lower Mills.

Samuel Harvey Howard, John Hurst, Aquila Hall, Annapolis; Samuel Harrison, sen. near Pig Point; Richard Harrison (2), Herring Bay.

The Judges of the General Court.

Mont. Langloir (2), Annapolis.

Dr. William Murray, care of Dr. James Murray, Richard Mackubin (2), Ann Morrow, Gilbert Mordock (2), Annapolis; William Mackubin, Patapsco Neck.

Mr. O'Duhigg (2), Annapolis.

Samuel Peacock, Thomas Power, Annapolis; Johanna Plummer, West river.

Allen Quynn (2), Annapolis.

The Register of the Chancery Court, Henry Ridge-ly, 3d, Thomas Reeder, Annapolis.

Vachel Stevens (2), Robt. Smith, George Starck, Ignatius Shorter, Annapolis; Miss Storie, care of Jno. Wallenels, West river.

Philip Thomas (2), Richard Tootell (2), Judith Trigs.

John C. Weems, Annapolis; Mrs. Wasteneys, Herring Bay; John Weems, jun. George Whips, Anne-Arundel county.

S. GREEN, D P. M.

July 1, 1797.

## Annapolis Races.

**T**HE ANNAPOLIS JOCKEY CLUB PURSE will be run for on Tuesday the 26th day of September next, for all ages. On the next day will be run for a colt's purse, for three and four years old. Any person not a member may start a horse on paying two shillings in the pound entrance, and to start each day precisely at 12 o'clock.

The members are requested to meet at Mr. Wharfe's at 11 o'clock on the first day's race.

## MR. DUPRES

**R**ESPECTFULLY informs the ladies and gentlemen of this city, that he purposes teaching the FRENCH TONGUE, as he flatters himself his grammatical knowledge of the English tongue will enable him to instruct them in it as soon as any that has hitherto been in this city. The strictest attention will be paid to those that will be pleased to favour him with their instructions. He will also teach gentlemen to play on the violin.

N. B. Any commands left at Mr. Criff's will be punctually attended to.

**C**OMMITTED to my custody as runaways, two negro women and one child, one committed on June 6th by the name of SALL, with a small girl child, who says that she belongs to SAMUEL BELL, of Cumberland county, she is of a tall slender make; her clothing is a calico jacket and petticoat, and of nabrig shift. DINAH DAVIS, committed on June 12, who says she belongs to JESSE ELLEGANT, of Montgomery county; her clothing is a striped jacket and petticoat and of nabrig shift. Their masters are desired to take them away in two months from their several dates, or they will be sold for their prison fees and other expenses, agreeably to law.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

June 12, 1797.

**A**LL persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM CHAPMAN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to bring them in, legally attested, to JOHN GASSAWAY, who is authorized to receive the same, in order that the debts may be ascertained, and all those indebted to said estate are desired to make payment, to

SUSANNA CHAPMAN, Administratrix.

## For SALE,

**A** FEW acres of LAND, adjoining the College Green, very suitable for clover lots. Apply to W. ALEXANDER.

**T**HE COMMISSIONERS for carrying into effect the sixth article of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, concluded between his Britannic majesty and the United States of America, on the 19th day of November, 1794, having this day constituted their board, pursuant and agreeably to the said treaty, do hereby give notice that they are ready to proceed to business accordingly: and they desire that all claims under the said article (which so far as the same describes the cases thereby provided for is hereto annexed) may be lodged with their secretary without delay.

They further desire that all such claims may not only state in what manner the several cases come within the description of the said article, but also, specially set forth the nature of the evidence by which the claimants respectively undertake to substantiate the same.

Extract from the said article.

"Whereas it is alleged by divers British merchants and others, his majesty's subject, that debts to a considerable amount, which were bona fide contracted before the peace, still remain owing to them by citizens or inhabitants of the United States; and that, by the operation of various laws, full impediments since the peace, not only the full recovery of the said debts has been delayed, but also the value and security thereof have been in several instances impaired and lessened; so that by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, the British creditors cannot now obtain and actually have and receive full and adequate compensation for the losses and damages which they have there- by sustained: It is agreed that in all such cases, where full compensation for such losses and damages cannot, for whatever reason, be actually obtained, had, and received by the said creditors, in the ordinary course of justice, the United States will make full and complete compensation for the same to the said creditors: but it is distinctly understood, that this provision is to extend to such losses only as have been occasioned by the lawful impediments aforesaid, and is not to extend to losses occasioned by such insolvency of the debtors, or other causes, as would equally have operated to produce such loss, if the said impediments had not existed; nor to such losses or damages as have been occasioned by the manifest delay or negligence, or wilful omission of the claimant."

By order of the board.

GRIFFITH EVANS, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA, Commissioners Office,  
No 3, South Sixth Street, May  
29th, 1797.

## FERRY BOATS.

**T**HE subscribers beg leave to inform the public in general, that they have built two large convenient FERRY BOATS, for the conveyance of gentlemen and their horses and carriages, &c. THOMAS TUCKER, on West river, in Anne-Arundel county, runs to Kent Island and Talbot county, on the Eastern shore; WILLIAM W. HADAWAY, on the bay side, in Talbot county, opposite to West river, runs to West river and thereabouts. As this is by far the most convenient route from the Federal city or Alexandria to Easton, Cambridge, or any of the adjacent towns or counties on the Eastern shore, and will be attended with much less expence than any other passage to the before-mentioned places, we are determined to pay the greatest attention, in order to give every satisfaction in our power to those that will please to favour us with their custom.

THOMAS TUCKER,  
WILLIAM W. HADAWAY.

March 28, 1797.

## Twelve Dollars Reward.

**R**AN AWAY on the 25th September last, from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, a negro woman named HENNY, formerly the property of Mr. GASSAWAY-RAWLINGS, of said county, she is about 35 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, slender made, and dark complexion, large eyes, long hair, and on close examination you may discover, on the top of her forehead, a few white hairs; her common apparel when she left my service was striped country cloth jacket and petticoat, her under waistcoat is of course white country cloth, bound round with red, but as she has taken a variety of clothing it is expected she will change as may best suit her own purpose; I do expect she has obtained a forged pass for her freedom, and that she is harboured in or near Annapolis. Whoever takes up the said negro woman, and confines her in any gaol, so that the subscriber gets her again, shall receive the above reward, and if brought home reasonable charges paid, by

SAMUEL MACCUBBIN.

N. B. All persons are forbid harbouring or carrying off said woman at their peril.

S. M.

Mulberry Hill, March 16, 1797.

**JUST PUBLISHED,**  
And to be sold at the Printing-Office,  
Price, Two Dollars,

## The LAWS

OF

**MARYLAND,**  
Passed November Session, 1796.

## Eighty Dollars Reward.

**R**AN away from the subscriber's farm, about seven miles from Annapolis, on Wednesday, the 5th instant, two slaves, WILL and TOM; they are brothers. WILL, a straight, tall, well made fellow, upwards of six feet high, he is generally called black, but has rather a yellowish complexion, by trade a carpenter and cooper, and in general capable of the use of tools in almost any work; saws well at the whip saw, about thirty years of age, saws well at the quick he flammers a little in his speech. TOM, a stout well made fellow, a bright mulatto, twenty-four years of age, and about five feet nine or ten inches high; he is a complete hand at plantation work, and can handle tools pretty well. Their dress at home, upper jackets lined with flannel, and overalls of a drab colour, but they have a variety of other clothing, and it is supposed they will not appear abroad in what they wear at home. WILL writes pretty well, and if he and his brother are not furnished with passes from others, they will not be at a loss for them, but upon proper examination may be discovered to be forged. These people, it is imagined, are gone for Baltimore-town, as Tom has a wife living there, with Mr. Thomas Edwards. For taking up and securing the two fellows in the gaol of Baltimore-town, or any other gaol, so that I get them again, a reward of eighty dollars, and for either forty dollars.

THOMAS HARWOOD.

Annapolis, April 10, 1797.

## 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.

**A**ND be it enacted, that the said directors, or any two of them, shall and may require any sum or sums of money, in equal proportion, 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 herein before 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 1st Nov. 1795, 20 dolls. on the 10th May, 1796, 40 dolls. on the 20th July, 1796, 40 dolls. on the 1st Sept. 1796, 40 dolls. and on the 1st 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.

## FOR SALE,

**A**BOUT 1000 or 1200 acres of LAND, lying in Anne-Arundel county, on the south side of Magoth river, adjoining the water, and about six or seven miles from Annapolis; the greater part of the said land is well timbered, it will afford a great quantity of wharf logs, spars and yards, &c. timber and wood of any kind may be conveyed either to Baltimore or Annapolis with very little trouble. Any person inclined to purchase the above land may be informed of its situation by applying to captain CHARLES ROBINSON, in Baltimore-town, or may view the premises by applying to the subscriber, in Annapolis. If required immediate possession will be given, with an indisputable title.

P. H. WATTS.

March 4, 1797.

**I** OFFER for SALE my PLANTATION near this city, it contains two hundred and thirty-seven acres, about one half thereof in wood; it borders on the Severn river, and is situate between two and three miles from this city. There are several very beautiful situations and prospects, commanding a view of the river and bay. The improvements are, an overseer's house, a kitchen, and a new framed barn. It has also several springs of excellent water. Possession may be had immediately.

HENRY RIDGELY.

**CASH given for Clean**  
**Linen and Cotton**  
**RAGS,**  
**At the Printing-Office.**

**ANNAPOLIS:**  
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(LIIID YEAR.)

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# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, A U G U S T 10, 1797.

GRATZ, May 1.

HE division of general Bernadotte passed yesterday through this place, and this day the division of general Serrurier. The French troops express an extravagant joy upon the conclusion of peace; and, as they passed through the city, continued to shout, "Live the republic! Live the king of Hungary!"

PARIS, May 10.

A British naval officer has lately arrived at Calais. After having been a long time employed on the coast of Ireland, enraged at the horrid despotism under which the people of that country groan, he deserted; but not until he had collected the plans, charts, and signals, calculated to defeat the plans of the English ministry, and to favour a new descent.

L'Ami des Loix.

June 1.

A spirit of insurrection prevails in all Piedmont. Two regiments of Piedmontese have already attempted to desert to Milan. Buonaparte has appointed four committees at Milan, for the Cisalpine republic. The first, to report the public constitutions of institutions; the second, finances; the third crimes and punishments; and the fourth, the military discipline. These committees in fifteen days are to exhibit to him their ideas on the subjects.

A letter from Dunkirk, 22d May, says, We are at work in this port with all our might. A great number of officers of the marine, of builders, carpenters, and other workmen, are here. On their side, the English employ all the hands they can get in the ship yards. And while they are active, their squadrons scour the seas, and pursue the French, Spanish and Dutch wherever they are to be found.

By an arret of the Directory, the minister of war was to write the officers of the departments to suspend the raising of horses in the whole extent of their departments.

We hear from Vienna, that all the volunteers and armed inhabitants of the empire have returned to their homes.

LONDON, May 25.

This afternoon Mr. Bassett, one of the king's messengers, arrived at the secretary of state's office, with dispatches from Sir Morton Eden, our ambassador at Vienna. The nature of the dispatches had not transpired when this paper was put to press; but Mr. Bassett brings the unexpected intelligence, that, in his way hither, he overtook Mr. Hammond at Dresden, returning to England.

The latest letters from Paris assert, that by the preliminaries of peace the Meuse will be made the boundary of the French republic, since, according to the opinion of the ablest French generals, this boundary, with proper fortifications, will be much preferable to that of the Rhine.

Yesterday Mr. Fox attended at St. James's, to present three or four petitions from the county of Antrim, in Ireland, and some other places, for the dismissal of his majesty's present ministers. After the leave, Mr. Fox requested a closet audience of the king, as a member of his majesty's privy council. The result of this remarkable interview was to this effect:—Mr. Fox began with a most respectful apology to his majesty for intruding upon his privacy, but pleaded the extreme danger of the present situation of the country as his motive and apology. He proceeded to say, that these were not times when personal prejudices, or personal ambition, should operate on any man's mind to supersede the discharge of a just and necessary duty to his country; and that he was convinced that the servants of the crown, who had led the country into the present state of difficulty and alarm, were not competent to conduct it into a situation of prosperity, or even of safety. He implored his majesty, therefore, to take other men into his councils. But that his majesty might not suspect that he was influenced by motives of personal consideration in the advice he was giving, he was perfectly willing to have any supposed pretensions applying to himself, and to be an unconcerned spectator, or even a supporter of a new administration, provided he saw them acting fairly and honestly for the genuine and ultimate interests of the country. His majesty listened with great attention to Mr. Fox, but, according to the etiquette usually observed on such occasions, returned no answer to his representations. We cannot dismiss this article without giving our tribute of approbation to the disinterested conduct of Mr. Fox, in this respectful and well timed appeal to the judgment and parental feelings of his sovereign.

The earl of Suffolk also attended, and had an audience of the king upon the subject. The cabinet ministers afterwards had separate conferences with his majesty.

May 29.

In a letter addressed by Buonaparte to the Imperial court, he informs them of his progress with the Venetians relative to the cession of Bergamo, Breiscia, and Verona, which three provinces are to be given round her territories on the right bank of the Adige. —The levy of the nobility in Hungary still continues.

From Wesel, it appears, that a contribution had been laid on the town of Berg, and on all the conquered countries to the amount of 3,500,000 livres.

Thursday morning, the duke of Norfolk and the earl of Suffolk had an audience of the prince of Wales at Carleton house, supposed to relate to the present posture of affairs.

Mr. Bassett, one of his majesty's messengers, arrived on Thursday with dispatches from Vienna. Mr. Hammond, it appears, had left Vienna on his return to England.

IMPORTANT.

On Friday last a messenger sailed in a flag of truce, from Dover to Calais, with dispatches to the Executive Directory of France. These dispatches, we understand, contain the request of a passport for an English ambassador to repair to Paris, to propose terms of peace. Lord St. Helen's is the person who has been named as likely to be employed upon this occasion—but we believe that, on this head, nothing definitive is determined. It is certain, however, that the flag of truce which sailed on Friday, was for the express purpose of preparing the opening of negotiation.

May 30.

This morning arrived a mail from Hamburg, being the only one that was due, from which we have made the following extracts:

Vienna, May 13.

(From the Court Gazette.)

Mr. Hammond, the English under secretary of state, has left this city on his return, it is supposed, for London. He has expressed great dissatisfaction at the conclusion of a separate peace with the emperor.

The marquis Lucchese, the Prussian envoy, will remain here but a short time, and not wait the arrival of his successor. On his return from Italy he passed through both the Austrian and French armies, without, however, having any conference with general Buonaparte. General Buonaparte is gone to Trieste, to review the French troops arrived there, which are intended to act against Venice on the sea side, should not the differences between that city and the French be accommodated.

The Austrian troops are following the French into Venetian Istria, of which country they are to take possession.

The Imperial court has agreed that Trieste shall pay the whole contribution of three millions of livres laid on it by the French.

A courier has arrived here, who brings the important intelligence that on the 30th of April a complete revolution took place in Venice. The senate and the council of ten have been abolished, and the three state inquisitors, and the commandant of the Lido (or sea shore, where there is a fort, two Italian miles from the city) arrested. Immediately afterwards the grand council sent a second deputation to general Buonaparte to inform him of the change that had taken place, and inform him that they were ready to confer with him on the future constitution of the republic.

Milan, May 4.

This day general Buonaparte arrived here, and caused the independence of the republic of Lombardy to be proclaimed.

The Gazettes here assert, that France has required of the court of Naples the execution of the secret articles of the treaty of peace. These articles it is said are, that Naples shall pay 35 millions of livres to France, of which only 8 millions have yet been paid, and give up a number of pictures to the republic. The brother of Buonaparte is going to Naples to see these articles executed.

Frontiers of Italy, May 16.

Many of the peasants in the Tyrol who have been filled the deliverers of their country, have shewn themselves somewhat too sensible of their own consequence. They have refused submission to their magistrates, and the payment of taxes, and claimed the right of hunting and fishing. Count Lehrbach has in consequence issued his proclamation, to bring them back to a due obedience of the laws.

Hague, May 16.

Admiral Winter and general Daendels have lately gone to Paris to confer, as it is said, with the Directory, relative to an expedition at sea, which is shortly to take place.

The Dutch troops which have marched to North Holland, are cantoned near the sea, on the Heider, the Texel, &c.

It is reported that an armistice will soon be concluded between England and France, and that a pro-

posal of that nature has already been made on the part of the former.

Madrid, April 28.

The greatest alarm prevails here on account of the disturbances in our South-American colonies. Before the war there were popular commotions in several places, which have since greatly increased. Our late defeat by sea has rendered us incapable of sending any additional force to America, and that which the marquis Salana has in the West-Indies is not sufficient.

A squadron consisting of six ships of the line and four frigates, has sailed from Toulon on a secret expedition.

Capt. Mackie, of the Young William, from South-Georgia, is arrived at Scilly, wholly laden with sea-elephant's oil: he took from Desolation Island, the entire crew of an American vessel that was lost there when on the eve of sailing with 30,000 seal skins on board: they had for months subsisted on particular parts of the seals and elephants; and not one died. Two of captain Mackie's crew have remained on that dreary uninhabited spot, waiting the next vessel that shall make the voyage, to return.

Our last advices from the coast of France, afford us some very curious and interesting particulars: two ships which sailed on a voyage of discovery from L'Orient early in the summer of 1794, and supposed long to have perished, arrived in safety at that port, after having explored a considerable part of the southern hemisphere. They remained at the Friendly Isles nearly six months, and were so cordially received by the natives, that five of them solicited and obtained permission to visit the Lobo-tato, or Heavenly World as they now call Europe, and have now arrived in perfect health at L'Orient. The French navigators have brought the pleasing information of the natives both of the Sandwich and Friendly Islands, having at length succeeded in finding a remedy for that tremendous disorder, which had for several years desolated their country, and which they assert was unknown until the first appearance of the English. So foul a calumny on this nation should, if possible, be refuted on those who feel themselves interested in the moral character of their country, and are competent to the investigation of so important a subject.

June 3.

Our accounts from Sheerness are as distressing as ever. The acts of violence committed upon some of the officers are almost too shocking for narration. On Thursday the surgeon of the Montague was tarred and feathered, and in that condition was rowed round the fleet. He was afterwards, with several other officers of the ship, landed at Sheerness. Captain Knight, however, of the same ship, is detained on board, and Mrs. Knight is with him. Their situation may be conceived, but cannot be described.—Two midshipmen of the Ardent were ducked on Thursday, and 4 of the best seamen of the Brilliant, received three dozen lashes each for speaking disrespectfully of the committee of delegates. On the same evening, the delegates sent on shore to the admiral a proclamation, stating their intention of blocking up the river Thames. They gave as a reason for this, their having heard that the Dutch fleet was on the point of sailing; and as they were determined to have their grievances, as they call them, settled, they would bring things to an extremity at once. This was considered as a threat, which they would scarcely venture to execute; but yesterday, about half past twelve o'clock, the Standard, Inspector, Brilliant, and Swan, got under weigh, and moored at equal distances across the mouth of the Thames.—Soon after, several vessels standing down the river, were obliged to come to an anchor near the ships of the mutineers. The Monmouth, at the same time, moved her birth.

The president of the delegates now holds his office only for a day. A fresh president is chosen every day.

On Thursday the officers of the Sandwich applied to the men of that ship for leave to go on shore. In answer to this application they immediately issued the following paper:

"Sandwich, Nore, June 1.

"The committee of delegates of the whole fleet, have finally determined that no officer shall be permitted on shore until return of the people who are at present detained. We are well convinced of the conduct of our officers who are on board.

"By order of the delegates of the whole fleet." Yesterday at noon an officer was carried round the fleet, attended by a boat from each ship. It was supposed from the walls of Sheerness garrison, that it was some officer whom they were thus insulting and degrading.

The charges brought by the sailors against their officers, &c. are in many instances not only aggravated but entirely false.—Those, however, who were first sent on shore, may consider themselves happy—for their situation is truly enviable, compared to that of those who are kept on board. All com-



munication between the ships and the shore is now entirely cut off.

#### LONDONDERRY, May 21.

Yesterday evening a party of the army and yeomanry in this neighbourhood, under the command of capt. Tyrell, scoured the country round this place; in their way they met six persons in arms, whom after a short contest they secured. One of them is named Fitzgerald, and is said to bear a lieutenant-colonel's commission in the Defender's army; another that of lieutenant; shortly after two other armed men, and a man masked and armed, appeared on horseback on the road; on being challenged they refused to stand, and after a long chase were shot by their pursuers; the body of the masked man was then recognised as a man of considerable business, well known for his mischievous conduct.

#### CINCINNATI, June 2.

We hear from good authority, that the Little Turtle, the great Miami chief, has refused the running the boundary line stipulated at the treaty of Greenville—and that a large belt from the Spaniards is now travelling through the different nations—we have, however, the satisfaction to assert, that the commander in chief is taking vigorous measures to prepare for the worst; and that we have perfect confidence in his vigilance, activity, and knowledge of the Indian character.

We think the Indians know too well when they are well off, (unless they have taken leave of their senses) to lift the tomahawk against the United States; but should they be so unwise, we may anticipate, from the wisdom and abilities of our general, that those tawny Sans Culottes of the woods, would soon be made to "bite the dust."

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman of information at Detroit, to a gentleman of the first respectability in this town, dated May 21.*

"I am informed that one Mr. Lorimie, who is a trader among the Indians on the Spanish side, and who was made last year a captain in the Louisiana regiment, and superintendent of Indian affairs, has lately been on our side, and has come as far as the Tawa towns, or La Glaize river; if so, there is no doubt the intention is to debauch the savages: I have good reason to believe, that most of the Shawanese and Delawares will go to the Spanish side of the Mississippi."

#### NEW-YORK, June 31.

Saturday night arrived the ship Josiah Collins, in 47 days from Liverpool, which port she left on the 13th June, and brings London papers to the 6th:—We have not been able to procure any information for this day's paper; the principal detail information they contain is detailed in the following:—

"Very serious accounts of the mutiny at Sheerness; the crews of the ships lying there neither observed nor acted by any system like those of Portsmouth; they specified no grievances, they proposed no terms, in short, for several days back they had been in the utmost confusion, all intercourse had been cut off from the land, and troops were marching from every corner into Sheerness, where no strangers were allowed either to enter or to remain.—The mutineers finding they could procure no provisions from the shore, plundered vessels of every denomination, either going up or coming down the Thames;—in consequence thereof an order, tantamount to an embargo, had been issued, prohibiting vessels to go below Gravesend.—The country at large shewed the warmest spirit of indignation against the mutineers; the men of Essex and Kent, the Thames watermen, &c. had all offered to go as volunteers against them, and were to be commanded by lord Keith; (formerly Keith Elphinstone) with which force, and the addition of admiral Duncan's and Sir Roger Curtis's fleets, government were determined they should be attacked.

"The alarms from Ireland seemed in a great measure to subside.

"A messenger was said to be dispatched for Paris, to procure a passport for lord St. Helen's, who was to have full powers to conclude a PEACE.

"The captain of the Josiah Collins, spoke lord Bridport's fleet off Ushant.

"London papers of the 11th of June, under enclosure, are said to have been sent from Liverpool to a gentleman in Philadelphia."

From English papers brought by the Josiah Collins.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS,

THURSDAY, June 1.

#### NAVAL MUTINY.

Lord Grenville presented the following message from the king, relative to this very important subject.

"GEORGE R.

"In it with the deepest concern his majesty acquaints the house of lords, that the conduct of the crews of some of the ships now in the Nore, in persisting in the most violent and treasonable acts of mutiny and disobedience, notwithstanding the full extension to them of all the benefits which had been accepted with gratitude by the rest of his majesty's fleet: and notwithstanding the repeated offers of his majesty's gracious pardon, on their returning to their duty, have compelled his majesty to call on all his faithful subjects to give their utmost assistance in repressing such dangerous and criminal proceedings. His majesty has directed a copy of the proclamation which he has issued for this purpose, to be laid before the house; and he cannot doubt that his parliament will adopt with readiness and decision, every measure

which may tend, at this important conjuncture, to provide for the public security. And his majesty particularly recommends it to the consideration of parliament, to make more effectual provision for the prevention and punishment of all traitorous attempts to excite sedition and mutiny in his majesty's naval service; or to withdraw any part of his majesty's forces, by sea or land, from their duty, and allegiance to him; and from that obedience and discipline which are so important to the safety and prosperity of the British empire.

Lord Grenville then laid a copy of the proclamation referred to in the message upon the table, and moved, "that his majesty's most gracious message be taken into consideration to-morrow, and that their lordships be summoned upon the occasion." Which was ordered accordingly.

The various bills upon the table were forwarded in their respective stages, and seven private bills were brought up from the house of commons, and read a first time; after which the house adjourned.

#### THE MUTINY AT SHEERNESS.

Yesterday, commissioner Hartwell, and Mr. Stow, secretary to admiral Buckner, arrived at the admiralty from Sheerness, with dispatches of such importance, as to occasion the immediate summons of a cabinet council, which sat from one till four o'clock, when Mr. Stow returned to Sheerness with the result. Messengers were sent off to Yarmouth and Deal. On Wednesday afternoon, a boat from the delegates with a white flag, as a flag of truce, came to Sheerness, with some propositions from the seamen; but we cannot state the particulars. All that we know for certain is, that nothing is yet settled, and that government have resolved that the mutinous crews shall be brought to a sense of their duty. With this view the following proclamation was issued, and it is hoped it will produce the effect intended, as many of the sailors have only been prevented by the violence of their companions:

#### BY THE KING, A PROCLAMATION.

For the suppression of the mutinous and treasonable proceedings of the crews of certain our ships at the Nore.

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS, upon the representation of our lords commissioners of our admiralty, respecting the proceedings of the seamen and marines on board certain of our ships at the Nore, we were pleased to command our said lords commissioners of our admiralty, to signify to the said seamen and marines, our most gracious intentions, expressed in our royal declaration, under our sign manual, bearing date at St. James's, the twenty-seventh day of May instant. [Here the proclamation recites verbatim the paper we yesterday published, signed Portland.] And whereas our right trusty and right well beloved cousin and councillor George John earl Spencer, our trusty and well beloved Charles George lord Arden of our kingdom of Ireland, and William Young, Esq; rear-admiral of the white, being three of the lords commissioners of our admiralty, did cause our gracious intentions, expressed in such our declaration to be signified to the crews of our ships at the Nore, and did require such crews to return to their due obedience accordingly: And whereas it has been represented to us, that some of the crews of our said ships have been desirous of returning to their obedience accordingly, but have been prevented from so doing by violence; and others of our ships, in the actual discharge of their duty, have been fired upon, and attempts have been made to prevent some of our ships from proceeding according to the orders of their commanders: And whereas such continued perseverance in rebellious and treasonable attempts against our crown and dignity, after repeated admonitions and offers of our gracious pardon, render it necessary for us to call on all our loving subjects to be aiding and assisting in repressing the same; we have thought fit, by the advice of our privy council, to issue this our royal proclamation, and we do hereby strictly enjoin and command all our admirals, generals, commanders, and officers of our forces by sea and land, and all magistrates whatsoever, and all others our loving subjects, that they in their several stations, do use their utmost endeavours, according to law, to suppress all such mutinous and treasonable proceedings, and to use all lawful means to bring the persons concerned therein, their aiders and abettors, to justice.

And we do hereby strictly enjoin, and command all our loving subjects whatsoever, not to give any aid, comfort, assistance, or encouragement whatsoever, to any person or persons concerned in any such mutinous and treasonable proceedings, as they will answer the same at their peril; and also, to the utmost of their power, and according to law, to prevent all other persons from giving any such aid, assistance, comfort, or encouragement.

Given at our court at St. James's, the 31st day of May, 1797, and in the 37th year of our reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

We are happy to state that the St. Florenzo and Clyde, are not the only vessels which have discharged their duty, and behaved like true British sailors and loyal subjects, in quitting the mutineers, who disgrace the British character. The Firm was as early as either of the others, in cutting both her cables, and darting through the fleet, taking with her the Scourge and Bellona gun-boats. Too much praise cannot be bestowed on captain Pine, his officers and ship's company (120 brave fellows) for their meritorious conduct on this occasion. The Firm now lies between the island of Shippy and the Main, and every

one on board is determined to support his king and country.

#### MUTINY AT SHEERNESS.

The commencement of this disagreeable business was on the 12th ultimo, and began in the Sandwich guard-ship, at the Nore, by her people getting on the shrouds, and giving three cheers, which was almost instantaneously followed by the other ships there, and at Sheerness harbour; the crews took the immediate command of their respective ships, appointed committees, and they rove ropes in TERROR from the fore and main-yards; there was an immediate communication from the different ships, and they appointed the Sandwich to be the theatre of their deliberations; they accordingly appointed two delegates from each committee to meet on board the Sandwich every morning at nine o'clock, which delegates had power to act and represent their ships complaints, and state the private grievance of each ship. In the meantime the crews sent such of their officers on shore as they laid had, by their tyrannical behaviour, rendered themselves obnoxious to them.

On Saturday the 13th inst. there were four delegates appointed to go to Portsmouth, and consult with their brethren there. The Inflexible, of 64 guns, which was lying at Blackflakes, after receiving on board her guns and stores, unmoored, and proceeded to the Great Nore, setting at defiance a report that was spread, that the garrison at Sheerness intended to fire on them if they attempted to pass: as they passed, they gave three cheers, which was returned by the same number from the different hulks and vessels lying in the harbour, and at the Little Nore, excepting the St. Florenzo frigate, which the Inflexible perceiving, immediately fired a gun loaded with round and grape shot at her, which went so close to her head as to carry away some of her bobstays, and lodge a part of the grape shot in her cutwater. Things remained much in the same state until Saturday the 20th following.

The delegates of the fleet, after meeting on board the Sandwich every day, went with the boats in procession to Sheerness, accompanied by a band of music; the admiral's boat hoisted the bloody flag. They examined sick quarters, and saw that the sick people were well attended. The purser's steward and butcher of the Spanker hospital ship, at Sheerness, were ducked and sent on shore; the former the sailors charged with defrauding the sick of a quarter of their allowance, and the latter with cutting the fat off the meat before he brought it on board.

On Friday the 19th inst. the delegates returned from Spithead, with an account that a report having been spread of the French fleet being at sea, the Spithead fleet had deterred redressing their grievances in order to meet the enemy, and intended to resume the business when they returned. This the sailors say was all the intelligence they received; in consequence they stated the grievances they wished to have redressed, which made eight articles. The port-admiral, vice admiral Buckner, appointed Saturday the 20th inst. to hear them; he accordingly met the delegates on board the Sandwich, and after hearing the different articles read, he said he had no power to grant any of them, but said he had no doubt the lords commissioners of the admiralty would grant every thing reasonable; the two last articles he said would require a length of time to discuss, and he hoped they would not protract the business by insisting on having them immediately settled. The sailors then insisted on having a board of admiralty held at Sheerness.

The following is a correct statement of the demands of the sailors:

1. That every indulgence granted to the fleet at Portsmouth be granted to his majesty's subjects serving in the fleet at the Nore, and places adjacent.
2. That every man upon a ship's coming into harbour, shall have liberty, a certain number at a time, so as not to injure the ship's duty, to go and see their friends and families, a convenient time to be allowed to each man.
3. That all ships, before they go to sea, shall be paid all arrears of wages down to six months, according to the old rules.
4. That no officer that has been turned out of any of his majesty's ships shall be employed in the same ship again, without consent of the ship's company.
5. That when any of his majesty's ships shall be paid, that may have been some time in commission, if there are any pressed men on board, that may not be in the regular course of payment, they shall receive two months advance to furnish them with necessaries.
6. That an indemnification be made any man who run, and may now be in his majesty's naval service, and that they shall not be liable to be taken up as deserters.
7. That a more equal distribution be made of prize money to the crews of his majesty's ships and vessels of war.
8. That the articles of war, as now enforced, require various alterations, several of which to be expunged therefrom; and if more moderate ones were held forth to the seamen in general, it would be the means of taking off that terror and prejudice against his majesty's service, on that account too frequently imbibed by seamen, from entering voluntarily into the service.

The committee of delegates of the whole fleet assembled in council on board his majesty's ship Sandwich, have unanimously agreed that they will not deliver up their charge until the appearance of some of the lords commissioners of the admiralty to ratify the same.

To the above demands the admiralty gave for answer, that the first article had been before complied with—that the 2d and 3d articles could alone be answered by the officers, as occasions required—that the 3d and 5th, they said the present acts of parlia-

ment were sufficient—these acts directed, unless vented it—and that even given to volunteers as—to the 6th, they said of his majesty's element with informing them recommendation to the all that had passed.

After admiral Buckner letter to the delegates only ten minutes to doing which, they took harbour, and brought there to the Great Nore, where their independence. The delegates nothing could be settled admiral came down.

Two days after, on from admiral Buckner, telling them that the board at Sheerness, and encourage a repetition of rebellion—and express themselves of his majesty themselves to those below.

An answer, signed sent on shore, declaring come to any accommodation admiral appear at grievances.

The last letter from intelligence of the pl the Nore soon being specified their wants, advance of two months his majesty's pardon. took, if the sailors request, to proceed and he expressed him them the pardon which

#### B A L T

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From the Nore

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ment were sufficient—that they should be paid as these acts directed, unless when urgent occasions prevented it—and that every encouragement would be given to volunteers as well as to seamen in general—to the 6th, they said that that must be the effect of his majesty's clemency alone; and concluded with informing them of his majesty's pardon, and a recommendation to the officers to bury in oblivion all that had passed.

After admiral Buckner had delivered the foregoing letter to the delegates of the fleet, they were allowed only ten minutes to return an answer; in place of doing which, they took to their boats, went into the harbour, and brought out all the gun-boats lying there to the Great Nore; they then, as they say, to shew their independence, fired at the fort of Sheerness. The delegates then sent for answer, "that nothing could be settled till three of the lords of the admiralty came down to Sheerness."

Two days after, on the 24th, they received a letter from admiral Buckner, repeating the offer of pardon, telling them that the admiralty had refused to hold a board at Sheerness, and that they did not mean to encourage a repetition of demands by a further concession—and expressed a hope that they would avail themselves of his majesty's pardon, rather than expose themselves to those consequences which would follow.

An answer, signed Peter Parker, president, was sent on shore, declaring their determination not to come to any accommodation, until the lords of the admiralty appear at the Nore, and redress their grievances.

The last letter from Sheerness, brings the pleasing intelligence of the probability of the disturbances at the Nore soon being at an end. The delegates had specified their wants, which were now reduced to an advance of two months pay, to purchase cloaths, and his majesty's pardon. Commissioner Hartwell undertook, if the sailors should be all agreed as to their request, to proceed to London with their petition, and he expressed himself not doubtful of obtaining for them the pardon which they solicited.

#### BALTIMORE, August 4.

Most agreeable—if true.

From the NORFOLK HERALD of July 29.

Yesterday arrived the schooner William, captain Linnel, from Grenada, which place he left the 4th of July, in company with the schooner Nancy, Palmer, of and from New-London. On the 9th inst. while in company with the above schooner, about 6 leagues E. of St. Croix, was brought to by two French privateers, which had left Guadaloupe the day before on a cruise—they sent their boats along side the two schooners, and carried the captains, with their papers and letters, on board the privateers; after examining them, they told them that they had particular orders not to stop or disturb any American vessels, and were very sorry they had put them out of their course, and treated them with every civility. One of the French sailors that came on board the William had taken a small pig, and was carrying it away, but the captain of the privateer ordered him to return it, and threatened to punish him severely if he did the like again. On searching the William, they found 600 dollars which the mate had in his care; on which they observed that there was no need to hide it, as they should take nothing without it appeared to be English property. One of the privateers was a ship or cutter, mounting fourteen 6 pounders and 125 men; the other was a ship of twenty-two 6's and 191 men. They informed they were cruising for the English convoy that was to leave the West-Indies by the 24th inst. While captain Linnel was on board the cutter, she carried away her main-boom and bore away for Porto-Rico.

August 8.

A respectable merchant of this city received a letter from Philadelphia by this day's mail, enclosing a handbill from the office of the Philadelphia Gazette, which he has obligingly favoured us with. The following are its contents:—

BROWN'S GAZETTE, EXTRA.

This evening arrived the ship America, captain Ewing, from Hamburg.

Captain Ewing failed on the 13th June. On the 15th passed through admiral Duncan's fleet of 18 sail of the line, in a state of perfect organization and obedience—An officer of the fleet informed captain Ewing, that Mr. PITT had been dismissed from office, and that all disturbances on board the British fleet had ceased.

Off Dover, captain Ewing was boarded by a boat from the shore, the master of which corroborated the foregoing intelligence.

Captain Ewing informs, that an immediate peace was expected at Hamburg, between France and England.

Office of the Philadelphia Gazette,  
Saturday evening, 7 o'clock.

#### For SALE.

TWO likely sorrel HORSES, one seven years old, well broke, and used to the chair, the other a young horse, of five or six years old. Inquire of the Printers.

#### For SALE,

A FEW acres of LAND, adjoining the College Green, very suitable for clover lots. Apply to W. ALEXANDER.

#### To the VOTERS of ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY.

GENTLEMEN,  
S the time for electing representatives to the next General Assembly is not far distant, I feel it my duty thus to give public notice, that I do not intend to be a candidate on the occasion. Having met with your confidence and support at the four last elections, and having no reason to suppose that I should not again experience the same favour, it is with great reluctance I am obliged to decline so honourable an appointment—but a variety of circumstances, entirely of a private nature, and such as need not be here set forth, compel me to request you on this occasion to substitute some one else in my stead. Doubtless several candidates will offer themselves and be solicitous of the office, and, probably, some of them with qualifications vastly superior to any I can boast of, in which case the county will derive advantage from my resignation. Accept, gentlemen, a tender of my sincere thanks and gratitude for the flattering distinction heretofore conferred on me, and be assured that the prosperity and welfare of the citizens of Anne-Arundel county will ever be a favourite wish of my heart.

I am, gentlemen,  
Your obedient servant,  
HORATIO RIDOUT.

August 10, 1797.

#### BY PERMISSION.

This day will be exhibited, from nine in the morning till seven in the evening, to continue every day till next Wednesday evening, when it will positively close, at Mr. HENRY CRIST's neat ball-room.

THE elegant engravings of the French revolution, and about 300 portraits, octavo size, of the characters who have conducted it, together with the new French civil and military dress.

#### A L S O,

An optical machine, among the numerous interesting subjects contained in this machine will be seen the master piece of work of the interior part of the Bastille, the scenes that happened there when it was taken; the grenadier Dubois delivering from that dungeon count Delorges, 70 years old, from 35 years confinement; another untying from the rack marquis Delatude; marquis Delaunay, the governor, arrested by the people; the iron cage in which may be seen the skeleton of much spoken of.

This machine includes the portraits of generals Buonaparte and Pichegru, and the Executive Directory in their state dress.

In order that the public at large may have an opportunity to view this exhibition, the price will be one fourth of a dollar for grown persons, and half price for children.

#### Theatre, Annapolis.

##### The Last Night.

MR SALENKA respectfully informs the citizens of Annapolis, that he will this evening perform for the last time, when he will again exhibit the pantomime of AMRUTIA NOISE, with a number of additions, which he flatters himself will meet their applause.

Before the pantomime Mr. S. will sing a number of GERMAN SONGS, which will be accompanied by a gentleman on the violin.

The Dog will make his appearance with his best performances, this being the last night of exhibiting.

To enumerate all the entertainments of Mr. Salenka and his sagacious Dog, would exceed the limits of a news paper, but he flatters himself they will give general satisfaction.

August 10, 1797.

To be SOLD, for CASH, on the 9th day of September next, by virtue of a writ of fieri facias 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 PARCEL'S, BIRKHEAD'S MEADOWS, and HEATH'S MEADOWS, lying in Anne-Arundel county, near Herring creek church, the property of JOSEPH DEAL, 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.

August 7, 1797.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the county court of Anne-Arundel county, at their ensuing September term, for a commission, pursuant to the act of 1786, to mark and bound a tract of land called BATCHELOR'S HOP, lying in said county, heretofore included in a resurvey called the FARM.

CHARLES CARROLL, of CARROLLTON.  
Annapolis, August 7, 1797.

#### NOTICE.

WE shall make application to Anne-Arundel county court, at their next September term, for a commission to mark and bound part of a tract of land lying in the county aforesaid, called DUVAL'S RANGE.

ANNE MACCAULEY,  
JOSHUA LACKLAN.

August 10, 1797.

In CHANCERY, July 28, 1797.

George Murdoch and Eleanor his wife, John Roff Key and Phebe his wife, John Upper Charlton, Mary, John Thomas, Arthur and Casper Shaaff, and Sophia Groff,

against

Thomas Hart and Eleanor his wife, John Groff, Catherine Groff, William Cleland and Eleanor his wife, Wambase and his wife Phebe, Thomas Charlton, John Charlton, and Arthur Charlton.

THE object of the bill in this cause filed is to obtain a decree for the sale of the real estate of Eleanor Charlton, mentioned in the bill, for the payment of the debts of the complainants, and such other creditors of the said Eleanor as shall be entitled; the bill states that the complainants and defendants are the heirs of Eleanor Charlton, except the husbands of the femmes covert therein named, and that all the defendants, except Thomas Charlton, reside out of the state of Maryland; it is, on the application of the complainants, adjudged and ordered, that they cause a copy of this order to be inserted, at least three weeks successively before the last day of August next, in the Maryland Gazette, to the intent that the said defendants may have notice of the present application, and of the object thereof, and may be warned to appear here on or before the fourth Tuesday in October next, to shew cause wherefore a decree should not pals as prayed.

Test. SAMUEL H. HOWARD.  
Reg. Cur. Can.

TAKEN up as strays by the subscriber, living near Ellicott's Lower Mill's, two large bay HORSES, one upwards of fifteen hands high, seven or eight years old, has a star and a large snip, two white feet, with some old shoes; the other upwards of sixteen hands high, four or five years old, neither of them are branded; they both appear to have been worked. The owners may have them again on proving property and paying charges.

MICHAEL EARLOCKER.

TAKEN up on the shore of Chesapeake Bay about ten miles above the mouth of Patuxent river, an open sailing BOAT, seventeen and an half feet keel and seven feet beam, appears to be inscribed TOM on her stern with chalk. The owner is requested to make application to

GIDEON DARE.

Calvert county, July 31, 1797.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber will petition the next Prince-George's county court for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land, lying in the said county, called PREVENTION ENLARGED, according to an act of assembly in such cases made and provided.

THOMAS G. ADDISON.

July 26, 1797.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber will petition the next Prince-George's county court for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land, lying in the said county, called CHICHESTER WITH ADDITION RESURVEYED, according to an act of assembly in such cases made and provided.

ANTHONY ADDISON.

July 26, 1797.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber will attend at Mr. S. Rawlings's on Friday the eighth day of September next, at Pig-Point on Saturday the ninth, at Elk Ridge Landing on Thursday the fourteenth, and on all other days during the said month of September at his office of inspection in this city, for the purpose of receiving entries of carriages for the conveyance of persons, agreeably to the act of congress. The office of inspection is kept at the treasury.

GILBERT HAMILTON SMITH, Collector of the revenue for the 7th division, survey No. 1.

#### FOR SALE,

THE plantation whereon the subscriber now lives, containing about 400 acres, or more, in Prince-George's county, near Upper-Marlborough, about 10 miles from the Federal City, and 15 miles from Alexandria; on this land is the half of a fine mill seat, and a new mill building; also a seat just below, that may have the advantages of two fine streams that seldom fail, and every timber on the spot to build a mill complete. From the great advantages of excellent meadows, and nearly half woodland. I think there is no plantation for the quantity superior; the improvements are very valuable. Any person inclinable to purchase may view the land, and know the terms. I also will sell a quantity of valuable slaves, and some stock.

CHARLES BURGESS.

July 20, 1797.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made by the subscriber to the justices of Anne-Arundel county court, at the next September term, for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land called CHANEY'S REAT, the property of RICHARD PHELPS, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, situate and lying on South river, in the county aforesaid, agreeably to an act of assembly in such case made and provided.

WILLIAM PHELPS.



## Fifty Dollars Reward.

TO any person apprehending and delivering at this place negro ISAAC, who left here yesterday morning, and is endeavouring to cross the Bay, his rout will be to the Delaware state, or Philadelphia; though a very timid fellow it will be difficult to apprehend him, as he runs remarkably fast; he is very black, and stoops a little, brisk and active, rather spare, but well proportioned, uncommonly slim betwixt his knee and calf of the leg, and a small space betwixt his two upper fore teeth, easily discovered when he laughs; generally wrinkles his forehead and manifests confusion when charged with any kind of offence; he formerly belonged to a widow VICKERS, of Tuckahoe hundred, in Talbot county, where it is probable he will make some stay, as his relations are there, and in that neighbourhood; he is a noted rogue, runaway, and horse rider; I have had him about three years, and he has not been corrected for his misconduct since he belonged to me, having always been spared by his fair promises and amendment for some time after; but lately he has been much in the habit of stealing from his fellow servants, and twice in a short time has he broke my store-room, and apprehending that he could be spared no longer, has made his escape. The above reward, and a dollar per mile for all above fifty that he shall be taken from this place, will be paid by me, at Magothy, in Anne Arundel county, near Annapolis.

JOHN GIBSON.

July 26, 1797.

Annapolis, In COUNCIL, July 18, 1797.

WHEREAS several applications have been made to the governor and council for the delivery of final settlement certificates due to soldiers who served in the late war, under power of attorney appearing to have been executed by such soldiers, and by virtue of letters of administration granted on the estates of soldiers alleged to be dead; and whereas it appears necessary for the purposes of justice, and in conformity to the resolutions of the legislature respecting certificates, that proof should be adduced that the person applying in person or by attorney is in reality the person entitled to the certificates, or (in the case of an administrator) that he is next of kin, or a real, not a pretended creditor of the deceased person:

It is therefore ordered, that no certificate shall be delivered to persons applying under either of the above descriptions, unless satisfactory evidence is produced as to the requisites above stated.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk  
of the Council of the State  
of Maryland.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of AMOS MACCUBBIN, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, are requested to bring them in, legally attested, and those indebted to said estate are desired to make payment, to

SARAH MACCUBBIN, Executrix.

## Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, in Anne Arundel county, five miles from South river ferry, on Friday the 14th instant, a slim negro woman, of a dark complexion, or nearly black, named BURNETT, but commonly called NETT, she has thick lips, and a sulky look if not pleased, and is an old offender, five feet six or seven inches high, thirty-four years of age; had on when she went away a brown of nabrig shift and petticoat, and took with her other cloaths, which I cannot describe; it is supposed she has a forged pass and will endeavour to pass as a free woman, as a number has been set free in the neighbourhood she left, and it is supposed that she is in or about Baltimore-town. And on the 24th instant, a negro man named EPHRAIM went off, he has a little of the yellowish cast, intermixed with black, his face full of pimples, has lost one of his fore teeth in his upper jaw, and has a small tuft of wool on his head that stands more straight up than any other part of the wool on his head, he is very round thin'd, and large, thick feet, and pretty lully made, he is about five feet seven or eight inches high, twenty-five years of age; had on when he went away an of nabrig shirt and trousers, an old felt hat; he has other cloaths, but I cannot describe them; this fellow has petitioned Anne Arundel county court for his freedom by the name of EPHRAIM SAVOY, which is not yet determined, and I suppose will endeavour to pass as a free man. Whoever takes up and delivers the said negro woman and the negro man to the subscriber, or secures them in any gaol, so that I get them again, shall be entitled to receive the above reward.

GASSAWAY RAWLINGS.

N. B. Should not this Ephraim Savoy be brought in to the subscriber before the next Anne Arundel county court, which is the third Monday in September next, and the judges of that court be of opinion that his evidence is sufficient to give him his freedom, I will not pay the reward if brought in or secured after that time, but should their judgment be against him, the reward will be ready at any hour when demanded.

G. R.

July 25, 1797.

THERE is at the subscriber's plantation, near Annapolis, a dark bay HORSE, about two years old, and twelve hands and an half high, he is without any particular mark. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

WILLIAM PENNINGTON.

THE COMMISSIONERS for carrying into effect the sixth article of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, concluded between his Britannic majesty and the United States of America, on the 19th day of November, 1794, having this day constituted their board, pursuant and agreeably to the said treaty, do hereby give notice that they are ready to proceed to business accordingly: and they desire that all claims under the said article (which so far as the same describes the cases thereby provided for is hereunto annexed) may be lodged with their secretary without delay.

They further desire that all such claims may not only state in what manner the several cases come within the description of the said article, but also, specially set forth the nature of the evidence by which the claimants respectively undertake to substantiate the same.

Extract from the said article.

"Whereas it is alleged by divers British merchants and others, his majesty's subject, that debts to a considerable amount, which were bona fide contracted before the peace, still remain owing to them by citizens or inhabitants of the United States; and that, by the operation of various laws, full impediments since the peace, not only the full recovery of the said debts has been delayed, but also the value and security thereof have been in several instances impaired and lessened; so that by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, the British creditors cannot now obtain and actually have and receive full and adequate compensation for the losses and damages which they have there by sustained: It is agreed that in all such cases, where full compensation for such losses and damages cannot, for whatever reason, be actually obtained, had, and received by the said creditors, in the ordinary course of justice, the United States will make full and complete compensation for the same to the said creditors; but it is distinctly understood, that this provision is to extend to such losses only as have been occasioned by the lawful impediments aforesaid, and is not to extend to losses occasioned by such insolvency of the debtors, or other causes, as would equally have operated to produce such loss, if the said impediments had not existed; nor to such losses or damages as have been occasioned by the manifest delay or negligence, or wilful omission of the claimant."

By order of the board.

GRIFFITH EVANS, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA, Commissioners Office,  
No. 3, South Sixth Street, May  
29th, 1797.

## FERRY BOATS.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform the public in general, that they have built two large convenient FERRY BOATS, for the conveyance of gentlemen and their horses and carriages, &c. THOMAS TUCKER, on West river, in Anne Arundel county, runs to Kent Island and Talbot county, on the Eastern shore; WILLIAM W. HADAWAY, on the bay side, in Talbot county, opposite to West river, runs to West river and thereabouts. As this is by far the most convenient rout from the Federal city or Alexandria to Eastern, Cambridge, or any of the adjacent towns or counties on the Eastern shore, and will be attended with much less expence than any other passage to the before-mentioned places, we are determined to pay the greatest attention, in order to give every satisfaction in our power to those that will please to favour us with their custom.

THOMAS TUCKER,  
WILLIAM W. HADAWAY.

March 28, 1797.

## Twelve Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY on the 25th September last, from the subscriber, living in Anne Arundel county, a negro woman named HENNY, formerly the property of Mr. GASSAWAY RAWLINGS, of said county, she is about 35 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, slender made, and dark complexion, large eyes, long hair, and on close examination you may discover, on the top of her forehead, a few white hairs; her common apparel when she left my service was striped country cloth jacket and petticoat, her under waistcoat is of coarse white country cloth, bound round with red, but as she has taken a variety of cloathing it is expected she will change as may best suit her own purpose; I do expect she has obtained a forged pass for her freedom, and that she is harboured in or near Annapolis. Whoever takes up the said negro woman, and confines her in any gaol, so that the subscriber gets her again, shall receive the above reward, and if brought home reasonable charges paid, by

SAMUEL MACCUBBIN.

N. B. All persons are forbid harbouring or carrying off said woman at their peril.

S. M.

Mulberry Hill, March 16, 1797.

JUST PUBLISHED,  
And to be sold at the Printing-Office,  
Price, Two Dollars,

## The LAWS

OF  
MARYLAND,  
Passed November Session, 1796.

## Eighty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber's farm, about seven miles from Annapolis, on Wednesday, the 9th instant, two slaves, WILL and TOM; they are brothers. WILL, a freight, tall, well made fellow, upwards of six feet high, he is generally called black, but has rather a yellowish complexion, by trade a carpenter and cooper, and in general capable of the use of tools in almost any work; saws well at the whip saw, about thirty years of age, when he speaks quick he stammers a little in his speech. TOM, a stout well made fellow, a bright mulatto, twenty-four years of age, and about five feet nine or ten inches high; he is a complete hand at plantation work, and can handle tools pretty well. Their dress at home, upper jackets lined with flannel, and overalls of a drab colour, but they have a variety of other cloathing, and it is supposed they will not appear abroad in what they wear at home. Will writes pretty well, and if he and his brother are not furnished with passes from others, they will not be at a loss for them, but upon proper examination may be discovered to be forged. These people, it is imagined, are gone for Baltimore-town, as Tom has a wife living there, with Mr. Thomas Edwards. For taking up and securing the two fellows in the gaol of Baltimore-town, or any other gaol, so that I get them again, a reward of eighty dollars, and for either forty dollars.

THOMAS HARWOOD.

Annapolis, April 10, 1797.

## 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 any sum or sums of money, in equal proportion, 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 as least for three months in all the news-papers herein before 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 1st Nov. 1795, 20 dolls. on the 10th May, 1796, 40 dolls. on the 20th July, 1796, 40 dolls. on the 1st Sept. 1796, 40 dolls. and on the 1st 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.

## FOR SALE,

ABOUT 1000 or 1200 acres of LAND, lying in Anne Arundel county, on the south side of Magothy river, adjoining the water, and about six or seven miles from Annapolis; the greater part of the said land is well timbered, it will afford a great quantity of wharf logs, spars and yards, &c. timber and wood of any kind may be conveyed either to Baltimore or Annapolis with very little trouble. Any person inclined to purchase the above land may be informed of its situation by applying to captain CHARLES ROBINSON, in Baltimore-town, or may view the premises by applying to the subscriber, in Annapolis. If required immediate possession will be given, with an indisputable title.

P. H. WATTS.

March 4, 1797.

Annapolis, 15th February, 1797.

I OFFER for SALE my PLANTATION near this city, it contains two hundred and thirty-seven acres, about one half thereof in wood; it borders on the Severn river, and is situate between two and three miles from this city. There are several very beautiful situations and prospects, commanding a view of the river and bay. The improvements are, an overseer's house, a kitchen, and a new framed barn. It has also several springs of excellent water. Possession may be had immediately.

HENRY RIDGELY.

## CASH given for Clean

Linen and Cotton

RAGS,

At the Printing-Office.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(LIND YEAR.)

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