

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 2, 1794.

GENOA, September 7.

LAST week the English consul published an official document, signifying that, since the town of Toulon had acknowledged Louis XVII. as its lawful sovereign, the merchants of Genoa were at liberty to send their ships loaded with grain and other provisions. They were further informed that the English consul was ordered to furnish the merchants with passports and convoys for that purpose.

KAISERSLAUTERN, September 4.

Several parties of the French Mofelle army have lately given themselves up to the Prussian staff officers, requesting they might be incorporated with the prince of Condé's corps, which has been granted them. The French lately in Bluscafel, have been drove back to Saargemund. Their lines at Weiffembourg extend near six leagues, and are provided with a great number of redoubts and a double ditch.

FRANCFORT, September 7.

The elector of Saxony has published a mandate, by which the Burghers are in future to be considered as not competent for filling those offices in the state, that have hitherto been occupied by the nobles only, the highest situation not excepted.

VIENNA, September 14.

General Ferraris, who was lately appointed vice-president of the aulic-council of war, has been sent to the king of Prussia, to request his majesty to second, in a more efficacious manner, the operations of the campaign on the Rhine.

It is now thought impossible here for the corps of the army, under the command of general Wurmler, to force the lines of Weiffembourg, until he shall have been reinforced by the army of reserve, which is already on its march from Tyrol.

UPPER RHINE, September 19.

Yesterday afternoon, half after three o'clock, a terrible cannonade was heard beyond the Rhine, interchanged with a platoon fire; it made the houses on the mountains shake, and lasted, notwithstanding the dark and rainy weather, till eight o'clock at night, without interruption. It recommenced from ten till eleven; and from all the steeples the flash of the guns could be plainly discovered.

In short, the fire seemed to proceed from the whole extent of the French lines, and several persons pretend to have observed red-hot balls.

LONDON, October 9.

By our letters from Brussels, dated the third instant, we have the following information:

The Dutch army, to the amount of 15,000 men, arrived here in three columns, with the prince of Orange at their head, yesterday, the second instant, and encamped on the heights beyond the gate of Anderlecht. The hereditary prince fixed his head quarters in the village of Anderlecht; and he was busily employed all day yesterday in concerting with the other general officers the means of maintaining discipline among the troops. It is impossible to conceive any men more disciplined in the cause in which they are engaged than these troops. Not merely the private soldiers, but the officers complain of the service. The privates say they are destined à la boucherie, to the slaughter house, for it is impossible for them to meet the multitudes that the French pour forth for liberty. The officers are afflicted with the same spirit. They describe their misfortunes, in their late retreat, entirely to the conduct of general Beaulieu, who did not support them, and to such a length have they carried their accusation, that the States general have taken it up, and demanded that general Beaulieu shall be tried for his conduct on that occasion; adding, at the same time, a significant hint, that unless he shall be brought to trial, they will not reinforce the army, which, they nevertheless, ad interim, agree to furnish, nor go one step further in the concert, unless their requisitions shall be complied with.

THE ARMY OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

Two emigrants who were sent into Lower Brittany and la Vendee, and lately returned to London, bring the following information:

The person who plotted the insurrection in these two provinces was an old servant of infantry, a private-master at Rhedon, in Brittany. He at first headed five or six hundred men, and gained several advantages over the republicans; but was at last killed at the head of his troops, who immediately dispersed. The name of the first leader was Gahon, and it was from this cause, that he was confounded with the French officer of the same name, who entered into the service of the King of Prussia, where he still is with the rank of colonel.

All the advantages related to the convention by its commissioners, are entirely destitute of foundation. The stories were invented to deceive the people, and to facilitate the enrolments for the different armies.

The insurgents of la Vendee openly declare their wish for the return of the ancient government, divested of the great abuses which for a long time prepared its fall. The money current in the country are bills upon Louis XVIIth, bearing the effigy of that prince. They gain thirty livres in a hundred over the republican assignats.

The army of la Vendee has 12,000 men in constant readiness, and well armed—They are distributed into three divisions. When it is necessary to increase their number, the tocin is sounded, and the white flag hoisted upon the steeples. The peasants take bread for three or four days, and punctually repair to the rendezvous assigned them. The uniform of the whole army, officers, soldiers, and peasants, is a pantaloons and a short vesture of gray cloth, such as millers wear, the hat à la Henry IV. and the hair cut round.

The royalist army is abundantly supplied with provisions and ammunition. It only wants a larger quantity of bullets and officers. It has no man of talents to lead it. This prevents the army from venturing out of the country, and was the cause of the enterprise against Nantes having miscarried. The army loudly calls for the emigrants. It has some small posts below the Loire; and will procure others so soon as it is certain of assistance.

The coasts of Lower Brittany have been stripped of the republican soldiers and cannon, in order to send them into the interior parts, and particularly to Rennes, Laval, Vitry, and Fougères, where the convention is apprehensive of revolutionary movements. The country people of that province are in the same good dispositions as those of la Vendee. They want the emigrants, and solicit speedy succour, in order to take advantage of the general discontent, which the decrees respecting commerce and forced enrolments have created in different towns.

BOSTON, December 7.

By captain Bernard, who arrived here on Saturday last from New-York, we are informed, that several vessels were lost on Cape-Cod, in the storm of Wednesday last: A large ship was one of the number, and was completely stove to pieces—the others were principally fishing vessels.

By a vessel arrived at Newbury-Port, from St. Mark's, in that island, we learn, that the Spaniards have made themselves masters of Mircabalis, an extensive and important quarter, between the plain of Caude-fac, Archais and Artibonite; That the commissioner Santhonnax, arrived at St. Mark's, the 28th October last, and was to proceed to Port-au-Prince, soon after; that his presence at St. Mark's, has caused an assembly of a large body of mulattoes, who complained they had been abused, that they had seen with sorrow the general freedom granted to the negroes; and it was their intention to have resented the measure, by so attempt on the commissioner; he had however, frustrated their design, by forming a life-guard of those who were devoted to his cause. That it was the general opinion, that St. Mark's would surrender to the English, when the demand thereof should be made. That Santhonnax had brought with him to St. Mark's, ten waggon loads of gold and silver bars; and that he was accompanied by a copper-bottomed ship of sixteen guns.

The governor of the island of Jamaica, has issued a proclamation to the refugees of Hispaniola, residing in his government, congratulating them on the success of the British arms in Hispaniola, and inviting them to return to their former residence, promising them all the succour which their present exigencies may require.

The execution of a negro man of South-Carolina, for witchcraft, proves, that although the age of chivalry may be passed, the age of superstition still continues.

December 19.

Extract of a letter from captain George Bright, dated Lisbon, October 15, 1793.

"This will inform you of my safe arrival in this port; and shall not venture to sea again, until I see every thing clear. Yesterday a Swedish brig arrived here, that saw four American vessels taken within three miles of the rock of Lisbon—I fear many of my countrymen will fall into the hands of the Algerines, before they can get information of their danger—we can see them cruising in sight of the harbour every day; but there is no American that will go out of this port, if they remain here this six months. I have discharged my people and hauled the ship up, determined to remain here for the present. The negotiations of peace with the Algerines, was executed by our old friends the British, unknown to this court, in order to drag us into this fatal war."

NEW-LONDON, November 7.

NEW INVENTION.

A few days since, the ingenious Mr. Torry, of Lebanon, made an experiment with his Aquatic apparatus, off New-London harbour, in presence of a large number of gentlemen. By the help of weights, he was let down in four fathoms depth of water, and remained at the bottom nearly three minutes, without experiencing the smallest inconvenience, excepting from the weights attached to him, which was much greater than necessary. This apparatus is so constructed, as to leave the eyes, hands and feet, the free use of their functions, and at the same time guards the body against injury from the pressure of the water. The invention promises great usefulness: we hope to be favoured with a particular description of it.

NEW-YORK, December 25.

Extract of a letter from Dominick Brown, Esquire, dated Oporto, 15th October, 1793, to Edward Church, Esquire, at Lisbon, enclosed to a mercantile house in this city.

Oporto, 15th October, 1793.

"SIR,
"I received yesterday noon by express, the honour of your esteemed favour of the 11th instant, to desire me to inform the masters of the vessels from the United States of America, that may be here, or in the neighbouring ports, that in consequence of a truce being concluded and signed between the crown of Portugal and Algiers, an Algerine fleet had sailed out of the Mediterranean on the 5th instant, consisting of four large frigates, two xebecs, and one brig, from twenty-two to forty-four guns, and accordingly, to desire them not to proceed to sea, till they hear from you again, as several of these pirates are now hovering round your and this coast. Immediately on the receipt of your letter, I sent for the masters of the only two American vessels that we have here remaining, viz.

"Snow Phoenix, Isaac Res, master, from Salem—Ship Patty and Julia, Charles Dickinson, New-London.

"They both acknowledge their most grateful thanks for your caution in warning them by express, that they might escape the danger that awaited them, and will not proceed till your further orders.

"Unfortunately on the 15th inst. sailed from hence, the schooner Fayette, captain Wyatt, and brig Rosanna, captain Hooker Baxter, both bound to Boston! God grant to have preserved them from the sight of such an infamous and brutal enemy."

We are informed that three coasting vessels from Hartford, captains Bacon, Clap, and Cotton, bound to this port, were lost in the Sound last week. We have not learnt the particulars.

PHILADELPHIA, December 26.

We are desired to inform the public, that the minister of the French republic has not authorized the recruiting, formation or assembling of any armed force or any military corps on the territory of the United States.

Extract of a letter from Tenriffe, dated 24th October, 1793, to a house in this city, received yesterday by way of New-York.

"Since our last of 20th November, an order has come from court, prohibiting the importation of all kinds of goods from any country whatsoever, without producing a certificate from the Spanish minister or consul residing there, of their being the produce or manufacture of said country, in actual alliance with Spain, in consequence whereof this vessel's cargo which came without one, lays in deposit until the owners produce such a certificate.—This order which takes place immediately, and allows no time for acquainting our friends abroad of it, must be extremely prejudicial to the trade of this place, we therefore seize the first opportunity that offers of giving you this advice, that you may send us nothing without this necessary document."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the Genesee country, to his friend in Rutland, dated November 14.

"Some days since, a number of chiefs of the Six Nations, who were returning from the late treaty, lodged at my house; among them was a captain Jacobs, an intelligent person, who says,—that he has been among the Miami Indians near seven months: he tells, that he has endeavoured, in vain, to reconcile them to peace; and that there are four tribes who refuse to comply with any terms offered by the United States. They say they can kill ten times as many men as they shall lose. Jacobs and the others further added, that there would be no danger in this settlement, as long as the Six Nations were in alliance with the United States."

LEXINGTON, September 16.

The Kentucky volunteers have returned home; they sustained no farther damage on the expedition, than the loss of a few horses, and one man killed.

heretofore laid out; and the said road shall be kept in repair as all roads, by this law directed; whereas the fire making new roads, may of lands through which (sonable and just that proprietors, *Be it enacted*, That be altered in its breadth load out as aforesaid, of them; shall be and authorized to agree with amount of the damage ment doth not take p issue their warrant, disty, commanding him twelve good and lawful interlocked or related to appear before one of the at a certain day in the which jury, upon the ker, Mennonist or Tun one of the justices sh be the owner or own such road shall pass, or owners will actual road over the land as a new one, or by wide when it is a road here consideration all conven advantages and disadvan circumstances, whether road, or making a ne return the inequit of hands and seals, and and seal, to the next county, and the amount if any, shall be paid b the monies to be levied new road shall be m cloed yard, garden or owner, nor shall any f tobacco, or other cu be laid open until al securing the crop.

And be it enacted, That they are hereby requ at their levy court, ev and by warrant under of the county, appoi supervisors of the publ such divisions and dist signed by said court in pervisor, appointed in to the state of Marylan sum or penalty as th the performance of hi appointed, shall conti appointment as aforel levy courts, and in ca refusal to act, or mibe pointed, the said just convenient, in the re minate and appoiat, b seals, another person fide of the time for removing. refusing to ginally appointed; and appointed as aforesaid as aforesaid, and shall repair, the said public districts, and shall a repair, all such bridg and requisite, to be m the said supervisors est they, they are hereby a hire and employ, a number of labourers and to hire and emplo convenient carriages, gravel, stone, timber jary for amending the ing in repair the said to agree, at reasonal wood and timber as a bridges and causeway

And be it enacted, That out to the supervisors said court; and by l county, within ten be ordered by the said the said sheriff, to w ten days after the sa the penalty of five delivered by the clerk rant received, and said sheriff, to be re as in case of small d wards clearing and a and causeways, afo

And be it enacted, That shall not well and su public roads within time after the same streighten the said p by the commissioner directed by said ju fallen trees, or oth to remain to lie in roads, whereby an may be obstructed, he having notice f to be fallen, said public roads, w and may, by their suffer any of the bri

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ARWOOD, CLK.
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or may direct the said
end the said plot, and
up to mark and bound
and direct a supervisor
argue the justice of the
county, at other parts

heretofore laid out; and upon completing the same, the said road shall be deemed a public road, and shall be kept in repair as all other public roads in said county are by this law directed to be kept.
And be it enacted, That whenever any old road shall be altered in its breadth or direction, or any new road load out as aforesaid, the justices aforesaid, for any five of them, shall be and they are hereby empowered and authorized to agree with the party injured for the amount of the damages sustained, but if such agreement doth not take place, then the said justices shall issue their warrant, directed to the sheriff of the county, commanding him to summon and return a jury of twelve good and lawful men of the said county, not interlocked or related to the party or parties, to be and appear before one of the said justices, on the premises, at a certain day in the said warrant to be expressed, which jury, upon their oath, or affirmation if a Quaker, Mennonist or Tunker, to be administered by some one of the justices aforesaid, shall inquire who is or are the owner or owners of the land over which any such road shall pass, and what damages such owner or owners will actually suffer from the passage of the road over the land as aforesaid, when the said road is a new one, or by widening or freightening said road, when it is a road heretofore laid out, taking into due consideration all conveniences and inconveniences, advantages and disadvantages, if any, arising from such circumstances, whether by the improvement of an old road, or making a new one; and such sheriff shall return the inquest of the jury aforesaid, under their hands and seals, and attested by his official signature and seal, to the next levy court to be held for the county, and the amount of damages therein expressed, if any, shall be paid by order of the said court out of the monies to be levied as aforesaid; Provided that no new road shall be made through any building, enclosed yard, garden or orchard, against the will of the owner, nor shall any field in which grain, hemp, flax, tobacco, or other cultivated vegetables be growing, be laid open until after the season for collecting and securing the crop.
And be it enacted, That the said justices shall, and they are hereby required, at their aforesaid meetings at their levy court, every year thereafter, to nominate, and by warrant under the hand of the clerk, and seal of the county, appoint fit and proper persons to be supervisors of the public roads in their county, within such divisions and districts as shall be specified and assigned by said court in the said warrants, and every supervisor, appointed in-virtue of this act, shall give bond to the state of Maryland, with good security, in such sum or penalty as the said justices shall require, for the performance of his duty, and such supervisors, so appointed, shall continue to serve as such until a new appointment as aforesaid, by the said justices at their levy courts, and in case of the death, removal, neglect, refusal to act, or misbehaviour of any supervisor so appointed, the said justices, or any three of them, most convenient, in the recess of the said court, may nominate and appoint, by warrant under their hands and seals, another person in his place to serve for the residue of the time for which said supervisor, so dying, removing, refusing to act, or misbehaving, was originally appointed; and the supervisors, nominated and appointed as aforesaid, shall give bond with security as aforesaid, and shall clear, amend, and keep in good repair, the said public roads within their respective districts, and shall make, amend, and keep in good repair, all such bridges and causeways as are needful and requisite to be made and repaired; and to enable the said supervisors effectually to perform the said duties, they are hereby empowered, from time to time, to hire and employ, at reasonable wages, a sufficient number of labourers to work on the said public roads, and to hire and employ horses, carts, waggons or other convenient carriages, for the purpose of carrying earth, gravel, stones, timber or other heavy articles, necessary for amending the said roads, or making and keeping in repair the said bridges and causeways, and also to agree, at reasonable rates, for and purchase such wood and timber as may be necessary in making such bridges and causeways.
And be it enacted, That the warrants shall be made out to the supervisors as aforesaid by the clerk of the said court, and by him delivered to the sheriff of the county, within ten days after the said warrant shall be ordered by the said court, and shall be delivered by the said sheriff, to whom the same is directed, within ten days after the said sheriff's receipt thereof, under the penalty of five pounds for each warrant not delivered by the clerk, and the like sum for each warrant received, and not delivered as aforesaid, by the said sheriff, to be recovered before a single magistrate, as in case of small debts out of court, and applied towards clearing and amending the public roads, bridges and causeways, aforesaid.
And be it enacted, That if any of the said supervisors shall not well and sufficiently clear and amend the said public roads within his district, within a reasonable time after the same shall be out of repair, or shall not freighten the said public roads as marked and bounded by the commissioners appointed and empowered, when directed by said justices, or shall permit or suffer any fallen trees, or other obstruction, within his power, to remain to lie in or across any of the said public roads, whereby any wagon, cart or other carriage, may be obstructed, for the space of two days together, he having notice thereof, or shall neglect to call, or cause to be fallen, all dead trees on each side of the said public roads, whose limbs hang over the said road, and may, by their falling, injure travellers, or shall suffer any of the bridges or causeways, or his said dis-

trict, to be out of repair, or in any other manner fail in the performance of the duty of the supervisor of the public roads, after having accepted such office, he shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds current money for every offence, to be recovered and applied as aforesaid.
And be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the supervisors aforesaid, and any persons to be employed by them, to take and carry away any stones, gravel, or earth, of a firm quality, that may be found on any land adjoining the roads for which the same may be wanted, without leave of the owner, or making him any compensation therefor; Provided, that no stone, quarried or collected by the owner for his own use, or for sale, shall be so taken or applied, or any enclosure laid open to obtain the same, without the owner or owners leave first being obtained.
And be it enacted, That the said supervisors shall, and they are hereby required, before they begin to freighten, amend, or repair any road within their several and respective districts, or to make or repair any bridge or causeway, to give notice, by advertisement set up at the most convenient public, and frequented places in such district, in order that the said inhabitants may have an opportunity of hiring labourers to the said supervisor, or labour themselves; in and upon the said roads, bridges, or causeways, and each supervisor shall be allowed a sum not exceeding seven shillings and six-pence per day for every day he shall attend.
And be it enacted, That the justices aforesaid may, and shall at their levy court, annually, call on the collector or collectors and the several supervisors for the settlement of all monies levied and assessed for the use of the roads as aforesaid, and in case of neglect or refusal of the said collectors or supervisors to settle his account and pay the balance due from him or them, shall immediately commence suit for the recovery thereof, in which no appeal or writ of error shall be had or brought, nor more than one impleance shall be allowed.
And be it enacted, That if any person or persons shall presume to alter or change, or in any manner obstruct, or encroach on any of the said roads, or on any part or parts thereof, or cut down or destroy, deface, or injure any of the bridges, causeways, boundaries, marks, or directions therein, such person or persons, being thereof convicted in the county court, shall be fined, at the discretion of the court, in any sum not exceeding five pounds, according to the nature and degree of the offence, and all fines imposed in such cases shall be recovered before any justice of the peace for the county, and appropriated to the purpose of repairing such damages and improving the road, and shall be paid to, and accounted for, by the supervisors of the district wherein such damages shall be sustained.
And be it enacted, That in all cases where it shall be deemed necessary by the justices of the levy court of two adjacent counties, divided by water from each other, to keep up bridges heretofore built, or to have new bridges erected over said water, it shall be done at the joint and equal expence of such adjoining counties.
This act to commence on the first Monday of March next, and continue in force seven years, and until the end of the next session of assembly which shall happen thereafter, and from and after the aforesaid first Monday of March next, the act, entitled, An act for the marking of highways, and making the heads of rivers, creeks, branches and swamps, passable for horse and foot, passed at September session, seventeen hundred and four, and the several supplements thereto, and an act to empower the justices of Cecil county to freighten and amend the public roads in said county, and to levy the expences attending the same on the assessable property of said county, passed November session, seventeen hundred and ninety-one, except so far as relates to the roads already laid out by the commissioners of said county, shall cease to be in force, and are hereby repealed, so far as relates to Cecil county.

THE subscriber has for SALE, a few LOOK-
ING-GLASSES, in gilt and mahogany frames,
TEA CADDIES, MAHOGANY KNIFE CASES,
BACK-GAMMON TABLES, and a well toned PIA-
NO-FORTE.
JOHN SHAW.
Annapolis, December 23d, 1793.

On TUESDAY the 21st instant, will be EXPOSED
to SALE, for READY CASH, at Mr. Ross's
Tavern, in Bladenburg,
SUNDRY SLAVES, belonging to the estate of
S GEORGE DIGGS, Esquire, deceased.
January 1st, 1794.

Mr. O'Duhigg,
HAS the honour of informing the public, that he
proposes to open a DANCING SCHOOL, in
this town, this winter. As soon as he shall have a
certain number of scholars, he will open his school.
A night school for the young gentlemen three times a
week, and the other three days, in the afternoon, for
the young ladies. His terms may be known at the
ASSEMBLY ROOM.

ALL persons who have claims against the estate
of NICHOLAS WORTHINGTON, Esquire, late
of Anne Arundel county, deceased, are requested to
bring them in legally authenticated, and those who
are indebted to said estate are desired to make im-
mediate payment to
PRICE JOHN WORTHINGTON,
Surviving executor.
December 31, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given,
THAT the subscriber intends to apply to the
next of Mary's county court, for a commission
to mark and bound his part of a tract of land, called
Bashroad, and lying in St. Mary's county, a-
greeable to an act of assembly, entitled, An act for
marking and bounding of land.
GEORGE CARPENTER.
Leonardtown, December 14, 1793.

T H E A T R E.
The last WEEK but ONE.
To-morrow Evening, will be perform-
ed, the COMEDY of the
R I V A L S.
To which will be added, the COMIC OPERA,
of the
Poor Soldier!
To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, in Port To-
bacco, on MONDAY the twenty-seventh day of Ja-
nuary next,
PART, of two TRACTS of LAND, the one
called HAWKINS'S BARONA, the other called
SICAMY. The parcel to be sold, contains about eight-
ty acres. It lies within about two miles of Port To-
bacco town, and is woodland, containing a good deal
of timber. It is to be sold for the benefit of the
creditors of FRANCIS WARE, Esquire, former Sheriff,
who will shew the land.
THOMAS A. DYSON, for the trustees
of Francis Ware, Esquire.
December 19th, 1793.

ALL persons having claims against ARCHIBALD
JOHNSON, an insolvent debtor, are requested
to bring them in legally authenticated, on Monday
the 6th day of January next, that they may receive
their several distributions, as I shall meet in Port To-
bacco on that day for the purpose of paying them.
JAMES SIMMS, Sheriff of
Charles county.
December 9, 1793.

WHEREAS the PARTNERSHIP of W. ALLEIN
and SON, being, on the 16th November, 1793,
dissolved, and neither of them not carrying on the
snuff business, the subscriber begs leave to inform
their friends and the public in general, that he is now
carrying on the manufactory of snuff, in all its various
branches, where they formerly did, when he shall be
ready and happy to furnish their friends and the pub-
lic, with a quantity of snuff, upon the shortest notice,
and doubts not but to find a generous public will en-
courage their country manufactory.
WILLIAM ALLEIN, junior.
Raleigh's Plant, Calvert county,
December 18th, 1793.

On the second Saturday of next month will be OF-
FERED for SALE, at Queen-Anne,
FIFTEEN likely young NEGROES; the pur-
chaser to give bond, with approved security, for
the purchase money at the end of twelve months.
JAMES DRANE,
Prince-George's county, December 10, 1793.

In COUNCIL, Annapolis, December 9, 1793.
ANY person inclined to undertake the repairs of
that part of the STADT-HOUSE appropriated for
the use of the GENERAL COURT, according to the de-
signs and plans of Mr. JOSEPH CLARK, architect, is
requested to send in proposals, sealed up, to the go-
vernor and council, on or before the second Thurs-
day in January next.
By order,
JOHN KILTY, CLK.

By order of the orphans court of Prince-George's
county, will be offered for sale, the personal estate
of the late ADDISON MURDOCK, on Tuesday
the 7th day of January,
CONSISTING of about seventy negroes, house-
hold furniture, plantation utensils, horses, black
cattle, sheep, hogs, and a considerable quantity of In-
dian corn and fodder. The sale to continue from day
to day till all be sold. The terms will be made known
at the time of sale. All persons having claims against
the estate are requested to bring them in, properly
authenticated, to Mr. GARLAND CALLIS, at the
Eastern-Branch ferry, who is authorized to settle and
pay the same.
CLEM. BROOKE, } Executors.
ANTH. ADDISON. }

SUBSCRIPTIONS for EDWARDS'S DAI-
LY ADVERTISER, taken in by the PRIN-
TERS hereof.

FOR SALE,
THAT commodious dwelling HOUSE now in
the occupation of captain JAMES THOMAS, in
this city. For title and terms apply to
F. GREEN.
Annapolis.

Matthew and John Beard,
HAVE LATELY RECEIVED
A variety of GOODS,
Suitable to the present and approaching seasons, agree-
able to the following list:
Which they are now **OPENING** and for **SALE,**
At their **STORE,**
At Beard's Point Warehouse.

SUPERFINE clothes,
Second ditto,
Two yards wide superfine
Coatings,
Six-quarter ditto,
Ditto twilled ditto,
Cassimers,
Drabs of different quali-
ty,
German Serge,
Half-Thicks,
Plains,
Flannels,
Corduroys,
Thickets,
Mens Worsted Hose,
Wildbores,
Joans Spinning,
Calimancoes,
Durants,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Plane and Crofs barred
Mullins,
Fashionable Ribands,
India Mullin Handker-
chiefs,
Lawn ditto,
Printed Barcelona and
Bandanno ditto,
Ladies Gloves,
Moreens,
Best Gilt, Plated, Black
paper, Metal and Fe-
deral Buttons,
Vest ditto,
Cloth coloured Sewing
Silks and Threads,
Twist,
Ladies Black, White and
Green Hatts,
Fancy Whitow ditto,
Ivory Combs,
Metal Spoons,
Shoe and Knee Buckles,
Ivory handle Knives and
Forks,
Back-Horn ditto,
Desert ditto,
Clasp ditto,
Pruning ditto,
Best and Second quality
Penknives,
Ladies ditto,
Ladies Lacing Shoes,
Men's Coarse and Fine
Hatts,
Boys ditto,
Palt Boards,
Wool Cards,
9-4 Rose Blankets,
8-4 ditto, ditto,
Duffel ditto,
Irish Linens,
Holland ditto,
Sheetings,
Ticklenburghs,
Ofnabrigs,
Gimblets in draws,
Looking Glasses,
Hand Boards,
Garden Spades,
Frying Pans,
10d Nails,
Powder and Shot,
Salt,
Young Hyfon, Hyfon,
Hyfon-Skin, and Bo-
hea Teas,
Coffee,
Rice,
Chocolate,
Ginger,
Alspice,
Nutmegs,
Window Glafs,
Sun-Raisins,
Padlocks,
Stock ditto,
Pencil'd and Enamelled
Tea Chins,
Liverpool ditto,
Queen's Ware Dishes and
Plates,
Blue edged ditto,
Snuff Boxes,
Snuff,
Indigo,
Fig Blue,
Corks,
Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Molasses,
Best West-India Rum,
New-England ditto,
Old Cider, Brandy,
Cordials,
Cherry Bounce, &c. &c.

N. B. Wheat, Rye, or Indian Corn, will be re-
ceived in exchange for the above goods; and to those
who have been punctual in the discharge of their ac-
counts for dealings during the summer, a short credit
will be given as usual.

All those who are still in arrears for dealings here
or at our Annapolis store, are requested to make im-
mediate payment, to enable us to comply with our en-
gagements, as longer indulgence cannot be given; it
is hoped, therefore, that a strict observance of this re-
quest may be had, as business cannot be carried on
without punctuality of payment. M. and J. D.
Beard's Point, October 26th, 1793.

ALL persons having balances due them on tobac-
co, shipped to the address of Messieurs WIL-
LIAM ANDERSON and Co. of LONDON, per my pro-
curation, are desired to take notice, that it is necessary
their bills on said company should be endorsed by me,
or they will not be paid.

All those indebted to said company, for transactions
through my agency, are earnestly requested to make
immediate payment; and, in order to accommodate
such as may find it more convenient to discharge their
balances at Elk-Ridge-Landing, during the present
inspection of tobacco, they will please to take notice,
that I have furnished Mr. EDWARD GWINN with a
list of balances, and copies of each person's account,
who is authorized to settle with such as may apply.

The subscriber is instructed to require a strict ob-
servance to this notice, and he flatters himself it will
be duly attended to and complied with, without
further trouble or delay; but if, contrary to his wish
and expectation, it should be neglected, he will be
under the disagreeable necessity of commencing suits
against all delinquents, without the least discrimina-
tion, after the first day of September next.

THOROWGOOD SMITH, Agent
and attorney in fact for WIL-
LIAM ANDERSON and Co.

July 1, 1793.

For SALE,

A TRACT of LAND, containing 900 acres, in
the county of Harrison, and State of Virginia,
within a few miles of the town of Clarkburgh. For
terms apply to

JESSE DEWEES.
Annapolis, December 4, 1793.

PROPOSALS For PUBLISHING a PERIODICAL WORK, to be entitled, The MONTHLY MIRROR; or, MARYLAND MUSEUM.

I. It shall contain a pleasing variety of interesting
and entertaining subjects, calculated to improve
as well as amuse the mind. The most approved re-
lections from different authors, both ancient and mo-
dern, either of Europe or America, will form a part
of this work; likewise, the newest improvements and
discoveries that have or may be made, within the pre-
sent century, in each art and science.

II. Extracts from various writers on Religion, Philo-
sophy, Law, Physics, and Divinity, shall also compose a
part of this work. A space will be assigned for the
debates of congress—the debates of the British house
of commons—a complete register of foreign and do-
mestic news—essays—poetry—marriages—deaths, &c.
&c.

III. Farmers, millers, and mechanics, shall be grati-
fied with a particular description of such methods and
machinery as are now in use among the most expe-
rienced in the above branches of business, in this
country and in Europe.

IV. It shall comprise forty-eight octavo pages,
neatly printed, and stitched in blue paper.—Price to
subscribers Twenty Shillings per annum; others who
purchase will have to pay Twenty-two Shillings and
Six-pence, or a Quarter of a Dollar each number.

V. As soon as 400 subscribers are procured, this
work shall be put to press, and a number delivered
regularly in the first week of every month. Eight
pages will be assigned for ADVERTISEMENTS, which
may be of peculiar advantage to the manufacturing
and trading part of the community in every state in
the union; as it is expected to meet with a general
circulation throughout the continent, and serve as a
vehicle of useful information and instruction to every
citizen in the United States.

It is needless to say much in favour of a publica-
tion of this nature.—The utility and convenience of
a work of this kind must appear obvious to every per-
son the least acquainted with polite literature, and a
general knowledge of the world.—It will contribute
towards the stock of necessary information, respecting
mercantile affairs, manufactures, agriculture, and
commerce; and is meant to convey pleasure as well as
profit to those who shall patronize this work.—
Readers, of every denomination, shall occasionally be
furnished with sketches of real life, and the utmost
exertions shall be made to render it as useful a publi-
cation as any ever attempted in this country.

Subscriptions are taken in by the publisher PHILIP
EDWARDS, JAMES RICE, and AMBROS CLARK, in
Baltimore.

The printers throughout the United States are
earnestly requested to give these proposals a place in
their news-papers, which will very much oblige their
most obedient humble servant,

PHILIP EDWARDS.

Baltimore, June 28, 1793.

N. B. Those subscribers who live at a distance from
Baltimore, shall have their books forwarded by the
earliest and cheapest conveyance, but at their own
risk and expence.

Half the subscription money to be paid on the
delivery of the first number.

BY the commissioners appointed to
prepare the PUBLIC BUILDINGS, &c. within the
CITY of WASHINGTON, for the reception of CON-
GRESS, and for their permanent residence after the
year 1800.

SCHEME OF THE LOTTERY, No. II.

For the improvement of the FEDERAL CITY.
Dollars. Dollars. Dollars.

1 A magni- ficent dwelling- house,	20,000, & cash 30,000, are 50,000
1 ditto	15,000, & cash 25,000, are 40,000
1 ditto	15,000, & cash 15,000, are 30,000
1 ditto	10,000, & cash 10,000, are 20,000
1 ditto	5,000, & cash 5,000, are 10,000
1 ditto	5,000, & cash 5,000, are 10,000
1 Cash prize of	10,000
2 ditto	5,000 each, are 10,000
10 ditto	1,000, are 10,000
20 ditto	500, are 10,000
100 ditto	100, are 10,000
200 ditto	50, are 10,000
400 ditto	25, are 10,000
1,000 ditto	20, are 20,000
15,000 ditto	10, are 150,000

16,739 Prizes.
33,261 Blanks.

50,000 Tickets, at 8 dollars each, are 400,000

By this lottery the commissioners will be enabled to
give an elegant specimen of the private buildings to be
erected in the city of Washington.—Two beautiful
designs are already selected for the entire fronts on
two of the public squares; from these drawings it is
proposed to erect two centre and four corner buildings,
as soon as possible after this lottery is sold, and to con-
vey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventu-
rers, after the manner described in the scheme for the
lottery.

N. B. The sales of the tickets in the lottery, No.
II, are deferred till after the drawing of the Hotel-
lottery, commencing on the 9th day of September
next.

May 20, 1793.

S. BLODGET, Agent for the
affairs of the city.

By the HOUSE of DELEGATES, December 19, 1793.

ORDERED, That the bill to declare and explain
the law in certain cases therein mentioned, with the
year and days upon the vote of reference, be published
three weeks in the Maryland Gazette, Baltimore
Journal, and Maryland Herald, for the consideration
of the people.

The bill to declare and explain the law in certain
cases therein mentioned, was read the second time,
and the question put, That the said bill be referred to
the next session of assembly? The year and days being
called for by Mr. Goldborough, appeared as follows:

AFFIRMATIVE.

MESSIERS		
Kilgour,	Qayno,	Jamison,
Harwood,	Davall,	J. Bond,
Ridout,	O'Bryon,	Prall,
M'Pherson,	Barnes,	Montgomery,
Kerr,	Seney,	M'Mechen,
King,	Whittington,	Swearingen,
Frazier,	Dennis,	Van Lear,
Waggaman,	Houlton,	Hughes,
Hollingworth,	Purnell,	Johnson,
Ward,	Beatty,	Simkins,
T. Wootton,	Bayly,	

NEGATIVE.

MESSIERS		
W. Thomas,	T. Worthington,	Bowie,
Lloyd,	Howard,	Sprigg,
Tilghman,	Cox,	Jarrett,
Mackall,	Goldborough,	Mauglass,
Freeland,	Denwood,	Lookerman,
Hawkins,	Daffin,	Driver,
J. Thomas,	Gordon,	Oncle,
Digges,	R. Bond,	R. Wootton,
Ridgely, of Wm. Ewing,		Tomlinson,

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

True extract from the minutes.

By order, Wm. HARWOOD, clk.

A BILL, entitled, An act to declare and explain the law
in certain cases therein mentioned.

WHEREAS it is represented to this general as-
sembly, that the statute of limitation, passed in
the twenty-first year of the reign of James the first,
chapter the sixteenth, having lately received a con-
struction different from what has been hitherto general-
ly given to it: And whereas doubts are now entertain-
ed by many of the good citizens of this state, whether
tenants in tail, or their heirs, are comprehended with-
in and barred by the said statute, which was passed
for the purpose of limiting and prescribing the time
within which every action for the recovery of lands,
tenements, or hereditaments, should be brought: And
whereas both justice and policy dictate that all pur-
chases, made bona fide and sanctioned by a long and
quiet possession, but more especially such purchases as
have been made and possession retained under what
hath been uniformly deemed to be the law of the land,
should be confirmed and established: And whereas
this general assembly are informed and verily believe,
that without the intervention of this legislature many
of the good people of this state (whose ancestors have
honestly purchased and paid for divers tracts of land
and transmitted them to their posterity) will shortly be
involved in numberless vexatious and ruinous law suits
under colour of some dormant entails: For declaring
therefore the law in all such cases, and for the purpose
of quieting all such possessions;

Be it therefore enacted, by the General Assembly of Mary-
land, That all and every person or persons claiming
any lands, tenements, or hereditaments, within this
state, and making title thereto as the issue or issue,
heir or heirs, of a tenant or tenants in tail, or as a ten-
ant or tenants in tail, whether general or special,
shall be subject and liable to be barred by the statute
of the twenty-first of James the first, chapter the
sixteenth, and by all other statutes and acts for limit-
ing the time within which any entry shall be made
into, or action or suit shall be brought for the recovery
of any lands, tenements, or hereditaments, used and
practised within this state, to every intent and purpose
whatever, in as full and ample manner as any person
claiming any right, title or interest, in and to any lands,
tenements, or hereditaments, in fee simple, or otherwise,
is now subject and liable to be barred by any of the
statutes aforesaid. Provided always, that all the findings
and reservations in the said statute in favour of in-
fants, females covert, persons insane and beyond sea,
shall be retained and referred to all issues, heirs and
tenants in tail within that description, in the same
manner and on the same construction as they are re-
tained and referred to heirs in fee simple, and not
otherwise, or in any other manner: Provided never-
theless, that the aforesaid act, or any part thereof,
shall have no operation, force or effect, as to any
causes or suits of law that may now be actually pend-
ing in any of the courts of this state.

Anne-Arundel county, December 20, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having
demands against WILLIAM MERRITT, of
Anne-Arundel county, deceased, that they bring in,
and lodge in the chancery court, their respective claims,
with the vouchers thereof, on or before the first day
of February next, in order that such part of the real
estate of the said William Merritt may be sold, by the
subscriber, who is appointed trustee for that purpose,
as will be sufficient to discharge the said claims.

THOMAS CROMWELL, Trustee.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL
GREEN.

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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, JANUARY 9, 1794.

CALCUTTA, March 12.

MR. John Shore landed at Champaul Chant, on Sunday afternoon, from the Swallow packet, under a salute of seventeen guns from the ramparts of Fort William. The marquis Cornwallis has declared his intention of continuing in the government of India, till August next.

A magazine at Cannanore blew up on the first ult. by which accident two Europeans, one Tendal, and thirty Lascars were killed. Upwards of two thousand straw huts, in the Jann Bazal, were consumed by accidental fire on Tuesday last; and on the following day another fire broke out in the Baw Bazar.

Extract from the MADRAS COURIER, April 4, 1793. "A drummer of colonel Baillie's corps, who had been since that memorable fatal action, a prisoner with Tipoo, has lately effected his escape from Seringapatam, and arrived in safety early last month at Cochin.

"By him we are informed, that upwards of thirty of our unfortunate countrymen are still detained prisoners by Tipoo at Seringapatam; their release, however, we may shortly hope to hear of, their names having been given in to general Abercrombie."

LEYDEN, September 19.

We are informed by letters from Paris, that a part of the Spanish forces have disembarked under the protection of their fleet at Truges upon the coast of Provence, to co-operate with those of Toulon, in the expulsion of Carteaux, and his banditti.

The Piedmontese and Austrians are expected at the same time to avail themselves of the retreat of the French from Italy. The latter, we are assured, have evacuated the county of Nice, and in the absence of the army of the Alps sustained a very severe defeat before Lyons.

LEGHORN, September 6.

We have received the following circumstances relative to the possession of the port of Toulon, by the combined fleets. One of the first measures taken to secure the public peace, was to apprehend the Jacobins to the number of three thousand. Two thousand of them are confined, and the rest sent to Barcelona in several vessels. It was also determined to arrest the commissioners of the convention; but when the officers ordered for that purpose arrived at their lodgings, one of them was found hanging to the bar of the window, and the other blew his brains out with a pistol. Both of them had voted for the death of the late king.

It is not true that the cannon towards the sea has been nailed. The four thousand Spanish troops which arrived from Rosas, upon the request of general Ricardos, are gone to Roussillon.

STRASBOURG, September 1.

We every moment expect the founding of the tocin, as a sign for seizing arms by all the inhabitants. A number of young men have fled to Quedlinburg, to avoid the tyranny of this oppressive measure. They were pursued without effect. In fine, the discontent of the generality of the people at this place is at such an alarming height, that the most dreadful consequences are expected.

ROME, September 6.

His majesty the king of the two Sicilies has given notice to the French resident, that his stay at Naples will be no longer advisable. His servants, and other dependants have obtained eight days to provide themselves with passports previous to their departure. The court of Naples, on the third instant, was in hourly expectation of dispatches from Vienna of great importance.

TURIN, September 30.

General Stralido has gained a considerable victory over the French, who have been forced to quit many important posts, with the loss of several hundred men, and four pieces of cannon, and also to evacuate Nice.

GENOA, August 28.

The British envoy, Mr. Drake, is ordered by the court, to negotiate and conclude a treaty with the island of Corsica, the inhabitants of which refuse any longer to acknowledge the government of France.

LONDON, October 3.

The French committee of public welfare has presented the plan of a decree to the convention, by which the troops of the republic are forbidden to enter into winter quarters before they have expelled from the land of liberty all the herds of foreigners who plague it.

Oct. 4. The French executive council have raised the siege of Lyons, and with a large train of artillery

marched the whole army that had invested that place to the attack of Toulon.

Oct. 5. General Bournonville and the national commissioners are confined in the fortresses of Spielberg, near Brinn, in Moravia, to which place the two ministers, Semonville and Maret, have also been conducted.

Louis Eveque, formerly president of one of the departments, has been guillotined for having committed the crime of remitting money to his own son, who is an emigrant.

The public is much indebted to major Rennel for explaining the cause why ships in coming from the Atlantic, and steering a course for the British Channel, in a parallel south of the Scilly islands, often find themselves to the north of those islands. The prevalence of westerly winds in the Atlantic impels the waters along the north coast of Spain, and accumulates them in the Bay of Biscay; from which they are projected along the coast of France in a direction N. W. by W. to the westward of Scilly and Ireland. It is to this formerly undescribed current, that it is imputed the loss of the Nancy packet in our times, and that of Sir Cloudesley Shovel, and others of his fleet, in the beginning of the present century; besides numberless cases equally melancholy, but of less celebrity. The major, in a paper read before the Royal Society in June last, and which is now published for the benefit of the public at large, explains the means by which such disasters may be avoided in future.

Oct. 7. The following was written on the back of a guinea note, which among others, was received by a gentleman at Edinburgh a few days ago, and may serve as a monitor to other prodigals: "Let those into whose hands this note may hereafter pass, sympathize with him from whom it is just going—It is the last of one hundred pounds, which in one short week his folly has dissipated, but he will severely want, and shortly."

Oct. 8. Some decisive action must be fought in Flanders, before the combined armies can secure to themselves safe winter cantonments.

Further naval preparations are certainly making, under rear-admiral Macbride's direction, to act against Dunkirk.

Several thousand flannel shirts are now making for the British troops on the continent.

Prince Edward is to join Sir Charles Grey, in the West-Indies, with two regiments from Canada.

Letters received at Paris on the 20th ultimo, mention the surrender of Perpignan and Toulon.

Lockner is arrested, and general Quetnean is in the prison of St. Pelagie.

Madame Dubarry, accused of counter-revolutionary designs, is now in the Abbaye.

Lyons was summoned for the last time on the 20th of September.

It is not expected the campaign will last much longer. Orders have been given at Ostend, to prepare there, and in the neighbourhood, quarters for 16,000 men.

STATE PAPER.

"Whereas the British fleet has her principal magazines and store-house on that coast, and since the commanders of that fleet are determined to pass the winter partly in the port of Leghorn, and partly in the road of Spazin, it was necessary to give orders to the French minister to quit the dominions of the grand duke, and that all emblems of French democracy should be effaced from the palace in which that minister lived. He further requested, that all followers of the system of the French anarchy should be severely punished; and all the French suspected of such principles, should likewise have orders to quit the dominions of the grand duke. And finally, that all commercial communications between the subjects of Tuscany and the French should cease, and that in case of refusal on the part of the court of Tuscany, that the British fleet had orders to take the strictest measures to enforce the above request. And that when, on the contrary, his royal highness the grand duke will take the necessary measures, in order to effectuate what has been requested on the part of his British majesty, the fleet is ordered to take under their protection the security of the navigation of the subjects of his royal highness the grand duke, as well as the safety of all the sea ports belonging to the dominions of Tuscany."

BANMOUTH (Jamaica) October 24.

It is with unfeigned sorrow the printer communicates to the public the following melancholy scene which took place at Montego Bay, on Monday last, occasioned by a most tremendous swell of the sea, which set in suddenly the preceding day, and continued to increase to a degree unknown to the oldest inhabitant. The particulars were received last night by a letter from a gentleman who was a witness in this dreadful calamity, which begets dejection.

[Five ships, three brigs, 12 snows, two schooners, three sloops, and several smaller vessels, went on shore,

and mostly gone to pieces; many lives were lost; a number of buildings down, and wharfs torn to pieces. The whole of the lower part of the bays from Smith's wharf to the east end of Meagre Bay, is several feet covered with sand, and large logs of mahogany, fustis, &c. are buried in it.]

Amidst the foregoing painful scene of distress, which the printer has occasion to relate, it is a pleasure to mention the brave and humane conduct of a sailor on board the Langrishe, who, when she struck, threw a small line to the people on shore, who were drawn there by the cries of the crew, to afford what relief they could; a large rope was fastened by them to it, which he drew to the vessel and secured, by means of this conveyance, upwards of twenty people got on shore; the others who remained were by this man, lashed to a second rope, and by this means saved; he lastly came on shore himself, when recollecting an old foreigner, whose life had been preserved by a dog on board the Langrishe, jumped overboard before she parted, he swam off, secured him by ropes, and got him safe; his last care was directed to the faithful and mal just mentioned, whom this worthy tar swore should not go to wreck after saving the life of a human creature.

BOSTON, December 11.

Extra of a letter from St. John's, N. F. dated November 14, 1793, to a gentleman in this town.

"Business is very dull with us at present. Curled war makes us suffer greatly. Although we have a fine market, and every thing cheap, money is very scarce.

"We have a privateer sitting out here; she is a brig, and is ready for sea, the property of George Younghusband, mounting twelve four pounders and ten swivels, manned with fifty men—commanded by captain Boyd, who will sail in a few days on a cruise, perhaps in your bay."

On inquiring we find, that there was not a ship among the vessels lately cast away on Cape Cod. A large sloop, from Charleston, and several fishing schooners, are, however, among the number. What lives were lost we have not heard.

NEW-YORK, December 21.

Lisbon, 22d October, 1793.

Peter S. Livingston, Esq; New-York.

"Dear Sir,

"I have the pleasure to inform you, that I have this day obtained a promise from the court of a convoy for our ships, about sixteen in number, to be provided as soon as they shall be ready to sail. My letter, and the very polite and friendly answer from the Portuguese minister, go by this conveyance to the secretary of state; the vessel sails to-morrow. I pray you to communicate this pleasing and very important intelligence to all the merchants, &c. &c. in your city.

I am, dear Sir,

Most sincerely, yours,

Edw. CHURCH.

N. B. The two following vessels arrived here the 20th instant, without seeing the enemy: viz the schooner Elsey, captain Wells, of Bolton, but lost from North-Carolina, seven weeks passage; and the brig Befey, captain Bunbury, of Portsmouth, lost from Virginia; same passage, spoke captain Atkins, bound from hence to Boston, forty leagues N. W. from the Rock of Lisbon.

Mr. Philips arrived here yesterday in the Danish ship Stadt Altona, fifty-six days from Lisbon, charged with dispatches to the government of the United States, from Mr. Church, our consul at Lisbon.

We learn from Mr. Philips, that the peace made between the regency of Algiers and the queen of Portugal, was wholly effected without her knowledge or consent, by the agents of the British and Spanish courts. That the captain of the Portuguese frigate who had brought the news of the peace into Lisbon, first obtained it from an Algerine cruiser he fell in with, and who produced him his authority for the peace, being papers signed by the British and Spanish agents; upon this the frigate quit her station and went into port, where the captain was immediately imprisoned for having done so.

Mr. Philips further adds, that it was currently reported, and generally believed in Lisbon, that her majesty of Portugal, would immediately order a sixty gun ship, and a frigate to cruise off the Straits mouth, to protect the vessels of the United States, bound to and from her ports.

We are sorry to add to the foregoing, that nine American vessels have been seen in the Mediterranean with Algerines on board, who were taking them into their ports. One of these unfortunate vessels is said to be the brig Nereid of Philadelphia.

By the schooner Governor Clinton, from Jamaica, and other West-India arrivals, we learn, that the French frigate Inconstante had been taken in the bay of Leghorn, by two British frigates, the Porpoise and Iphigenia. That St. Mark's and Leogadia re-

volted against the commissioners. That several American vessels are carried into Barrow, Cuba. That there is an embargo on vessels at Port-au-Prince. That a British armament had arrived in the West-Indies for the purpose of reducing all the French Islands, to begin with Martinico. That general Rochambeau has a large army of negroes, well disciplined, momentarily expecting an attack on Martinico, which is now quiet. That all aristocrats were flying from every French island to the protection of the British. That the schooner Port-au-Prince, of Baltimore, from Jeremie, had been plundered by a Spanish privateer, and robbed even of their shoes.

NORFOLK, December 25.

Yesterday arrived here the ship Bacchus, captain Vanneman, from Jamaica; which place he left the 28th of November. The papers received contain nothing particular. Captain Vanneman informs, that the governor of Jamaica issued a proclamation on the 15th of November, opening the ports of that island, for the importation of red and white oak staves and heading, in American bottoms, for four months.

An Antigua paper, of the 18th November, received yesterday by the brig Experiment, captain M'Koskie, says, "The French privateers are still cruising off St. Bartholomew, but they are not permitted to carry their prizes there, or even go there themselves in consequence of some regulations which have lately taken place between the courts of London and Sweden."

ANNAPOLIS, January 9.

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, dated the 8th instant.

"Last night a dreadful fire broke out at the unfavourable hour of twelve, and, in about two hours, made most terrible havoc. By the activity of the citizens, and under the favour of a still night, it was suppressed, after laying in ashes eight or ten houses on Hollingsworth's wharf. It is a happy circumstance the wind did not blow; if this had been the case the consequence must have been more extensively calamitous.

"It is said two men were unfortunately killed on the occasion, by the fall of a chimney."

To be SOLD,

A LARGE and valuable TRACT of LAND, containing about 450 acres, lying in Calvert county, sixty-five miles from Baltimore-town, thirty-five miles from Annapolis, three miles from the inspecting house, at Hunting-town, (and two miles from the Chesapeake bay, commanding a beautiful prospect of the same) there are about 150 acres of wood, consisting of white oak, hickory and poplar; about forty acres of prime meadow ground, which may be cleared with very little trouble or expence; a large and thriving apple orchard of excellent fruit, and a number of other fruit trees; two tobacco houses, one of which is entirely new. Any person inclined to view the property, will be shown it by applying to Mr. GIBSON DARE, merchant, Calvert county, who will make known the terms of sale. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber at his cabinet manufactory, in G Street, Baltimore.

WILLIAM HARRIS.

Pursuant to the directions of the orphans court of Prince-George's county, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on Tuesday the 11th day of February next, at the plantation of the late Dr. LEONARD HOLLIDAY, near Nottingham, if fair, if not the first day.

ALL the personal property of the said Dr. Leonard Holliday, as also all the NEGROES belonging to the estate of the late LEONARD HOLLIDAY, jun. for the purpose of paying the just debts due from the said estates. The property consists of sixty or seventy very valuable SLAVES, men, women, boys and girls; among the former are two good carpenters, and others accustomed to work as such, and several valuable plantation men that are well acquainted with both planting and farming. Among the women are several valuable house servants that are well acquainted with washing and ironing. The boys and girls are very active handsome young negroes. A large flock of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, and a variety of household furniture and plantation utensils.

And on Monday the 24th of February, if fair, if otherwise the first fair day, at Buzzard Island, in Calvert county, will be exposed to public sale, a very considerable flock, consisting of horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs, together with various articles of household furniture and plantation utensils, being part of the personal property of the said Leonard Holliday, jun. lately deceased. All which will be sold upon a credit of twelve months, the purchaser giving bond with good security, such as shall be approved, by

WALTER B. COX, Administrator of Dr. LEONARD HOLLIDAY, and administrator de bonis non of LEONARD HOLLIDAY, jun.

The creditors of Dr. LEONARD HOLLIDAY and LEONARD HOLLIDAY, jun. are requested to produce their claims, legally authenticated, and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment to me, as I am determined to close the administration by the time limited by law.

WALTER B. COX, Administrator of Dr. Leonard Holliday, and administrator de bonis non of Leonard Holliday, jun.

Nottingham, December 20, 1793.

SUBSCRIPTIONS for EDWARDS' DAILY ADVERTISER, taken in by the PRINTER hereof.

The following is a LIST of PRIZES drawn in Mr. PEREGRINE FITZHUGH'S PROPERTY and CASH LOTTERY.

No. 774 prize of four hundred acres of land, being that part of P. Fitzhugh's dwelling plantation, including dwelling house, barns, orchard, &c.

No. 2169 prize of a tract of land, called Addition, containing 200 acres.

No. 314 prize of a tract of land, called Neglect, containing, by patent, 200 acres.

No's. 61, 2129, 3748, prizes of three hundred and fifty-five acres, an undivided third part of a moiety of Kent Fort Manor.

No's. 2841, 3514, prizes of three thousand acres of land, situated in Bourbon county, in the state of Kentucky.

No. 2141 prize of four thousand acres of land, lying on Scioto river, a military right, confirmed by the state of Virginia.

No. 2124 prize of one hundred pounds.

No's. 127, 1320, prizes of fifty pounds.

No's. 2723, 3669, 3630, 3690, prizes of twenty-five pounds.

PRIZES of

One, one hundred and sixteenth part of the neat proceeds of a tract of land, called Cabin Neck, containing 350 acres,

15	605	1058	1480	2056	2481	3084	3487
125	617	1084	1497	2057	2488	3103	3496
146	683	1094	1514	2087	2505	3174	3547
194	695	1114	1552	2092	2522	3229	3610
203	752	1165	1603	2130	2523	3245	3611
229	820	1174	1683	2209	2599	3264	3618
292	825	1201	1768	2230	269	3269	3628
368	848	1240	1794	2238	2655	3270	3706
311	924	1247	1795	2302	2606	3347	3721
419	943	1261	1855	2355	2831	3350	3707
471	979	1290	1966	2368	2854	3375	3780
559	986	1299	1996	2374	2872	3452	3806
541	1016	1357	2014	2446	2983	3472	385
599	1034	1400	2028	2479	3069	3479	3824
601	1044	1407	2043				

PRIZES of

One fifty-second part of the neat proceeds of one hundred and fifty six acres, being the remaining part of my dwelling plantation.

31	393	678	1350	1979	2135	2749	3081
55	397	706	1409	1990	2145	2760	3107
78	398	756	1423	1991	2489	2858	3149
131	455	786	1502	2082	2576	2971	3163
150	504	813	1611	2103	2623	2976	3751
277	523	1137	1745	2131	2713	2993	3803
330	637	1332	1870				

PRIZES of TWELVE DOLLARS.

6	409	1025	1383	1761	2454	2965	3408
14	431	1033	1394	1784	2509	2975	3418
24	433	1067	1396	1797	2510	3063	3425
28	438	1068	1401	1816	2513	3079	3453
29	454	1096	1408	1818	2539	3085	3456
52	467	1131	1466	1837	2597	3100	3539
106	529	1136	1478	1883	2645	3110	3545
123	597	1155	1489	1926	2664	3120	3550
142	626	1168	1513	219	2695	3138	3568
165	651	1180	1508	2020	2721	3171	3573
166	676	1195	1515	2093	2739	3180	3613
182	693	1197	1528	2150	2783	3239	3648
195	753	1246	1530	2170	2789	3240	3663
204	757	1248	1563	2203	2809	3263	3682
260	775	1256	1585	2292	2812	3314	3702
319	851	1293	1607	2328	2824	3340	3745
340	896	1327	1608	2353	2837	3360	3768
355	952	1352	1629	2375	2893	3391	3776
359	977	1354	1653	2412	2904	3371	3787
376	995	1363	1665	2418	2935	3392	3805
400	1010	1381	1696	2439	2944		

THEATRE.

The LAST WEEK of the COMPANY'S PERFORMING THIS SEASON.

On MONDAY, January 13, 1794.

A COMEDY, never acted here, called,

Every one has his Fault.

To which will be added, a COMIC OPERA, in two acts, called, the

Agreeable Surprise.

With the ORIGINAL OVERTURE and ACCOMPANIMENTS.

Days of PERFORMANCE, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

THE trustees of WILLIAM SPRIGG BOWIE, request a meeting of the creditors of the said Bowie, at Upper Marlborough, on Wednesday the 22d of January, in order that they may examine a state of the claims delivered to the trustees, and the sales and collection made by them.

December 30, 1793. J. H. H. H.

Mr. O'Duhigg,

HAS the honour of informing the ladies and gentlemen of this city, that he will open his DANCING SCHOOL, on Thursday next, at the ASSEMBLY-ROOM, where he will do his utmost endeavours to deserve the approbation of the generous public, who will confide their children under his care. A night school for the gentlemen three times a week.

THE subscriber has for SALE, a NEW LOOK-ING GLASSES, in gilt and mahogany frames, TEA CADDIES, MAHOGANY KNIFE CASES, BACK-GAMMON TABLES, and a well toned PIANO-FORTE. Complete sets of PIANO-FORTE STRINGS, GERMAN FLUTES of the first quality, a variety of SONGS and DUETS, for the voice and harpsichord, from all the favourite operas, &c. Tutors for the Piano-forte, Guitar, German Flute, and Violin.

JOHN SHAW.

N. B. A Choice of HARPSICHORD MUSIC. Annapolis, December 23d, 1793.

By THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES, DECEMBER 23, 1793.

ORDERED, That the bill relating to public roads in this state, and to repeal the acts of assembly therein mentioned, except the names of the counties now included in it, be published three weeks in the Maryland Journal, Maryland Gazette, Hamilton's Georgetown paper, and Maryland Herald, for the consideration of the people.

By order,

WM. HARWOOD, Clk.

A BILL, entitled, An act relating to public roads in this state, and to repeal the acts of assembly therein mentioned.

WHEREAS the present modes of repairing the roads under the existing laws of this state are found by experience unequal to the purposes intended, and partial and unjust in their operation, and it seems expedient for the good of the state and convenience of the people to provide more effectual methods, and to vest in proper persons a power of laying out new roads and straightening old ones; therefore

Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the justices of the peace for each county, or any five of them, shall and they are hereby empowered and required to meet at the court-houses of their respective counties, on the first Monday in March next, and in each succeeding year during the continuance of this act, at the usual time of holding their levy court, and at every such annual meeting to levy, by equal assessment on the assessable property within their county, a sum of money not exceeding three shillings and nine-pence on every hundred pounds of assessable property in said counties, to be collected as other county charges are, which shall be paid to the justices of the levy court, or their order, to be applied towards straightening, laying out and amending roads, in said counties; and the said justices, or any five of them, shall have full power and authority to appropriate the funds arising from the said tax to the said roads, and to anticipate the collection of any of the said taxes, by permitting, if expedient, the supervisor or supervisors to accept of labour in lieu thereof, by issuing orders to those by whom such labour may be rendered, to be discounted in taxes with the collector of his county in discharge of monies for that particular tax.

And be it enacted, That the justices of the levy court, or any five of them, on application in writing, signed by a majority of the inhabitants of any hundred or hundreds through which any roads may pass, to establish a new public road, or to straighten any old road heretofore laid out as a public road, shall have power and authority to appoint three discreet persons, freeholders in said county, commissioners, to view, survey and plot, the said road, to be applied for, and make a return thereof to the said court at their next meeting, who, on receiving such plot or plots, shall examine the same, and all evidence that shall or may be offered for or against the said road, as returned, and if disapproved, may reject the same, or may direct the said commissioners to alter and amend the said plot, and when approved, shall direct them to mark and bound said road or roads accordingly, and direct a supervisor or supervisors to clear and improve the same, in the same manner, and on the same terms, as other roads heretofore laid out; and upon completing the same, the said road shall be deemed a public road, and shall be kept in repair as all other public roads in said county are by this law directed to be kept.

And, whereas the straightening and amending old and making new roads, may cause damage to the proprietors of lands through which the same may pass, and it is reasonable and just that compensation be made to such proprietors, Be it enacted, That whenever any old road shall be altered in its breadth or direction, or any new road laid out as aforesaid, the justices aforesaid, or any five of them, shall be and they are hereby empowered and authorised to agree with the party injured for the amount of the damages sustained, but if such agreement doth not take place, then the said justices shall issue their warrant, directed to the sheriff of the county, commanding him to summon and return a jury of twelve good and lawful men of the said county, not interested or related to the party or parties, to be and appear before one of the said justices, on the premises, at a certain day in the said warrant to be expressed, which jury, upon their oath, or affirmation if a Quaker, Mennonist or Tunker, to be administered by some one of the justices aforesaid, shall inquire who is or are the owner or owners of the land over which any such road shall pass, and what damages such owner or owners will actually suffer from the passage of the road over the land as aforesaid, when the said road is a new one, or by widening or straightening said road, when it is a road heretofore laid out, taking into due consideration all conveniences and inconveniences, advantages and disadvantages, if any, arising from such circumstances, whether by the improvement of an old road, or making a new one; and such sheriff shall return the inquest of the jury aforesaid, under their hands and seals, and attested by his official signature and seal, to the next levy court to be held for the

county, and the amount if any, shall be paid by the monies to be levied on new road shall be made closed yard, garden or owner, nor shall any field tobacco, or other culti be laid open until after securing the crop.

And be it enacted, That they are hereby required at their levy court, every and by warrant under of the county, appoint supervisors of the public such divisions and districts signed by said court in pervisor, appointed in vi to the state of Maryland, sum or penalty as the the performance of his appointed, shall continue appointment as aforesaid levy courts, and in case refusal to act, or misbeh pointed, the said justice convenient, in the ree minate and appoint, by seals, another person in fidue of the time for w removing, refusing to ginally appointed; and appointed as aforesaid, as aforesaid; and shall c repair, the said public districts, and shall make repair, all such bridges and requisite to be made the said supervisors effecti ties, they are hereby em hire and employ, at number of labourers to and to hire and employ convenient carriages, fo gravel, stones, timber sary for amending the s ing in repair the said b to agree, at reasonable wood and timber as m bridges and causeways.

And be it enacted, T out to the supervisors said court, and by li county, within ten d be ordered by the said the said sheriff, to wh ten days after the said the penalty of five po delivered by the clerk, rant received, and no said sheriff, to be reco as in case of small det wards clearing and am and causeways, aforesaid.

And be it enacted, T shall not well and suffi public roads within l time after the same sh straighten the said pub by the commissioners a directed by said justice fallen trees, or other to remain to lie in c roads, whereby any may be obstructed, fo he having notice the cause to be fallen, a said public roads, who and may, by their f suffer any of the bridge trict, to be out of rep in the performance of public roads, after h shall forfeit and pay current money for ev applied as aforesaid.

And be it enacted, T for the supervisors a employed by them, gravel, or earth, of a on any land adjoining may be wanted, with him any compensat stone, quarried or co use, or for sale, th enclosure laid open owner or owners leav

And be it enacted, and they are hereby straighten, amend, several and respecti any bridge or causew ment set up at the quented places in inhabitants may ha bours to the said in and upon the said each supervisor shall seven shillings and l shall attend.

And be it enacted, and shall at their lefter or collectors settlement of all m of the roads as afo of the said c account and pay t

LOOK
KNIFE CASES,
PIANO-FORTE
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German Flute.

JOHN SHAW,
ORD MUSIC.

ES, DECEMBER,

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county, and the amount of damages therein expressed,
if any, shall be paid by order of the said court out of
the monies to be levied as aforesaid: Provided that no
new road shall be made through any building, en-
closed yard, garden or orchard, against the will of the
owner, nor shall any field in which grain, hemp, flax,
tobacco, or other cultivated vegetables be growing,
be laid open until after the season for collecting and
securing the crop.

And be it enacted, That the said justices shall, and
they are hereby required, at their aforesaid meetings
at their levy court, every year thereafter, to nominate,
and by warrant under the hand of the clerk, and seal
of the county, appoint fit and proper persons to be
supervisors of the public roads in their county, within
such divisions and districts as shall be specified and as-
signed by said court in the said warrants, and every su-
pervisor, appointed in virtue of this act, shall give bond
to the state of Maryland, with good security, in such
sum or penalty as the said justices shall require, for
the performance of his duty, and such supervisors, so
appointed, shall continue to serve as such until a new
appointment as aforesaid, by the said justices at their
levy courts, and in case of the death, removal, neglect,
refusal to act, or misbehaviour of any supervisor so ap-
pointed, the said justices, or any three of them, most
convenient, in the recess of the said court, may nomi-
nate and appoint, by warrant under their hands and
seals, another person in his place to serve for the re-
sidue of the time for which said supervisor, so dying,
removing, refusing to act, or misbehaving, was origi-
nally appointed; and the supervisors, nominated and
appointed as aforesaid, shall give bond with security
as aforesaid, and shall clear, amend, and keep in good
repair, the said public roads within their respective
districts, and shall make, amend, and keep in good
repair, all such bridges and causeways as are needful
and requisite to be made and repaired; and to enable
the said supervisors effectually to perform the said du-
ties, they are hereby empowered, from time to time, to
hire and employ, at reasonable wages, a sufficient
number of labourers to work on the said public roads,
and to hire and employ horses, carts, waggons or other
convenient carriages, for the purpose of carrying earth,
gravel, stones, timber or other heavy articles, neces-
sary for amending the said roads, or making and keep-
ing in repair the said bridges and causeways, and also
to agree, at reasonable rates, for and purchase such
wood and timber as may be necessary in making such
bridges and causeways.

And be it enacted, That the warrants shall be made
out to the supervisors as aforesaid by the clerk of the
said court, and by him delivered to the sheriff of the
county, within ten days after the said warrant shall
be ordered by the said court, and shall be delivered by
the said sheriff, to whom the same is directed, within
ten days after the said sheriff's receipt thereof, under
the penalty of five pounds for each warrant not de-
livered by the clerk, and the like sum for each war-
rant received, and not delivered as aforesaid, by the
said sheriff, to be recovered before a single magistrate,
as in case of small debts out of court, and applied to-
wards clearing and amending the public roads, bridges
and causeways, aforesaid.

And be it enacted, That if any of the said supervisors
shall not well and sufficiently clear and amend the said
public roads within his district, within a reasonable
time after the same shall be out of repair, or shall not
strengthen the said public roads as marked and bounded
by the commissioners appointed and empowered, when
directed by said justices, or shall permit or suffer any
fallen trees, or other obstruction, within his power,
to remain to lie in or across any of the said public
roads, whereby any waggon, cart or other carriage,
may be obstructed, for the space of two days together,
he having notice thereof, or shall neglect to fall, or
cause to be fallen, all dead trees on each side of the
said public roads, whose limbs hang over the said road,
and may, by their falling, injure travellers, or shall
suffer any of the bridges or causeways, in his said dis-
trict, to be out of repair, or in any other manner fail
in the performance of the duty of the supervisor of the
public roads, after having accepted such office, he
shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds
current money for every offence, to be recovered and
applied as aforesaid.

And be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful
for the supervisors aforesaid, and any persons to be
employed by them, to take and carry away any stones,
gravel, or earth, of a firm quality, that may be found
on any land adjoining the roads for which the same
may be wanted, without leave of the owner, or making
him any compensation therefor: Provided, that no
stone, quarried or collected by the owner for his own
use, or for sale, shall be so taken or applied, or any
enclosure laid open to obtain the same, without the
owner or owners leave first being obtained.

And be it enacted, That the said supervisors shall,
and they are hereby required, before they begin to
strengthen, amend, or repair any road within their
several and respective districts, or to make or repair
any bridge or causeway, to give notice, by advertise-
ment set up at the most convenient, public, and fre-
quent places in such district, in order that the said
inhabitants may have an opportunity of hiring la-
bourers to the said supervisor, or labour themselves,
in and upon the said roads, bridges, or causeways, and
each supervisor shall be allowed a sum not exceeding
seven shillings and six pence per day for every day he
shall attend.

And be it enacted, That the justices aforesaid may,
and shall at their levy court, annually, call on the col-
lector or collectors and the several supervisors for the
settlement of all monies levied and assessed for the
use of the roads as aforesaid, and in case of neglect or re-
fusal of the said collectors or supervisors to settle his
account and pay the balance due from him or them,

shall immediately commence suit for the recovery
thereof, in which no appeal or writ of error shall be
had or brought, nor more than one imparlance shall
be allowed.

And be it enacted, That if any person or persons shall
pretend to alter or change, or in any manner obstruct,
or encroach on any of the said roads, or on any part
or parts thereof, or cut down or destroy, deface, or
injure any of the bridges, causeways, boundaries,
marks, or directions therein, such person or persons,
being thereof convicted in the county court, shall be
fined, at the discretion of the court, in any sum not
exceeding five pounds, according to the nature and
degree of the offence, and all fines imposed in such
cases shall be recovered before any justice of the peace
for the county, and appropriated to the purpose of re-
pairing such damages and improving the road, and
shall be paid to, and accounted for, by the supervisors
of the district wherein such damages shall be sustained.

And be it enacted, That in all cases where it shall be
deemed necessary by the justices of the levy court of two
adjacent counties, divided by water from each other,
to keep up bridges heretofore built, or to have new
bridges erected over said water, it shall be done at the
joint and equal expence of such adjoining counties.

This act to commence on the first Monday of March
next, and continue in force seven years, and until the
end of the next session of assembly which shall happen
thereafter, and from and after the aforesaid first Mon-
day of March next, the act, entitled, An act for the
marking of highways, and making the heads of rivers,
creeks, branches and swamps, passable for horse and
foot, passed at September session, seventeen hundred
and four, and the several supplements thereto, and an act
to empower the justices of Cecil county to strengthen
and amend the public roads in said county, and to levy
the expences attending the same on the assessable pro-
perty of said county, passed November session, se-
venteen hundred and ninety-one, except so far as re-
lates to the roads already laid out by the commissioners
of said county, shall cease to be in force, and are here-
by repealed, so far as relates to Cecil county.

On TUESDAY the 21st instant, will be EXPOSED
to SALE, for READY CASH, at Mr. Ross's
Tavern, in Bladensburg,
SUNDRY SLAVES, belonging to the estate of
GEORGE DIGGES, Esquire, deceased.
THE EXECUTORS.

January 18, 1794.

ALL persons who have claims against the estate
of NICHOLAS WORTHINGTON, Esquire, late
of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to
bring them in legally authenticated, and those who
are indebted to said estate are desired to make imme-
diate payment to

BRICE JOHN WORTHINGTON,
Surviving executor.
December 31, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given,
THAT the subscriber intends to apply to the
next St. Mary's county court, for a commission
to mark and bound his part of a tract of land, called
BASFORD MANOR, lying in St. Mary's county, a-
greeable to an act of assembly, entitled, An act for
marking and bounding of lands.

GEORGE CARPENTER.
Leonard-Town, December 24, 1793.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, in Port-To-
bacco, on MONDAY the twenty-seventh day of Ja-
nuary next,

PART of two TRACTS of LAND, the one
called HAWKINS'S BARONS, the other called
SICAMY. The parcel to be sold, contains about eighty
acres. It lies within about two miles of Port-To-
bacco-town, and is woodland, containing a good deal
of timber. It is to be sold for the benefit of the
creditors of FRANCIS WARE, Esquire, former sheriff,
who will show the land.

THOMAS A. DYSON, for the trustees
of Francis Ware, Esquire.
December 19th, 1793.

ALL persons having claims against ARCHIBALD
JOHNSON, an insolvent debtor, are requested
to bring them in legally authenticated, on Monday
the 6th day of January next, that they may receive
their several distributions, as I shall meet in Port-To-
bacco on that day for the purpose of paying them.

JAMES SIMMS, Sheriff of
Charles county.
December 9, 1793.

WHEREAS the PARTNERSHIP of W. ALLEN
and SON, being, on the 16th November, 1793,
dissolved, and neither of them not carrying on the
snuff business, the subscriber begs leave to inform
their friends and the public in general, that he is now
carrying on the manufactory of snuff, in all its various
branches, where they formerly did, when he shall be
ready and happy to furnish their friends and the pub-
lic, with a quantity of snuff, upon the shortest notice,
and doubts not but to find a generous public will en-
courage their country manufactory.

WILLIAM ALLEN, junior.
Raleigh's Plant, Calvert county,
December 18th, 1793.

On the second Saturday of next month will be OF-
FERED for SALE, at Queen-Anne,
FIFTEEN likely young NEGROES, the pur-
chaser to give bond, with approved security, for
the purchase money at the end of twelve months.

JAMES ANNE.
Prince-George's county, December 10, 1793.

WANTED,
A MULATTO YOUTH, from seventeen to
twenty years of age. A generous price will
be given for one who can be well recommended for
honesty and sobriety. Inquire of the PRINTERS.

SACRED MUSIC.
PROPOSALS,
For PRINTING, by SUBSCRIPTION,
An ANTHEM,
For PUBLIC or PRIVATE WORSHIP,
Composed by Rayner Taylor,

Professor of MUSIC, PHILADELPHIA, lately Or-
ganist of ANNAPOLIS.

PRICE to SUBSCRIBERS ONE DOLLAR, to be
paid at the time of subscribing.

The work will be engraved in the best manner and
executed with all possible expedition; will contain
about six pages in folio, and will be delivered to sub-
scribers, by the first convenient opportunity of con-
veyance.

Subscriptions received by the PRINTERS hereof.

By order of the orphans court of Prince-George's
county, will be offered for sale, the personal estate
of the late ADDISON MURDOCK, on Tuesday
the 7th day of January,

CONSISTING of about seventy negroes, house-
hold furniture, plantation utensils, horses, black
cattle, sheep, hogs, and a considerable quantity of In-
dian corn and fodder. The sale to continue from day
to day till all be sold. The terms will be made known
at the time of sale. All persons having claims against
the estate are requested to bring them in, properly
authenticated, to Mr. GARLAND CALLIS, at the
Eastern-Branch ferry, who is authorized to settle and
pay the same.

CLEM. BROOKE, } Executors.
ANTH. ADDISON, }

FOR SALE,
THAT commodious dwelling HOUSE now in
the occupation of captain JAMES THOMAS, in
this city. For title and terms apply to
F. GREEN.
Annapolis.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And for SALE at this PRINTING-OFFICE,
A BOOK,
Which lately made its appearance in England, under
the title of

"An Estimate of the Religion of the
Fashionable World."
By Miss HANNAH MOORE.

The European edition of this elegant work has sold
at 6s. the American edition, neatly bound and
lettered, at 3/9.

ALL persons having just claims against the estate
of the late captain JUDSON COOLIDGE,
of Prince-George's county, deceased, are requested to
bring them in legally authenticated, on or before the
first day of March next, that they may be adjusted,
and all those who are indebted to the said estate are
requested to make immediate payment, and it is
earnestly wished that this notice may be attended to,
or suits will be commenced without respect to persons.

SAMUEL JUDSON COOLIDGE,
Administrator de bonis non.
December 5, 1793.

For Private Sale,
On a Reasonable Credit.

THE subscriber's DWELLING PLANTA-
TION, containing about nine hundred acres.
This valuable estate lies twenty miles below the city
of Annapolis, on Herring-Bay, and in full view of
the Chesapeake. It has the advantage of a fine cove;
well stocked with oysters, and for fishing and fowling.
I think I may venture to say, is superior to any other
place in the United States; the soil is of excellent
quality, equal to any in Maryland. There are two
good meadows, and several others may be made with-
out expence. The situation of this plantation gives it
every advantage for raising and fattening stock; it
abounds in locust, mulberry and walnut, and a great
plenty of good oak timber. The subscriber will at-
tend at Mr. Mann's tavern until the twelfth instant,
after which time application may be made to him at
his own house, or to Mr. Benjamin Galloway, on
West-river.

He has likewise for SALE, about four hundred
acres of good farming LAND, lying adjoining the
above, which he will dispose of on the most reason-
able terms.
S. L. CHEW.
October 10, 1793.

In COUNCIL, Annapolis, December 9, 1793.

ANY person inclined to undertake the repairs of
that part of the STADT-HOUSE appropriated for
the use of the GENERAL COURT, according to the de-
signs and plans of Mr. JOSEPH CARR, architect, is
requested to send in proposals, sealed up, to the go-
vernor and council, on or before the second Thurs-
day in January next.

By order, JOHN KILTY, Clk.

Matthew and John Beard,

HAVE LATELY RECEIVED,

A variety of GOODS,

Suitable to the present and approaching seasons, agree-
table to the following list.

Which they are now OPENING and for SALE,

At their STORE,

At Beard's Point Warehouse.

SUPERFINE clothes,
Second ditto.
Two yards wide superfine
Coatings,
Six-quarter ditto,
Ditto twilled ditto,
Cassimers,
Drabs of different quali-
ty,
German Serge,
Half-Thicks,
Plains,
Flannels,
Corduroys,
Thickets,
Mens Worsted Hose,
Wildbore,
Joans Spinning,
Calimancoes,
Durants,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Plane and Crofs barred
Mullins,
Fashionable Ribbands,
India Mullin Handker-
chiefs,
Lawn ditto,
Printed Barcelona and
Bandanno ditto,
Ladies Gloves,
Moreens,
Best Gilt, Plated, Black
paper, Metal and Fe-
deral Buttons,
Velt ditto,
Cloth coloured Sewing
Silks and Threads,
Twist,
Ladies Black, White and
Green Hats,
Fancy Willow ditto,
Ivory Combs,
Metal Spoons,
Shoe and Knee Buckles,
Ivory handle Knives and
Forks,
Buck-Horn ditto,
Desert ditto,
Clasp ditto,
Pruning ditto,
Best and Second quality
Penknives,
Ladies ditto,

Ladies Lacing Shoes,
Men's Coats and Fine
Hats,
Boys ditto,
Palt Boards,
Wool Cards,
9-4 Rose Blankets,
8-4 ditto, ditto,
Duffel ditto,
Irish Linens,
Holland ditto,
Sheetings,
Tickenburghs,
Osnabrigs,
Gimblets in straws,
Looking Glasses,
Hand Boards,
Garden Spades,
Frying Pans,
rod Nails,
Powder and Shot,
Salt,
Young Hyson, Hyson,
Hyson-Skin, and Bo-
hea Teas,
Coffee,
Rice,
Chocolate,
Ginger,
Alspice,
Nutmegs,
Window-Glafs,
Sun-Raisins,
Paddocks,
Stock ditto,
Pencil and Enamelled
Tea China,
Liverpool ditto,
Queen's Ware Dishes and
Plates,
Blue edged ditto,
Snuff Boxes,
Snuff,
Indigo,
Fig Blue,
Corks,
Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Molasses,
Best West-India Rum,
New-England ditto,
Old Cider, Brandy,
Cordials,
Cherry Bounce, &c. &c.

N. B. Wheat, Rye, or Indian Corn, will be re-
ceived in exchange for the above goods; and to those
who have been punctual in the discharge of their ac-
counts for dealings during the summer, a short credit
will be given as usual.

All those who are still in arrears for dealings here
or at our Annapolis store, are requested to make im-
mediate payment, to enable us to comply with our en-
gagements, as longer indulgence cannot be given; it
is hoped, therefore, that a strict observance of this re-
quest may be had, as business cannot be carried on
without punctuality of payment. M. and J. B.
Beard's Point, October 26th, 1793.

ALL persons having balances due them on tobacco,
shipped to the address of Messieurs WIL-
LIAM ANDERSON and Co. of LONDON, per my pro-
curation, are desired to take notice, that it is necessary
their bills on said company should be endorsed by me,
or they will not be paid.

All those indebted to said company, for transactions
through my agency, are earnestly requested to make
immediate payment; and, in order to accommodate
such as may find it more convenient to discharge their
balances at Elk-Ridge-Landing, during the present
inspection of tobacco, they will please to take notice,
that I have furnished Mr. EDWARD GWINN with a
list of balances, and copies of each person's account,
who is authorized to settle with such as may apply.

The subscriber is instructed to require a strict ob-
servance to this notice, and he flatters himself it will
be duly attended to and complied with, without
further trouble or delay; but if, contrary to his wish
and expectation, it should be neglected, he will be
under the disagreeable necessity of commencing suits
against all delinquents, without the least discrimina-
tion, after the first day of September next.

THOROWGOOD SMITH, Agent
and attorney in fact for WIL-

LIAM ANDERSON and Co.

July 1, 1793.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND, containing good acres, in
the county of Harrison, and State of Virginia,
within a few miles of the town of Clarkburg. For
terms apply to

JESSE DEWEES.

Annapolis, December 1793.

PROPOSALS

For PUBLISHING a PERIODICAL WORK,

to be entitled,

The MONTHLY MIRROR; or, MARYLAND
MUSEUM.

IT shall contain a pleasing variety of interesting
and entertaining subjects, calculated to improve
as well as amuse the mind. The most approved se-
lections from different authors, both ancient and mo-
dern, either of Europe or America, will form a part
of this work; likewise, the newest improvements and
discoveries that have or may be made, within the pre-
sent century, in each art and science.

II. Extracts from various writers on Religion, Philo-
sophy, Law, Physic, and Divinity, shall also compose a
part of this work.—A space will be assigned for the
debates of congress—the debates of the British house
of commons—a complete register of foreign and do-
mestic news—essays—poetry—marriages—deaths, &c.
&c.

III. Farmers, millers, and mechanics, shall be grati-
fied with a particular description of such methods and
machinery as are now in use among the most expe-
rienced in the above branches of business, in this
country and in Europe.

IV. It shall comprise forty-eight octavo pages,
neatly printed, and stitched in blue paper.—Price to
subscribers Twenty Shillings per annum; others who
purchase will have to pay Twenty-two Shillings and
Six-pence, or a Quarter of a Dollar each number.

V. As soon as 400 subscribers are procured, this
work shall be put to press, and a number delivered
regularly in the first week of every month.—Eight
pages will be assigned for ADVERTISEMENTS, which
may be of peculiar advantage to the manufacturing
and trading part of the community in every state in
the union; as it is expected to meet with a general
circulation throughout the continent, and serve as a
vehicle of useful information and instruction to every
citizen in the United States.

IT is needless to say much in favour of a publica-
tion of this nature.—The utility and convenience of
a work of this kind must appear obvious to every per-
son the least acquainted with polite literature, and a
general knowledge of the world.—It will contribute
towards the stock of necessary information, respecting
mercantile affairs, manufactures, agriculture, and
commerce; and is meant to convey pleasure as well as
profit to those who shall patronize this work.—
Readers, of every denomination, shall occasionally be
furnished with sketches of real life; and the utmost
exertions shall be made to render it as useful a publi-
cation as any ever attempted in this country.

Subscriptions are taken in by the publisher PHILIP
EDWARDS, JAMES RICE, and AMBROSE CLARK, in
Baltimore.

The printers throughout the United States are
earnestly requested to give these proposals a place in
their newspapers, which will very much oblige their
most obedient humble servant,

PHILIP EDWARDS.

Baltimore, June 25, 1793.

N. B. Those subscribers who live at a distance from
Baltimore, shall have their books forwarded by the
earliest and cheapest conveyance, but at their own
risk and expence.

Half the subscription money to be paid on the
delivery of the first number.

BY commissioners appointed to
prepare the PUBLIC BUILDINGS, &c. within the
City of WASHINGTON, for the reception of Con-
gress, and for their permanent residence after the
year 1800.

SCHEME

OF THE

LOTTERY, No. II.

For the improvement of the FEDERAL CITY.

Dollars. Dollars. Dollars.

1 A magni-
ficent dwelling-
house, 20,000, & cash 30,000, are 50,000

1 ditto 15,000, & cash 25,000, are 40,000

1 ditto 15,000, & cash 15,000, are 30,000

1 ditto 10,000, & cash 10,000, are 20,000

1 ditto 5,000, & cash 5,000, are 10,000

1 ditto 5,000, & cash 5,000, are 10,000

1 Cash prize of 10,000

2 ditto 5,000 each, are 10,000

10 ditto 1,000, are 10,000

20 ditto 500, are 10,000

100 ditto 100, are 10,000

200 ditto 50, are 10,000

400 ditto 25, are 10,000

1,000 ditto 20, are 20,000

15,000 ditto 10, are 150,000

16,739 Prizes.

33,261 Blanks.

50,000 Tickets, at 3 dollars each, are 400,000

By this lottery the commissioners will be enabled to
give an elegant specimen of the private buildings to be
erected in the city of Washington.—Two beautiful
designs are already selected for the entire fronts on
two of the public squares; from these drawings it is
proposed to erect two centre and four corner buildings,
as soon as possible after this lottery is sold, and to con-
vey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventu-
rers, after the manner described in the scheme for the
lottery.

N. B. The sales of the tickets in the lottery, No.
II, are deferred till after the drawing of the Hotel-
lottery, commencing on the 9th day of September
next.

S. BLODGETT, Agent for the
affairs of the city.

May 20, 1793.

By THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES, December
19, 1793.

ORDERED, That the bill to declare and explain
the law in certain cases therein mentioned, with the
year and days upon the vote of reference, be publi-
shed three weeks in the Maryland Gazette, Baltimore
Journal, and Maryland Herald, for the consideration
of the people.

The bill to declare and explain the law in certain
cases therein mentioned, was read the second time,
and the question put, That the said bill be referred to
the next session of assembly? The yeas and nays being
called for by Mr. Goldsborough, appeared as follows:

AFFIRMATIVE.

MESSIEURS

Kilgour,	Quynn,	Jamison,
Harwood,	Duval,	J. Bond,
Ridout,	O'Bryon,	Prall,
M'Pherson,	Barnes,	Montgomery,
Kerr,	Seney,	M'Mechen,
King,	Whittington,	Sweatingen,
Frazier,	Dennis,	Van Lear,
Waggaman,	Houston,	Hughes,
Hollingsworth,	Purnell,	Johnson,
Ward,	Beatty,	Simkins,
T. Wootton,	Bayly,	

NEGATIVE.

MESSIEURS

W. Thomas,	T. Worthington,	Bowie,
Lloyd,	Howard,	Sprigg,
Tilghman,	Cox,	Jarrett,
Mackall,	Goldsborough,	Douglass,
Freeland,	Denwood,	Lookerman,
Hawkins,	Daffin,	Driver,
J. Thomas,	Gordon,	Onale,
Digges,	R. Bond,	R. Wootton,
Ridgely, of Wm. Ewing,	Tomlinson,	

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

True extract from the minutes.

By order, Wm. HARWOOD, cl.

A BILL, entitled, An act to declare and explain the law
in certain cases therein mentioned.

WHEREAS it is represented to this general as-
sembly, that the statute of limitation, passed in
the twenty-first year of the reign of James the first,
chapter the sixteenth, having lately received a con-
struction different from what has been hitherto general-
ly given to it: And whereas doubts are now entertain-
ed by many of the good citizens of this state, whether
tenants in tail, or their heirs, are comprehended with-
in and barred by the said statute, which was passed
for the purpose of limiting and prescribing the time
within which every action for the recovery of lands,
tenements, or hereditaments, should be brought: And
whereas both justice and policy dictate that all pur-
chases, made bona fide and sanctioned by a long and
quiet possession, but more especially such purchases as
have been made and possession retained under what
hath been uniformly deemed to be the law of the land
should be confirmed and established: And whereas
this general assembly are informed and verily believe,
that without the intervention of this legislature many
of the good people of this state (whose ancestors have
honestly purchased and paid for divers tracts of land
and transmitted them to their posterity) will shortly be
involved in numberless vexations and ruinous law suits
under colour of some dormant entails: For declaring
therefore the law in all such cases, and for the purpose
of quieting all such possessions;

Be it therefore enacted, by the General Assembly of Mary-
land, That all and every person or persons claiming
any lands, tenements, or hereditaments, within this
state, and making title thereto as the issue or issue,
heir or heirs, of a tenant or tenants in tail, or as a
tenant or tenants in tail, whether general or special,
shall be subject and liable to be barred by the statute
of the twenty-first of James the first, chapter the
sixteenth, and by all other statutes and acts for limit-
ing the time within which any entry shall be made
into, or action or suit shall be brought for the recovery
of any lands, tenements, or hereditaments, used and
practised within this state, to every intent and purpose
whatsoever, in as full and ample manner as any person
claiming any right, title or interest, in and to any lands,
tenements, or hereditaments, in fee simple, or otherwise,
is now subject and liable to be barred by any of the
statutes aforesaid. Provided always, that all the savings
and reservations in the said statute in favour of in-
fants, females covert, persons insane and beyond sea,
shall be retained and referred to all issues, heirs and
tenants in tail within that description, in the same
manner and on the same construction as they are re-
tained and referred to heirs in fee simple, and not
otherwise, or in any other manner: Provided never-
theless, that the aforesaid act, or any part thereof,
shall have no operation, force or effect, as to any
causes or suits of law that may now be actually pend-
ing in any of the courts of this state.

Anne-Arundel county, December 20, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having
demands against WILLIAM MERRITT, of
Anne-Arundel county, deceased, that they bring in,
and lodge in the chancery court, their respective claims,
with the vouchers thereof, on or before the first day
of February next, in order that such part of the real
estate of the said William Merritt may be sold, by the
subscriber, who is appointed trustee for that purpose,
as will be sufficient to discharge the said claims.

THOMAS CROMWELL, Trustee.

ANNA POLIS.

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL
GREEN.

(XLIXth Year)

MA

An ACT to appoint an
seven hundred
E M EN
sembly of
Brandt
to execu
posed in
from the
thousand seven hundred
first day of January, one
ninety-five.

And be it enacted, That
the collection of all arrears
the several collectors of
this state, appointed since
venteen hundred and eig-
is hereby authorized and
treasurers of the respecti-
ment of all arrearages
collectors; and such ac-
said treasurers according

And be it enacted, That
to superintend the collec-
state on the auditor's be-
have power to require pa-
sue for and recover the
the approbation of the
make composition with
bonds to the state, with
time for payment, not e-
first day of December, f-
three, always requiring
terest, and equal annual

And be it enacted, That
to superintend the collec-
state for duties, fines, pen-
ments, and forfeited res-
retailers and marriage li-
ment, and (if necessary)
and the said agent may
credit any money that th-
by law; and for his in-
take the advice of the at-

And be it enacted, That
caution to expose to sale
or his securities, by vi-
issued, or to be directed
shall cause public notice
shall attend the same, s-
is danger of losing any
state, and not otherwise
so exposed to sale for th-
or part payment, as the
due by the collectors wh-
chased; and any prop-
the state, the said agent
audition on the most ad-
the state, and if the sa-
agent shall take bond, v-
ty, to be approved of
there, from the purcha-
bonds by him so taken
curate list thereof sub-
sury of the western thor-
real property of such p-
from the respective dat-
mentioned in the schedu-

And be it enacted, That
power to dispose of all c-
remains unfulfilled, except
ings, of the city of Lo-
formerly of Maryland,
and take bonds to the
and give time for paym-
from the first day of J-
and ninety three, alway
the interest, and equal
cipal.

And, whereas there ar-
state upon sales of con-
and it appears to this
cases the purchasers are
the property is becomi-
enacted, That the said
the governor and coun-
of the said purchasers w-
purchases, and take ba-
the state; and the said
the governor and coun-
the said purchasers for
and take bonds for th-
cient security, and giv-
ceeding three years fr-
seventeen hundred and
an annual payment of
payments of the prin-
back the said agent sh-
ner as he is before aut-
British property unsold
number for the purch-
credit and terms pro-

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, JANUARY 16, 1794.

An ACT to appoint an agent for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four.

BE IT ENACTED, by the general assembly of Maryland, That Randolph Brandt Latimer be agent of this state, to execute the trust and power reposed in him by virtue of this act, from the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, until the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five.

And be it enacted, That the said agent superintend the collection of all arrearages and balances due from the several collectors of the respective counties within this state, appointed since the first day of January, seventeen hundred and eighty-three; and the said agent is hereby authorized and required to call upon the treasurers of the respective shires for an accurate statement of all arrearages and balances due from such collectors; and such account shall be furnished by the said treasurers accordingly.

And be it enacted, That the said agent be authorized to superintend the collection of all balances due to the state on the auditor's books; and the said agent shall have power to require payment of, and if necessary to sue for and recover the same; and the said agent, with the approbation of the governor and council, may make composition with any such debtors, and take bonds to the state, with sufficient security, and give time for payment, not exceeding three years from the first day of December, seventeen hundred and ninety-three, always requiring annual payment of the interest, and equal annual payments of the principal.

And be it enacted, That the said agent be authorized to superintend the collection of all monies due to the state for duties, fines, penalties, forfeitures and amerciaments, and forfeited recognizances, and for ordinary, retailers and marriage licences, and to require payment, and (if necessary) sue for and recover the same; and the said agent may allow for insolvencies, and credit any money that the party is not chargeable with by law; and for his information of the law he may take the advice of the attorney general.

And be it enacted, That wherever there shall be occasion to expose to sale the property of any collector, or his securities, by virtue of any execution already issued, or to be directed for this purpose, the agent shall cause public notice to be given of such sale, and shall attend the same, and if it shall appear that there is danger of losing any part of the debt due to the state, and not otherwise, shall purchase any property so exposed to sale for the use of the state, in payment, or part payment, as the case may be, of the arrearages due by the collectors whose property may be so purchased; and any property so purchased for the use of the state, the said agent may again expose to public auction on the most advantageous terms for the use of the state, and if the same be sold on credit, the said agent shall take bond, with good and sufficient security, to be approved of by the treasurer of the western shore, from the purchasers of such property; and all bonds by him so taken shall be deposited, with an accurate list thereof subscribed by him, into the treasury of the western shore, and shall be a lien upon the real property of such purchasers and their securities from the respective dates, or so much thereof as is mentioned in the schedule thereto annexed.

And be it enacted, That the said agent shall have power to dispose of all confiscated British property that remains unsold, except the property of James Digges, formerly of Maryland, but now residing in Europe, and take bonds to the state, with sufficient security, and give time for payment, not exceeding three years from the first day of December, seventeen hundred and ninety-three, always requiring annual payment of the interest, and equal annual payments of the principal.

And, whereas there are still some balances due to this state upon sales of confiscated property unbonded for, and it appears to this general assembly that in some cases the purchasers are unable to make payment, and the property is becoming daily of less value, Be it enacted, That the said agent, with the approbation of the governor and council, be authorized to release any of the said purchasers who are unable to pay from their purchases, and take back the property for the use of the state; and the said agent, with the approbation of the governor and council, may make composition with the said purchasers for the use of the said property, and take bonds for the same to the state, with sufficient security, and give time for payment, not exceeding three years from the first day of December, seventeen hundred and ninety-three, always requiring annual payment of the interest, and equal annual payments of the principal; and any property taken back the said agent shall dispose of in the same manner as he is before authorized to dispose of confiscated British property unsold, and to take bonds in the said manner for the purchase money, and on the same credit and terms, provided, that in no case shall the

state refund any part of the principal or interest paid by such purchasers.

And be it enacted, That the governor and council be authorized, if they shall think it necessary, to require new bond and security from any debtor who has not installed, and to limit a time within which such new bond and security shall be given, and if the same be not given within the time so limited, they shall direct the said agent to cause process to issue on the bonds of such debtors, and their securities, or to proceed on any execution already issued and served and suspended, as the case may require, for the whole principal and interest due from such debtors; and in all such cases it shall be lawful for the said agent, and he is hereby authorized, under the direction of the governor and council, if they shall think it to the advantage of the state, to take back the said property and dispose of the same on a credit of three years from the first day of December, seventeen hundred and ninety-three, always requiring annual payment of the principal; and in all such cases where judgments may have been obtained, and where execution may have issued or shall issue, it shall and may be lawful for the said agent, and he is hereby required to dispose of all the property of the debtors thus circumstanced, on a like credit of three years from the first day of December, seventeen hundred and ninety-three, always requiring annual payment of the interest, and equal annual payments of the principal. And the said agent shall lay before the legislature at their next meeting, a list of all persons from whom property shall be taken back by virtue of this act, together with the amount of the former sales, and also of the sales made in virtue of this act.

And be it enacted, That if any bond debtor to the state, for confiscated property purchased, or otherwise, shall neglect to make payment, agreeably to the condition of his bond, and sundry resolves of the general assembly, the said agent shall cause process to issue for the whole principal and interest then due, or shall proceed on any execution already issued and served and suspended as aforesaid, as occasion may require.

And be it enacted, That the said agent be authorized to superintend the collection of all balances due on bonds taken for taxes due before the first of January, seventeen hundred and eighty-three; and the said agent shall also superintend the collection of all balances due on bonds installed, or otherwise, for the emillions of paper money of seventeen hundred and sixty-nine and seventeen hundred and seventy-three.

And be it enacted, That no process shall issue against any of the public debtors, unless by the direction of the said agent.

And be it enacted, That the said agent shall have power to fix such days for the sale of property, taken by fieri facias at the suit of the state, as he may think proper, always taking care to give at least twenty days notice thereof; and the said agent shall also have power to suspend the sales, from time to time, as he may think most to the advantage of the state.

And be it enacted, That the said agent shall pay into the treasury, in specie, the amount of all specie by him received in the discharge of the duties of this act.

And be it enacted, That in all cases where bonds shall be taken in virtue of this act, the bonds shall be a lien on all the real property of the obligors from the date thereof, or on so much of the said real property as the governor and the council shall think sufficient, to be particularly mentioned in a schedule to be annexed to the said bond, in which case it shall be a lien on the property contained in such schedule, and no more, such bond and schedule to be lodged with the treasurer of the western shore.

And be it enacted, That all bonds taken in virtue of this act shall express the county in which the obligors respectively reside, and the treasurer of the western shore shall, within one month after he receives them, respectively cause them, with the schedules annexed to them, to be recorded in the office of the clerk of the general court of the western shore at the expense of the obligors; and a copy of the said record, certified under the hand and official seal of the said clerk, shall be as good evidence in any court of law or equity in this state as the original bond would be if it was produced; and if any of the obligors in any such bonds reside on the eastern shore, the said treasurer shall, within six months from the time he receives the same respectively, transmit to the clerk of the general court of the eastern shore, in the same manner that papers on public service are transmitted, a copy of such bonds and schedules, certified as aforesaid by the clerk of the general court of the western shore, to be recorded in the office of the clerk of the general court of the eastern shore, at the expense of the obligors, and in such case a copy of the said record, certified as aforesaid by the said clerk of the general court of the eastern shore, shall be as good evidence as aforesaid.

And be it enacted, That the said agent shall render a full and full account of his several proceedings under

the authority of this act, to the general assembly at their next session, and shall be allowed for his services the following commissions, to wit: For all payments made to either of the treasurers on bonds for confiscated property, one per cent. for all bonds with security, taken by the said agent on sales of confiscated property in virtue of this act, two and a half per cent. for all monies collected on open account, not including fines, forfeitures and amerciaments, ordinary, retailers, marriage, hawkers and pedlars licences, which have become due since the first day of January, seventeen hundred and ninety-one, six per cent. and for all other monies or bonds, paid in or taken in virtue of this act, one and a half per cent.

And be it enacted, That the said agent, before he enters upon the execution of the duties of this act, shall give bond to the state, before the governor and the council, in the penalty of twenty thousand pounds current money, with such security as the governor and council shall approve, for the faithful performance of the said duties, which bond shall be lodged with the treasurer of the western shore, and shall also take an oath before the chancellor, that he will well and faithfully discharge the duties of agent, under the act, entitled, "An act to appoint an agent for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four," to the best of his skill and judgment; the certificate of which oath shall be annexed to, or endorsed on, the said bond.

And be it enacted, That if the said agent shall not accept his appointment, or if after acceptance he shall not give bond and take the oath aforesaid before the first day of February next, or shall die, the governor and the council are hereby authorized and requested to appoint a fit and proper person in his place, who shall have and execute all the authorities and powers vested in the said Randolph Brandt Latimer by this act, such person first giving security and taking the oath aforesaid.

In COUNCIL, January 6, 1794.

ORDERED, That the act to appoint an agent for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, be inserted in Mr. Green's, Mr. Angel's and Mr. Cowan's papers, six weeks.

ORDERED, That all debtors to this state for the purchase of confiscated British property, and others who might have installed their debts under the act of assembly passed November session, 1790, entitled, An act respecting the creditors and debtors of this state, and who neglected to comply with the terms of the said act, be and they are hereby required to install all such debts on or before the first day of May next.

ORDERED, That the agent be and he is hereby required, immediately after the said first day of May next, to cause process to issue on the bonds of such debtors as shall neglect to install within the time above limited, and their securities, or to proceed on any execution already issued and served and suspended, or otherwise, as the case may require, for the recovery of the whole principal and interest due from such debtors.

By order,

JOHN KILTY, clk.

NOTICE.

THE debtors to the state of Maryland who have not availed themselves of the benefit of the different instalment laws, will be pleased to pay particular attention to the above notice given by the executive, by installing their debts they not only have a credit of three years from the first day of December last, paying one third annually, but also a considerable advantage in the purchase of paper, which will answer their purpose for payment equal with specie.

Those debtors who have installed their debts, and whose instalments became due on the first of September and December last, are respectfully informed that process will issue against every delinquent immediately after the 10th day of February next. It was hoped that the notice given by the agent on the 8th of January, 1793, would have been a sufficient caution to the several county clerks to induce them to make their payments for licences on the first of November annually, and their returns of fines, forfeitures, &c. &c. put into the hands of the several sheriffs for collection; there is no excuse for delay of payment by the clerks, because the money is received by them in court, and unless complete returns are made, and full payments had, by the 10th day of February next, I shall be under the disagreeable necessity of not only commencing suits, or issuing execution, as the case may require, but of proceeding against them, as the law prescribes, for neglect of duty. The several sheriffs, who are in arrears, are also informed that proceedings will be had against them immediately after the said 10th day of February next, for such balances as remain then unpaid.

RANDOLPH B. LATIMER, Agent

for the State of Maryland.

Annapolis, January 6, 1794.

A L B A N Y, December 26.

A REPORT is in town from Niagara that general Wayne, by a manoeuvre every way worthy of the man, had so effectually surprised the Indians, on the ground of general St. Clair's defeat, as to have made a most dreadful slaughter among those lawless sons of the desert, and taken a great number of prisoners. It is mentioned, that the amount was so complete, that the Indians who escaped, did it by dint of the tomahawk, in a desperate fury. Our troops, after having thrown away their muskets.

N E W - Y O R K, January 4.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Nova-Scotia, to his friend in this city, dated November 27.

"We flatter ourselves that something important will take place in the West-Indies. Twenty regiments and a strong fleet are on their way thither.—NO MORE English packets go to New-York. The October packet arrived a few days past at Halifax, and will return directly from thence."

Extract of a letter from Newbury-Port, to a gentleman in this city, dated December 23.

"By an arrival yesterday at Salem, we are informed that three of our eastern vessels, bound to some of the English West-India islands, have been captured by a French privateer, carried into St. Lucia, and condemned; vessels and cargo confiscated; and one of the captains has come passenger in the above vessel. We are very much alarmed here in consequence of this and other like news."

P H I L A D E L P H I A, January 10.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, to his friend in this city, dated 24th of October, 1793.

"CITIZEN AND FRIEND,

"The French have retaken that very important city, Lyons; which gives them possession of the river Rhone, which enables them to transport their armies 300 miles by water. The national convention has since, from policy, passed sundry decrees respecting Lyons, which are as follow—the town shall be destroyed, and the name of Lyons shall be effaced from the lists of the towns of the republic—the property of the rich inhabitants shall be confiscated for the benefit of the republic—And, upon its ruins shall be raised a column to attest to posterity, the crimes and punishment of the royalists of that city, with this inscription:

"Lyons warred against liberty—

"Lyons—is no more.—

"The eighteenth day of the first month,

"Second Year of the Republic,

"One and indivisible.

The French in Flanders have obliged the combined armies, under the command of prince Cobourg and general Clairfait, to raise the siege of Maubeuge, and recross the river Sambre. The army under Cobourg was of 80,000 men, of whom it is said he only lost 3000 men in his retreat: The number of Clairfait's army is not exactly known, but it is supposed between 30 and 40,000 men, of which he lost a much more considerable number than Cobourg—This retreat is thought to be a greater disadvantage to the combined armies, than theirs from Dunkirk. But the French, in consequence of withdrawing a number of their best men from the army against the king of Prussia, to assist Maubeuge, have had the lines of Weissenburg forced, and lost 30 pieces of cannon, but the situation of the country is such, that it is thought the armies must withdraw themselves in winter.

"The national convention have passed sundry decrees against England alone, in consequence, it is said, of the English who took Toulon, putting to death Beauvais Precieu, the representative of the people, who was in the town when it surrendered; they are about to the following purport: All the subjects of the king of Great-Britain (children excepted) shall be immediately (the 6th instant) arrested, and seals put on their papers, and the property of those subjects of Great-Britain, who are absent, shall be seized, and confiscated for the benefit of the republic.

"It is with regret that I have to say, the queen of France is no more, she suffered under the axe of the Guillotine on Wednesday the 16th instant, after having been condemned on the preceding day by the revolutionary tribunal, as guilty of having co-operated against the liberties of France."

Extract of a letter from Nantes, dated October 16th, 1793, to captain Molinary, Philadelphia.

"I cannot send you any news more agreeable or more glorious, than that the republic is saved, notwithstanding the infamous treasons that daily come to light. Custine suffered last month, and many generals who were of his plot, have shared his fate, but no matter, all is well, ça ira.

"England has lost ten thousand men before Dunkirk, and Spain has lost her three camps near Perpignan. We are in Catalonia. The king of Savoy has lost all his dominions, except Piedmont, where he is so closely hemmed in, that he cannot escape; his treasure, cannon, provisions, and ammunition have all fallen into our hands. Lyons is reduced to ashes; ten thousand emigrants were there put to the sword after having sustained a siege of two months. All that remains to be subdued is the devoted town of Toulon, which has been betrayed to the English and which we are now closely besieging with an army of 72,000 men. As for the lawless banditti of this country who were so insignificant when you left this, they are become an object of serious concern. In June last two hundred thousand of them attacked us at all the points in the city, but were repulsed with considerable loss. They have since repaired the Loire. For these two months 180,000 men of the republican troops have been in pursuit of these insurgents.

"Not a day passes but they attack them, and it is probable that before the end of this month they will be utterly destroyed. All the navy and all the merchantmen are called into actual service. Preparations are making for a descent on England, and it is thought that the troops here, consisting of 180,000 men, are intended for that expedition. Naples and the Duke of Tuscany have just declared war against us. No matter; we are driving all before us. The Austrians, Prussians, Hessians, and Dutch can hold out no longer.

"A levée of 450 thousand men has lately been completed, all well armed and equipped; a part of them are already on the frontiers, and the rest are soon to follow. Another levée is now raising of the like number, 40 thousand cavalry are already enrolled and on their march for the frontiers.

"The first levée was composed of men of every rank, without distinction, from the age of 18 to 25, and the other levée, which is almost completed, is to be composed of men from the age of 25 to 45. Every young man and widower without children is obliged to march. All utensils of iron, and all bells, are carried to the national founderies. Our calendar is reformed. Men of improved understandings have introduced more order into it and made it more worthy of a free people. We have expelled from it all the fables, all the monuments of ignorance and fanaticism which have done so much mischief and which are the causes of our present sufferings. Instead of those vile miscreants who owe their canonization to their sluggish life and their imbecility, we have substituted the names of those heroes who have done honour to human nature in ancient times, and who are now our models. The months are of 30 days, the weeks of 10; and at the end of each week a day is consecrated to repose and to the celebration of the epocha of our immortal revolution. Four hundred merchants and stock-jobbers have been executed at Marfeilles. This example has made that town and Bourdeaux return to the principles of our revolution. Commercial aristocracy attempted to succeed the aristocracy of the nobles and the priesthood, but this the interior departments did not relish. We shall be free and we shall leave to posterity either a dreadful catastrophe to bewail, or grand examples for their imitation."

Translation from the Courier Politique of the 2d inst. Passengers arrived this day from Cape Francois, announce the capture of that place by the Spaniards, who attacked it by land and sea—the courier promises the details of this event in the next paper—the vessel being below in the river, though the passengers are arrived in the city.

W I N C H E S T E R, January 6.

From the KNOXVILLE GAZETTE, of December 7.

Two Cherokee Indians, a fellow and a squaw, taken on the Tennessee, by captain Harrison, in a late scout, have been brought to this place: They inform, that the town on the south side of Hightower river, where a part of general Sevier's army had the late combat, is the principal place of rendezvous for the Creeks and Cherokees to assemble previous to their coming in upon the frontiers. This town is principally inhabited by Creeks, and is governed by a Creek chief, called the Buffalo-Horn. Since general Sevier's expedition, the Indians have done but very little mischief on the frontiers of this district: They have stolen a number of horses and cattle out of the settlements, and some small trails have been seen in different places.

On Monday last, Nicholas Ball (passing from Golliver's creek to Well's station, in Knox county) was fired on by five Indians, received three bullets through his cloaths. In the action which captain Evans had at Hightower, Mr. Ball had two bullets shot through his hat.

Copy of a letter from colonel James Winchester, to brigadier-general James Robertson, dated Sumner county, Croft's mill, November 9, 1793.

"SIR,

"Some horses having been stolen, and Indians seen in this neighbourhood, I ordered out lieutenant Snoddy, with thirty men, to scout the woods about the Caney-Fork, and if possible, discover their main encampment.

"On the 4th instant, he met two, who fled, and he pursued to a large camp near the Rock Island ford of the Caney-Fork, where he took 28 good Spanish blankets, two matchcoats, eight new brass kettles, one firelock, three new swords, Spanish blades, a bag of vermilion, powder and lead, several bayonets, spears, war hatchets, bridles and halters. Evening coming on, he withdrew from the camp about a mile, to an eminence, where he halted his men, and laid on their arms all night. About the dawn of day they appeared advancing, with trailed arms, and about thirty yards distance a firing commenced, and was kept up for three or four rounds, when the Indians retreated, leaving one fellow dead on the ground, and were seen to bear off several wounded. Lieutenant Snoddy had two men killed, and three wounded; it is hoped not mortally. Such conduct and bravery would do honour to veteran troops. I have the honour to be your obedient, humble servant,

"JAMES WINCHESTER."

"Brigadier-general Robertson,

"Mero district."

A N N A P O L I S, January 16.

Captain Griffin of the ship Sally, arrived at Baltimore in 65 days from Amsterdam, gives the following agreeable intelligence:—The capture of Orléans by the republican army of France, together with the whole of the military stores and cash, and the disgraceful flight of the Duke of York, was old news at the time of his departure. By this vessel we have a confirmation of the intelligence of the defeat of Cobourg and Clairfait, and the total rout of the little

despot of Sardinia—his being hemmed in, in Piedmont, and the probability of his capture—the punishment of the Spaniards, their three camps of Perpignan annihilated, and the standard of equality, liberty, justice, and Catalonia. He heard nothing of the French near Weissenburg being forced. Confirms the information of the people of Great-Britain, with the militia, being determined to obtain a reform in the government; that has for its basis annual elections; and demand peace in a tone in unison with their feelings.

Captain Griffith spoke a vessel from Cadix, bound to Charleston, S. C. the captain of which informed him, that the ship President, of Philadelphia, was captured by the Algerines, off Cape St. Vincent, in Portugal.

THE citizens of Annapolis profess themselves to be sons of Liberty, and have always been celebrated for their hospitality. As I am anxious that we should support the character we have acquired, I shall be extremely sorry should the commanders of the Armée be afforded an opportunity of testifying against us.

A CITIZEN.

January 15, 1794.

"On Wednesday the 18th ult. departed this life at her seat near the city of Annapolis, Mrs. CATHARINE WORTHINGTON, relict of colonel NICHOLAS WORTHINGTON, in the sixty-second year of her age. The remarkable and exemplary piety with which she sustained her sufferings, and the great composure of mind she manifested when sensible of her approaching dissolution, evinced her perfect resignation to the unerring will of the Great Father of all Mercies, and a firm hope that a long and well spent life would ultimately be rewarded with eternal joy and felicity through the merits of her blessed Saviour and Redeemer Jesus Christ—She was a sincere and a pious christian—She was charitable, benevolent and kind, and ever delighted in doing good; her ears were never shut to the voice of distress; she relieved the poor and needy of all ranks ever found relief, and in her death they have experienced an innumerable loss. She was ever an affectionate wife, always a fond tender mother, an indulgent mistress, warm, steady and a sincere friend, and a kind obliging neighbour—She lived beloved by all, and died ever to be lamented by her afflicted children, relatives and friends; but the great meekness and humility of her disposition, the piety of her life, and the many exemplary virtues that adorned her character, afford no doubt to them a pleasing and a well founded hope that her precious soul, at the moment of her dissolution, took its flight to those regions of unceasing glory, where the voice of grief is not heard, and where the troubles of life disquiet no more."

* * A few copies of the MILITIA LAW to be sold at the Printing-office. Price, One quarter of a Dollar.

In CHANCERY, January 3, 1794.

NICHOLAS BOONE, an insolvent debtor, lately in the custody of the sheriff of Prince-George's county, having, on his petition to the chancellor, been brought before the chancellor, and having taken the oath prescribed by the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the body of said Boone having, according to the said act, been discharged from imprisonment; it is thereupon by the chancellor adjudged and ordered, that the creditors of the said Boone appear before him in person, or by their agent or attorney, in the chancery-office, on the first of March next, for the purpose of proposing to the said Boone any interrogatories which they, or any of them, may think proper, and of recommending to the chancellor some person to be trustee of the property of the said Boone, for the benefit of his creditors: Ordered further, that notice be given by the said Boone to the said creditors to attend for the purposes aforesaid, by having a copy of this order inserted in the Maryland Gazette, and continued therein three weeks.

SAMUEL H. HOWARD,

Reg. Cur. Can.

L O S T,

From Mr. Mann's Tavern,

A SMALL DEAL BOX, marked W & R, and further, directed to THOMAS WIGNELL, Esq. Philadelphia, per the Mohawk. Whoever may now be in possession of the said box, and will return it to Mr. Wignell, at Mrs. Bryce's, shall be sufficiently rewarded for their trouble.

WIGNELL and REINAGLE.

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

THOMAS B. CLEMENTS, Mattawoman; Richard Chew, jun. George Chapman, Mr. Clark Dickson, George Gray, Port Tobacco; James Middleton, Charles county.

ELEAZAR DAVIS, D. P. M.

January 9, 1794.

Upper Marlborough, January 8, 1794. THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public, and his friends in general, that he has opened the TAVERN lately occupied by Mr. SAMUEL HAMILTON, where, he hopes by his attention to business, he will merit their favour.

J. HALKERSTON.

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THEATRE.

The LAST WEEK of the COMPANY'S PERFORMING this SEASON.

On FRIDAY, January 17, 1794.

A COMEDY, never acted here, called, **THE ROAD TO RUIN.**

A new SCOT'S DANCE, called, **THE CALEDONIAN FROLICK.**

To which will be added, a COMIC OPERA, in two acts, called, **THE DESERTER.**

Days of PERFORMANCE, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

Annapolis, January 14, 1794.

BY order of the high court of chancery, notice is hereby given to the creditors of **GEORGE FRAZER HAWKINS**, late of Prince George's county, deceased, to exhibit to the chancellor their respective claims, with the vouchers and proofs thereof, on or before the fifteenth day of April next, in order that the chancellor may ascertain the sum necessary to be raised by the sale of part of the real estate of the said Hawkins, it being the intent of the chancellor that all claims against the said Hawkins, which shall be exhibited before that day, and established to his satisfaction, shall be preferred to claims thereafter exhibited.

Test. **SAMUEL HOWARD**,
Reg. Cur. Car.

STOLEN last night from my stable, in Hagerstown, a deep forel Horse, but at this season looks like a bay, 7 or eight years old, about 14 hands high, crooked paces, smooth shod, has a small white spot between his eyes, a white spot on each side of his back, and another on the hinder part of his off butt-ock, occasioned by a hurt, and has a bushy tail considerably rubbed towards the root. Whoever takes up horse and thief shall receive four dollars reward and reasonable charges.

STEWART HERBERT.

Hagerstown, December 29, 1793.

By THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES, DECEMBER, 23, 1793.

ORDERED. That the bill relating to public roads in this state, and to repeal the acts of assembly therein mentioned, except the names of the counties now included in it, be published three weeks in the Maryland Journal, Maryland Gazette, Hanson's Georgetown paper, and Maryland Herald, for the consideration of the people.

By order,

WM. HARWOOD, Clk.

A BILL, entitled, *An act relating to public roads in this state, and to repeal the acts of assembly therein mentioned.*

WHEREAS the present modes of repairing the roads under the existing laws of this state are found by experience unequal to the purposes intended, and partial and unjust in their operation, and it seems expedient for the good of the state and convenience of the people to provide more effectual methods, and to vest in proper persons a power of laying out new roads and freighting old ones; therefore

Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the justices of the peace for ——— counties, or any five of them, shall and they are hereby empowered and required to meet at the court-houses of their respective counties, on the first Monday in March next, and in each succeeding year during the continuance of this act, at the usual time of holding their levy court, and at every such annual meeting to levy, by equal assessment on the assessable property within their county, a sum of money not exceeding three shillings and nine-pence, on every hundred pounds of assessable property in said counties, to be collected as other county charges are, which shall be paid to the justices of the levy court, or their order, to be applied towards freighting, laying out and amending roads, in said counties; and the said justices, or any five of them, shall have full power and authority to appropriate the funds arising from the said tax to the said roads, and to anticipate the collection of any of the said taxes, by permitting, if expedient, the supervisor or supervisors to accept of labour in lieu thereof, by issuing orders to those by whom such labour may be rendered, to be discounted in taxes with the collector of his county in discharge of monies for that particular tax.

And be it enacted, That the justices of the levy court, or any five of them, on application in writing, signed by a majority of the inhabitants of any hundred or hundreds through which any roads may pass, to establish a new public road, or to freighten any old road heretofore laid out as a public road, shall have power and authority to appoint three discreet persons, freeholders in said county, commissioners, to view, survey and plot the said road, so applied for, and make a return thereof to the said court at their next meeting, when, on receiving such plot or plots, shall examine the same, and all evidence that shall or may be offered for or against the said road, as returned, and if disapproved, may reject the same, or may direct the said commissioners to alter and amend the said plot, and when approved, shall direct them to mark and bound the said road or roads accordingly; and direct the supervisor or supervisors to clear and improve the same, in the same manner, and on the same terms, as other roads

heretofore laid out; and upon completing the same, the said road shall be deemed a public road, and shall be kept in repair as all other public roads in said county are by this law directed to be kept.

And, whereas the freighting and amending old and making new roads, may cause damage to the proprietors of lands through which the same may pass, and it is reasonable and just that compensation be made to such proprietors, Be it enacted, That whenever any old road shall be altered in its breadth or direction, or any new road laid out as aforesaid, the justices aforesaid, or any five of them, shall be and they are hereby empowered and authorized to agree with the party injured for the amount of the damages sustained, but if such agreement doth not take place, then the said justices shall issue their warrant, directed to the sheriff of the county, commanding him to summon and return a jury of twelve good and lawful men of the said county, not interrelated or related to the party or parties, to be and appear before one of the said justices, on the premises, at a certain day in the said warrant to be expressed, which jury, upon their oath, or affirmation if a Quaker, Meaconit or Tunker, to be administered by some one of the justices aforesaid, shall inquire who is or are the owner or owners of the land over which any such road shall pass, and what damages such owner or owners will actually suffer from the passage of the road over the land as aforesaid, when the said road is a new one, or by widening or freighting said road, when it is a road heretofore laid out, taking into due consideration all conveniences and inconveniences, advantages and disadvantages, if any, arising from such circumstances, whether by the improvement of an old road, or making a new one; and such sheriff shall return the inquest of the jury aforesaid, under their hands and seals, and attested by his official signature and seal, to the next levy court to be held for the county, and the amount of damages therein expressed, if any, shall be paid by order of the said court out of the monies to be levied as aforesaid; Provided that no new road shall be made through any building, enclosed yard, garden or orchard, against the will of the owner, nor shall any field in which grain, hemp, flax, tobacco, or other cultivated vegetables be growing, be laid open until after the season for collecting and securing the crop.

And be it enacted, That the said justices shall, and they are hereby required, at their aforesaid meetings at their levy court, every year thereafter, to nominate, and by warrant under the hand of the clerk, and seal of the county, appoint fit and proper persons to be supervisors of the public roads in their county, within such divisions and districts as shall be specified and assigned by said court in the said warrants, and every supervisor, appointed in virtue of this act, shall give bond to the state of Maryland, with good security, in such sum or penalty as the said justices shall require, for the performance of his duty, and such supervisors, so appointed, shall continue to serve as such until a new appointment as aforesaid, by the said justices at their levy courts, and in case of the death, removal, neglect, refusal to act, or misbehaviour of any supervisor to be appointed, the said justices, or any three of them, most convenient, in the recess of the said court, may nominate and appoint, by warrant under their hands and seals, another person in his place to serve for the residue of the term for which said supervisor, so dying, removing, refusing to act, or misbehaving, was originally appointed; and the supervisors, nominated and appointed as aforesaid, shall give bond with security as aforesaid, and shall clear, amend, and keep in good repair, the said public roads within their respective districts, and shall make, amend, and keep in good repair, all such bridges and causeways as are needful and requisite to be made and repaired; and to enable the said supervisors effectually to perform the said duties, they are hereby empowered, from time to time, to hire and employ, at reasonable wages, a sufficient number of labourers to work on the said public roads, and to hire and employ horses, carts, waggon or other convenient carriages, for the purpose of carrying earth, gravel, stones, timber or other heavy articles, necessary for amending the said roads, or making and keeping in repair the said bridges and causeways, and also to agree, at reasonable rates, for and purchase such wood and timber as may be necessary in making such bridges and causeways.

And be it enacted, That the warrants shall be made out to the supervisors as aforesaid by the clerk of the said court, and by him delivered to the sheriff of the county, within ten days after the said warrant shall be ordered by the said court, and shall be delivered by the said sheriff, to whom the same is directed, within ten days after the said sheriff's receipt thereof, under the penalty of five pounds for each warrant not delivered by the clerk, and the like sum for each warrant received, and not delivered as aforesaid, by the said sheriff, to be recovered before a single magistrate, as in case of small debts out of court, and applied towards clearing and amending the public roads, bridges and causeways, aforesaid.

And be it enacted, That if any of the said supervisors shall not well and sufficiently clear and amend the said public roads within his district, within a reasonable time after the same shall be out of repair, or shall not freighten the said public roads as marked and bounded by the commissioners appointed and empowered, when directed by said justices, or shall permit or suffer any fallen trees, or other obstruction, within his power, to remain to lie in or across any of the said public roads, whereby any waggon, cart or other carriage, may be obstructed, for the space of two days together, he having notice thereof, or shall neglect to fall, or cause to be fallen, all dead trees on each side of the said public roads, whose limbs hang over the said road, and may, by their falling, injure travellers, or shall suffer any of the bridges or causeways, in his said dis-

trict, to be out of repair, or in any other manner fail in the performance of the duty of the supervisor of the public roads, after having accepted such office, he shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds current money for every offence, to be recovered and applied as aforesaid.

And be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the supervisors aforesaid, and any persons to be employed by them, to take and carry away any stones, gravel, or earth, of a firm quality, that may be found on any land adjoining the roads for which the same may be wanted, without leave of the owner, or making him any compensation therefor: Provided, that no stone, quarried or collected by the owner for his own use, or for sale, shall be so taken or applied, or any enclosure laid open to obtain the same, without the owner or owners leave first being obtained.

And be it enacted, That the said supervisors shall, and they are hereby required, before they begin to freighten, amend, or repair any road within their several and respective districts, or to make or repair any bridge or causeway, to give notice, by advertisement set up at the most convenient public, and frequented places in such districts, in order that the said inhabitants may have an opportunity of hiring labourers to the said supervisor, or labour themselves, in and upon the said roads, bridges, or causeways, and each supervisor shall be allowed a sum not exceeding seven shillings and six pence per day for every day he shall attend.

And be it enacted, That the justices aforesaid may, and shall at their levy court, annually, call on the collector or collectors and the several supervisors for the settlement of all monies levied and assessed for the use of the roads as aforesaid, and in case of neglect or refusal of the said collectors or supervisors to settle his account and pay the balance due from him or them, shall immediately commence suit for the recovery thereof, in which no appeal or writ of error shall be had or brought, nor more than one imparlance shall be allowed.

And be it enacted, That if any person or persons shall presume to alter or change, or in any manner obstruct, or encroach on any of the said roads, or on any part or parts thereof, or cut down or destroy, delace, or injure any of the bridges, causeways, boundaries, marks, or directions therein, such person or persons, being thereof convicted in the county court, shall be fined, at the discretion of the court, in any sum not exceeding five pounds, according to the nature and degree of the offence, and all fines imposed in such cases shall be recovered before any justice of the peace for the county, and appropriated to the purpose of repairing such damages and improving the road, and shall be paid to, and accounted for, by the supervisors of the district wherein such damages shall be sustained.

And be it enacted, That in all cases where it shall be deemed necessary by the justices of the levy court of two adjacent counties, divided by water from each other, to keep up bridges heretofore built, or to have new bridges erected over said water, it shall be done at the joint and equal expence of such adjoining counties.

This act to commence on the first Monday of March next, and continue in force seven years, and until the end of the next session of assembly which shall happen thereafter, and from and after the aforesaid first Monday of March next, the act, entitled, *An act for the marking of highways, and making the heads of rivers, creeks, branches and swamps, passable for horse and foot*, passed at September session, seventeen hundred and four, and the several supplements thereto, and an act to empower the justices of Cecil county, to freighten and amend the public roads in said county, and to levy the expences attending the same on the assessable property of said county, passed November session, seventeen hundred and ninety-one, except so far as relates to the roads already laid out by the commissioners of said county, shall cease to be in force, and are hereby repealed, so far as relates to Cecil county.

THE subscriber has for SALE, a few LOOK-
ING GLASSES, in gilt and mahogany frames,
TEA CADDIES, MAHOGANY KNIFE CASES,
PACED GAMMON TABLES, and a well toned PIA-
NO-FORTE. Complete sets of PIANO FORTE
STRINGS, GERMAN FLUTES of the first qua-
lity, a variety of SONGS and DUETS, for the voice
and harpsichord, from all the favourite operas, &c,
Tutors for the Piano-forte, Guitar, German Flute,
and Violin.

JOHN SHAW.

N. B. A Choice of HARPSICHOORD MUSIC.
Annapolis, December 23d, 1793.

ALL persons having just claims against the estate of the late captain **JUDSON COOLIDGE**, of Prince George's county, deceased, are requested to bring them in legally authenticated, on or before the first day of March next, that they may be adjusted, and all those who are indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and it is earnestly wished that this notice may be attended to, or suits will be commenced without respect to persons.
SAMUEL JUDSON COOLIDGE,
Administrator de bonis non.

December 5, 1793.

THE trustees of **WILLIAM SPRING BOWIE**, re-
quest a meeting of the creditors of the said
Bowie, at Upper Marlborough, on Wednesday the
22d of January, in order that they may examine a
state of the claims delivered to the trustees, and the
debts and collection made by them.
December 30, 1793.

and take bonds for sufficient security, and exceeding three years, seventeen hundred and an annual payment of the principal of the said bond back the said agent as he is before a British property upon manner for the purchase and terms; provided

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, J A N U A R Y 23, 1794.

An ACT to appoint an agent for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four.

BE IT ENACTED, by the general assembly of Maryland, That Randolph Brandt Latimer be agent of this state, to execute the trust and power reposed in him by virtue of this act, from the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, until the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five.

And be it enacted, That the said agent superintend the collection of all arrears and balances due from the several collectors of the respective counties within this state, appointed since the first day of January, seventeen hundred and eighty-three; and the said agent is hereby authorized and required to call upon the treasurers of the respective shires for an accurate statement of all arrears and balances due from such collectors, and such account shall be furnished by the said treasurers accordingly.

And be it enacted, That the said agent be authorized to superintend the collection of all balances due to the state on the auditor's books; and the said agent shall have power to require payment of, and if necessary to sue for and recover the same; and the said agent, with the approbation of the governor and council, may make composition with any such debtors, and take bonds to the state, with sufficient security, and give time for payment, not exceeding three years from the first day of December, seventeen hundred and ninety-three, always requiring annual payment of the interest, and equal annual payments of the principal.

And be it enacted, That the said agent be authorized to superintend the collection of all monies due to the state for duties, fines, penalties, forfeitures and amerciaments, and forfeited recognizances, and for ordinary, retailers and marriage licences, and to require payment, and (if necessary) sue for and recover the same; and the said agent may allow for insolvencies, and credit any money that the party is not chargeable with by law; and for his information of the law he may take the advice of the attorney general.

And be it enacted, That wherever there shall be occasion to expose to sale the property of any collector, or his securities, by virtue of any execution already issued, or to be directed for this purpose, the agent shall cause public notice to be given of such sale, and shall attend the same, and if it shall appear that there is danger of losing any part of the debt due to the state, and not otherwise, shall purchase any property so exposed to sale for the use of the state, in payment, or part payment, as the case may be, of the arrears due by the collectors whose property may be so purchased; and any property so purchased for the use of the state, the said agent may again expose to public auction on the most advantageous terms for the use of the state, and if the same be sold on credit, the said agent shall take bond, with good and sufficient security, to be approved of by the treasurer of the western shore, from the purchasers of such property; and all bonds by him so taken shall be deposited, with an accurate list thereof subscribed by him, into the treasury of the western shore, and shall be a lien upon the real property of such purchasers and their securities from the respective dates, or so much thereof as is mentioned in the schedule thereto annexed.

And be it enacted, That the said agent shall have power to dispose of all confiscated British property that remains unsold, except the property of Edmund Jennings, of the city of London, and of Thomas Digges, formerly of Maryland, but now residing in Europe, and take bonds to the state, with sufficient security, and give time for payment, not exceeding three years from the first day of December, seventeen hundred and ninety-three, always requiring annual payment of the interest, and equal annual payments of the principal.

And, whereas there are still some balances due to this state upon sales of confiscated property unbonded for, and it appears to this general assembly that in some cases the purchasers are unable to make payment, and the property is becoming daily of less value, Be it enacted, That the said agent, with the approbation of the governor and council, be authorized to release any of the said purchasers who are unable to pay from their purchases, and take back the property for the use of the state; and the said agent, with the approbation of the governor and council, may make composition with the said purchasers for the use of the said property, and take bonds for the same to the state, with sufficient security, and give time for payment, not exceeding three years from the first day of December, seventeen hundred and ninety-three, always requiring an annual payment of the interest, and equal annual payments of the principal; and any property taken back the said agent shall dispose of in the same manner as he is before authorized to dispose of confiscated British property unsold, and to take bonds in the same manner for the purchase money, and on the same credit and terms; provided, that in no case shall the

state refund any part of the principal or interest paid by such purchasers.

And be it enacted, That the governor and council be authorized, if they shall think it necessary, to require new bond and security from any debtor who has not infilled, and to limit a time within which such new bond and security shall be given, and if the same be not given within the time so limited, they shall direct the said agent to cause process to issue on the bonds of such debtors, and their securities, or to proceed on any execution already issued and served and suspended, as the case may require, for the whole principal and interest due from such debtors; and in all such cases it shall be lawful for the said agent, and he is hereby authorized, under the direction of the governor and council, if they shall think it to the advantage of the state, to take back the said property and dispose of the same on a credit of three years from the first day of December, seventeen hundred and ninety-three, always requiring annual payment of interest, and equal annual payments of the principal; and in all such cases where judgments may have been obtained, and where execution may have issued or shall issue, it shall and may be lawful for the said agent, and he is hereby required to dispose of all the property of the debtors thus circumstanced, on a like credit of three years from the first day of December, seventeen hundred and ninety-three, always requiring annual payment of the interest, and equal annual payments of the principal. And the said agent shall lay before the legislature at their next meeting, a list of all persons from whom property shall be taken back by virtue of this act, together with the amount of the former sales, and also of the sales made in virtue of this act.

And be it enacted, That if any bond debtor to the state, for confiscated property purchased, or otherwise, shall neglect to make payment, agreeably to the condition of his bond, and sundry resolves of the general assembly, the said agent shall cause process to issue for the whole principal and interest then due, or shall proceed on any execution already issued and served and suspended as aforesaid, as occasion may require.

And be it enacted, That the said agent be authorized to superintend the collection of all balances due on bonds taken for taxes due before the first of January, seventeen hundred and eighty-three; and the said agent shall also superintend the collection of all balances due on bonds installed, or otherwise, for the emissions of paper money of seventeen hundred and sixty-nine and seventeen hundred and seventy-three.

And be it enacted, That no process shall issue against any of the public debtors, unless by the direction of the said agent.

And be it enacted, That the said agent shall have power to fix such days for the sale of property, taken by fieri facias at the suit of the state, as he may think proper, always taking care to give at least twenty days notice thereof; and the said agent shall also have power to suspend the sales, from time to time, as he may think most to the advantage of the state.

And be it enacted, That the said agent shall pay into the treasury, in specie, the amount of all specie by him received in the discharge of the duties of this act.

And be it enacted, That in all cases where bonds shall be taken in virtue of this act, the bonds shall be a lien on all the real property of the obligors from the date thereof, or on so much of the said real property as the governor and the council shall think sufficient, to be particularly mentioned in a schedule to be annexed to the said bond, in which case it shall be a lien on the property contained in such schedule, and no more, such bond and schedule to be lodged with the treasurer of the western shore.

And be it enacted, That all bonds taken in virtue of this act shall express the county in which the obligors respectively reside, and the treasurer of the western shore shall, within one month after he receives them, respectively cause them, with the schedules annexed to them, to be recorded in the office of the clerk of the general court of the western shore at the expense of the obligors; and a copy of the said record, certified under the hand and official seal of the said clerk, shall be as good evidence in any court of law or equity in this state as the original bond would be if it was produced; and if any of the obligors in any such bonds reside on the eastern shore, the said treasurer shall, within six months from the time he receives the same respectively, transmit to the clerk of the general court of the eastern shore, in the same manner that papers on public service are transmitted, a copy of such bonds and schedules, certified as aforesaid by the clerk of the general court of the western shore, to be recorded in the office of the clerk of the general court of the eastern shore, at the expense of the obligors, and in such case a copy of the said record, certified as aforesaid by the said clerk of the general court of the eastern shore, shall be good evidence as aforesaid.

And be it enacted, That the said agent shall render a fair and full account of his several proceedings under

the authority of this act, to the general assembly at their next session, and shall be allowed for his services the following commissions, to wit: For all payments made to either of the treasurers on bonds for confiscated property, one per cent. for all bonds with security; taken by the said agent on sales of confiscated property in virtue of this act, two and a half per cent. for all monies collected on open account, not including fines, forfeitures and amerciaments, ordinary, retailers, marriage, hawkers and pedlars licences, which have become due since the first day of January, seventeen hundred and ninety-one, six per cent. and for all other monies or bonds, paid in or taken in virtue of this act, one and a half per cent.

And be it enacted, That the said agent, before he enters upon the execution of the duties of this act, shall give bond to the state, before the governor and the council, in the penalty of twenty thousand pounds current money, with such security as the governor and council shall approve, for the faithful performance of the said duties, which bond shall be lodged with the treasurer of the western shore, and shall also take an oath before the chancellor, that he will well and faithfully discharge the duties of agent, under the act, entitled, "An act to appoint an agent for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four," to the best of his skill and judgment; the certificate of which oath shall be annexed to, or endorsed on, the said bond.

And be it enacted, That if the said agent shall not accept his appointment, or if after acceptance he shall not give bond and take the oath aforesaid before the first day of February next, or shall die, the governor and the council are hereby authorized and requested to appoint a fit and proper person in his place, who shall have and execute all the authorities and powers vested in the said Randolph Brandt Latimer by this act, such person first giving security and taking the oath aforesaid.

In COUNCIL, January 6, 1794.

ORDERED, That the act to appoint an agent for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, be inserted in Mr. Green's, Mr. Angel's and Mr. Cowan's papers, six weeks.

ORDERED, That all debtors to this state for the purchase of confiscated British property, and others who might have installed their debts under the act of assembly passed November session, 1790, entitled, An act respecting the creditors and debtors of this state, and who neglected to comply with the terms of the said act, be and they are hereby required to install all such debts on or before the first day of May next.

ORDERED, That the agent be and he is hereby required, immediately after the said first day of May next, to cause process to issue on the bonds of such debtors as shall neglect to install within the time above limited, and their securities, or to proceed on any execution already issued and served and suspended, or otherwise, as the case may require, for the recovery of the whole principal and interest due from such debtors.

By order,
JOHN KILTY, clk.

NOTICE.

THE debtors to the state of Maryland who have not availed themselves of the benefit of the different instalment laws, will be pleased to pay particular attention to the above notice given by the executive; by installing their debts they not only have a credit of three years from the first day of December last, paying one third annually, but also a considerable advantage in the purchase of paper, which will answer their purpose for payment equal with specie.

Those debtors who have installed their debts, and whose instalments became due on the first of September and December last, are respectfully informed that process will issue against every delinquent immediately after the 10th day of February next. It was hoped that the notice given by the agent on the 8th of January, 1793, would have been a sufficient caution to the several county clerks to induce them to make their payments for licences on the first of November annually, and their returns of fines, forfeitures, &c. &c. put into the hands of the several sheriffs for collection; there is no excuse for delay of payment by the clerks, because the money is received by them in court, and unless complete returns are made, and full payments had, by the 10th day of February next, I shall be under the disagreeable necessity of not only commencing suits, or issuing execution, as the case may require, but of proceeding against them, as the law prescribes, for neglect of duty. The several sheriffs, who are in arrears, are also informed that proceedings will be had against them immediately after the said 10th day of February next, for such balances as remain then unpaid.

RANDOLPH B. LATIMER, Agent
for the State of Maryland.
Annapolis, January 6, 1794.

ANDERNACH, October 19.
An officer has this moment passed on, charged with dispatches to the prince de Cobourg, containing an account of the surrender of Landau. He said, that when he set out, Strasbourg was entering into a capitulation. We are assured that the French have retired to the environs of Colmar.

W-EISSENBURG.
Report from the Head Quarters, 14th October, at one o'clock in the morning.

The enemy are defeated: the lines both at Lauterbourg and Weissenburg are taken by assault. We have taken three redoubts, besides colours, small arms, &c. 23 pieces of cannon, with their horses, and 700 prisoners; with break of day we are going to pursue the enemy farther.

BRUSSELS, October 22.
The great and bloody battle which should have crowned all the former victories of the campaign, and from which we expected such brilliant success, was fought on the 15th and 16th instant, unfortunately to the disadvantage of the combined armies.

You will have seen what the government has thought fit to tell the public in the official bulletins. But the facts you may be assured, are such as I have stated.

The loss of our army is 5000 men killed and wounded, among whom are 115 officers. The prince of Anhalt-Kaunern, who commanded the dragoons of Cobourg, on the left, was struck down by a shot, and it is not known whether he fell dead or alive into the hands of the enemy.

It is now certain, that the defeat of the left wing of prince Cobourg's army, commanded by Tertzi, and Hohenloe, was the principal cause of the loss of the battle, which obliged the generals to retreat in the night to avoid being precipitated into the Sambre. The retreat was effected in good order, and the army is now encamped alone on the other side of the river, partly under cover of Quefnoy and Valenciennes.

The regiments of Brechianville, Stetin Kaunitz infantry, Kavanah, Cobourg, Bares, Royal Aillamande cavalry (a French regiment that came over with Damourier) have suffered the most. That of Kavanah had 213 men killed, and 183 wounded. The loss of the other regiments was in the same proportion.

The French attacked us in all points at once, with from 70 to 80,000 men, commanded by general Jourdan; general Dupont commanded the right. Levasseur and Bentabole, the two representatives of the people, appeared sword in hand at the head of their combatants, whom they animated with loud cries of exhortation to advance, and as loudly menaced, when they seemed to hesitate. Behind their first line, an immense number of women, without fear or disorder, supplied the soldiers with ammunition, distributed brandy among them, and carried off the wounded: Such were the means by which they obtained a victory over our brave and veteran troops.

The conduct of the Dutch troops in this action is strongly talked of. It is very confidently affirmed, that Byland's dragoons fled outright, and left one of the flanks of the main body, which they were stationed to cover, quite exposed; and that three whole companies went over to the enemy.

The English who came up just as the battle was beginning, were not in a condition to display their accustomed valour and intrepidity. They were exhausted by the fatigues of a forced march of nine leagues. Their cavalry were so out of order that they were unable to act.

The day before yesterday, 400 French prisoners, and 30 waggons loads of wounded, arrived here. The night after, came a convoy of 52 waggons, with the wounded of the regiments of Cobourg and Kaunitz: And yesterday morning 68 waggons with the wounded of several other regiments. Where to lay these unfortunate victims of war we know not. All the hospitals and all the convents are already full. Lint, bandage, and attendants on the sick, are advertised for. On Saturday last the general return of the wounded in the Pays Bas, was 6449.

The prince of Saxe Cobourg writes in strong terms of the danger to which Austrian Flanders is now exposed; that without a reinforcement of 50,000 men at least, he cannot answer for maintaining his present position; that he expects to be attacked in a few days; and that the French have augmented their army of the north to 170,000 men. He complains of the Dutch, and even of the English. The instant that troops arrive here they are sent to join the army; as are all the stores and ammunition, which arrive in quantities, almost incredible, from Holland.

On Saturday morning an officer arrived here with the important intelligence that general Wurmsur, on the 13th, attacked the lines of Weissenburg, with the Austrians and Hessians; that after an action of 14 hours, the lines were forced, and the French camp behind them attacked by assault; that the carnage was dreadful, more than 14,000 of the French and Austrians having fallen; that general Wurmsur, took possession of Weissenburg and Lauterbourg and pursued the French to the gates of Strasbourg: That 168 pieces of heavy cannon, all their baggage and ammunition, with 2000 prisoners were taken from the enemy. The Austrians had 3500 men killed. The number of wounded is not yet ascertained.

We are assured that Landau has offered terms of capitulation, which the Prussian general, who commands the siege, has refused; and that Strasbourg will surrender on the first appearance of an army before it.

LONDON, October 26.
The French animated by their success at Maubeuge, are attacking the whole chain of posts that cover Maritime Flanders.

On the 22d they entered Furnes. The garrison consisting of 400 Hessians, under the command of general Wurms, retreated to Nieuport, whither the French immediately followed.

The 53d was the only British regiment at Nieuport, making, with some Hanoverians and 100 of the Irish artillery, about 700 men, but unprovided with cannon to sustain a siege. The sluices were opened to inundate the country, and succours were expected from Ostend; but towards the evening of the 23d, the place was evacuated by the allies and soon after was observed to be on fire.

The garrison got safe to Ostend, where the four regiments lately embarked had reloaded. When the accounts came away, the enemy had not appeared at Ostend, but as their force and their motions were equally unknown, a considerable alarm prevailed.

Oct. 28. The following was the position of the duke of York's army on the 22d:—The right was towards Quefnoy, the left Landrecy, with Cambrai in the front and the forest of Mormalle in rear. The object in taking this position was to prevent the prince of Cobourg's right flank from being turned by any force from Landrecy or Cambrai. His royal highness's force consisted of about 5000 men.—In the front was a woody country, occupied by Hulus and other Austrian troops.—In the forest Mormalle to the rear were posted Austrian infantry, fronting the Sambre, to defend the different passes, particularly those of Font-sur-Sambre and Barlemont.

The British troops were on the right of his royal highness's line consisting of some squadrons of cavalry, the guards, 37th regiment, and a small detachment of artillery. The Hanoverian infantry were on the left towards Landrecy.

The honourable Temple Luttrell, whom the Parisians honour with the appellation of brother-in-law to the king of England, is now in a very disagreeable and dangerous predicament. A petition has been presented to the convention that he may be enclosed in an iron cage, and that an appeal be made to the people of Great Britain. The only crime which is imputed to him is, that by the marriage of his sister with the duke of Cumberland, he is related to the king.

DE AL, October 28.
On the 25th instant, his majesty's ship the Blande, in which general Preloot and general Dundas, lately failed for the West Indies was chased into Falmouth by three French frigates.—The French were at one time within shot of the Blande, but by throwing part of their stores overboard, she out sailed them.

The very critical situation, in which Ostend was known to be on the evening of the 23d, and the Flanders mail due yesterday not having yet arrived, gave birth to a variety of reports. We shall mention only that which, wishing it to be true, we think most probable.

A letter is said to be received from commodore Murray, dated October 26, stating that having found means to communicate with major Mathews, the commanding officer of the 53d regiment at Nieuport, major Mathews determined on making a vigorous resistance; and that by the aid of three guns planted on the sands in such a situation as to seem under cover of the guns of the ships, although in reality the ships were prevented by the wind from affording them any effectual protection, the French were checked in their approach and their attack repelled. It is added that the 53d lost 17 men and two officers.

PORTSMOUTH, October 27.
Yesterday an express arrived from government for all the matters of transports carrying troops to the West-Indies, to hold themselves in readiness to fail immediately for Ostend. The sea running high, neither the officers nor their necessaries could be got on board, and the greatest part of this day has been employed for that purpose. About four this afternoon several of them got under weigh, but dropped anchor again at five, waiting for those that could be got ready.

PHILADELPHIA, January 13.
Yesterday arrived in this port, the brig Brandywine-Miller, Man, from Lisbon, by whom a letter has been received from John Bulkeley and Son, of Lisbon, to a respectable mercantile house in this city, of which the following is an extract:

Lisbon, Oct. 28, 1793.
"We have the pleasure to say, we do not find that the Algerines have captured a single American, numbers having arrived here, and at Oporto, Cadiz, Bilbao, &c. and it is with infinite pleasure we acquaint you, that the true in question was more the result of an unexpected event, than any studied plan of this cabiulet, who far from approving of the consequences, have taken measures to protect your trade, and have actually dispatched a frigate to their squadron in the bay of Gibraltar, with orders to examine every prize, and all that shall be found bound to the ports of the kingdom are to be let free; and the Algerines not to molest any of them in future at sea; and this government has appointed a convoy to protect the fifteen American ships now here, to a certain latitude, whence they will proceed home free from the Algerines. So that the apprehensions we were under, in the first instance, are now nearly removed, as there is little or no risk to any of your vessels coming to this port, on which we heartily congratulate you."

A letter from John Bulkeley and Son, dated Nov. 2, 1793, says—"There is a report in town that the ship President of your city, was captured by an Algerine off St. Mary's, which may not be confirmed."

Extra of a letter from Hugh Goslan and Co. of Lisbon, dated October 31, 1793.

"Since writing this day, we have it by a public edict on Change, that the court of Portugal have final-

ly determined to protect all American ships destined (with proper custom-house clearances) from your ports to any ports in this kingdom, and have ordered a small fleet on the coast to protect the same; and we also learn by the arrival of the Andromache frigate from Cadiz, that the President, of Baltimore, from Philadelphia to Cadiz, is said to be taken by an Algerine gun boat of six guns the 26th instant.

Jan. 16. Yesterday, captain Culver, in a sloop belonging to this port, arrived at Reedy Island, from Havre de-Grace. She is the vessel sent by our executive with dispatches asking the recall of citizen Genet, and brings we understand dispatches to our executive in return.

The arrival of this vessel enables us to lay before our readers the following very interesting letter.

Gen. Adm.

HAVRE, November 2.
In my last of the 8th ult. I informed you of the general rising to crush the efforts of despotism at a blow. I now have to inform you of some of the effects of those vigorous measures. The duke of York is made prisoner and has been conducted to Lille. It has been proposed in the convention to expose him in Paris to public view in an iron cage, in return for the treatment which one of our deputies at Toulon experienced from the English, and for the enormities committed in that city.

One hundred and thirty deputies have been arrested, several have been guillotined, and others are under trial. Valenciennes, Quefnoy, and Conde are evacuated, Furnes, Nieuport and Malines are taken. Ostend is bombarded, and the port of this city is to be filled up when taken.

Our 44,000 municipalities are equipping each a horseman completely accoutred. All our young men from 18 to 25 years of age are marching towards the frontier.

It is the intention of the national convention to make all the despots their enemies beg pardon and humbly sue for peace. The rebels in Vendee are exterminated, their leaders are taken. The army in that quarter march to Toulon, which must soon be retaken.

Lyons is taken and is now called the Free City.

I believe that overtures are to be made for an offensive and a defensive treaty with the United States of America. I hope they will not be found backward in this business. Their existence as a republic depends on our success.

There was yesterday, also a rumour of the capture of the duke of York and his army, and the recapture of Toulon, said to be founded on accounts received at New-York; but we are inclined to believe that it was derived from the same source as the above information.

We are told, that in the streets which have a new pave at Paris, some attention has been paid to the convenience of the foot passengers, and there are flags for them to walk upon. Formerly, they were considered as a mere wretched multitude, who might have their legs or arms broken by the impetuosity of a marquis's coachman.

BALTIMORE, January 18.
INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE.

Received by captain Culver, in a sloop from Havre-de-Grace and sent express by the French government to the executive of the United States, with dispatches of the utmost import, which state—that the army under general Clairfayt has been totally defeated near Maubeuge—the action lasted several hours, the French, by their superior number and unexampled bravery, were very near compelling his whole army to surrender, or suffer themselves to be all cut in pieces, when prince de Cobourg, to whom they had sent for succour, came to their relief just in time to cover their retreat across the Sambre and save both armies from falling a sacrifice to the fury of the French troops, who forced the prince to join general Clairfayt in a precipitate and ignominious flight—that the duke of York and most of his army are actually made prisoners of war, and have been conducted to Lille—that the Spaniards are flying in all quarters before the troops of the republic, whose repeated victories have thrown their enemies into the greatest dismay and confusion—that 130 members of the convention had been arrested, several guillotined, and the remainder in prison waiting for their trials—that Conde, Valenciennes and Quefnoy had been evacuated and Furnes, Malines and Nieuport had been taken from the combined forces—that Ostend and Toulon were bombarded night and day, and that the latter, it was reported and firmly believed, had been recaptured with all the English, French, Spanish and Neapolitan ships in the harbour—that England was on the eve of a REVOLUTION, and that the crowned heads of Europe had all been seized with a dreadful panic, and were suing for peace on any terms, which the French treated with contempt, being determined not to stop in their career until they had planted the tree of LIBERTY in every state and kingdom in Europe.

The vessel which brought the above news was dispatched by the president of the United States, late in the fall with a request to the executive of France, for the recall of citizen Genet—we may, therefore, expect very important official information on that and other interesting subjects, in a few days.

ANNAPOLIS, January 23.

Extra of a letter from a gentleman in Liverpool to his friend in New-York, dated October 29, 1793.

"I have this instant received a letter from our friend P. H. who is now in Toulon, with a cargo of grain from Baltimore; he mentions that the Spaniards have been completely defeated in several engagements, and are running out of France faster than they came in; that the French are every where victorious, and that the national convention has sent orders to the different

armies, to be before Toulon; that they may be (under) and that of every true son of liberty have been (being) made public for fear of encouraging (encouraging) the British government.

"I must now inform you of the state of the country: in several counties against government, with militia have been called out people so much, that they not to give up, until they are and no war; I assure you, alarming—and should they have threatened to do or the people would do parliament not make some to appease the people, the of monarchy in Great-Britain, I will answer for, make it as public as possible."

"I am your friend, and

Extra of a letter from a

resident in Philadelphia. "This goes by the American envoy granted by this convention to protect all American clearances from your customs. A small fleet is on the way."

Extra of a letter from a

his correspondent in Baltimore. "There is a sloop arrived from France to this captain is in town, and the president, and to Mr. Genet—it is rumoured he has been defeated and taken."

FRANCIS NATIONAL OCTOBER

Billard Varennes, in public safety, communicating

Head Quarters, Maubeuge, the third decade of first indivisible.

"The representative to the north to the national convention."

"The republican combined despots, it; and we have entered the acclamations of the garrison delivered by us."

"The combined despots, it; and we have entered the acclamations of the garrison delivered by us."

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ships, destined from your ports to be ordered a small and we also learn from Philadelphia, that the gun boat, in a floater, from the coast, sent by our ex-ecution of citizens, patches to our us to lay before Gen. Adver. November 2. and you of the ge-opotism at a blow, of the effects of of York is made a List. It is poise him in Pan-oulon experienced nities committed in ave been arrested, ers are under trial, are evacuated, taken. "Ond is is to be filled up equipping each a all our young men ching towards the convention to make and and humbly are exterminated, ny in that quar- be retaken. the Freed City, made for an offe- United States of found backward in a republic depends our of the capture and the recapture of receive at New- that it was derived formation." which have a new in paid to the con- there are flags for y were considered might have their sity of a marquis's

January 18. LIGENCE, a sloop from Havre-French government tes, with dispatches—that the army un-ally defeated near 1 hours, the French, mpled bravery, were my to surrender, or pieces, when price sent for succour, o cover their retar- nities from falling a troops, who forced ay in a precipitate duke of York and e prisoners of war, —that the Spaniards he troops of the re- have thrown their and confusion—that ad been arrested, le-der in prison waiting enciennes and Ques-urnes, Malinzi and e combined forces—ombarded night and reported and firmly with all the English, ships in the harbour— a REVOLUTION. Europe had all been were suing for peace treated with con- op in their career— LIBERTY in every

above news was di- United States, late in- cutive of France, for may, therefore, ex-ination on that and w. days.

January 23. an in Liverpool to his October 19 1793. letter from our friend with a cargo of grain at the Spaniards have ral engagements, and than they came in a victory, and this orders to the different

armies, to be before Toulon by the first of Novem-ber; that they may be successful is my sincere wish, and that of every true son of liberty. That the com-bined armies have been defeated is true, but kept from being made public for fear of disheartening the troops, and of encouraging those who are disaffected to the British government.

"I must now inform you how matters stand in this country: in several counties the people have rose up against government, with the cry of—No War! The militia have been called out, which has exasperated the people so much, that they have come to a resolution not to give up, until they receive a redress of griev-ances and no war; I assure you, my friend, it is really alarming—and should France invade this country, as they have threatened to do, they will find a majority of the people would flock to their standard; should parliament not make some very great concessions, soon to appease the people, the event will be the downfall of monarchy in Great-Britain. The truth of the above, I will answer for, and you have my leave to make it as public as possible.

"I am your friend, and humble servant.

I. T."

Extra of a letter from a merchant in Lisbon, to his cor-respondent in Philadelphia, dated October 31.

"This goes by the American vessels that sail with a convoy granted by this court, which have finally de-termined to protect all American ships destined with clearances from your custom houses to any port in Por-tugal. A small fleet is ordered on the coast to protect the same."

Extra of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia, to his correspondent in Baltimore, dated January 14.

"There is sloop arrived at Marcus Hook, that was sent from France to this place as an advice boat; the captain is in town, and has delivered dispatches to the president, and to Mr. Genet—they have not yet trans-pired—it is rumoured however, that the duke of York has been defeated and taken prisoner."

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

OCTOBER 19.

Billard Varennes, in the name of the committee of public safety, communicated the following letter.

Head Quarters, Maubeuge, October 17, the sixtieth of the third decade of first month of the republic, one and indivisible.

"The representatives of the people of the army of the north to the national convention;

"The republican army has vanquished that of the combined despots, who have disappeared before it; and we have entered Maubeuge in the midst of the acclamations of the people and of the numerous garrison delivered by us. The battle lasted two suc-cessive days, from the break of day till night; we were ready to recommence it this morning, when our reconnoitring parties brought word that no enemy were to be seen. Our troops then took possession of their camp, which was strewn with carcasses.

"Never were more formidable dispositions made against any place. The entrenchments which the enemy threw up with the greatest activity for seven-teen days, would have dismayed and discouraged any other than French and republican troops.

"Cobourg thought his position to be unattackable, that he said, 'I own that the French are fierce republi-cans, and I should become so myself were they to drive me hence.' Our brave fellows being told of this, the post was carried an hour afterwards. The enemy having united all their forces at this decisive moment, forced us for a minute to evacuate it; our soldiers drove them from it a second time; the enemy again retook it. The republicans, indignant at so much resistance, charged with fixed bayonet, and came off victorious. The enemy fled with precipitation, and all their artillery would probably have fallen into our hands, if the garrison of Maubeuge could have been informed of what was passing on our side, and made a sortie at the same time that we attacked the enemy in front.

"The coup de'essai of general Jourdan, in having beaten Cobourg, is the best eulogy of his talents; his patriotism is the theme of all his companions in arms. He was well seconded by the generals under his com-mand. You will without doubt again declare, that the army of the north have deserved well of their country.

"The enemy, in flying, committed the most hor-rible devastations. They burnt almost all the vil-lages; they revenged their disaster upon the unhappy country people. The law declares that they should be indemnified. This should be done as soon as pos-sible, and we have provisionally placed the sum of 200,000 livres, at the disposal of the district of Avelines, in order to supply the principal wants of these victims of Cobourg's imperial and royal rage.

(Signed) "CARNOT, DU QUELON, and BAR"

Another letter from general Jourdan confirmed the news of this victory:

"The enemy lost 6000 men; we had only 200 killed and 1200 wounded."

The national convention decreed, that the army of the north, have a second time deserved well of its country.

Upon Gossuin's proposition, the committee of pub-lic safety was ordered to fix the indemnities due to the unfortunate citizens of the north ruined by the enemy, and the president was charged to write a letter of satis-faction to the army of the north.

"The committee of public safety," added Billard de Varennes, "has thought the army ought not to confine itself to the delivering of Maubeuge. It has

written to the representatives of the people, and to gene-ral Jourdan, to pursue the enemy, and not to stop till the latter are entirely defeated."

* * A few copies of the MILITIA LAW to be sold at the Printing-office. Price, One quarter of a Dollar.

The subscriber having lately made sale of part of the late ROBERT BRADLY TYLER's personal estate to discharge his just debts, and finding the amount in-sufficient, and being desirous to make provisions for paying all just claims against the estate, will, on Monday the tenth day of February next, at the sub-scriber's house, sell, to the highest bidder,

ABOUT THIRTY NEGROES, amongst which are six very likely able bodied young men, well acquainted with all kind of plantation business, par-ticularly the management of tobacco, several hand-some boys and girls, sundry young women with and without children, and some valuable house servants. Twelve months credit will be given, on the purchasers giving bond on interest with approved security. The sale to commence precisely at 12 o'clock.

DRYDEN TYLER, Administrator.

January 15, 1794. 100/70

Patowmack Company.

THE stockholders in the PATOWMACK COM-PANY are required to pay five pounds, sterling, on each share by them held, to the treasurer, in Alex-andria, on or before the first day of March next.

By order of the directors.

WM. HARTSHORNE, Treasurer.

Alexandria, 15th January, 1794. 1

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers intend to prefer a petition to the next Charles county court, for a commission to mark and bound the following tracts of land, viz. FRIENDSHIP, RUN AT A VENTURE, and LAUREL BRANCH, or such other tracts or parcels of land as may thereunto relate or de-pend, agreeably to an act of assembly in such cases made and provided.

THOMAS H. MARSHALL, THOMAS MARSHALL.

January 3, 1794. 100/70

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Of-fice, Chaptico, which will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters, if not taken up before the first of April next.

MR. JOHN EDEN, mercht. (2), Francis Ham-erley, Esq; (5), Reuben Craig, Dr. Will. H. Roach, Mr. Luke W. Barber, Chaptico; Mr. George Reeder, Mr. John Blakstone, St. Mary's county; Thomas Contee, Esq; Nottingham; Mr. George Bur-roughs, near Benedict.

J. B. GRINDALL.

Chaptico, January, 1794. 100/70

ALL persons who have claims against the estate of BENJAMIN WRIGHT, late of Anne Arun-del county, deceased, are requested to exhibit them, le-gally authenticated, to the subscriber for payment, and all those who are in any manner indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment, to

PHILIP HAMMOND, Executor.

Head of Severn, January 22, 1794. 100/70

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of JOSEPH HAGAN, of John, late of Charles county, deceased, are desired to meet at Bryan-town, on the 12th day of February next, with their accounts legally proved, and passed the orphans court.

JOHN BOARMAN, Administrator.

January 13, 1794. 100/70

Six-pence Reward.

SOME time in August last left the service of the subscriber, THOMAS NEVITT, an apprentice to the carpenter and joiner's business, who has ever since constantly rejected my pressing solicitations to return. I hereby offer a reward of six-pence to any person who will bring him home to me, living on Piscataway creek.

JOHN MAHONEY, Carpenter.

January 16, 1794. 100/70

Two-pence Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 17th of December last, an apprentice, a shoe-maker by trade, named JOSEPH FRY. Any person deliver-ing him to me shall receive the above reward.

BENJAMIN WARD.

Piscataway, January 16, 1794. 100/70

Upper Marlborough, January 8, 1794.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public, and his friends in general, that he has opened the TAVERN lately occupied by Mr. SAMUEL HAMILTON, where, he hopes by his attention to busi-ness, he will merit their favour.

J. HALKERSTON.

WANTED, A MULATTO YOUTH, from seventeen to twenty years of age. A generous price will be given for one who can be well recommended for honesty and sobriety. Inquire of the PRINTERS.

THEATRE.

On FRIDAY, January 24, 1794.

A COMIC OPERA, never acted here, called,

ROBIN HOOD:

O R.

SHERWOOD FOREST.

With (by permission of the Patentee of Covent-Garden Theatre) the original OVERTURE and ACCOMPAN-IMENTS.

To which will be added, (never performed here) a FARCE, called, The VILLAGE LAWYER.

There will be a performance on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday next, being positively the last week this season.

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

WILLIAM ALLEIN, Calvert county.

Mrs P. Bryce, James Butcher, Adam Boyer, capt. Robert Boyce, Robert Butler, James Bryce Tur-ner, care of Thomas Dell, Mr. Boyreau, Annapolis; Matthew and John Beard (2). Beard's Point; Benja-min S. Bentin, Humphrey Belt, Patuxent; Joseph Byus, Lower Marlborough.

The Clerk of the Honourable the Senate, The Clerk of the Honourable the House of Delegates, John Cal-lahan, Jeremiah T. Chase, Zachariah Cox, care of John Muir, capt. Nathl. Chew, care of William Pink-ney, Robert Coud-n, James Cocks, Hugh Champion, Annapolis; Lawson Clark, Queen-Anne; major Ri-chard Chew, Samuel Chapple, Anne-Arundel county. John Davidson, Gabriel Duvall (5), Madame De Faverange, George Digges, Dawson and Co. Thomas Deziel, Annapolis; Mary Duke, Calvert county. Edward Edelen (2), Annapolis; Peter Emerson (3), Matthew Everfield, Patuxent. Peregrine Fitzhugh, Benjamin Fairbairne; Anna-polis.

Stephen Girard (2), Archibald Golder, Frederick and Samuel Green (2), Monsieur George, Annapo-lis; rev. Edward Gantt, Calvert county; Erasmus Gant, Patuxent.

Alexander Contee Hanson, (3), George Hogarth, Zebn. Hollingworth, Aquila Hall, Annapolis; Thos. Hove, Patuxent.

Thomas Jennings, Daniel Jennifet, Abraham Jarret, Annapolis.

Morris Kenane, Annapolis; William King, Pa-tuxent.

Monsieur M. Lerebource, James Lloyd, Annapo-lis; major Thomas Lanidale, Robert Lamar, Queen-Anne; John Langly, Cedar Point; Eleanor Anne Lee, Bienville.

Rev. Walter M'Pherson, Luther Martin, Hugh M'Guire, James Mather, M'Grath and Godwin, An-napolis; Edmond Mitchell, West river; Benjamin Mackall, Patuxent.

James Priedley, Annapolis.

Dr. Thomas Rogers, Thomas Rhoades, Archd. Robinson, Margaret Reid, care of Dr. Scott, Ri-chard Richardson, care of James Mackubin, Anna-polis.

Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county; Benjamin Stod-dart, major Thomas Smyth, Seth Sweetser (2), capt. John Stanley, Gustavus Scott, James Shaw (2), V. Stephens (2), Annapolis; capt. Scott, Annapolis-Royal; William Somerville, St. Mary's county; Tho-mas Smart, Tapp; Thomas Sanbury, Thomas Snow-den, Patuxent.

William Taylor, care of capt. Leonard, Hill's De-light.

Charlotte Vallette, Mr. Vermonet (3), Annapolis. Simon Wilmer, Richard Wells (2), Oliver Whid-den, William Wilson, Annapolis; Brice T. B. Wor-thington, near Annapolis; Joseph Wilkinfon, Hunt-ing town; Samuel T. Wilfon, Charles Walker, Pa-tuxent; William Wright, Balt-Nottingham. Joshua Yates, South river.

January 1, 1794. 1

S. GREEN, D. P. M.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Of-fice, Port-Tobacco, which, if not taken up before the first day of April, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

THOMAS B. CLEMENTS, Mattawoman; Ri-chard Chew, jun. George Chapman, Mrs. Clara Dickson, George Gray, Port-Tobacco; James Mid-dleton, Charles county.

ELEAZAR DAVIS, D. P. M.

January 9, 1794. 2

NOTICE is hereby given, THAT the subscriber intends to apply to the next St. Mary's county court, for a commission to mark and bound his part of a tract of land, called BASHFORD MANOR, lying in St. Mary's county, a-greeable to an act of assembly, entitled, 'An act for marking and bounding of lands.

GEORGE CARPENTER.

Leonard-Town, December 24, 1793.

FOR SALE,

THAT commodious dwelling HOUSE now in the occupation of captain JAMES THOMAS, in this city. For title and terms apply to

Annapolis. 20 F. GREEN.

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


From Mr. Mann's Tavern,

2 WIGNELL and REINAGLE.

WILLIAM ALLEIN, junior.

December 5, 1793.

WILLIAM HARRIS.

Test.  SAMUEL H. HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Car.

JOHN SHAW.
N. B. A Choice of HARPSICHORD MUSIC.
Annapolis, December 24d, 1793.

PHILIP EDWARDS.

• Half the subscription money to be paid on the delivery of the first number.

S C H E M E

For the improvement of the FEDERAL CITY.

16,739 Prizes.
33,261 Blanks.

N. B. The sales of the tickets in the lottery, No. II, are deferred till after the drawing of the Hotel-lottery, commencing on the 9th day of September next.

30 S. BLODGET, Agent for the
May 20, 1793. affairs of the city.

At Beard's Point Warehouse

Printed by J. K.

All those who are still in arrears for dealings here or at our Annapolis store, are requested to make immediate payment, to enable us to comply with our engagements, as longer indulgence cannot be given; it is hoped, therefore, that a strict observance of this request may be had, as business cannot be carried on without punctuality of payment. M. and J. B. Beard's-Point, October 26th, 1793.

ALL persons having balances due them on tobacco, shipped to the address of Messieurs WILLIAM ANDERSON and Co. of LONDON, per my procurement, are desired to take notice, that it is necessary their bills on said company should be endorsed by me, or they will not be paid.

All those indebted to said company, for transactions through my agency, are *earnestly requested* to make immediate payment; and, in order to accommodate such as may find it more convenient to discharge their balances at Elk-Ridge-Landing, during the present inspection of tobacco, they will please to take notice, that I have furnished Mr. EDWARD GWINN with a list of balances, and copies of each person's account, who is authorized to settle with such as may apply.

The subscriber is instructed to require a strict observance to this notice, and he flatters himself it will be duly attended to and complied with, without further trouble or delay; but if, contrary to his wish and expectation, it should be neglected, he will be under the disagreeable necessity of commencing suit against all delinquents, without the least discrimination, after the first day of September next.

25 THOROWGOOD SMITH, Agent
and attorney in fact for WIL-
LIAM ANDERSON and Co.

July 1, 1793.

SUBSCRIPTIONS for EDWARDS' DAILY ADVERTISER, taken in by the PAINTERS heretof.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL
GREEN.

(XLIXth YE

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1794.

An ACT to appoint an agent for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four.

ENACTED, by the general assembly of Maryland, That Randolph Brandt Latimer be agent of this state, to execute the trust and power reposed in him by virtue of this act, from the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, until the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five.

And be it enacted, That the said agent superintend the collection of all arrearsages and balances due from the several collectors of the respective counties within this state, appointed since the first day of January, seventeen hundred and eighty-three; and the said agent is hereby authorized and required to call upon the treasurers of the respective shires for an accurate statement of all arrearsages and balances due from such collectors, and such account shall be furnished by the said treasurers accordingly.

And be it enacted, That the said agent be authorized to superintend the collection of all balances due to the state on the auditor's books; and the said agent shall have power to require payment of, and if necessary to sue for and recover the same; and the said agent, with the approbation of the governor and council, may make composition with any such debtors, and take bonds to the state, with sufficient security, and give time for payment, not exceeding three years from the first day of December, seventeen hundred and ninety-three, always requiring annual payment of the interest, and equal annual payments of the principal.

And be it enacted, That the said agent be authorized to superintend the collection of all monies due to the state for duties, fines, penalties, forfeitures and amerciaments, and forfeited recognizances, and for ordinary, retailers and marriage licences, and to require payment, and (if necessary) sue for and recover the same; and the said agent may allow for infidelities, and credit any money that the party is not chargeable with by law; and for his information of the law he may take the advice of the attorney general.

And be it enacted, That wherever there shall be occasion to expose to sale the property of any collector, or his securities, by virtue of any execution already issued, or to be directed for this purpose, the agent shall cause public notice to be given of such sale, and shall attend the same, and if it shall appear that there is danger of losing any part of the debt due to the state, and not otherwise, shall purchase any property so exposed to sale for the use of the state, in payment, or part payment, as the case may be, of the arrearsages due by the collectors whose property may be so purchased; and any property so purchased for the use of the state, the said agent may again expose to public auction on the most advantageous terms for the use of the state, and if the same be sold on credit, the said agent shall take bond, with good and sufficient security, to be approved of by the treasurer of the western shore, from the purchasers of such property; and all bonds by him so taken shall be deposited, with an accurate list thereof subscribed by him, into the treasury of the western shore, and shall be a lien upon the real property of such purchasers and their securities from the respective dates, or so much thereof as is mentioned in the schedule thereto annexed.

And be it enacted, That the said agent shall have power to dispose of all confiscated British property that remains unsold, except the property of Edmund Jennings, of the city of London, and of Thomas Digges, formerly of Maryland, but now residing in Europe, and take bonds to the state, with sufficient security, and give time for payment, not exceeding three years from the first day of December, seventeen hundred and ninety-three, always requiring annual payment of the interest, and equal annual payments of the principal.

And, whereas there are still some balances due to this state upon sales of confiscated property unbonded for, and it appears to this general assembly that in some cases the purchasers are unable to make payment, and the property is becoming daily of less value, Be it enacted, That the said agent, with the approbation of the governor and council, be authorized to release any of the said purchasers who are unable to pay from their purchases, and take back the property for the use of the state; and the said agent, with the approbation of the governor and council, may make composition with the said purchasers for the use of the said property, and take bonds for the same to the state, with sufficient security, and give time for payment, not exceeding three years from the first day of December, seventeen hundred and ninety-three, always requiring an annual payment of the interest, and equal annual payments of the principal; and any property taken back the said agent shall dispose of in the same manner as he is before authorized to dispose of confiscated British property unsold, and to take bonds in the same manner for the purchase money, and on the same credit and terms, provided, that in no case shall the

state refund any part of the principal or interest paid by such purchasers.

And be it enacted, That the governor and council be authorized, if they shall think it necessary, to require new bond and security from any debtor who has not installed, and to limit a time within which such new bond and security shall be given, and if the same be not given within the time so limited, they shall direct the said agent to cause process to issue on the bonds of such debtors, and their securities; or to proceed on any execution already issued and served and suspended, as the case may require, for the whole principal and interest due from such debtors; and in all such cases it shall be lawful for the said agent, and he is hereby authorized, under the direction of the governor and council, if they shall think it to the advantage of the state, to take back the said property and dispose of the same on a credit of three years from the first day of December, seventeen hundred and ninety-three, always requiring annual payment of interest, and equal annual payments of the principal; and in all such cases where judgments may have been obtained, and where execution may have issued or shall issue, it shall and may be lawful for the said agent, and he is hereby required to dispose of all the property of the debtors thus circumstanced, on a like credit of three years from the first day of December, seventeen hundred and ninety-three, always requiring annual payment of the interest, and equal annual payments of the principal. And the said agent shall lay before the legislature at their next meeting, a list of all persons from whom property shall be taken back by virtue of this act, together with the amount of the former sales, and also of the sales made in virtue of this act.

And be it enacted, That if any bond debtor to the state, for confiscated property purchased, or otherwise, shall neglect to make payment, agreeably to the condition of his bond, and sundry resolves of the general assembly, the said agent shall cause process to issue for the whole principal and interest then due, or shall proceed on any execution already issued and served and suspended as aforesaid, as occasion may require.

And be it enacted, That the said agent be authorized to superintend the collection of all balances due on bonds taken for taxes due before the first of January, seventeen hundred and eighty-three; and the said agent shall also superintend the collection of all balances due on bonds installed, or otherwise, for the emissions of paper money of seventeen hundred and sixty-nine and seventeen hundred and seventy-three.

And be it enacted, That no process shall issue against any of the public debtors, unless by the direction of the said agent.

And be it enacted, That the said agent shall have power to fix such days for the sale of property, taken by fieri facias at the suit of the state, as he may think proper, always taking care to give at least twenty days notice thereof; and the said agent shall also have power to suspend the sales, from time to time, as he may think most to the advantage of the state.

And be it enacted, That the said agent shall pay into the treasury, in specie, the amount of all specie by him received in the discharge of the duties of this act.

And be it enacted, That in all cases where bonds shall be taken in virtue of this act, the bonds shall be a lien on all the real property of the obligors from the date thereof, or on so much of the said real property as the governor and the council shall think sufficient, to be particularly mentioned in a schedule to be annexed to the said bond, in which case it shall be a lien on the property contained in such schedule, and no more, such bond and schedule to be lodged with the treasurer of the western shore.

And be it enacted, That all bonds taken in virtue of this act shall express the county in which the obligors respectively reside, and the treasurer of the western shore shall, within one month after he receives them, respectively cause them, with the schedules annexed to them, to be recorded in the office of the clerk of the general court of the western shore at the expence of the obligors; and a copy of the said record, certified under the hand and official seal of the said clerk, shall be as good evidence in any court of law or equity in this state as the original bond would be if it was produced; and if any of the obligors in any such bonds reside on the eastern shore, the said treasurer shall, within six months from the time he receives the same respectively, transmit to the clerk of the general court of the eastern shore, in the same manner that papers on public service are transmitted, a copy of such bonds and schedules, certified as aforesaid by the clerk of the general court of the western shore, to be recorded in the office of the clerk of the general court of the eastern shore, at the expence of the obligors, and in such case a copy of the said record, certified as aforesaid by the said clerk of the general court of the eastern shore, shall be as good evidence as aforesaid.

And be it enacted, That the said agent shall render a fair and full account of his several proceedings under

the authority of this act, to the general assembly at their next session, and shall be allowed for his services the following commissions, to wit: For all payments made to either of the treasurers on bonds for confiscated property, one per cent. for all bonds with security taken by the said agent on sales of confiscated property in virtue of this act, two and a half per cent. for all monies collected on open account, not including fines, forfeitures and amerciaments, ordinary, retailers, marriage, hawkers and pedlars licences, which have become due since the first day of January, seventeen hundred and ninety-one, six per cent. and for all other monies or bonds, paid in or taken in virtue of this act, one and a half per cent.

And be it enacted, That the said agent, before he enters upon the execution of the duties of this act, shall give bond to the state, before the governor and the council, in the penalty of twenty thousand pounds current money, with such security as the governor and council shall approve, for the faithful performance of the said duties, which bond shall be lodged with the treasurer of the western shore, and shall also take an oath before the chancellor, that he will well and faithfully discharge the duties of agent, under the act, entitled, "An act to appoint an agent for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four," to the best of his skill and judgment; the certificate of which oath shall be annexed to, or endorsed on, the said bond.

And be it enacted, That if the said agent shall not accept his appointment, or if after acceptance he shall not give bond and take the oath aforesaid before the first day of February next, or shall die, the governor and the council are hereby authorized and requested to appoint a fit and proper person in his place, who shall have and execute all the authorities and powers vested in the said Randolph Brandt Latimer by this act, such person first giving security and taking the oath aforesaid.

In COUNCIL, January 6, 1794.

ORDERED, That the act to appoint an agent for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, be inserted in Mr. Green's, Mr. Angel's and Mr. Cowan's papers, six weeks.

ORDERED, That all debtors to this state for the purchase of confiscated British property, and others who might have installed their debts under the act of assembly passed November session, 1790, entitled, An act respecting the creditors and debtors of this state, and who neglected to comply with the terms of the said act, be and they are hereby required to install all such debts on or before the first day of May next.

ORDERED, That the agent be and he is hereby required, immediately after the said first day of May next, to cause process to issue on the bonds of such debtors as shall neglect to install within the time above limited, and their securities, or to proceed on any execution already issued and served and suspended, or otherwise, as the case may require, for the recovery of the whole principal and interest due from such debtors.

By order,
JOHN KILTY, clk.

NOTICE.

THE debtors to the state of Maryland who have not availed themselves of the benefit of the different instalment laws, will be pleased to pay particular attention to the above notice given by the executive; by installing their debts they not only have a credit of three years from the first day of December last, paying one third annually, but also a considerable advantage in the purchase of paper, which will answer their purpose for payment equal with specie.

Those debtors who have installed their debts, and whose instalments became due on the first of September and December last, are respectfully informed that process will issue against every delinquent immediately after the 10th day of February next. It was hoped that the notice given by the agent on the 8th of January, 1793, would have been a sufficient caution to the several county clerks to induce them to make their payments for licences on the first of November annually, and their returns of fines, forfeitures, &c. &c. put into the hands of the several sheriffs for collection; there is no excuse for delay of payment by the clerks, because the money is received by them in court, and unless complete returns are made, and full payments had, by the 10th day of February next, I shall be under the disagreeable necessity of not only commencing suits, or issuing execution, as the case may require, but of proceeding against them, as the law prescribes, for neglect of duty. The several sheriffs, who are in arrears, are also informed that proceedings will be had against them immediately after the said 10th day of February next, for such balances as remain then unpaid.

RANDOLPH B. LATIMER, Agent
for the State of Maryland.
Annapolis, January 6, 1794.

LEIGHORN, October 10.

THE grand duke of Tuscany has at length renounced his neutrality, and declared war against France. His manifesto is, however, not yet published.

The French consul who resides here is ordered to withdraw and take with him all the citizens of his nation. Yesterday evening the arms of the French republic were removed from the door of his house.

GREFFERN on the RHINE, October 20.

Fort Louis is summoned, but the governor declares he will defend it to the last extremity. Preparations are therefore making for its instant bombardment.

PARIS, October 25.

General Carteaux is hourly expected at Nice. He quits his army with regret, and is replaced by general Lapoye. Admiral Goodall is said to have sent word to the latter, that he would release his wife and children, if he would give up the command of the army before Toulon; general Lapoye, who retook Fort Pharon, answered, that he would sacrifice his estate, his life and his love, to his country.

The grand total of prisoners in the different galls of Paris, amounted yesterday to 3042, 162 of whom are in the palace called the Luxembourg.

Nov. 6. On the 21st October, Brissot and twenty other members suffered under the axe of the guillotine. The following is the official report published by order of the revolutionary tribunal on this head:

The tribunal, on the declaration of the jury (stating that Brissot, Vergniaud, Duros, Boyer, Fonfrede, Boileau, Gardieu, Duchalle, Sillery, Fauchet, Duperret, La Source, Carra, Reuvan, Mainville, Antiboil, Vige, and Lacaze, are the authors or accomplices in a conspiracy which has existed against the unity and indivisibility of the republic; against the liberty and safety of the French people), condemns the above-mentioned persons to death; declares their effects confiscated for the good of the republic; and orders that the sentence be executed in the Place de la Revolution, and that it be printed and distributed throughout the republic.

Valaze, one of the condemned, stabbed himself after he had heard his sentence. The tribunal has ordered that the corpse of the suicide be brought to the Place de la Revolution, that it may be buried with the other condemned deputies in the same place.

On the day after their condemnation, they were conveyed to the bloody scaffold: On their journey thither they entered into a very serious and eloquent debate, respecting the immortality of the soul; and on this subject they are said to have ultimately agreed that the intellectual spark survives the dissolution of the body.

The execution took place between eleven and twelve o'clock, and though performed as speedily as possible, took up the space of thirty-six minutes.

They all preserved a solid firmness, and individually, at the moment of being stretched upon the machine, exclaimed, *Vive la republique! Vive la nation!*

Brissot himself, except on this occasion, was thoughtful and silent.

Sillery smiled and bowed on every side to the spectators.

Fauchet, the constitutional bishop, was attended by a confessor, with whom he was much engaged in a very serious discourse.

Carra appeared indifferent, said little, and looked contemptuously.

LONDON, November 6.

The following dispatch was received this morning from Sir James Murray, &c. &c. by the right honourable Henry Dundas, his majesty's principal secretary of state for the home department:

Champlain, October 30, 1793.

SIR,

I have the honour to inform you of the success of an attack upon Marchiennes, which, by order of his royal highness, took place last night.

Eight battalions were put under the command of major-general Kray, for this enterprise. They marched at midnight from Orchies, in three columns, each column headed by two officers and 60 volunteers, supported by 300 men. These were not permitted to load. The rest of the troops of the different columns, with their cannon, followed at some distance. A detachment from the corps of major-general Otto, posted by Denain, marched about the same time, formed in 4 columns, in similar order, that the town might be attacked at once upon all sides. The latter troops were discovered by the enemy's outposts, and prevented from penetrating by the opposition which they met with. Those under general Kray, one column of which advanced upon the high road from Orchies, and the two others upon the left of it, got, about two o'clock in the morning, within a short distance of the town before they were perceived.

The volunteers at the head of the column, which was on the road, fell in with the picquet, about two hundred yards from the gate, which they surprised, killed the greater part of it, and pursued the rest so closely that they entered the place along with them. The troops in the town made little resistance. After being driven from the market-place where they had at first assembled, they retreated to a convent near it. They there proposed terms of capitulation, which general Kray consented to, as they surrendered prisoners of war, with the sole condition of the officers being permitted to wear their swords.

There are 1629 prisoners, officers included, most of them troops of the line. There are likewise twelve pieces of cannon, and 22 or 23 tumbrils taken. There are supposed to have been about 3000 of the enemy killed. The loss of major-general Kray's corps is be-

tween 70 and 80 killed and wounded.—The loss upon major-general Otto's side is unknown, but is not imagined to be considerable.

I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

JAMES MURRAY.

Right hon. Henry Dundas, &c.

BOSTON, January 4.

A gentleman in this town has received letters from Madeira, dated the 28th October last, which make no mention whatever of any Algerine corsairs, or of any doubts respecting the safe conveyance of any produce wrote for. The letters are in the hands of the Editor.

THE BRITISH PACKETS.

So say accounts from Halifax, are ordered by the British lords of the admiralty, not to proceed any further than Halifax, on account of the dangers a late packet was exposed to from the French squadron at New-York. This circumstance may account for the late repeated disappointments respecting the arrival of the October packet.

NEW FRENCH COIN.

The French national convention have issued a new silver coin, since the decapitation of Louis XVI. One of which, of six livres value, a correspondent has sent to the Editor. It bears on one side, the genius of liberty, in an angelic form, inscribing on a tablet, "The constitution." Behind her are scepters, surmounted by the cap of liberty, and in her front a "cock" the emblem of vigilance.—The words enclosing the device, are "1793, Regne de la loi." On the reverse is a wreath of oak leaves, incircling the words, "six livres"—with a motto, "L'An. II. Republique Françoise."

NEW-YORK, January 16.

Express dispatched from citizen Genet, at Philadelphia, to citizen Hauteville.

The duke of York is taken with his whole army. Toulon is retaken with every ship which was in the harbour. All this, my dear fellow-citizen, has been announced to the congress, not officially; but certain. The congress could not stay in their sitting. The whole people in Philadelphia are in the greatest joy; and compliments and salutations are coming to me from every part. It appears to be certain, that this news was brought in by the vessel sent to France by the president. Let all our friends know the news—and let us cry out together, *Vive la Republique.*

(Signed) GENET.

(Copy) HAUTEVILLE, Consul. Extract of a letter received last Saturday by a gentleman in this city, dated Dublin October 20, 1793.

"An express to the lord lieutenant brings intelligence, that the prince de Cobourg had surrounded and beaten the French army, by which the latter lost 40,000 men. The Austrians having passed the river Sambre, forced all their works. The glory of the day, was, in some degree owing to a successful feint of the prince de Cobourg's falling back, by which he engaged and turned the left flank of the French line."

Extract of a letter from on board his majesty's ship Courageux, dated off Sardinia.

"Monsieur St. Julien, late commander of the French fleet at Toulon, after proceeding for Marseilles, returned in disguise, without entering that city, and fearing equally from the Toulonese and the national convention, he came to the determination of trusting to the clemency of lord Hood, and actually got on board the Victory, and surrendered himself to the British admiral, who with that clemency that ever accompanies a British officer, put him on board a frigate destined for Barcelona, in order completely to put him out of the reach of any resentment his countrymen might entertain against him."

TRENTON, January 22.

Dispatches of an alarming nature were brought to the commander in chief, on Monday evening last, from the county of Burlington, giving information of the assembling of a number of the citizens of that county, in a riotous manner. The particulars or cause of which we had not learnt when this paper went to press. The commander in chief, at ten o'clock the same evening, issued orders by express, for a detachment of the militia to proceed to Burlington, for the purpose of dispersing the mob. The commander in chief, accompanied by several officers at 12 o'clock the same evening, left this for Burlington; and yesterday morning captain Carle, of the cavalry, with the major part of his troop.

PHILADELPHIA, January 21.

Extract of a letter from Fayetteville, dated the 6th instant, in the evening.

"Two gentlemen just arrived here, from Charleston, (S. C.) report, that a French 20 gun ship and an English 18 gun frigate, had a severe action near the harbour; that the English ship was taken, and brought into Charleston, in consequence of which a riot took place between the French and English, on their arrival, and that the city constable was killed in suppressing the fracas."

RICHMOND, January 21.

On Thursday morning last arrived at Norfolk, a sloop of war belonging to the French republic, from Breil, in 53 days, charged with dispatches for the minister of that nation.

She brings very agreeable intelligence—the particulars of which we cannot on this day give to the public.—The general information is, that the nation is now united—that Lyons had capitulated—that Toulon was invested by 200,000 men, and though it had not surrendered it was daily expected—and the commander says, that he spoke an American vessel, which left

France after him, the captain of which informed him, that Toulon had actually surrendered.

A treaty is on foot between France and the king of Prussia—general Buke has been defeated before Dunkirk, with very great loss—in several other actions with the combined armies, the forces of the republic have been successful—and that the queen and the duke of Orleans were guillotined.

DUMFRIES, January 23.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of respectability in the Western Territory, to his friend in this city, dated December 2, 1793.

"A revolution is on foot in Louisiana; the French inhabitants on the west side of the river Mississippi, inspired by the glorious cause of their brethren in Europe, are determined to shake off the despotic yoke of Spain: they have actually declared their intentions, and dismissed a number of Spanish officers, and the administration of government had been intrusted. By the best accounts, the French and American settlements on the Mississippi, can bring into the field an army of 6000 men, all excellent marksmen. Scattered as they are—fighting for their liberty, and the most delightful country in the western world, they cannot but be successful, if determined and united.

"A contemplating mind will easily conceive the great advantages that would accrue to the world in general, and the United States in particular, should such an event actually take place—it would open the road for millions of the human race, to emigrate to this favoured spot, on which Nature has lavished its gifts; and which, from its first discovery until now, has been lost to mankind, owing to the selfish views of a nation, whose ignorance and superstition prevented its rise and progress. The road once opened, would be the means of civilizing not only the natives of the soil, but (if I may be allowed the expression) the Spaniards themselves over the gulph of Mexico, whom priestcraft and ignorance have made useless to society.—Such a revolution would produce more; it would put Americans in the full possession of the navigation of the most noble river within their territory, the rights of which (contrary to Nature's law) has been arbitrarily withheld, and by them shamefully given up to a people who are neither ought to love nor fear.

"May the spirit of liberty make its way good to the delightful plains of Louisiana, where Gallia's sons once sheltered themselves from persecution and oppression, united rally round the standard of liberty and 'will be free!'

BALTIMORE, January 24.

Extract of a letter from a respectable house at Gibraltar, to their correspondent in this town, dated November 20, 1793, received by the brig Rover, Captain Smith.

"A few days ago a Portuguese frigate arrived here from Algiers, with dispatches for the court of Portugal, and brings us certain accounts that all the Algerine cruisers were returned into port, with no less than 11 American prizes, viz. 4 ships, 5 brigs, and 2 schooners, also 3 large Genode Pallarus, all loaded with valuable cargoes of wheat, flour, tobacco, sugar, coffee, &c. We have not been able to procure the names of all the American vessels—we only know two, the ship called the President, of Philadelphia, and the Thomas, of Bolton. However, there are letters from all the captains, on board the frigate, in a packet directed for Messrs. Bulkely and Co. of Lisbon, which we could not take upon ourselves to open. We are informed that there were three English gentlemen passengers on board some of the American vessels, taken and carried into Algiers, and having no passports from the British consul, they are considered slaves, and must remain so until they are redeemed: One of them is Mr. McNamara.

"All the captains of the Algerine cruisers have been dismissed and punished for returning into port contrary to their orders, having been fitted out for six months, and others are appointed in their room, so that their next cruise will not be a short one. We have certain accounts of all the cruisers having been ready for sea the 10th instant, and resolved to push to the westward again with all possible speed; however, your vessels will have some days the start of them, and we hope will arrive safe.

"We see no prospect of the present unfortunate war with France being near an end: Though attacked in every quarter, by almost all the powers in Europe, they are making surprising efforts of defence. Toulon continues in the possession of the English and Spanish squadrons, with a strong garrison of troops; notwithstanding, we should not be surprised if it was retaken this winter, as the French are bringing down a strong army to attack it.

"The king of Naples, grand duke of Tuscany, and Genoa, have all declared war against the French, so that they seem to have no friends left in Europe. We hope and trust that America will not be involved in the war: If a strict neutrality is observed on that part, we have no doubt but it will be permitted."

Jan. 25. By a gentleman who left Gibraltar on the first of December last, we are informed, that early in November a British fleet with a few troops were sent as a reinforcement to Toulon—and before he sailed, intelligence was received, that the national troops had got possession of the fortifications, and commenced a cannonade against the ships in the harbour. The St. George, in returning the fire, burst two of her guns, killed a great number of men, and tore up a considerable part of her decks.

Letters just received from St. Mark's, mention the arrival of 1200 French troops at Port-de-Paix, in Hispaniola—that Port-au-Prince was taken by the white inhabitants—that the commissioner Santhomas had fled to the mountains, with the negroes, and that Polverel is imprisoned at Les Cayes.

ANNAPOLIS

Extract of a letter from a friend in Baltimore.

"Among the official national convention, is a citizen Genet, which day by a deputation of two. We are informed, that troops on board have arrived."

THE VOLUNTEERS on Saturday next, at the College, and it is expected enrolled in the company arms and accoutrements, receive them.

By order of the

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* * A few copies

LAW to be sold

Price, One quarter

The White House Tavern

to be rented or sold, at

THAT noted STAN

Ridge Landing.

THE WHITE HOUSE

RICHARD DORSEY; it

twenty-four in breath,

with a fire place in each

house, a large kitchen

meat house, stable, with

a garden and pasture.

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January 27, 1794.

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January 28, 1794.

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standard of liberty

January 24.
house at Gibraltar,
dated November 26,
Captain Smith.

igrate arrived here
the court of Portu-
a that all the Alge-
with no less than
s, 5 brigs, and 2
Pallars, all loaded
ur, tobacco, sugar,
ble to procure the
we only know two,
Philadelphia, and
r, there are letters
frigate, in a packet
o. of Lisbon, which
o open. We are in-
lish gentleman-pas-
merican vessel, us-
ing no passports from
cred slaves, and most
d: One of them is

ne cruisers have been
g into port contrary
at for six months, and
s, so that their next
We have certain re-
been ready for sea
uth to the westward
wever, your vessels
them, and we hope

sent unfortunate war
Though attacked in
powers in Europe,
of defence. Toulon
English and Spanish
of troops; notwith-
ed if it was taken
nging down a strong

l duke of Tuscany,
against the French,
ends left in Europe,
will not be involved
is observed on their
be permitted."
left Gibraltar on the
formed, that early in
few troops were sent
nd before he failed,
national troops had
s, and commenced a
e harbour. The St.
urt two of her guns,
tore up a considera-

Mr. John Eden, mer-
erley, Esq; (5); Reuben Craig, Dr. Will. H.
Roach, Mr. Luke W. Barber, Chaplino; Mr. George
Reeder, Mr. John Blackstone, St. Mary's county;
Thomas Contee, Esq; Nottingham; Mr. George Bur-
roughs, near Benedict.

Chaplico, January, 1794.

ANNAPOLIS, January 30.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia to his friend in Baltimore, dated the 20th instant.

"Among the official papers received from the national convention, is contained a decree for the recall of citizen Genet, which was announced to him this day by a deputation of two members of congress.

"We are informed, that a British fleet with 12,000 troops on board have arrived at Barbadoes."

THE VOLUNTEER COMPANY is requested to meet on Saturday next, at three o'clock, in front of the College, and it is expected that all those who have enrolled in the company, and not yet drawn their arms and accoutrements, will attend in order to receive them.

By order of the captain,

ARCHD. VAN HORN, Sec.

* * A few copies of the MILITIA LAW to be sold at the Printing-office, Price, One quarter of a Dollar.

The White House Tavern, at Elk-Ridge Landing, to be rented or sold, and entered on immediately.

THAT noted STAND for a TAVERN, at Elk-Ridge Landing, well known by the name of THE WHITE HOUSE, formerly occupied by major RICHARD DORSEY; it is sixty feet in length, and twenty-four in breadth, has eight rooms, six of them with a fire place in each, a cellar the length of the house, a large kitchen thirty-four by eighteen feet, meat house, stable, with ground, under good fence, for a garden and pasture. None need apply but such as can and will keep a good and orderly house; for the encouragement of such a one, that will take a lease for a term of years, I will let them have it one year rent free, and at a moderate rent afterwards; they may depend upon having of boarders the instant they open the house. Application to be made to

PATRICK MACGILL.

January 27, 1794.

NOTICE.

IN pursuance of a decree of the chancery court, the creditor of JOSEPH WALKER, late of Prince-George's county, deceased, are informed, that their respective claims, with the vouchers and proofs thereof, must be exhibited to the chancellor before the first day of May next, in order that he may ascertain the sum necessary to be raised by the sale of the real estate of the said Joseph Walker, for the payment of his debts.

WILLIAM KILTY, Trustee.

January 28, 1794.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of RICHARD WATKINS, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims are desired to bring them in, legally authenticated, that they may be settled.

JOSEPH WATKINS, Acting Executor.

January 28, 1794.

TAKEN up as a stray, by the subscriber, at BLOOMFIELD, on South river, a gray MARE, aged about nine years, thirteen hands and an half high, has a hanging mane and switch tail, and branded on the near shoulder with a heart. The owner may her again on proving property and paying charges.

PHILIP MILLER.

January 22, 1794.

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

THOMAS B. CLEMENTS, Mattawoman; Richard Chew, jun. George Chapman, Mrs. Clare Dickson, George Gray, Port-Tobacco; James Middleton, Charles county.

ELEAZAR DAVIS, D. P. M.

January 9, 1794.

The subscriber having lately made sale of part of the late ROBERT BRADLY TYLER's personal estate to discharge his just debts, and finding the amount insufficient, and being desirous to make provisions for paying all just claims against the estate, will, on Monday the tenth day of February next, at the subscriber's house, sell, to the highest bidder,

ABOUT THIRTY NEGROES, amongst which are six very likely able bodied young men, well acquainted with all kind of plantation business, particularly the management of tobacco, several handsome boys and girls, sundry young women with and without children, and some valuable house servants. Twelve months credit will be given, on the purchasers giving bond on interest with approved security. The sale to commence precisely at 12 o'clock.

DRYDEN TYLER, Administrator.

January 15, 1794.

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

MR. JOHN EDEN, mercht. (2); Francis Hamerley, Esq; (5); Reuben Craig, Dr. Will. H. Roach, Mr. Luke W. Barber, Chaplico; Mr. George Reeder, Mr. John Blackstone, St. Mary's county; Thomas Contee, Esq; Nottingham; Mr. George Burroughs, near Benedict.

J. B. GRINDALL.

Chaplico, January, 1794.

A LIST of LETTERS in the Post-Office, Upper Marlborough, which, if not taken up before the first of April, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Calvert county. Walter Addison, 2 letters, Oxen Hill. Allen Bowie.

Edward Butler. William D. Beall, Sheriff P. G. county, 2 letters. Ben. Berry, P. G. county.

John E. Barry, Calvert county. Robt. Bowler.

Miss Nancy Baker, P. G. county. Walter Bowie, near Queen-Anne, P. G. county.

Mess. John Boiles and Co. merchts. Stover's-town. Thomas Carradine, Queen-Anne county.

Rev. Thomas J. Clagett, 5 letters. Walter S. Chandler.

Joseph Crole. Miss Carmichael, Queen-Anne's county.

Thomas Contee, 6 letters. Mary Digges, Melwood.

Jacob Duckett, 2 letters. Martin Fields Taylor.

Thomas Glaffan. Doct. Gray, Calvert county.

James Gerutt, near Magruder ferry. Thomas Harwood, Lower Marlbro', Calvert county.

Ben. Hellen, Calvert county. Thomas S. Hodgkins, Nottingham.

Henry Hill, sen. John Hepburn.

Mrs. Maria Heermance. John H. Hall.

Mrs. Halkerson. Rinaldo Johnson, 5 letters.

Ezekiel Jacobs. James McIntire, care of John Jones, Esq; Lower Marlbro'.

Mrs. Krown, at Mr. Mark Edger, mercht. Alexandria. Major Thomas Lansdale, near Queen-Anne.

James Mewburn, Nottingham. Benjn. Mitchell, East-Nottingham.

Mess. Magruder and Tyler. William Mudce, or his brother.

Joshua Merryman, Esq; Upper Marlbro'. John R. Magruder.

Rev. Joseph Messenger. Charles Nevitt.

Miss Charty Palmer. Henry Rozer, Esq;

Capt. Mathias Richmond. Doct. Clement Smith.

Thomas Snowden, Esq; Patuxent Iron Works. Barnard Shanly.

Miller Southgate, Nottingham. Robt. Sewell.

Joseph Sprigg, Esq; Calvert county. Michal Tauny, Esq; Calvert county.

James Wharfe, at Rinaldo Johnson, 2 letters. Sam. Tyler.

James Tilghman, Esq; Milfield, Queen-Anne county. Gaberel Vanhorn, P. G. county, 2 letters.

Nat. C. Weems, 2 letters. Edward L. Wailes, Esq;

Margen D. Walker. Capt. Charles Williams.

James Fenly West, Nottingham. Mess. Wilkerson and Moore, merchts. Huntington.

William M. Wilkerson, Charles county. Thomas Wright, Queen-Anne county.

Robt. Young, mercht. Nottingham, 3 letters. SAM. HAMILTON, D. P. M.

January 16, 1794.

Patowmack Company.

THE stockholders in the PATOWMACK COMPANY are required to pay five pounds, sterling, on each share by them held, to the treasurer, in Alexandria, on or before the first day of March next.

By order of the directors,

WM. HARTSHORNE, Treasurer.

Alexandria, 15th January, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers intend to prefer a petition to the next Charles county court, for a commission to mark and bound the following tracts of land, viz. FRIENDSHIP, RUN AT A VENTURE, and LAUREL BRANCH, or such other tracts or parcels of land as may therunto relate or depend, agreeably to an act of assembly in such cases made and provided.

THOMAS H. MARSHALL, THOMAS MARSHALL.

January 3, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of JOSEPH HAGAN, or John, late of Charles county, deceased, are desired to meet at Bryan-town, on the 12th day of February next, with their accounts legally proved, and passed the orphans court.

JOHN BOARMAN, Administrator.

January 13, 1794.

Six-pence Reward.

SOME time in August last left the service of the subscriber, THOMAS NEVITT, an apprentice to the carpenter and joiner's business, who has ever since constantly rejected my pressing solicitations to return. I hereby offer a reward of six-pence to any person who will bring him home to me, living on Piscataway creek.

JOHN MAHONEY, Carpenter.

January 16, 1794.

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

WILLIAM ALLEN, Calvert county. Mrs. F. Bryce, James Butcher, Adam Boyer,

capt. Robert Boyce, Robert Butler, James Bryce Turner, care of Thomas Dell, Mr. Beyrean, Annapolis; Matthew and John Beard (2); Beard's Point; Benjamin (3); Benton, Humphrey Belt, Patuxent; Joseph Byus, Lower Marlborough.

The Clerk of the Honourable the Senate, The Clerk of the Honourable the House of Delegates, John Calahan, Jeremiah T. Chase, Zachariah Cox, care of John Muir, capt. Nathl. Chew, care of William Pinkney, Robert Couden, James Cotts, Hugh Champion, Annapolis; Lawson Clark, Queen-Anne; major Richard Chew, Samuel Chapple, Anne-Arundel county.

John Davidson, Gabriel Duval (5), Madame De Faverange, George Digges, Dawson and Co. Thomas Dalziel, Annapolis; Mary Dake, Calvert county.

Edward Eaden (2), Annapolis; Peter Emerson (3); Matthew Eversfield, Patuxent; Peregrine Fitzhugh, Benjamin Fairbairne, Annapolis.

Stephen Girard (2), Archibald Golder, Frederick and Samuel Green (2); Monsieur Georger, Annapolis; rev. Edward Gantt, Calvert county; Erasmus Gant, Patuxent.

Alexander Contee Hanlon (5), George Hogarth, Zebn. Hollingsworth, Aquila Hill, Annapolis; Thos. Hoyer, Patuxent.

Thomas Jennings, Daniel Jennifet, Abraham Jarret, Annapolis.

Morris Kenne, Annapolis; William King, Patuxent.

Monsieur M. Lecombe, James Lloyd, Annapolis; major Thomas Lantdale, Robert Lamar, Queen-Anne; John Langy, Cedar Point; Eleanor Anne Lee, Bienenheim.

Rev. Walter M'Pherson, Luther Martin, Hugh M'Guier, James Mather, M'Grath and Godwin, Annapolis; Edmond Mitchell, West river; Benjamin Mackall, Patuxent.

James Priestley, Annapolis.

Dr. Thomas Rogers, Thomas Rhodes, Archd. Robinson, Margaret Reid, care of Dr. Scott, Richard Richardson, care of James Mackubin, Annapolis.

Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county; Benjamin Stoddart, major Thomas Smyth, Seth Sweetier (2), capt. John Stanley, Gustavus Scott, James Shaw (2), V. Stephens (2), Annapolis; capt. Scott; Annapolis-Royal; William Somerville, St. Mary's county; Thomas Smart, Tapp; Thomas Sanbury, Thomas Snowden, Patuxent.

William Taylor, care of capt. Leonard, Hill's Delight.

Charlotte Vallette, Mr. Vermetet (3), Annapolis.

Simon Wilmer, Richard Wells (2), Oliver Whidson, William Wilton, Annapolis; Brice T. B. Worthington, near Annapolis; Joseph Wilkinson, Hunting town; Samuel T. Wilson, Charles Walker, Patuxent; William Wright, East-Nottingham.

Joshua Yates, South river.

S. GREEN, D. P. M.

N. B. No letters delivered without the money.

January 1, 1794.

Pursuant to the directions of the orphans court of Prince-George's county, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on Tuesday the 11th day of February next, at the plantation of the late Dr. LEONARD HOLLIDAY, near Nottingham, if fair, if not the first day,

ALL the personal property of the said Dr. LEONARD HOLLIDAY, as also all the NEGROES belonging to the estate of the late LEONARD HOLLIDAY, jun. for the purpose of paying the just debts due from the said estate. The property consists of sixty or seventy very valuable SLAVES, men, women, boys and girls; among the former are two good carpenters, and others accustomed to work as such, and several valuable plantation men that are well acquainted with both planting and farming. Among the women are several valuable house servants that are well acquainted with washing and ironing. The boys and girls are very active handsome young negroes. A large stock of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, and a variety of household furniture and plantation utensils.

And on Monday the 24th of February, if fair, if otherwise the first fair day, at Buzzard Island, in Calvert county, will be exposed to public sale, a very considerable stock, consisting of horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs, together with various articles of household furniture and plantation utensils, being part of the personal property of the said Leonard Holliday, jun. lately deceased. All which will be sold upon a credit of twelve months, the purchaser giving bond with good security, such as shall be approved, by

WALTER B. COX, Administrator of Dr. LEONARD HOLLIDAY, and administrator de bonis non of LEONARD HOLLIDAY, jun.

The creditors of Dr. LEONARD HOLLIDAY and LEONARD HOLLIDAY, jun. are requested to produce their claims, legally authenticated, and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment to me, as I am determined to close the administration by the time limited by law.

WALTER B. COX, Administrator of Dr. Leonard Holliday, and administrator de bonis non of Leonard Holliday, jun.

Nottingham, December 20, 1793.

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credit and terms,